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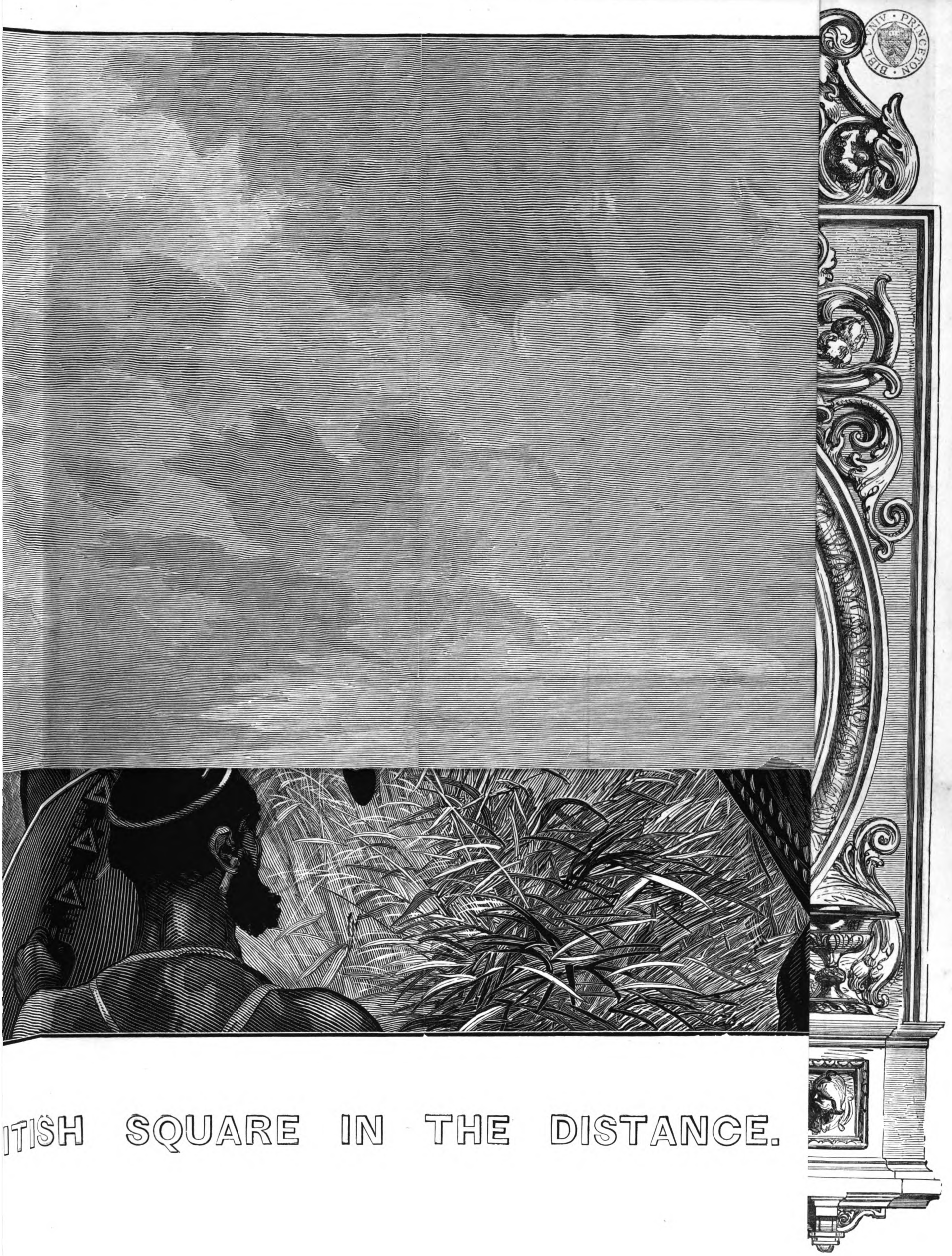
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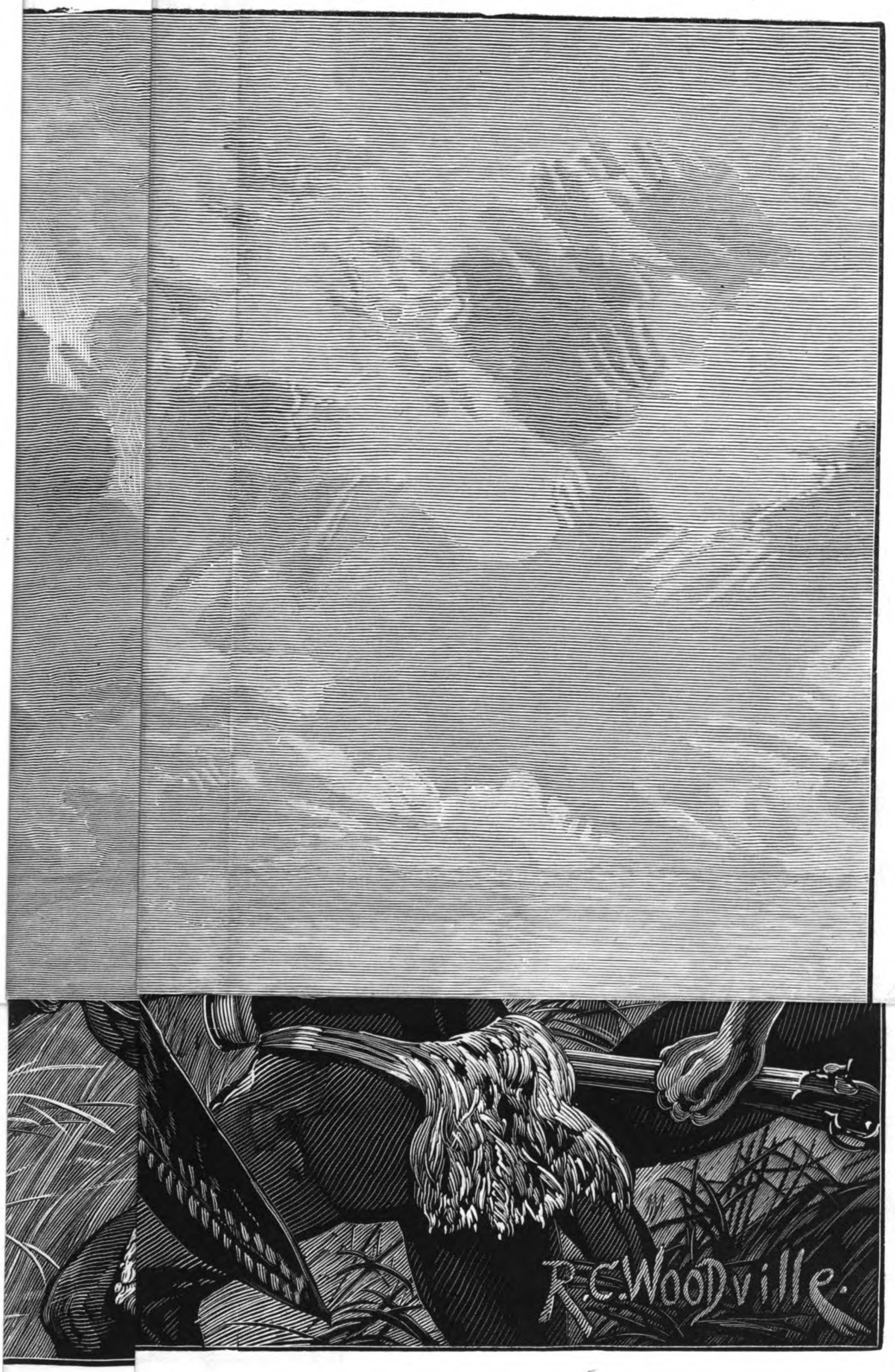
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SYMPATHY: A SKETCH AT THE LODGE GATE, CAMDEN PLACE, CHISELHURST.—SEE PAGE 18.

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BIRTHS.

On the 25th ult., at the Palace, Exeter, the wife of the Bishop of Exeter, of a son.

On the 24th ult., at 92, Lexham-gardens, Lady Beadon, of a daughter.

On the 29th ult., at 10, Wemyss-place, Edinburgh, the Hon. Lady Hayes, of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at 32, Bruton-street, the Lady Clinton, of a son.

On the 25th ult., at 8, Wilton-crescent, the Lady Victoria Fisher, of a daughter.

On the 29th ult., at 10, Wemyss-place, Edinburgh, the Hon. Lady Hayes, of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at Beaconsfield, Kilvinside, Glasgow, the wife of J. B. Fleming, of a daughter.

On the 25th ult., at 12, Earlsfort-terrace, Dublin, the Lady Plunket, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd ult., at Sweet River, Westmoreland, Jamaica, by the Rev. H. Clarke, jun., William Anglin Tate, Esq., of Bluefields, to Edith Maria, youngest daughter of the late Captain Charles Morton, R.N.

On the 26th ult., at St. Barnabas, Kensington, by the Rev. R. Bowen Jenkins, M.A., cousin of the bride, Rector of Llanfyrnach, Breconshire, assisted by the Rev. D. G. L. Browne, B A., Curate of St. Barnarbas, the Rev. William Cynog Davies, B.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, Cardigan, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Jenkins, Esq., of Cilbronnau, Cardiganshire.

DEATHS.

On April 30, at Penang, Straits Settlements, Florence Amelia Hewett, of H.M. Indian Navy, aged 19 years and 8 months.

On April 26, at his residence, St. Minian's, Brighton, Victoria, Australia, the Hon. George Ward Cole, Commander Royal Navy, and Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, in his 86th year.

On the 19th ult., at The Vicarage (the house of her cousin), White Colne, Essex, Emily Maria Whalley, of Clapham-common, Surrey, in the 48th year of her age.

On May 7, at St. Minian's, Brighton, Victoria, Australia, Farquhar McCrae, aged 28, barrister-at-law, fourth and only surviving son of the late Hon. George Ward Cole, Commander Royal Navy, Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

On the 27th ult., at his residence, 23, Queen's-gate-gardens, London, the Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., P.C., aged 68 years.

On May 9, at Valparaiso, Chile, Catharine, widow of the late Admiral Simpson, Chilian Navy, in her 65th year.

On the 29th ult., at 106, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, Sarah, the beloved wife of William Keat, aged 66 years.

**** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 12.

SUNDAY, JULY 6.

Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
Old Midsummer Day.
Morning Lessons: 1 Sam. xii.; Acts xiii. 1—26. Evening Lessons: 1 Sam. xiii. or Ruth i.; Matt. i. 18.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., 3 15 p.m., and 7 p.m.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Dr. Scott, Head Master of Westminster School; 3 p.m., the Dean; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Rudder, Rector of St. Stephen's Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., and 3 p.m., Rev. John Wordsworth.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Arthur Lewis Babington Peile, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ventnor.

MONDAY, JULY 7.

Fête Française and Fancy Fair for French Hospital, &c., at Albert Hall; the Comédie Française to assist (two days); 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m.
Hospital for Incurables, Putney, first stone of new wing to be laid by the Prince of Wales, 4 p.m.
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Mr. R. N. Cash on the Mutual Affinities of the Korean and Japanese Languages).
Agricultural Society, International Exhibition: close.
National Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. Manley Hopkins on Street Accidents).
Havre Annual Regatta.

TUESDAY, JULY 8.

British Orphan Asylum, Slough, elections, City Terminus Hotel.
Horticultural Society: Rose and Pelargonium Show, 1 p.m.
Society of Biblical Archæology, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Hormuzd Rassam on his Excavations and Discoveries in Assyria; M. E. Naville on the Decree of Phtah Totunen in favour of Ramsès II. and Ramsès III.
Humane Society, general court, 4 p.m.
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.
Royal Toxophilite Society (ladies' day).
Races: Liverpool July Meeting.
Regattas: Royal Northern Yacht Club, Rothesay (two days); Metropolitan Amateurs, Putney; Evesham.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.

Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Royal Academy of Music, Students' Orchestral Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Royal Normal College for the Blind, Annual Prize Festival; the Prince and Princess of Wales to be present.
Royal Horticultural Society, Evening Fête; Electric Lighting Exhibition, &c., 8 p.m.
Society for Development of Science of Education, Memorial Hall, 7.30 p.m. (Miss Emily E. A. Shirreff on Explanation of Terms).
Spalding Horticultural and Horse Show (two days).
Winchester Society's Poultry, Pigeon, Dog, Flower, and Fruit Show.
Barnstaple and North Devon Horse Show.

THURSDAY, JULY 10.

Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Historical Society, 8 p.m. (Baron N. C. de Bogoushevsky on the English in Muscovy during the Sixteenth Century; Rev. R. Pennington on the Holy Roman Empire, &c.).
Church Schoolmasters' Benevolent Institution, bazaar, Willis's Rooms (three days).
Archery Meeting, Crystal Palace (two days).
Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, anniversary, at the Royal Institution, 3 p.m., presentation of prizes by the Duke of Northumberland, president; addresses by Mr. G. J. Symons on Water Economy; dinner at the Grosvenor Gallery, 7 p.m.
Regattas: Bedford; Dublin (two days).
Kempton Park July Meeting (three days).

FRIDAY, JULY 11.

Marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, the Queen's parents.
Moon's last quarter, 8.54 a.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, JULY 12.

Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
National Rifle Association, Wimbledon: Camp formed.
Floral Hall Concert (the last).
Royal Clyde Yacht Club Regatta (two days).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
June 22	29·855	55·2	45·0	·71	8	63·0	52·0	W. WSW.	344	0·005*
23	29·802	54·0	45·5	·75	9	62·2	47·8	WSW. SSW. SW.	199	0·065
24	29·591	53·6	48·5	·84	5	62·3	47·8	S. SW. WNW.	237	0·610
25	29·565	52·7	47·9	·85	6	67·0	49·4	SSW. WSW. W.	185	0·125
26	29·696	53·1	51·8	·96	10	63·3	47·1	WSW SSW. S.	363	0·040
27	29·634	59·5	55·4	·87	8	68·8	52·0	SSW. S.	395	0·010
28	29·832	59·3	51·2	·76	5	69·4	56·0	S. SW. WSW.	333	0·000

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·789	29·803	29·581	29·549	29·734	29·836	29·770
Temperature of Air	57·9°	58·6°	58·2°	58·9°	53·7°	53·8°	60·3°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	52·0°	52·6°	51·8°	52·6°	52·4°	50·1°	57·0°
Direction of Wind	wsw.	sw.	sw.	s.	s.	ssw.	ssw.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 12.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 22	3 45	4 5	4 28	4 49	5 8	5 27	5 45	6 5	6 25	6 45	7 7	7 30	7 52

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.
MONDAY, JULY 7, THE LYONS MAIL, at 8.15—Dubosc and Lesurque—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
TUESDAY, JULY 8, CHARLES I., at 8.30—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 9 (Miss Terry's Benefit), HAMLET, at 7.30—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
THURSDAY, JULY 10, LADY OF LYONS, at 8.30—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
FRIDAY, JULY 11, and SATURDAY, JULY 12, THE BELLS, at 8.30—Mr. Irving.
MORNING PERFORMANCE—HAMLET, SATURDAY, JULY 19, (by special desire).
Box-Office open from Ten to Five, where full casts of the plays can be obtained and seats booked for all parts of the house, except Pit and Gallery.

LYCEUM.—BENEFIT of MISS TERRY, WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 9, when the Tragedy of HAMLET will be played. Hamlet, Mr. Irving; Ophelia, Miss Ellen Terry.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. "£100 REWARD," New First Part. After which, OUR CALICO BALL, a Musical sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain. Concluding with BACK FROM INDIA, a New Second Part. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight. Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
THE WORLD-FAMED
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
The Oldest-Established and the most Popular Entertainment in the Universe, the present being their
FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR AT ST. JAMES'S HALL,
in one continuous Season, without the break of a single lawful night throughout the entire period.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT;
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, THREE AND EIGHT,
all the year round.
Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for Programmes.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—The Gallery is NOW OPEN for the Twenty-fourth Season with an entirely New Exhibition of Oil and Water-Colour Paintings, by celebrated English and Foreign Artists, for Sale. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. Wass, Superintendent of the Gallery.

THE CAUCASUS, CRIMEA, RUSSIA, ITALY, &c.—EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by Signor PREMAZZI, Professor of Fine Arts at the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, NOW ON VIEW at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 1bl, Piccadilly, Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The NINETY-SECOND EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Ten till Six. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," each 35 ft. by 21 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldier of the Cross," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION of MODERN PAINTINGS is NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling; SEASON TICKETS, FIVE SHILLINGS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1879.

The Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Kilburn, opened on Monday last, is very suggestive. We are now in the first week of July. The ground upon which the Show was located up to a very late period had been so saturated with rain as, according to a witness of large experience, to have exceeded the mud-field of Balaklava in the earlier period of the Crimean War. By dint of incredible labour this disagreeable state of things was sufficiently overcome to limit within tolerable bounds the inconvenience to which visitors were exposed on the opening day. The weather was then genial, but the attendance was not numerous. Since Monday we have seen what we have seen, and it has cast us upon speculative inquiries as to, we will not say the probabilities, but the possibilities, of the coming harvest. The prospect before us is not calculated to raise enthusiastic anticipations. A late crop is certain, whether it will prove to be an abundant one is by no means so. The atmospherical conditions of the first seven months of the year have, in agricultural as well as in other respects, been abnormally trying. Hot weather during this month and August may yet redeem the effects of the cold and wet which may be said to have prevailed in this country, with very few and trivial exceptions, from the beginning of the year. But time is rapidly on the wing, and, unless a decided change takes place within a few days, it can hardly be hoped even by the most sanguine that the agricultural produce of 1879 will much exceed, even if it equals, that of either of the preceding seasons.

We need a bountiful harvest, more especially in breadstuffs, if only for the sake of our public Revenue. The decrease of both our Customs and Excise Duties in the quarter ended June 30, as compared with that of the same period last year, is serious; and, although more than made up for by the increase accruing on the Property and Income Tax, indicates, after every modification of the result by temporary circumstances has been taken into consideration, if not a declining, at any rate a still languid, state of industry and trade. Things may not be quite so bad as they have been, nor so bad as, at first blush, they would seem to be. But neither here, nor in our Colonies, nor in India, nor on the Continent of Europe, have there sprung up as yet any unmistakable symptoms of revival. It is true that the public Revenue may fail to show a favourable progress in trade and commerce for several months after such a revival has set in; but collateral evidence does not at present yield much support to the inference that day dawn is approaching, and it is quite possible that the alteration of tariffs in a protectionist direction in some of the largest States of Europe will, for a time at least, intensify the difficulties with which we are struggling. A "roaring" time of prosperity, therefore, even if it were desirable, must be regarded as afar off, and for individuals as well as for the nation the chief weapon of defence is, and for some months to come will be, strictly economical expenditure. We must contract our outgoings if we would bring them down to a level with our incomings.

There would appear to be a growing disposition to look to the Imperial Parliament for a palliative, or perchance a remedy, for the financial deadlock which has overtaken us. With this view, the proposal is made to inquire into the causes of depression which now threatens the agricultural interest with extensive dislocation. Such an inquiry, if it did not excite fallacious hopes, might at least do no harm, and, by disclosing facts as they stand—and especially as they stand in relation one to another—might diffuse abroad much-needed knowledge. It cannot be doubted that there is much suffering among those whose vocation may be fairly described as agricultural. Farmers are being ruined. Landlords are, in not a few instances, returning to their tenants twenty or even twenty-five per cent. of the rent they have been accustomed to receive. Husbandry is rapidly being succeeded by stock-feeding. Under present conditions, no Tenant Farmer can hold his own. Such, at least, is the allegation, and, in a great degree, we believe it to be true. The remedy, however, is not within the reach of direct legislative power. The fact is that our present land system has outgrown its capacities. Farming, as a business, does not stand upon the same basis, nor is it governed by the same laws, as it would be if regulated exclusively by commercial principles. It will have to come back, or rather to be pushed forward, to these conditions, before it will prosper, and it is better for both Landlords and tenants, to say nothing of the country generally, that it should do so. In fact, the interest must be relieved from artificial restraints and placed upon a natural level with other great interests of the Empire. Protection is dead. It never commended itself to one's sense of justice. It was at best the result of favouritism. The nation has condemned it. The people will not have it. No Ministry could be found to propose it. To confess the truth, the agriculturists know this, and hence Parliamentary inquiry would seem to be purposeless.

There is one direction, however, in which honest investigation at the present time might be fertile of profitable results. No one can question that the exclusive attention paid of late to foreign affairs has helped to enhance the difficulties of the present situation. All industries have been affected by a general want of confidence. There is plenty of money in the country—more than enough, indeed, for the ends to which it is applied. But enterprise and capital do not, as in previous times, walk together. The one is timorous because the other is mistrustful, and this has resulted from a mania for War. The Armaments of Europe are excessive. They must be lightened, or a great catastrophe may be expected at no very distant period. Unhappily, as we think, England has not altogether escaped the infection. She is in danger of becoming more Imperial than domestic—of caring more for national glory than for national good. It is an expensive game. It diverts vitality from that part of the organism which most needs it. Our is a wide, a very wide, dominion. We need not add to it a sort of political supervision of the world at large.

THE COURT.

The Queen invested Lady Conynghame (wife of General Sir Arthur Conynghame) with the Imperial Order of the Crown of India yesterday week at Windsor Castle. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold were present. Her Majesty afterwards held a private investiture of the Order of the Bath, at which General Sir Arthur Augustus Thurlow Conynghame was introduced to the Queen, who invested him with the ribbon and badge of the Military Division of the First Class, and delivered to him the star of his dignity in the order. The following Knights Commanders were invested by her Majesty with the insignia of the Civil Division of the Second Class of the order—viz., Sir Francis Sanford, Mr. Ralph Walter Robert Lingen, and Mr. John Lambert, the latter gentlemen being knighted. The Queen also held a private investiture of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, at which the Right Hon. Lord Odo William Leopold Russell was knighted by her Majesty, who invested him with the ribbon and badge of a Knight Grand Cross and delivered to him the star of his dignity in the order. The following Knights Commanders were knighted, and were invested with the insignia of the Second Class of the order—viz., Mr. William Taylour Thomson, late Envoy and Minister to the Shah of Persia; Mr. George Welsh Kellner, late Financial Commissioner in Cyprus; and Mr. Edward William Stafford, formerly Prime Minister of New Zealand. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold were present with her Majesty during the ceremony. A guard of honour of the Coldstream Guards, with the band of the regiment, was mounted in the quadrangle of the castle. Luncheon was served in the dining-room. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, who had been on a short visit to the Queen, left early in the day for Aldershott. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden arrived. Prince Leopold met his Royal Highness at the railway station in Windsor and accompanied him to the castle, where he was received by her Majesty and Princess Beatrice. The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, Viscount Cranbrook, General Sir Alfred Horsford, Baron Roggenbach and Captain Sommer joined the Royal dinner party.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden left the next morning. Prince Leopold accompanied him to the railway station, and afterwards went to London. Princess Beatrice visited the Marchioness of Salisbury at Hatfield House. The Princess of Wales arrived at the castle and lunched with the Queen, after which they drove to Frogmore. The Princess returned to London in the evening. Prince and Princess Christian, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pickard dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle on Sunday. The Rev. Alfred Barry, D.D., Principal of King's College, London, Canon of Worcester, officiated.

The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with her Majesty on Monday. The Queen's visit to the International Agricultural Show at Kilburn on Tuesday was, in

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consequence of the bad weather, postponed. The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway visited her Majesty. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Duke of Cambridge have lunched with her Majesty; and his Excellency Lord Odo Russell, and Lady Odo Russell and Mdlle. De Perpigna, the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach, and Lady Susan Melville have dined with her Majesty.

The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway returned to town on Wednesday morning from Windsor Castle upon the conclusion of his visit to the Queen.

Sir John Mellor (late Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench) has been sworn a member of the Privy Council. The Queen has conferred the Victoria Cross upon Major (now Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Hans Garrett Moore, of the 88th Regiment, for his gallant conduct in risking his own life in endeavouring to save the life of Private Giese, of the Frontier Armed Mounted Police, on the occasion of the action with the Gaikas, near Komgha, on Dec. 29, 1877. Her Majesty has appointed General Bates to be a K.C.B.

The Queen's State Concert will take place on the 16th inst. at Buckingham Palace.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales was present at the christening of Captain and Mrs. Arthur Paget's son at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, yesterday week, and stood sponsor to him, and afterwards lunched with Captain and Mrs. A. Paget at their residence in Halkin-street West. The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princess Frederica of Hanover, went to Mr. Charles Hallé's pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall. In the evening the Prince and Princess were present at a conversazione given by the President and Council of the Royal Colonial Institute at South Kensington Museum. Her Royal Highness visited the Queen on Saturday last. The Prince of Wales, with the Duke of Edinburgh, were present at Mr. Gye's operatic concert by the artists of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, at the Royal Albert Hall. His Royal Highness dined in the evening with his Royal Highness the Master and the Elder Brethren of Trinity House. The Princess went to the Royal Italian Opera, Govent Garden. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, attended Divine service at the International Agricultural Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society at Kilburn. The Dean of Westminster officiated. On Monday the Prince and Princess visited the show, and remained to luncheon. The Prince presided at a dinner given to Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, at the Pall-mall Restaurant. On Tuesday his Royal Highness again went to the show and presided at a meeting of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and afterwards lunched there. In the evening the Prince was present at a dinner given by the Lord Mayor of London, at the Mansion House, to the president and members of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. The Prince and Princess have visited the Empress Eugénie. The evening party announced to be given by their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House was unavoidably postponed.

The Prince and Princess have consented to be present at the annual prize festival of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood, on Wednesday next, and the Princess will present the prizes and diplomas; and they have appointed the 18th inst. for the opening of the newly-erected great hall in connection with the North London Collegiate School for Girls, in the Camden-road. The Prince has become a patron of the Railway Guards' Universal Friendly Society and has contributed twenty guineas to its funds. His Royal Highness presided at the annual dinner of the West London Hospital at Willis's Rooms. Subscriptions to the amount of £1550 were announced, including a donation of 100 guineas from the Prince. On Thursday afternoon, the 17th inst., the Prince will lay the foundation-stone of the new building now being erected as an extension of the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton.

The Duke of Edinburgh and the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House gave a dinner on Saturday last at Trinity House to meet the Prince of Wales. Amongst the company, numbering 106, were Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince of Leiningen. The Duchess of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Duke, opened a bazaar on Tuesday at the Cannon-street Hotel in aid of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children. An address was presented to the Duchess, to which the Duke responded, and announced that the Duchess would become a patroness.

Prince Louise of Lorne has sent a contribution of £60 to the Stafford House South African Aid Fund.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn visited the Crystal Palace on Saturday last. The Duchess of Edinburgh joined them there.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Princess Frederica of Hanover have dined with the Hon. Arthur and Lady Emily Walsh at their residence in Berkeley-square. On Sunday the Grand Duchess, with the Duke and Duchess of Teck and Princess Frederica of Hanover were present during a sermon preached at the Royal military chapel, Wellington Barracks, St. James's Park, by the Rev. F. J. Ponsonby, of St. Mary Magdalene's, Munster-square, in aid of the funds of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows. The drummers of the first battalion Coldstream Guards and first battalion Scots Guards, with the band of the Grenadier Guards, took part in the service. The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway dined with Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn on Saturday last at his residence in Berkeley-square. The Crown Prince passed Sunday and Monday on a visit to Lord Carlingford and Countess Frances Waldegrave at Strawberry-hill. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury on Tuesday at their residence in Arlington-street.

Lord Hylton and the Countess of Dunraven arrived at Merstham House, their seat in Surrey, on Saturday last, from Rome. They were received with every demonstration of welcome, the village being gay with floral arches and banners. Their carriage was drawn by the people through the village to the house. The school children were ranged in front of the school, and an address was presented, and responded to by the bridegroom.

The annual fancy-dress ball for the benefit of the Royal Caledonian Asylum and the Royal Scottish Hospital took place at Willis's Rooms yesterday week, under the patronage of the ladies of the leading Scottish families. In consequence of the Court mourning for Prince Louis Napoleon, who was present at the gathering last year, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway were prevented from attending the ball. The boys and girls of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, numbering 110, preceded by the Duke of Athole and other patrons, the boys being headed by the juvenile band and pipers, marched round the ball-room. His Excellency the Chinese Minister and various other Orientals were present, attired in their national costumes. The Marchioness of Abergavenny's band of "gitanos" was the great attraction of the ball. The Countess of Galloway had a Highland quadrille. As at the recent Yorkshire ball, a lively effect was produced by the tambourines, castanets, &c., carried by some of the ladies. About 700 guests assembled.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Captain Frederick Gustavus Burnaby, Royal Horse Guards, and Miss Elizabeth A. F. Hawkins-Whitshed, only child of the late Sir St. Vincent Bentinck Hawkins-Whitshed, Bart., of Killincarrick, in the county of Wicklow, was celebrated last week by special license at St. Peter's Church, Onslow-gardens, as briefly announced in a large portion of our last issue. The entrances to the church and the reserved portion for the wedding party were kept by non-commissioned officers of the Royal Horse Guards, and troopers of the regiment lined the centre aisle. The band of the regiment, under Mr. C. Godfrey, filled the north gallery. The bridegroom came, accompanied by Captain the Hon. Oliver Montagu, his best man. The bride arrived at four o'clock, and was received by her cousin, Mr. Arthur Bentinck, who gave her away. The bride wore a gown of white satin duchesse, trimmed with Brussels point and fringes of orange-blossoms, and over a wreath of orange-blossoms a large tulle veil. Her jewels were a tiara of diamonds, a present from the bridegroom, and a diamond bracelet and pendant, the gifts of her mother. The bridesmaids were the Ladies Madeline and Blanche Keith-Falconer, Miss Venetia Bentinck, Miss Benira Pollard, Miss Greta Erskine, Miss Rhita Hancock, and Miss May Des Vœux. They wore dresses of white silk, trimmed with Indian muslin, Bretonne lace, and bunches of roses; and mob caps of Indian muslin, also trimmed with Bretonne lace and roses and maidenhair fern. Each also wore a crystal locket with gold double horseshoes, bearing the names of "Lizzie" and "Fred" respectively, and gold borders of turquoise blue enamel, the gift of the bridegroom. As the bridal procession passed up the aisle the military band played Mendelssohn's march from "Athalie." The officiating clergy were the Hon. and Rev. F. E. C. Byng, Vicar of St. Peter's; the Rev. J. Harward J. Handcock, Vicar of Woodlands, uncle of the bride; the Rev. Teignmouth Shore; and the Rev. Nicholas J. Devereux, cousin of the bride. The breakfast was given at Bailey's Hotel, South Kensington. Covers were laid for 300 guests. Shortly before six o'clock Captain Burnaby and his bride took their departure, and in the evening left for the Continent. The bride's travelling costume was of drab cashmere and satin with white chip hat trimmed with white ostrich feathers. The wedding presents were very numerous. The bride's Irish tenantry gave a silver centrepiece. The Prince of Wales sent Captain Burnaby a Benares enamelled smoker's tray and a complete set of articles for the smoking-room. The bridegroom also received two chased and embossed double-handled silver bowls from the officers of his regiment, which bore an appropriate inscription.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Lionel Fletcher, son of Lady Frances and the late Major-General E. C. Fletcher, of Kenward, Kent, and Miss Mary Stopford Sackville, daughter of Mrs. Stopford Sackville and the late Mr. W. B. Stopford Sackville, of Drayton House, Northamptonshire.

FUNERAL OF LORD LAWRENCE.

The funeral of Lord Lawrence will be solemnised in Westminster Abbey at noon to-day (Saturday). The relatives will assemble at Lord Lawrence's house, 23, Queen's-gate-gardens, by special invitation, at ten a.m. Official and personal friends will assemble in the Jerusalem Chamber at half-past eleven by invitation. Those who have reserved places in the choir and transepts will receive tickets with directions. All persons will appear in mourning except Indian officials, who will come in uniform and orders. The public will be admitted to the north side of the nave by the west door.

An obituary minute, highly eulogising the late Lord Lawrence, has been issued by the Viceroy of India. Minute guns are ordered to be fired at the capitals of all the presidencies as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased statesman.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Court of Common Council has unanimously agreed to an address of condolence to the Empress Eugénie.

A new line of railway from the Swiss Cottage, St. John's-wood, to West Hampstead, was opened on Monday.

Sixty Bradfield schoolmen dined together in Willis's Rooms on Monday, under the presidency of Lord Selborne.

The anniversary meeting of the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead was held on Thursday week, under the presidency of the Earl of St. Germans.

The amended faculty to make St. Paul's-churchyard at the eastern portion a garden with a fountain will be forthwith issued and the alterations completed.

Lord Beaconsfield was on Tuesday presented with the freedom of the Grocers' Company, in accordance with a resolution passed more than four years ago.

Her Majesty's Judges were entertained yesterday week at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, who invited a distinguished company to meet their Lordships.

A bazaar, in aid of the Mission to Italians in London, under the patronage of many distinguished persons, was opened yesterday in the Grosvenor Hall, 200, Buckingham Palace-road. It will be continued to-day.

On Wednesday the prizes gained at University College by the students in the faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science were distributed by the Earl of Kimberley, who has succeeded Lord Belper in the office of president of the college.

Cardinal Manning presided on Monday evening over the annual meeting of the Westminster Diocesan Education Fund, which educates some 25,000 children in the schools and orphanages under its auspices. Among the speakers was the Duke of Norfolk.

Lord Belmore's Committee, which has been considering the bill of the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railways for the completion of the inner circle and the construction of an extension to Whitechapel, have unanimously passed the preamble of that measure.

Miss Leigh, who has founded a Mission Home and Christian Association for Young Englishwomen in Paris, addressed a numerous assembly upon the details of her work on Tuesday afternoon at the town house of the Archbishop of York, in Grosvenor-gardens. The Duchess of Teck was present.

Mr. Paget, the magistrate at the Wandsworth Police Court, on Monday, in deciding a case of assault committed in a railway-carriage of the South-Western line, which was greatly over-crowded, said this "abominable practice" of compelling many more persons to travel in a railway-carriage than the carriage could accommodate prevailed on all the metropolitan lines, and frequently gave rise to cases such as that before him. He fined the defendant 40s.

On Monday the forty-fifth anniversary meeting of the Statistical Society was held at the society's rooms—Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, the retiring president, in the chair. The report of the council states that the society continues to maintain the position it had obtained in respect to the number of its members and its power to fulfil the objects for which it was established.

The President and Council of the Royal Academy of Arts received on Wednesday a numerous and distinguished party of ladies and gentlemen in their *salons*, Piccadilly. The guests were received by Sir Frederick Leighton and the council in the central hall, and on this occasion the whole of the suite of rooms were thrown open to the visitors. The band of the Grenadier Guards played during the evening.

Mr. Cross, M.P., the Home Secretary, presided last Saturday at the formal opening of the Parkes Museum of Hygiene, established as a memorial to the late Dr. Parkes, and having for its object the diffusion of a practical knowledge of sanitary science. The right hon. gentleman and Lord Cranbrook spoke in strong terms in favour of the movement for the improvement of the social, moral, and physical condition of the masses.

The 62nd annual dinner of the friends of the German Society of Benevolence was held on Tuesday evening at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, his Excellency Count Karolyi, the Austrian and Hungarian Ambassador, occupying the chair.—A home founded by the Association of German Governesses at 16, Wyndham-place, Bryanston-square, was on Tuesday formally opened by the German Ambassador, Count Münster.

The thirteenth annual flower show of the Society for Promoting Window Gardening among the Working Classes in Westminster was held on Tuesday afternoon in, by permission of Dean Stanley, the College Garden, Great College-street. Lord Shaftesbury distributed the prizes.—The Twickenham Horticultural and Cottage Garden Society held its annual flower show on Wednesday at the Lebanon Grounds, Twickenham, by permission of Mr. William Cunard.

There was a Royal fête day at the Crystal Palace last Saturday. The weather was brilliant, and the company more than ordinarily numerous. There was a show of roses, under the auspices of the National Rose Society, in the nave, and there were concerts, sports, and pastimes in abundance; but the chief attraction to the assembled thousands was the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and a select party of their friends.

The committee appointed at a public meeting, under the auspices of which upwards of £25,000 was collected for the relief of the sufferers by the Haydock Colliery explosion in June, 1878, applied to the Court of Chancery last Saturday for sanction to a scheme for applying the balance of the fund. As it will take nearly twenty years to expend the money in the way intended by the subscribers, and about £23,000 remain unspent, the Court was asked to allow a trust to be created. The application was granted.

At Grosvenor House on Monday the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association was held, under the presidency of the Duke of Manchester. The report of the society, although asking for increased funds, was, on the whole, favourable. The number of new fountains and troughs during the year exceeded that of any previous year, making the number now erected in London 392. The expenditure was about £5000. Among the speakers were the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Marquis of Hertford, and Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P.

The annual meeting of the Coffee Public-Houses Association was held last Saturday at Grosvenor House—the Duke of Westminster presiding. The report, moved by Mr. Cowper-Temple, showed that the progress of the movement had been most satisfactory. They had, however, only about £80 in hand, while the expenditure to be met was estimated at £800. Mr. Arthur Mills, M.P., Mr. Ernest Hart, Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., and Sir Charles Trevelyan addressed the meeting; and it was resolved to summon a conference of the various societies engaged in the movement.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, held at the Guildhall on Thursday week, the Lord Mayor presiding, the Court sealed bonds for £184,000, bearing interest at 3½ per cent per annum, in connection with the new fruit and vegetable market, Billingsgate Market, and the Holborn Valley improvement. After a long sitting with closed doors on a matter connected with the Remembrancer's department, the Court proceeded to elect the Controller, an important office rendered vacant by the retirement, after forty years' service, of Mr. Ferdinand Brand. There were nine candidates. Mr. John A. Brand, the nephew of the late Controller and for some years his chief clerk, was elected.

Lord Aberdare distributed the prizes and certificates at the London School of Medicine for Women on Thursday week, and, with Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., and Mrs. Westlake, expressed his great satisfaction at the progress made by the movement which the school represents.—Last Saturday his Lordship presided at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which was held in St. James's Hall. The resolutions were spoken to by Cardinal Manning, Bishop Claughton, Sir Rutherford Alcock, Mr. Sydney Buxton, and others. Lady Burdett-Coutts was present. The past year was said to be a successful one, although, in consequence of the bad times, the expenditure had exceeded the revenue.

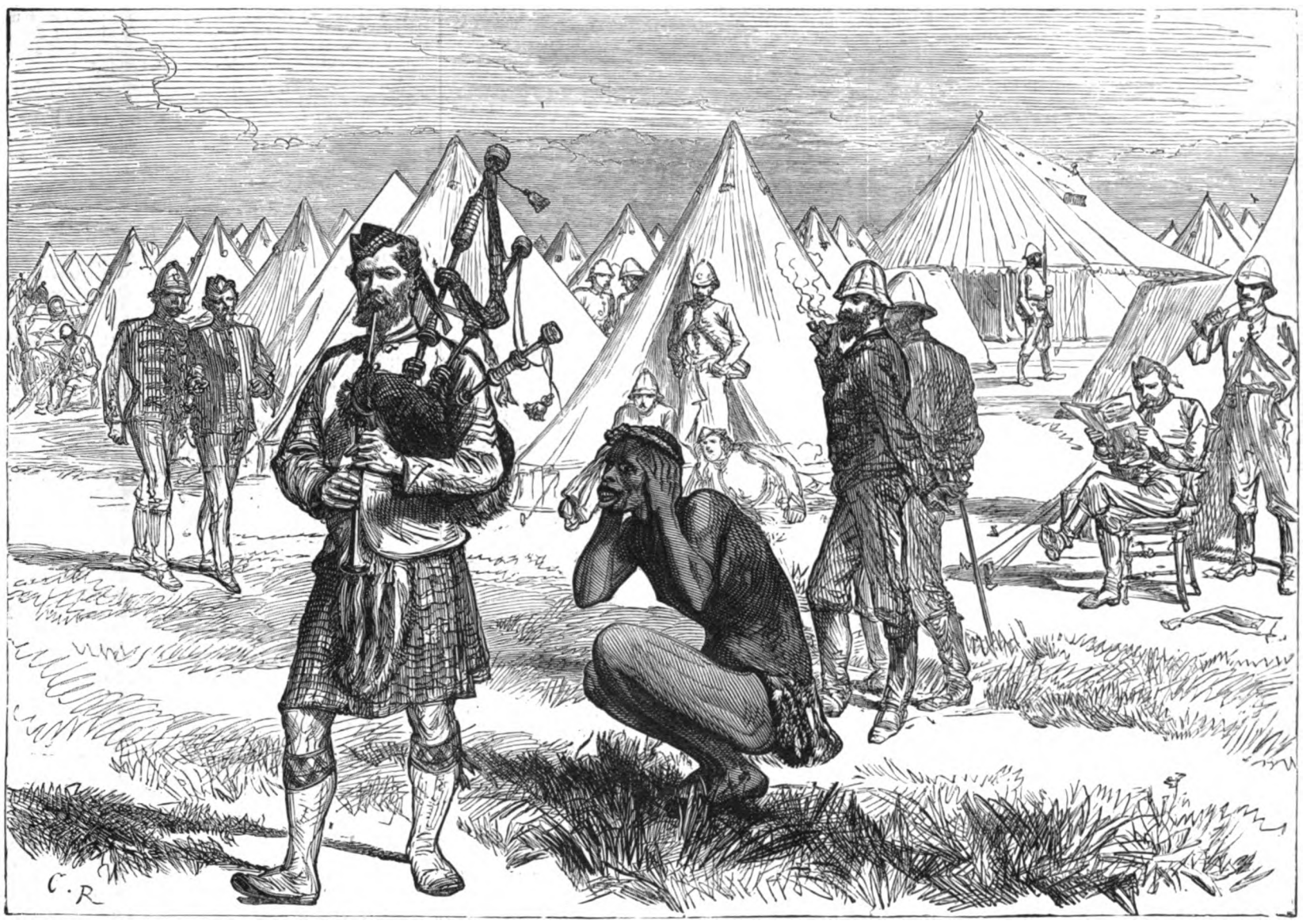
There were 2427 births and 1272 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 78, whereas the deaths were 103 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death rate from all causes declined to 18·3, the lowest rate that has prevailed in London since the middle of September last. The deaths included 8 from smallpox, 76 from measles, 45 from scarlet fever, 16 from diphtheria, 40 from whooping-cough, 19 from different forms of fever. In Greater London 2953 births and 1482 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 56·5 deg., or 5·2 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 27·3 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 115·9 hours.

Last Saturday afternoon the annual meeting of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union was held at the College Hall, Westminster. Dean Stanley presided; and amongst the other speakers were the Duke of Abercorn, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., Lord E. Fitzmaurice, M.P., Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., Lord F. Hervey, M.P., Lord Reay, and Mr. Hodgson Pratt. A letter was read from the Earl of Derby stating that he entirely sympathised with the objects of the union. Mr. Hodgson Pratt, chairman of the council, read an abstract of the seventeenth annual report of the council, in which a detailed account was given of the work of the union during the past year. The total number of clubs now affiliated to the union is 483, and they contain over 72,000 members. The Duke of Abercorn presented an elegantly-chased silver cup, the gift of his Grace, for proficiency in swimming, to the representative of the Putney Club, by whom the prize had been won in a competition promoted by the union.

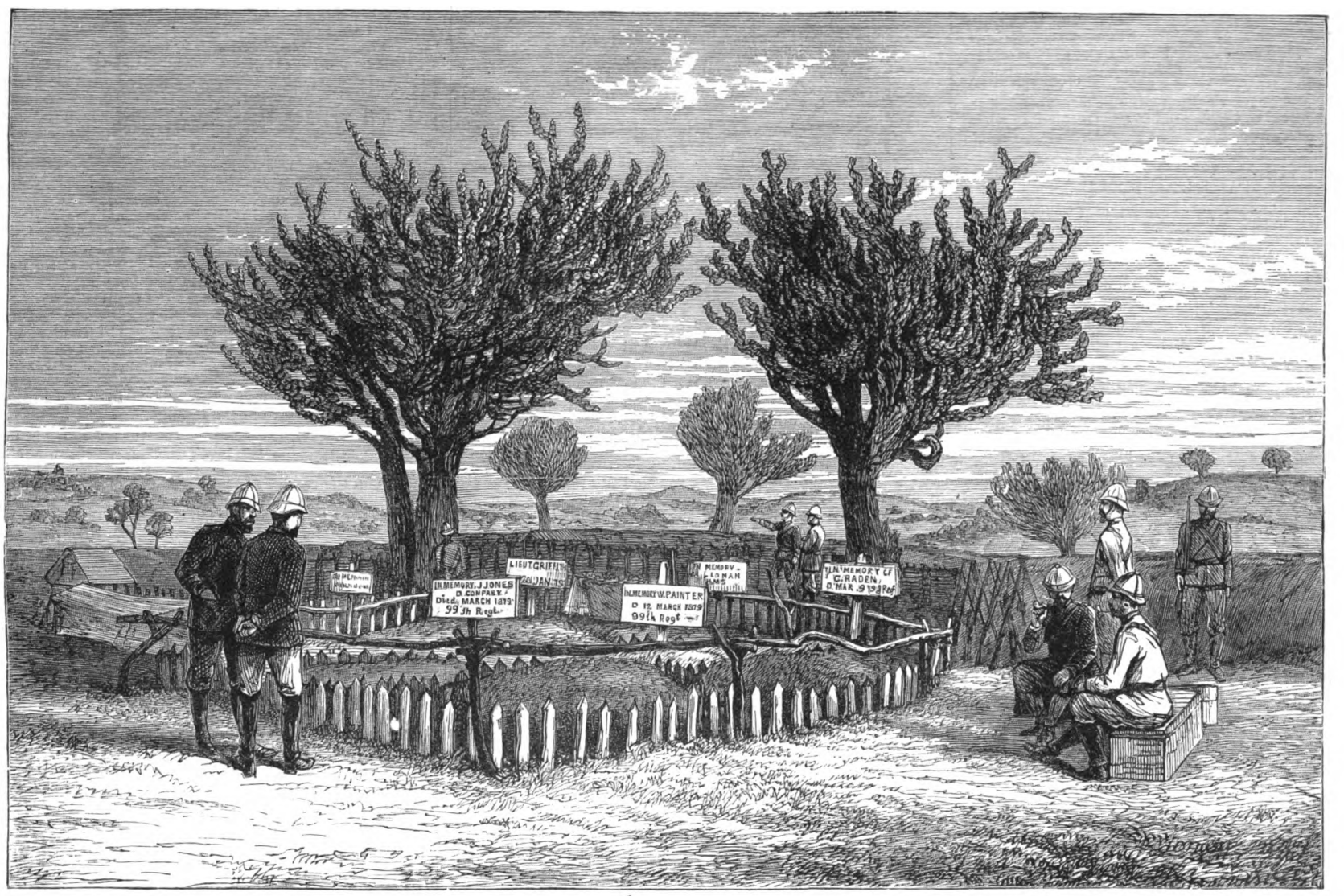
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SKETCHES OF THE ZULU WAR.

SEE PAGE 6.

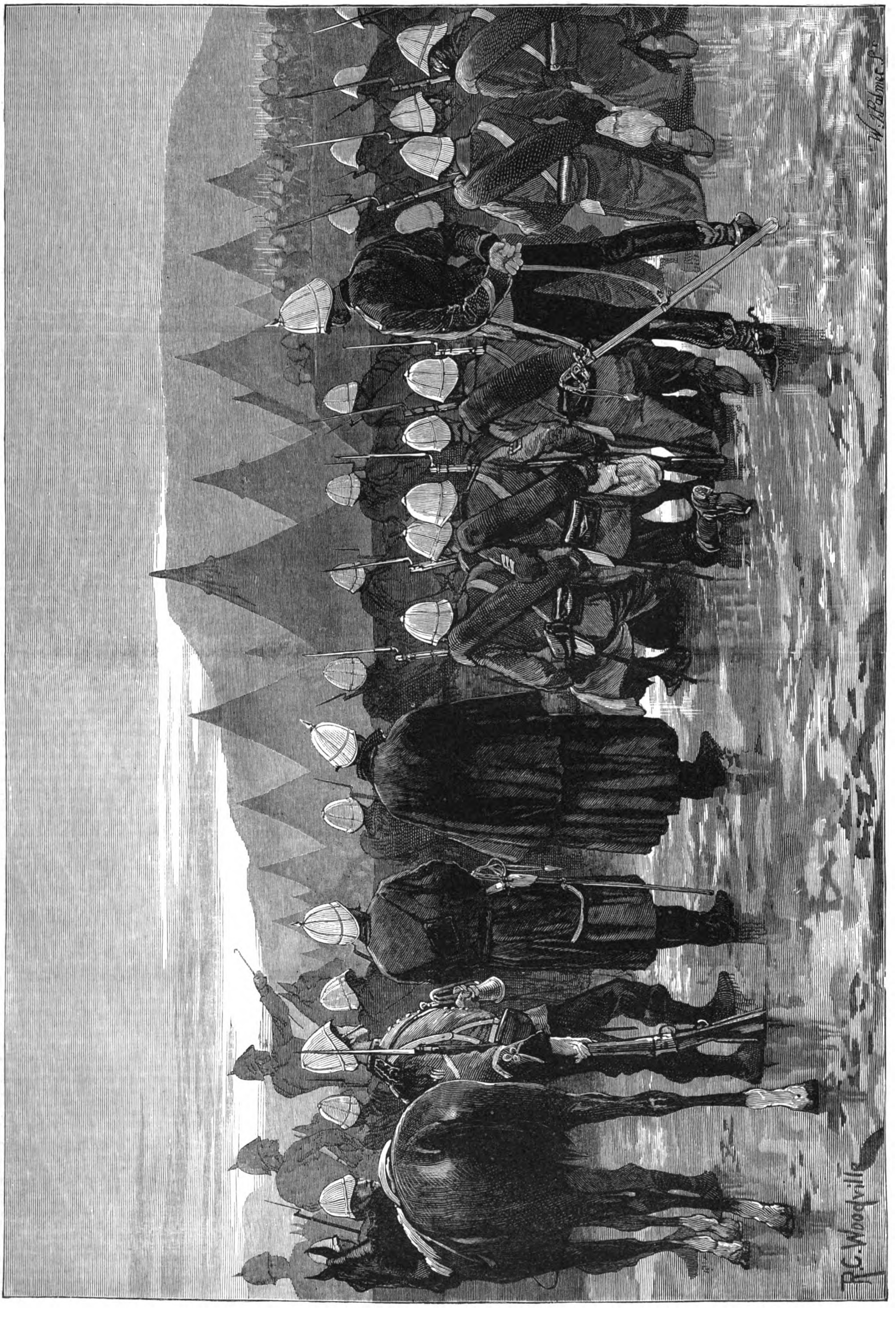


EVENING PROMENADE WITH THE ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS AT LANDMAN'S DRIFT.
A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



GRAVES OF MEN OF THE 99TH REGIMENT AT FORT PEARSON.

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THE ZULU WAR: "READY!" AT GENERAL NEWDIGATE'S HEAD-QUARTERS, LANDMAN'S DRIFT.—SEE PAGE 6.

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THE ZULU WAR.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, contributes two Sketches of the camp of Major-General Newdigate at Landman's Drift, where the division commanded by that General, and accompanied by Lord Chelmsford with his head-quarters Staff, remained till May 28, removing on that day to Kopje Allein. These two places, with Conference Hill, which was at the same time occupied by Brigadier-General Evelyn Wood, form a triangle in the Utrecht district of the Transvaal territory, bordering on the western frontier of Zululand, and separated from it by the Blood River, a tributary of the Buffalo, their junction being at Rorke's Drift. The isolated rocky hill named the Kopje Allein, which commands a drift or ford over the Blood River, on the main road from Utrecht into the Zulu country, is the most advanced position yet held, preparatory to the invasion of Cetewayo's kingdom. Major-General Newdigate's division consists of the 2nd Battalions of the 21st Fusiliers and 24th Foot, the 58th, and the 94th; the Cavalry Brigade, under Major-General F. Marshall, composed of the King's Dragoon Guards, 17th Lancers, and Lonsdale's Horse; the Artillery, under Colonel Reilly, C.B., M and N Batteries, 6th Brigade R.A., a Gatling Battery, and two companies of Sappers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison, Acting Quartermaster-General.

One of our Artist's Sketches in camp shows the evening promenade in front of the tents of the Royal Scots Fusiliers (21st regiment of the Line) to the rousing strains of their kilted "pipe major." This takes place almost daily before the officers' dinner-time, when friendly visits are exchanged from tent to tent, and there is an hour of social relaxation. It is to be hoped that bag-pipe music is equally agreeable to the Englishmen and to the Scotchmen in that part of the camp. It is the only music in the division.

The second Illustration is that of troops practising the manœuvres which belong to the defence of this fortified camp against a possible attack. Every morning, an hour before daybreak, they are exercised in striking the tents and occupying their allotted positions on the parapet, which is lined by half the men, in single rank, while the other half stand in support; each company having its own allotted position. The second battalion of the 21st, and the 58th Regiment, can strike their tents and occupy their positions in less than two minutes after the order being given. They are constantly practised also in volley-firing by sections. Lieutenant-Colonel W. Pole Collingwood, commanding the 21st or Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been placed in command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade, consisting of the 24th and 94th Regiments.

While at Fort Pearson, on the Lower Tugela river, soon after his arrival in Natal, our Special Artist made a Sketch of the graveyard in which are buried a few soldiers of the 99th Regiment, who died there in March last. This furnishes another Illustration of the Zulu War.

With reference to the war against the insurgent Basuto chief Morosi, in the mountain region west of Natal, around the sources of the Orange river, an Illustration of his formidable natural stronghold appeared in our last. It was from a Sketch by Mr. Watermeyer, of Graaf Reinet, in the Cape Colony.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

In Saturday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the general debate on M. Ferry's Education Bill was brought to a close, and it was decided by a large majority to proceed to the discussion of the separate clauses of the measure. On Monday the Chamber declared urgency for M. Ferry's Bill, the effect of which decision is that a single reading suffices to procure the definitive adoption of the Bill. The Chamber then proceeded with the discussion of the measure, negatived the counter-project of MM. Langle and Mitchell, Bonapartists, and afterwards rejected, by 350 votes against 176, the Bill submitted as a substitute by M. Bardoux, who proposed to restore to the State the right of conferring degrees, but to concede to religious confraternities the liberty to teach under State control.

A special requiem mass for the late Prince Louis Napoleon was on Thursday week celebrated in the Church of St. Augustin, at Paris, and was attended by Prince Jerome Napoleon, accompanied by his sons, Princess Mathilde, the ex-Queen of Spain, the members of the diplomatic body, and all the Bonapartist notabilities. A meeting of Bonapartist Senators and Deputies was held on Monday in Paris, when M. Rouher read the will of Prince Louis Napoleon. The Empress has asked that this document should not be published; but some of the papers give an outline of its contents, from which it appears that the Prince requests his mother to afford to Prince Victor her heartiest co-operation in the event of his having to sustain the burden of the Empire. M. Ferdinand Barrot and Prince Murat were deputed by the meeting to communicate these documents to Prince Napoleon. M. Rouher declined to undertake the commission on the ground that he had now determined to take no further active part in political life. Prince Napoleon, on receiving the communication, simply acknowledged its reception.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso presided on Monday at a meeting of the members of the Academy of History, Madrid, held to commemorate the foundation of that institution, and in the course of his address said that the members of the Academy should direct their efforts to fostering a proper appreciation of the greatness of the Spanish people as illustrated by their past history, and to developing the national patriotism. "After having ruled the world," added his Majesty, "it now suffices for Spain to rule herself."

Thursday week being the anniversary of the death of the late Queen Mercedes, a solemn service was celebrated in the chapel at the Escurial, where the remains of the late Queen were placed. The King and the Royal family were present at this service, which was celebrated by the Primate of Spain.

The Marquis Orovio, Minister of Finance, on the same day presented the Estimates for 1879-80. The expenditure is put at over thirty-three millions sterling, and the probable revenue at thirty-two millions. The Estimates show an increase of expenditure, owing to the interest on the debt and the heavy army expenses. The Minister fixes the probable revenue at a higher sum than the returns for the current year, admitting a deficit on the Estimates as well as on the floating debt of the Treasury of over three millions sterling.

In consequence of the outbreak of yellow fever in Portugal, the Government has ordered the performance of three days' quarantine for all arrivals from that country.

ITALY.

After a debate extending over two months the Chamber of Deputies on Monday approved, by 257 against 96 votes, the Ministerial Railway Bill, which provides for the construction of 6020 kilometres of railways within a period of twenty-one years, at an annual expenditure on this account of 60,000,000f.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria was on Thursday week conveyed in a Royal carriage and escorted by Royal cuirassiers to the Quirinal Palace at Rome, and received by the King and Queen. Their Majesties have since entertained him at a State dinner, and the German Ambassador at Rome has given a diplomatic dinner in his honour.

BELGIUM.

The preamble of the Ministerial Financial Bill for an increase of taxation presented yesterday week in the Chamber of Deputies states that the proposed augmentations are estimated to yield to the Treasury an additional sum of 7,350,000f., whereas the deficit to be covered amounts to 12,000,000f. The Government, therefore, reserves to itself to propose, when expedient, the conversion of the 4½ per cent Rente.

The total cost of the new Palace of Justice at Brussels is estimated in the report addressed to the Chamber of Deputies at about 44,000,000f. It will still require five years to terminate the building.

HOLLAND.

The funeral of the late Prince of Orange took place on Thursday week at the Hague. The King and Princes Alexander and Frederick were chief mourners. One of the wreaths with which the coffin was covered was sent by the Empress Eugénie.

GERMANY.

The German Parliament on Thursday week agreed to a Government proposal for the acquisition of a site in the most fashionable part of Berlin, near the Victory Column, for the new Parliament Houses; and it was decided to refer the matter to the Budget Commission, and to await their report. The House also voted a sum of 400,000 marks for the completion of the national memorial of the war of 1870-1, erected on the lofty ridge of Niederwald, opposite Bingen. On the following day the Reichstag first passed, on a third reading, a bill for the construction of more railways in Alsace-Lorraine, and then resumed the everlasting tariff debate. The discussion chiefly hinged on those clauses of the bill referred to by the Tariff Commission, whose decisions as to the customs proposed by the Government on drugs, &c., glass and glass ware, paper and pasteboards, leads, zinc, and tin were hastily approved, with but few unimportant amendments.

The persistence with which Prince Bismarck insists upon his Tariff Bill being carried out in general accord with his own ideas has caused the resignation of Herr Hobrecht, the Finance Minister, of Dr. Friedenthal, the Minister of Agriculture, and of Dr. Falk.

DENMARK.

The Grand Duchess Maria Feodorovna of Russia (Princess Dagmar) arrived at Copenhagen with her four children last Sunday, and was received by the members of the Royal family. Her Imperial Highness proceeded immediately to the Royal summer residence at Bernstoff.

RUSSIA.

A rescript, issued by special order of the Czar, has been sent to the local authorities in the rural districts of Russia, ordering them to take measures against agitators who traverse the country and incite the peasantry to disturbances by spreading false reports about an impending redistribution of land.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The change of Government in Egypt, which had been expected for some time, was made on Thursday week, as was stated in a portion of our last issue. The Khedive received in the morning an order from the Sultan requiring him to abdicate in favour of Prince Tewfik, and his Highness at once complied with the demand. From a *Daily News* telegram we learn that the proclamation of Prince Tewfik as Viceroy of Egypt, with the title of Tewfik I., was made at six o'clock in the evening at the citadel of Cairo, and salutes of 101 guns were fired simultaneously at Alexandria and Cairo.

A Constantinople telegram states that the Porte has addressed a despatch to the European Powers abolishing the iradé of 1873, which authorised the Khedive to conclude treaties with foreign Powers and to maintain an Egyptian army. The despatch adds that the Porte will exert its influence to restore the finances of Egypt and remove the abuses existing there.

The new Viceroy, Prince Mohamed Tewfik, is the eldest son of the deposed Khedive, and was born in 1852. He married, in January, 1873, Princess Emineh, daughter of the late Prince El Hamy Pasha, and has two sons, Prince Abbas Bey, born in 1874, and Prince Mehemet Ali Bey, born in 1876; and one daughter, Princess Nazleh Hanem, born in 1877. Prince Tewfik was President of the Council at the recent coup d'état of the Khedive, but resigned that post immediately afterwards.

Ismail Pasha, the ex-Khedive, and his second and third sons, Princes Hussein and Hassan, started for Naples at six o'clock on Monday evening on board the Khedive's yacht Mahroussah. On their departure salutes were fired by an English and a French man-of-war.

AMERICA.

In the United States Senate on Wednesday week a concurrent resolution was introduced in favour of the complete remonetisation of silver. Mr. Burnside introduced a joint resolution stated that the people of the United States could not view without serious inquietude any attempt of the Powers of Europe to establish under their protection and domination a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, and that such action could not be regarded otherwise than as a manifestation of unfriendly disposition towards the United States. The two bills into which the vetoed Judicial Bill has been subdivided by the Democrats were reported on Thursday week in the House of Representatives. The Finance Committee of the Senate amended the Trade Dollar Bill passed by the House by providing that trade dollars shall only be received at bullion value. The Committee also struck out the stipulation that recoinage under the Act shall not be accounted part of the coinage of silver required by the present law, and it further decided not to report the bill until December next. The Senate yesterday week passed the Judicial Appropriation Bill; and the House of Representatives passed the Judicial Appropriation Bill without the clauses objected to by President Hayes; the bill prohibiting the payment of deputy-marshals at polls; and the joint resolution of the two Houses for entering into a further treaty with Mexico, with a view to preventing border troubles.

President Hayes on Monday approved the first Judicial Bill, voting supplies for courts, but vetoed the second bill, voting marshals' salaries, because of political restrictions. The House immediately voted on the question, "Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the President's objections?" The result was 83 to 63. There not being a two-thirds majority, the bill failed. The President visited the Capitol to attend the closing hours of the Session; but when the Senate Democrats attempted to pass a resolution closing the Session at four o'clock the Republicans objected, and the adjournment question was postponed until Tuesday. The President then sent to each House a special message suggesting that appropriations should be made for Marshals before the Session closed. The Senate, by 23 votes against 22, referred to the Finance Committee the resolution which was introduced in the Senate on the 25th ult. declaring in favour of the complete remonetisation of silver. The Session of Congress closed on Tuesday afternoon, the *Times* correspondent at Philadelphia says, "to the intense satisfaction of the public, people being disgusted with the protracted political quarrel." Before separating both Houses passed, by large majorities, a Bill exempting salts of quinine and sulphate of quinine from Customs duties.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has given a farewell reception to the crew and officers of the Jeannette, which sails this week on her voyage of Arctic exploration, viâ Behring's Straits.

CANADA.

A telegram from Ottawa, dated June 26, states that the Hon. J. Macdonald, the Dominion Minister of Justice, and the Hon. C. Tupper, the Minister of Public Works, had sailed for England with the object, it is understood, of obtaining assistance from the Imperial Government for the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

INDIA.

Under a Royal salute, the equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales, presented to the city of Bombay by Sir Albert Sassoon, was on Thursday week unveiled by the Governor of Bombay, who came specially from Poonah to be present.

The *Times* weekly telegrams from India state that cholera is very prevalent among the troops which are returning from Afghanistan. One or two more murders by fanatics are reported. Sir John Strachey's financial circular of June 16 has not (the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says) had the reassuring effect it was evidently intended to produce. It has been severely criticised by almost all papers; while the public generally look upon it as affording a further proof of the weakness of the present Government in matters of finance.

The Lieutenant-Governor of British Guiana has forwarded one hundred guineas as the contribution of that colony to the Princess Alice (Darmstadt) Memorial Fund.

The Queen has granted unto Mr. John Nathaniel Westaway the office and place of Advocate-General of the Island of Jersey, in the room of Mr. George Helier Horman, deceased.

We learn by a *Daily News* telegram from Rangoon that Colonel Browne, the new British Resident in Burmah, has arrived at Mandalay. His gun and sword were detained at the Custom House for a short time, though ordinarily foreigners are allowed to land these without a pass.

A Bluebook has been issued containing the text of the Organic Statute for Eastern Roumelia. The statute is drawn up in French, and consists of fifteen chapters. The Bluebook also contains the text of the Sultan's decree ordering the execution of the Organic Statute, and of that appointing Aleko Pasha Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Il Rè di Lahore," an Italian version of M. Massenet's "Le Roi de Lahore," was produced with great success on Saturday. The work was first brought out at Paris, in 1877, with a success beyond that achieved by any previous production of its composer. Of his skill as an orchestral writer previous mention has been made in reference to his characteristic "Suites" performed at Madame Viard-Louis's concerts and instrumental selections from "Le Roi de Lahore," and from his music to "Les Erinnyes," given at the Crystal Palace last year.

The original French book of "Le Roi de Lahore" was written by M. Louis Gallet, the Italian version having been adapted by Signor Zanardini, and the English text by Mr. Josiah Pittman. The scene is laid in India, and the action is supposed to take place at the period of the invasion of Lahore by the Sultan Mahmoud, in the eleventh century. The first act occurs in the Temple of Indra, whence Scindia, the Prime Minister of the King, endeavours to tempt away Nair, a priestess, who has a secret lover. This proves to be Alim, the King. The threat of Scindia's vengeance is fulfilled in the next act (in the encampment in the desert), in which he mortally wounds Alim in the encounter with the victorious Muesulman troops advancing on Lahore. Alim dies, and is received into the Indian Paradise. His request for renewed earthly existence is granted by Indra, the Indian Deity. This, however, is on condition of his returning to earth in an obscure position, and that his death shall be simultaneous with that of Nair. Accordingly, Alim reappears in the fourth act, and encounters Scindia surrounded by the splendours of the nuptial procession after his marriage with Nair. Alim's wrath and his upbraidings of his successful rival endanger his life, which is saved by the intervention of Timoor, the High Priest, and his associates, who shelter Alim in the temple. Nair also seeks refuge there, intending flight with her lover, but is pursued by Scindia and his followers, who prevent all escape. Nair, in despair, stabs herself, and thus involves the death of Alim. The back of the Temple opens, and discloses them, transfigured, in the Indian Paradise, at the feet of Indra.

The opera is preceded by an orchestral prelude, n which is some characteristic writing—with strong contrasts, and much picturesque instrumentation—several leading themes of the opera itself being anticipated. In the first act, the most noticeable pieces are a graceful chorus of priestesses, an effective duet for Nair and Scindia, and the finale, in which are some dramatic passages for the principals, and some good choral and orchestral writing. Much of the music of the second act is very characteristic in its illustration of the martial situation. Here occurs a pretty duet for Nair and Kaled, a young slave, and a pleasing romanza for the latter. The closing music of the act comprises some good declamatory passages for Nair, Alim, and Scindia, and a well-written duet for the first two, very expressive of the despair of the dying Alim and the grief of Nair.

The third act (the scene of the Indian Paradise) contains some of the best music in the opera; very charming indeed being the celestial march and chorus; while the incidental ballet-music is full of spirit and variety, a movement à la valse having specially pleased. The finale includes some good declamatory phrases in which Alim pleads for renewed life; another such instance being his long soliloquy at the opening of the fourth act, when finding himself before the palace formerly his. The following music, illustrating the rage of the deposed monarch and the usurper, is also very dramatic. An "Arioso," expressive of Scindia's love for Nair, called forth an enthusiastic encore. The incidental cortége music of this act is very striking in its quaintness of character and the brightness of its instrumentation, the finale containing some dramatic effects in its combination of chorus, solo voices, and orchestra.

The specialty of the last act is an important scena for Nair, and an effective duet for her and Alim; the opera closing with some passages expressive of the wrath of the baffled Scindia and some phrases of the previously heard celestial chorus.

The performance was throughout of great excellence. Mdlle. Turolla has scarcely yet appeared to so much advantage. In every important situation for Nair, that lady's vocalisation and acting were alike of a very high order, and

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were so recognised, her fine delivery of the scena in the last act having produced a special impression. Signor Gayarré as Alim gave his music admirably, particularly the declamatory passages, above all that at the commencement of the fourth act, in which the singer elicited enthusiastic applause. Another specialty in the representation was the performance of M. Lassalle as Scindia, which character derived its utmost importance, vocally and dramatically, from the exceptional powers of the artist. In acting, gesture, and by-play nothing could be finer, while the music served to display the singer's rich baritone voice and highly cultivated style. In strong contrast to his impressive delivery of the declamatory passages was the sentiment with which the "Arioso" in the fourth act was rendered, the enthusiasm excited having been quite as much due to the executant as to the composer. Mdlle. Pasqua deserves favourable mention for her delivery of the "Romanza" in the second act and of the other incidental music for Kaled; Signori Silvestri and Capponi having contributed much to the general effect by their impressive singing respectively as the High Priest and Indra.

The opera has been mounted with that stage splendour which has for many years been specially associated with this establishment. Messrs. Dayes and Caney's scenery (particularly the view of the gardens of the Indian Paradise) is very beautiful, the costumes are superb in their rich variety and contrast, and the processional and ballet groupings are admirably arranged, the skilful dancing of Mdlle. Zucchi and the Mdlles. Reuter having been a feature herein. The energy and ability of Signor Vianesi were notably evidenced by the correctness of the performance ensured by his direction, and by his previous superintendence of the rehearsals. This gentleman, Signor Tagliafico (stage manager), and M. Hansen (director of the ballet arrangements) received a deserved tribute by being called before the curtain, a compliment that was paid to the principal singers on several occasions during the evening. "Il Rè di Lahore" was a decided success, and will doubtless prove attractive. It was announced for a second time on Thursday.

On Monday Rossini's "Semiramide" was given for the first time this season, the performance having included the brilliant vocalisation of Madame Adelina Patti in the florid bravura music of the title character, and the fine singing of Madame Scalchi as Arsace. These were special features in last year's performance of the opera, a novelty on Tuesday having been M. Gailhard's assumption of the part of Assur, in which that gentleman achieved a fresh success. The parts of Idreno and Oroe were filled, respectively, by Signori I. Corsi and Capponi.

A grand operatic concert was given at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday afternoon, when a varied—but familiar—selection of music was rendered by some of the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera. Among many effective performances were Madame Patti's fine singing in Gounod's "Ave Maria" (founded on a prelude by Bach), and her brilliant execution of the aria "Bel raggio" from Semiramide. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh were present.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"Lohengrin" was given here on Thursday week, with Madame Christine Nilsson as Elsa, and other characters, excepting that of Lohengrin, filled as in previous performances. On the occasion now referred to, M. Candidus sang with much success in his first assumption of the part of the hero of the opera, his declamation having been most successful in the later portions of the music. On Saturday Mdlle. Hamakers met with a deservedly favourable reception on her first appearance in England, as Margherita di Valois (in "Les Huguenots), the florid music of which she sang with good execution and artistic style. The cast of the opera was, in other respects, as before. On Monday Madame Gerster appeared as Dinorah, it having been her first performance of that character here. Her brilliant vocalisation produced a great effect throughout the opera, particularly in the Shadow-song, which was enthusiastically encored. The part of Hoel was filled for the first time by M. Roudil, who maintained the good impression created by his previous performances as Rigoletto. He was much applauded in several instances, and encored in the Romance in the last act. The cast was efficiently completed by Signor Frapolli as Corentino, Mdlle. Tremelli as the principal Goatherd, and Mdlle. Lido, and Signori Franceschi and Tecchi in the other characters.

The revival of "Mignon" is announced for Tuesday next.

We have had previous occasion to speak in high terms of the merits of Mr. George Magrath, the American pianist. These were again manifested at his Recital at St. George's Hall on Monday afternoon, when he played, with much effect, a varied selection from the works of Bach, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Liszt, Henselt, and others, his programme having been varied by violin solos executed by M. Franko.

The Gluck Society gave its second concert on Monday evening in the concert-room of the Royal Academy of Music. The programme was an interesting one, having comprised Purcell's ode, "The Yorkshire Feast Song," and scenes from Lully's opera "Roland," and from Gluck's "Orpheus." The solo vocalists were Mdlle. Philippe, Misses A. Williams, A. Brookes, M. Hughes, and S. Smith, and Messrs. Ferris, Orme, and Marzials. There was a full band and chorus, and the performances were conducted by Mr. Malcolm Lawson.

The closing concert of the thirty-fifth season of Professor Ella's Musical Union took place on Tuesday afternoon.

The eighth and last concert of the sixty-seventh season of the Philharmonic Society took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday, when a new symphony by Professor G. A. Macfarren was produced. Of this we must speak next week.

The last of the four interesting chamber concerts given by Messrs. Ludwig and Daubert, in the concert-room of the Royal Academy of Music, took place on Thursday afternoon; when, also, M. Saint-Saëns gave a pianoforte recital at Steinway Hall.

The second of a series of recitals given by Signor Papini, the eminent violinist, was to take place yesterday (Friday).

The miscellaneous concerts of the week have included those of the esteemed pianist Madame Kate Roberts, on Tuesday; Miss Beata Francis, on the same day; MM. Van Biene and Blandford, also M. Niedzielski, on Wednesday; and of Miss Hopekirk (pianist), on Thursday, Messrs. J. Ludwig and H. Daubert's fourth chamber concert being on the same day.

Madame Leona Fabre's concert will be given next Monday at the French Embassy, Albert Gate, by permission of his Excellency the Ambassador.

Triennial musical festivals will be held this autumn at Hereford (Festival of the Three Choirs), at Birmingham, and at Bristol.—The Birmingham festival takes the lead, and will be held in the last week in August. The principal vocalists engaged are Madame Gerster-Gardini, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Trebelli, Madame Patey, Messrs. Lloyd, Cummings, Maas, Vernon Rigby, and Santley, and Herr Henschel.—The Hereford festival takes place in the week commencing Sept. 8, and is under the patronage of the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, and the Duke of Cambridge. The principal vocal performers will be Madame Albani, Miss E. Thursby, and Miss Anna Williams, sopranos; Mdlle. De Fonblanque, Madame Patey Whytock, and Madame Enriquez, contraltos; Mr. W. Cummings and Mr. Barton M'Guckin, tenors; and Mr. Santley and Mr. Thurley Beale, bass. The conductor is Mr. Langdon Colborne, Mus. Bac, the organist of Hereford Cathedral.—The Bristol festival will not be held until October.

A report just issued by the Education Department shows the extent to which singing is systematically taught in elementary schools, and the proportions in which various methods are used. In England and Wales 697 schools use Mr. Hullah's system, 534 use the old notation with the movable *do*, 44 use more than one system, and 2297 schools use Mr. Curwen's Tonic Sol-Fa system. The remaining 19,921 schools, by far the larger proportion, teach by ear. In Scotland, only 10 schools use Mr. Hullah's system, 105 use the old notation with the movable *do*, 25 use more than one system, and 1338 use Tonic Sol-Fa. The remaining 1404, a less proportion than in England, teach by ear.

THEATRES.

GAIETY.

The Comédie Française continues to attract and interest fashionable audiences. "Hernani" was given last Saturday afternoon, with Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt in her favourite rôle of Doña Sol. The only novelty of the evening's entertainment consisted of "Le Dépit Amoureux" of Molière, reduced from five acts into two. After the bright comedy came "Le Sphinx." "Ruy Blas," by M. Victor Hugo, with Sarah Bernhardt as the Queen and Mounet-Sully as the hero, produced on Monday, is now in the ascendant. It was also performed on Wednesday evening, and is announced for Saturday next, when, by special desire, it will be represented at the last matinée of the season. The week's programme is full of interest, including "Ruy Blas," "Mercadet," Regnard's "Joueur," "Les Fourberies de Scapin," and "Les Femmes Savantes." This afternoon the "Phèdre" of Racine will be given, in which Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt will again be the great attraction. Mdlle. Bernhardt, having resigned her place among the Sociétaires of the Comédie Française, will, after her return to France, her engagements here having been fulfilled, proceed to carry out her intention of going to America next November.

OLYMPIC.

A new play was produced last Saturday afternoon, entitled "Sweet Bells Jangled." The piece is in three acts, by an author not named, but who was represented by his agent, Mr. Hastings. After the performance that gentleman addressed the house, in favour of the writer as an "unacted dramatist." It will be recollected that it was Mr. Hastings who first introduced Mr. Albery and his "Two Roses" to a London audience, and his success then has emboldened him to repeat the experiment. Confidence may, indeed, be reposed in his judgment; that it is a sound one, his second success in this novel direction goes far to demonstrate. "Sweet Bells Jangled" interested the audience, and the curtain fell to decided applause. Nevertheless, the author's name was suppressed, as he desired to test his talent by a more ambitious attempt before he made it public. We understand that he has written several pieces, and is no longer young, several years of disappointment having already elapsed since the composition of his earliest drama. His case is one of too many, and Mr. Hastings deserves praise for having given him a long-coveted opportunity. The drama has considerable merit. The plot turns upon the accident of mistaken identity. Two brothers are so much alike that the wife of one of them mistakes him for the other, and supposes that she has married a man already wedded and having a child. The interview between the parties illustrates the painful error into which they have fallen. The lady's sanity suffers for awhile, but a friendly doctor initiates a psychological experiment, which is tried in the third act, and which brings healing to the wounded mind of the heroine. Miss Emmerson impersonated the part, and acted with much pathos and judgment. The remaining characters were judiciously interpreted It is to be hoped that Mr. Hastings will be able to find a permanent home for the piece on the boards. Miss Fanny Josephs deserves much commendation for having permitted its initial performance.

ROYALTY.

The new extravaganza, "Venus," can hardly be deemed worthy, from a literary point of view, to follow Mr. Sims's still-popular comedy of "Crutch and Toothpick." Mr. Edward Rose and Mr. A. Harris are named as the authors of "Venus," and Mr. Rose is so graceful a writer that probably he should be credited with work the goodness of which may have been drowned in the noise and obtrusive horse-play of the first night's representation. The extravaganza, however, was possibly merely intended to serve as a vehicle for the exhibition of the majority of the mythological deities, from Venus (Miss Nelly Bromley) to Adonis and Mars, who find comely representatives in Miss Alma Stanley and Miss Phœbe Don. Subdued to a tone more in keeping with the smallness of the house, "Venus" may now run smoothly, and the vivacity of Miss Kate Lawler as a dashing Cupid would certainly be appreciated none the less for a little moderation. But "Venus" will not be a second "Ixion."

FOLLY.

This little theatre is now under the direction of Madame Dolaro, who has signalised her management by the production on Monday of a new farcical comedy, entitled "Lord Mayor's Day," the plot of which is founded on a French comedy, entitled "La Cagnotte," written by MM. Eugène Labiche and Delacon. Everything in the composition is sacrificed to rapidity of action, which is exceedingly pantomimic. More is done than said, and all parties are placed in the funniest situations. A country family and its friends resolve on seeing London on Lord Mayor's Day, and, owing to their ignorance, incur numberless perils. They order a lunch of real turtle and other expensive dainties, incurring a debt of seven pounds, which they object to pay. They find themselves at the police-station, and are treated as a gang of thieves, a watch having tumbled out of the umbrella of one of them. Not knowing how to defend themselves, their persons are officially examined and all their money confiscated. Driven to desperation, they endeavour to break out of the place of custody, and are conveyed to the police court; but, owing to the crowds attending the city procession, they are enabled to escape from the cab, only to incur new dangers. They manage, however, to keep an appointment with a matrimonial advertising agent, and we are introduced to an amusing example of the astute manner in which this speculatist conducts his business. An old lady candidate, for instance, is referred to his maid-servant. She proceeds up stairs, and then returns attired in a costume which conduces to her juvenile appearance. When confronted with the intended bridegroom, she discovers that he is a gentleman of her own party, with whom she has had daily acquaintance for twenty years. Ultimately it turns out that the mysterious watch has been dropped into the old gentleman's umbrella by a thief in the crowd at the show, who confesses to the fact before the magistrate; and, thus rehabilitated in character, the party return to their country quarters without further harm. The Tom and Jerry style of acting required by the spirit and structure of the drama was well carried out by Mr. G. W. Anson, Mr. Harry Nicholls, Mr. F. Leslie, Mr. Denbigh Newton, Mr. Arthur H. Forrest, and Mrs. John Carter, who are one and all to be praised for the alacrity and decision of their movements. Altogether, they made a lively impression, and secured the approbation and laughter of the audience.

LYCEUM.

The series of Irving-plays at the Lyceum as advertised was completed on Monday with the performance of "Charles I." Arrangements have been made for July, consisting of "The Bells" and "The Lyons Mail," in addition to "Charles I.," "Hamlet," "Lady of Lyons," and "Richelieu." Mr. Irving's annual benefit on the 25th and 26th will terminate the present season.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed have added to their general entertainment a second part of more than usual importance. The entertaining farce of "One Hundred Pounds Reward," and Mr. Corney Grain's instrumental sketch of "Our Calico Ball," are now followed by a completely new entertainment, deserving special notice as a substantive drama. It is entitled "Back from India." The tale is as old as the Saxon heptarchy. A lover and his friend, confiding in each other, become interested in the same young lady; but the one who is intrusted to report of her charms falls in love with her himself, and makes such report of her as induces her intended suitor to leave the country. The faithless friend, accordingly, marries the lady. However, Captain Rapier (such is the name of the gentleman who has been deceived) returns, and concealment is no longer possible. Mr. Oswald Grassleaf, the offending party (Mr. Alfred Reed), tries in vain, by ludicrous misrepresentations, to anticipate the consequences of the discovery. Mrs. Grassleaf (Miss Edith Brandon) has, however, a judicious sister, who manages matters so charmingly as to engage the Captain's attentions. He consequently falls in love with the fair mediatrix, and thus forestalls the threatened chastisement of her delinquent brother-in-law. The situations are managed in the most whimsical manner, and thus the utmost amusement is obtained from the situation. The author of the little drama is Mr. Henry Stephens, and its effect is much enhanced by the excellent ballads composed by Mr. Cotsford Dick. One of these, called "The Rajah of Piclilipore," is remarkably effective, besides being illustrative of the actual story. The whole entertainment is of an elevated order, in an artistic point of view, and will obtain extensive popularity.

Mr. A. P. Burbank, an American elocutionist, gave an entertainment at the St James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon. His programme consists both of the tragic and the comic; but he is stronger in the latter, and has indeed a special vein of humour, which was particularly perceptible in his rendering of some scenes from "Rip Van Winkle." He is also effective as a whistler, and displayed his talent as such in "The Last Rose of Summer." His selections are principally from Bret Harte, Mark Twain, and other American writers.

Miss Carrie Lawrence presented a fashionable audience at Langham Hall, on Monday, with an eccentric series of dramatic recitals, which were favourably received.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE-MEETING.

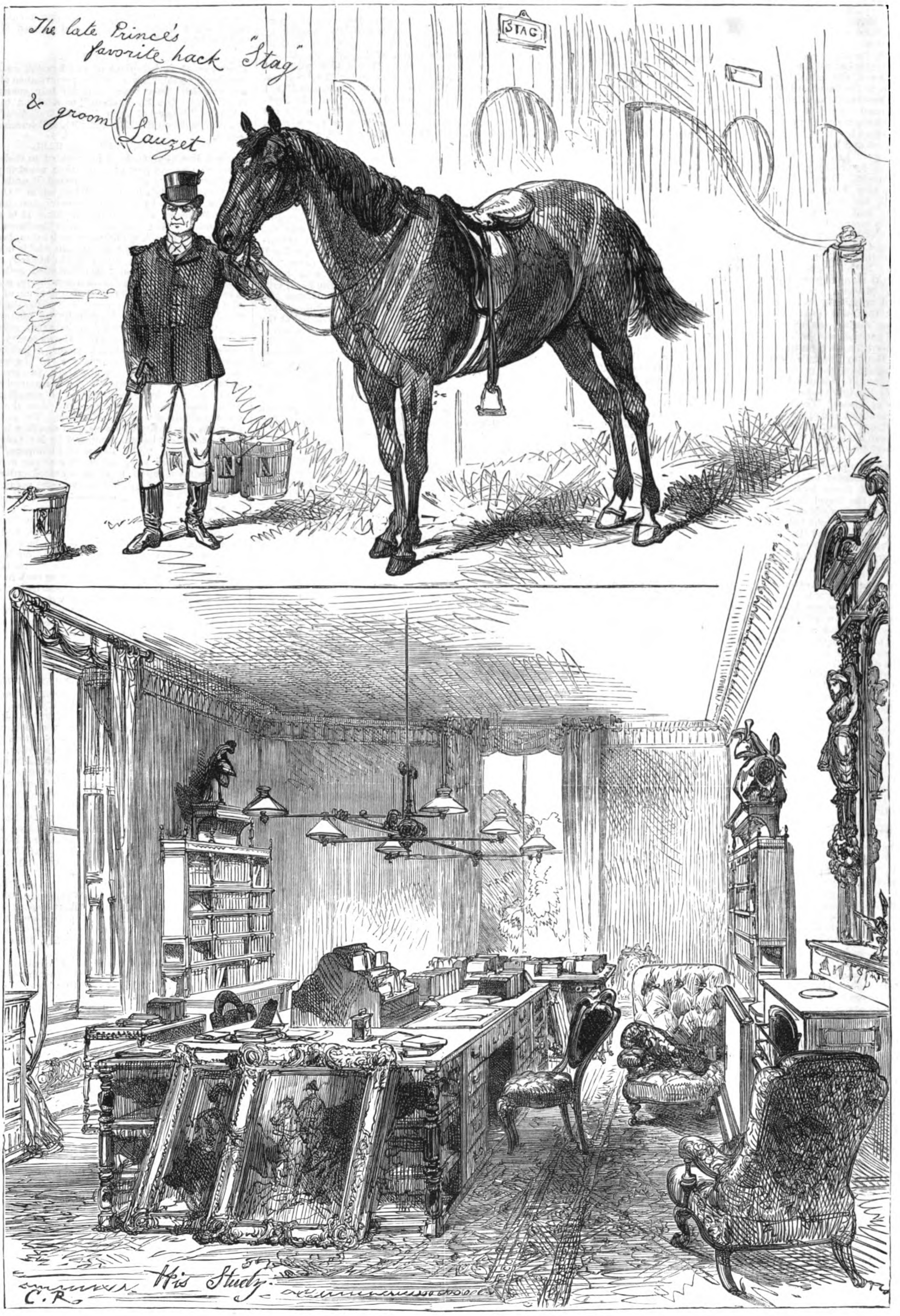
The programme of the forthcoming prize-meeting of the National Rifle Association has been issued. The camp will be ready for occupation next Saturday, July 12, and the shooting will begin on Monday, the 14th, at nine o'clock. The first great event will be the declaration of the winner of the Silver Medal and Badge, on Thursday, the 17th. The winner of this much-coveted distinction is the champion large-bore shot of the meeting. The St. George's contest, which is now second only in interest to the Queen's, will be shot for on Friday, the 18th. The Lords and Commons match is fixed for the afternoon of Saturday, the 19th—ten shots at 200 and 500 yards. On the same day the National Challenge Trophy and the China Cup will be shot for; and the shooting for the Prince of Wales's Prize (£100 and badge) will be concluded. On Sunday, the 20th, there will be the usual church parade and Divine service at eleven. The second stage of the Queen's Prize and the Public Schools Veterans' Trophy will be shot for on Tuesday, the 22nd, and the other principal events are fixed as follows:—Wednesday, the 23rd, Donegall Cup, Oxford and Cambridge, Albert (second stage); Thursday, the 24th, Elcho Shield, Kolopore Cup, Ashburton Shield (Public Schools), Spencer Cup, Volunteer Cadets' Match; Friday, the 25th, Dudley (any rifle), Bass (military breech-loader), and the Loyd-Lindsay. The prizes will be distributed on Saturday, the 26th. The executive committee will be the Earl of Wharncliffe, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Wilmot, V.C., M.P., Earl Stanhope, Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Oxley; and the rest of the staff is the same as last year. The prize list is largely increased, and there is every prospect of the number of entries being larger than ever. The difficulty with the refreshment contractors has been got over, and the preparations at Wimbledon are in a forward state, everything foreboding a successful meeting. An important addition has been made to the programme at the last moment. On the last Saturday there will be a contest among troopers from each regiment of Household Cavalry and Cavalry of the Line for the "Royal Cambridge Challenge Trophy," the conditions being similar to those of the Loyd-Lindsay contest.

Lieutenant-General Stephenson, C.B., commanding the Home District, made his annual official inspection of the 37th Middlesex last Saturday in the grounds of the Foundling Hospital. The regiment paraded to the number of 824 of all ranks, Lieutenant-Colonel Stedell being in command.—Colonel Burnaby, Grenadier Guards, inspected, on the Horse Guards Parade, the 2nd London Rifles, which had 740 of all ranks, besides nearly 100 recruits. Lieutenant-Colonel Vickers was in command.—The annual inspection of the Tower Hamlets Brigade took place in Regent's Park on Saturday last, when 670 men were on parade, under the command of Colonel Mapleson. Several field evolutions were performed, and after a lengthened series of manœuvres the men were formed into a square, and Colonel Gipps (the inspecting officer) expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which the work had been done.

The oration in honour of Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was given on Thursday week, at the Royal College of Physicians, by Dr. Wilks, F.R.S., one of the censors of the college and physician to Guy's Hospital. The president presented the Baily Medal to Mr. Charles Darwin, accompanying it with a warm eulogy of his writings.

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THE LATE PRINCE IMPERIAL.



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THE QUEEN'S RETURN FROM THE HIGHLANDS: HER MAJESTY CROSSING TAY BRIDGE, DUNDEE.—SEE PAGE 10.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

According to the Paris *Gaulois*, the will of the gallant and ill-fated Prince Louis Napoleon was opened in London "in the presence of thirty witnesses, in conformity with the provisions of the English law." As a matter of fact, the Prince's testament was opened on June 27 at Camden Place, Chiselhurst, in the presence of a number of members of the Imperial family and personal friends of the deceased. These gentlemen subsequently signed the *procès verbal*, or formal statement of the proceedings, not in conformity with English law but with French custom.

The document is in itself a remarkably touching one; but on its pathetic side I refrain from dwelling. It has another aspect well worthy of consideration; showing, as it does, how intently the youthful Prince had studied the Napoleonic legend, and the minutest traditions of the house of Bonaparte. In reading the preamble to the will made at Chiselhurst on the 25th of last February, and in which the Prince declares that he dies in the Catholic and Apostolic Roman Religion in which he was born, and that he desires to be buried by the side of his father pending the time when the ashes of both "shall be transferred to where the founder of our house reposes in the midst of the French people, whom we have, like him, dearly loved," the mind of the student of history recalls another will—that made at St. Helena, in April, 1821, by Napoleon I. Thus does the testament executed at Longwood by the "Conqueror and Captive of the Earth" begin—

> I die in the Apostolic Roman Religion, in the bosom of which I was born more than fifty years ago. It is my wish that my ashes shall repose on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of the French people, whom I have loved so well.

There are two passages in the will of Chiselhurst and the will of Longwood which may be contrasted and read with curious interest. The First Napoleon writes—

> I die prematurely, assassinated by the English oligarchy and its . . . . The English nation will not be slow in avenging me.

The Fourth Napoleon writes—

> I shall die with a sentiment of profound gratitude towards her Majesty the Queen of England, towards all the Royal Family, and towards the country where I have received during eight years so cordial a hospitality.

It will not fail to be observed that the Prince in the signature to his will for once claims the Imperial dignity. He signs no longer "Louis Napoleon," but "Napoleon."

I committed a terrible crime last week—nothing less than homicide. But it was inadvertent; and the gentleman whom I killed in the "Echoes" is quite alive in the flesh, and writes very kindly to me to say that he does not mind my having killed him a bit. Alluding, in a paragraph respecting the Comédie Française, to a capital book on the Theatres of Paris, published in 1846, I spoke of the work in question as "by the late Mr. Charles Hervey." Mr. Charles Hervey, I rejoice to say, is *vivant et très vivant*, and takes as lively an interest in theatrical matters as ever he did. I fancy that when I stupidly killed him there must have been running in my mind the names of two other gentlemen with somewhat similar appellations. One was formerly the Editor of the *Athenæum*; the other was Mr. A. Hervieu, the artist.

Practical aeronauts and students of the science of aerostation please to look at Mr. John Tenniel's exquisitely drawn frontispiece to the seventy-sixth volume of *Punch*, published this week; and tell me whether there is not a trifling error in the arrangement of the balloon, on the rim of the car of which the triumphant figure of Mr. Punch is perched. The neck of the balloon, which is sailing in mid-air, is either tied in a knot or has some kind of ligature tied round it. Now, if my slight experience of ballooning does not mislead me, it strikes me that the neck of a balloon should be only closed while the machine is on the earth, prior to ascent; the object of the closure being to prevent the admixture of the atmospheric air with the gas in the balloon. In the days when I went ballooning, the ligature was generally a pocket-handkerchief in a slip knot; and so soon as the machine had well cleared the crowd the neck was freed. I am sure of this, because the aeronaut would sometimes allow his passengers to peep through the neck into the body of the balloon. On a fine day, the rays of the sun shining through the silk into the gigantic spheroid produced an astonishingly superb effect.

Experto credo. I may have told you ere this that some eight-and-twenty years ago I made a balloon ascent from poor Alexis Soyer's "Symposium," at Kensington, on the site of which now stands the Albert Hall. The aeronant, in his hurry to liberate some toy paper balloons, which were to sail about to amuse the spectators, omitted to liberate the slipknotted handkerchief by which, while we were on earth, the neck of the balloon had been secured. The consequence was that, the gas becoming more and more rarefied as we ascended, the valve line not being pulled, and there being no means of gas-escapement either above or below, the balloon, when we were about a mile high, burst. We fell, a distance which I cannot calculate, just as a stone falls; but the presence of mind of the aeronaut, in instantly cutting the cord which attaches the neck of the balloon to the hoop, thus allowing the mass of silk to "belly up" at the top of the netting, and the fact of there being yet some gas left in the balloon, enabled him almost instantaneously to convert the machine into what was virtually a parachute, in which we descended among the cabbages at Putney, taking no greater harm than an indefinite number of bruises, and some not very courteous nor honest treatment on the part of a gang of market gardening roughs, who cut us, floundering and kicking, out of the network, which had fallen atop of us. A narrow escape; and it naturally recurred to me when I saw Mr. Tenniel's frontispiece.

What is the matter with the Old Masters? Have the "Young Missises" of Mr. James Tissot knocked the ancient professors of art entirely "out of time"? At Christie's last Saturday a portrait of Philip IV. of Spain, by Velasquez, fetched only a hundred guineas; a Giovanni Bellini, from Lord Shrewsbury's collection, sold for £79 16s.; a landscape and figures by Teniers (which Teniers?) was knocked down for £32 11s.; a Carlo Veronese (?) realised £16 16s.; and (hear this!) Titian's "Tarquin and Lucretia," a large gallery picture, formerly in the collection of Charles I., afterwards purchased for the King of Spain, and subsequently carried away from that country and imported to London, was adjudicated for the comparatively insignificant sum of £273. The art-critic of this Journal will probably have something to say about the portrait of Rembrandt by the artist himself, which has been successively the property of Lord Portarlington and Lord Dorchester, by the former of whom the picture was contributed to the Exhibition of Old Masters at Burlington House. The Rembrandt went on Saturday for £1439 10s., a sum, according to the *Times*, considerably below the reserve price. What *can* have come to the Old Masters, from a commercial point of view?

Having for some weeks petted, fondled, caressed, flattered, and idolised Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt, a certain section of "Society," grown tired perhaps of their toy, have begun to vilify, to disparage, to calumniate, and to sneer at the poor little lady. She has more genius in her little finger than the whole of her professional sisters put together have; but she has lacked some prudent friend to tell her that genius is "a general capacity directed into a particular channel." An admirer as judicious might also have warned her that Art is a very jealous mistress; and that genius is best utilised when it is directed into the "particular channel," and in that groove retained. Sir Christopher Wren was a universal genius. Read the "Parentalia," and you will be astounded at the list of the things done in almost every department of art and science (the vivisection of a dog among the rest), by Dr. Wren, F.A.S. But Sir Christopher was, happily for mankind, led to direct his general capacity into the "particular channel" of architecture. Mdlle. Bernhardt is most assuredly a great actress. May not the "particular channel" which should suffice her be the art which Rachel and Siddons, which Mars and Raucourt, and O'Neill, which Ellen Tree and Helen Faucit have ennobled? As for the insults which have been lately lavished on Mdlle. Bernhardt in print, her anonymous assailants seem to have wholly forgotten two trifling circumstances: first, that she is a foreigner and a stranger among us; and, next, that she is a woman.

G. A. S.

NIAGARA IN SUMMER.

There is scarcely any spring-time in Canada. Directly she is quite sure that surly Winter has called away his ruffian blasts to his arctic home, the fair young Spring trips it right merrily, but showers her sweets around her with such liberal hand that she awakens Summer from her luxurious couch sooner than is agreeable to our sleepy English dame; at any rate to such good purpose that she does not retire to her bed-chamber until September—which, alas! is more than can be said of her sweet grace of England.

June is a brilliant month in Canada: deliciously balmy, and emphatically the "leafy month." The backwoods are then beautiful as anything the earth can show. Yet even in June—always in May—vestiges of winter are still discernible. The ice is a long time breaking up in the great chain of lakes in the west, but below Niagara there is little trace of the Frost-King's reign after May; for the rotten masses of ice that come floating down the lakes into the Niagara river are dashed into a thousand pieces when they are hurled over the famous precipice.

It is not until July and August that the Falls are to be seen in all their glory. Then the abundant vegetation—on the islets in the river, and on the river banks—is in the prime of its growth, and the blending of colours most fully appreciated. Now that the Atlantic passage can almost be made in a week, Niagara is visited every summer by increasingly large numbers of "Britishers." It is a pity that the Falls are almost invariably approached by the route least calculated to impress one with their sublimity. The Niagara is a broad deep stream, about thirty-five miles long, connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario. The Falls, which are midway, are usually approached from the Ontario side; this, as I shall try to explain, is a mistake. The first visit should unquestionably be made from the Erie side, that is from *above* the cataract. To my mind the very best starting-place in the summer is Chippewa, a pretty little village two miles and a half above the Falls. The fast-flowing stream and the dull roar ahead are excellent stimulants for a walk along the river-bank: added to which the scenery, on the Canadian side, is highly picturesque. Every step you take the mad stream becomes madder still, and you have scarcely walked a mile ere, unable any longer to control itself, it bursts into what we call the Rapids: foaming and splashing, and roaring and leaping into the air, it dashes on; suddenly it becomes more sedate, and the next moment the mottled green and white—now smooth almost as glass—glides over the shelving brink into the deep gorge below. You have now reached Table Rock—or all that remains of it—and gaze before you at the great horse-shoe curve of rushing water, and down into the seething cauldron, whence issues a cloud of foam and spray; and there to the left, yet almost in front of you, on the other side of Goat Island, you can just discern through the gauzy cloud of spray another mighty cataract—the American Falls. If the wind be blowing towards you, you will walk fifty yards or so farther on, so as to escape the spray, when the full view of the double cataract will burst upon you.

But Clifton, a mile and a half *below* the Falls, is a railway terminus, and has consequently become the invariable starting-place for a visit to Niagara. The walk being along a road that runs parallel with the river on the high ground above its precipitous bank, the first view you get of the Falls is nearly a mile and a half distant. Of course you keep looking ahead at the famous waterfalls; but you are disappointed: their width, your own altitude, and the distance, combine to dwarf them immensely. The river attracts you more than the cataract. The banks being high and rich in vegetation, the reflection cast upon the broad, deep stream paints it a bright green, which contrasts well with the darker tints on the banks and the clear blue sky. The river looks very beautiful on a warm summer-day, as it glides peacefully down the deep channel it has cut out for itself; too peacefully for one who has never seen Niagara before, for he expects to see nothing but foaming passion. The great plunge the river makes on either side of Goat Island is to all appearances its only sign of fury. All the way from that mighty plunge, for two miles down, the river shows not the slightest symptom of rage, and so wonderfully calm and peaceful is its bosom that it scarcely seems to flow at all. To the stranger it is utterly incongruous, in the face of that terrific roar in front of him.

But he who has seen the mad stream at Chippewa and the Rapids, knows that underneath all that apparent calm the waters must be raging furiously, and is not very much surprised to see them two miles down stream rise to the surface with scarcely diminished rage, and run headlong down the ravine, until their angry haste is checked by the rock-bound watercourse turning off abruptly at a right-angle, forming the celebrated Niagara whirlpool.

After the first visit, Clifton is perhaps the best place to put-up at, though there are three excellent hotels in the immediate vicinity of the Falls. But do not be persuaded into going over to the American side for your hotel, unless you have plenty of time and a heavy purse: the views, too, are not anything like so grand as on the Canadian side. During your visit you will want to get over there to explore Goat Island and the tiny isles adjacent, which are connected by dainty little bridges; but for nothing more.

The different aspects of the Falls—from above, below, and underneath—and the river scenes are wellnigh inexhaustible. But of all the changing aspects none are more exquisite than a view of the Falls by moonlight, from the Canadian side. When the night luminary has risen from behind the dark, dense cluster of trees on Goat Island, the soft light she casts upon the surging waters beyond, but especially upon the slanting edge of the waterfall, is beautiful in the extreme. A solemn gloom is thrown over the gulf below by the shadow of the cataract itself; but, further on, the tender white light falls with strange pathos upon the metamorphosed river, as it glides peacefully through its high dark banks to our left.

W. O. Rhind.

PITH OF PARLIAMENT.

The lamentable misadventure which brought about the mournful death of Prince Louis Napoleon in Zululand has been touched on again and again. On Monday the Earl of Beaconsfield communicated to the House of Lords the steps which would be taken to do honour to the Prince's remains on their arrival in England. Albeit the Government will not formally propose that there should be a public funeral, they will arrange that when H.M.S. Orontes arrives at Sheerness the body is to be transferred to another of her Majesty's ships for conveyance to Woolwich, whence members of the Royal Artillery will accompany the remains to Chiselhurst, "and in due course to the grave." With singular brevity had the Prime Minister, earlier in the sitting, replied to the inquiry most feelingly put by Earl Granville as to what tribute would be paid to the memory of the late Lord Lawrence. Lord Beaconsfield contented himself with answering that "the great services of Lord Lawrence" would be "honoured and remembered," and that his body would be interred in Westminster Abbey. Returning to the loss of the Prince Imperial Lord Truro on Tuesday lifted his voice to animadvert on the general recklessness with which the Zulu campaign had been conducted, citing as the latest instance of this recklessness the indiscretion shown in allowing the Prince to depart on the scouting expedition with so small an escort. Lord Bury could find no more satisfactory way of replying than that of casting doubt on the "statements of irresponsible journalists."

The Lord Chancellor's definition on Monday of the aim of the Government's Irish University Bill (which is to take the wind out of the sails of The O'Conor Don's measure) was marked by his usual clearness of exposition. The greater part of the speech was occupied by a commentary on the existing Universities of England and Ireland; and the object of the bill was summed up in a few words. Simplicity itself is the measure. The Government could not countenance the endowment of denominational colleges in Ireland. But it is proposed by this bill to found a new University for Ireland, comprising a Chancellor and a Senate, with a Convocation composed of graduates who obtain their degrees at this University. A body of examiners would be appointed and degrees granted in all faculties save theology; but, following the example of the London University, there would be no lecturers or professors. The University of Ireland once constituted, the Queen's University would be dissolved, the graduates of the latter then becoming graduates of the new University. The bill was read the first time, criticism being postponed to the next stage. It may here be mentioned that the same evening the Duke of Richmond informed Lord Winmarleigh that the Government had advised her Majesty to grant a charter for a new University for the north of England, to be named the Victoria University; and that on Tuesday, in the Lower House, Mr. H. Vivian and other eloquent Welsh members, strengthened by Mr. Gladstone's support, vainly endeavoured to persuade the Government to agree to a motion declaring it expedient to consider the best means of encouraging the movement for supplying Wales with higher education. Mr. Vivian's motion, slightly amended, went to a division, and was negatived by 105 to 54 votes.

The Earl of Carnarvon was, on the 26th ult., so far successful in objecting to the bill for widening London Bridge that is was referred to a Select Committee. The same noble Earl, the next evening, hopped from London Bridge to Armenia, in order to inquire whether her Majesty's Government had carried out the foreshadowed reforms in that portion of the Sultan's dominions. To which the Marquis of Salisbury could only reply that he was doing all that diplomacy could do to bring about "those salutary changes by which alone the Turkish Empire can be maintained." On Tuesday, despite the opposition of Lord Granville, Earl Stanhope secured the second reading (by 115 votes against 65) of the Public Health Act Amendment Bill, which proposes to settle the Burial difficulty by enabling local authorities to establish cemeteries, and to control them.

The "scene" in the House of Commons on Thursday week (fully described in the latest edition of our last Number) appears not to have been thrown away on the Secretary for Ireland, the replies of Mr. Lowther to Irish members on the following evening having lacked the dry "chaff" which moved Mr. O'Connor Power to wrath, and the right hon. gentleman's subsequent speeches on the condition of children in Irish workhouses, and on the "Spencer System" of improving small farms, having been unexceptionable in tone.

On Monday the Army Discipline Bill dragged its slow length along a little further, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to threaten a Saturday sitting if quicker progress should not be made with the remaining clauses. Previously to the discussion of the Welsh University motion, on Tuesday, there was an important debate on the East India Railway Bill, the object of which is to transfer the property (for about thirty-two millions) from the East India Railway Company to the Indian Government. Mr. Hubbard moved that the measure, as amended, should be considered; but ultimately the debate was adjourned, and this motion of Mr. Fawcett's was accepted by the Government and agreed to by the House:—

> That this House, adopting the recommendation contained in the special report of the Committee to which this bill was referred, is of opinion that its provisions should not be regarded as a precedent for defining the terms on which the Indian Government may hereafter exercise its right of acquiring possession of the other guaranteed railways in India.

On Wednesday the East India Railway Bill again incited Sir George Campbell, Mr. Fawcett, and Mr. E. Stanhope to silvern speech. The measure, as amended, was agreed to. Mr. O'Sullivan then obtained the second reading of the Spirits in Bond Bill, remarking that the aim of the measure was to compel distillers to keep spirits in bond for a year, by which time the deleterious fusel oil would evaporate. Sir Wilfrid Lawson elicited a laugh by suggesting as an improvement that spirits should be kept in bond for one hundred years. The hour for adjournment came whilst the Irish Landlord and Tenant Bill was being discussed, and it was, accordingly, "talked out."

Spiritual Lords attended the Upper Chamber in strong force on Thursday, in the expectation (which was not realised) of having to take part in a debate on the Earl of Belmore's Divinity School Bill for the Church of Ireland. The Speaker of the House of Commons had previously been called to the bar to hear Royal Assent given by Commission to various bills. On his return to the chair, the general flow of Ministerial answers was placid, as when the Chancellor of the Exchequer repeated that the Zulu War cost half a million a month, and that the War bill would be presented in July; and Mr. Cross sought to calm Mr. Macdonald by assuring him that the most searching inquiry should be made into the cause of the Blantyre accident. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach exhibited some signs of querulousness, which vanished under the firm treatment of Sir William Harcourt. A Saturday sitting was announced by Sir Stafford Northcote, albeit more than one member pointed out that Saturday was the day fixed upon for the funeral of Lord Lawrence. The stage being once more clear, the interminable Army Bill again came up for discussion in Committee.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

Despite the continued bad weather, seldom has a busier four days' sport called for comment, either in the North or in the South, than that just concluded. The heavy going doubtless militated against correct running in some instances, and also made matters underfoot most unpleasant, but, taken altogether, the Newcastle week was as important and interesting as of yore. Clearhead's victory in the Northumberland Plate was a very popular one, and could hardly cause much surprise, when the good form he had shown at Catterick Bridge was taken into consideration, although the horse was not a local fancy; but had either Glendale or Roehampton won, it would have caused as much enthusiasm as in the days of old, when Caller Ou and Underhand were victorious. Glendale has twice disappointed Lord Durham in his attempt to gain the trophy, and on each occasion after a very severe struggle. What the result would have been had he not interfered with Roehampton will never be known, but certainly neither could not have benefited by the occurrence, and ultimately he was only defeated by the shortest of heads. He may be justly, therefore, put down as an unlucky horse over this course, for it was a hard thing to have to meet such a nailer as Hampton at 12 lb., and he was set no mean task when called upon to concede 17 lb. to a horse of Clearhead's calibre, in addition to the unfortunate mishap with Roehampton. Lartington certainly did not run within pounds of his Manchester form; probably he is not a great stayer; and, in addition, the heavy going might have militated against his chance. Glendale occupied the same position, at about the same distance, that he did to Hampton two years ago; but it must not be overlooked that he has a fine opportunity in the Liverpool Cup and may compensate Lord Durham for previous disappointments, as 7 st. 12 lb. is not a great amount of weight for a six-year-old to carry. A very good-looking three-year-old who ran at the meeting is Reveller (a brother to Hilarious), although he undoubtedly had the best of the weights with both Coromandel II. and Fabius, while on his Ascot running he must be quite 14lb. behind Chippendale. On Thursday the racing was again of a good character, the chief event being, of course, the Seaton Delaval Stakes, for which a dozen competed, Fire-King being in most request; but the "home bred" Tyro filly upset the lot, and won in a common canter by half-a-dozen lengths. She made her début in this race, and must undoubtedly be a very smart filly, although she started at very long odds, and her stable companion, Arne, was deemed to be the better of the pair. There was some good racing at Stockbridge on Thursday and Friday, although the incessant rain during the early portion of the meeting interfered with the enjoyment. Warrior had a good time of it, and there is no doubt that over his own course he is a good horse, whilst the unlucky Lunette was twice second to Lord Rivers's horse and once to Dunmow. The Stockbridge Cup, which in its time has brought out the fastest horses of the day, well sustained its old memories, as the meeting of such celebrities as Avontes, Placida, Kaleidoscope, Silvio, and Lollypop fully attest. Although Silvio ran well, the distance was hardly suitable for him to show his best abilities, so no wonder need be expressed at his defeat, especially as he was giving away 12 lb. to such cracks of the T.Y.C. as Avontes and Placida, and 10 lb. to Kaleidoscope. Lollypop cut out the work, but was in trouble at the distance, and Avontes, with Fordham up, coming through, won by a neck from Placida. Proctor, the winner of the Mottisfont Stakes, is a smart youngster, and is not far removed from the top of the tree; but the remainder of the running requires no comment.

The opening day of Henley was very wet, rain falling from early morn till the close of the day's proceedings, and on the towing-path were some six inches of mud, and only one or two spectators could be found at any time between the horse barrier and the starting-point. A strong wind blowing at first across and afterwards down the course increased the labour of the competitors, and, especially with those who had the outside station, gave stroke side more than their fair share of work, and the Berks station was more than ever an advantage. The feature of the day was the fine form of Jesus, who won their heats in the Grand Challenge, Stewards', and Ladies'. The crew, stroked by Prest, and composed almost entirely from the 'Varsity eight of this year, is a very good one. The two most exciting finishes of the day were between Thames, London, and Trinity for the second heat of the Thames Cup, and between London and Kingston in the first heat of the Wyfold. Playford, the Amateur Champion, won his heat in the Diamonds with ridiculous ease. The second day showed a great improvement both with respect to weather and attendance, being fully up to the average of former years, if not better. Jesus took the Grand Challenge very easily, and the Stewards' Cup also, but after a hard struggle with Lady Margaret. As the winners of the Grand Challenge did not go for the Ladies', Eton were left to meet Lady Margaret. The "boys," a very fine and fast crew, who rowed 38 to 40 strokes a minute nearly all the way, lost, after a most plucky race, by half a length. London was successful in the Goblets and the Wyfold Cup, but were defeated for the Thames Cup by Twickenham; while F. L. Playford was beaten somewhat easily by Lowndes in the Diamond Sculls, which was probably owing to a dispute that arose respecting the station. Mr. J. G. Chambers and Mr. Risley shared the duties of umpire between them.

Last Saturday the summer meeting of the London Athletic Club took place, and, being favoured with delightful weather, a capital afternoon's sport was enjoyed by members and their friends, numbering some 3000. C. L. Lockton, as usual, was well to the fore; and Cortis, again riding in splendid form, won the Three-Miles Bicycle Handicap from scratch.

The Oxford and Cambridge cricket-match, begun at Lord's on Monday in fine weather and in presence of a fashionable gathering numbering several thousands, could not be continued on Tuesday in consequence of the rain, and ended on Wednesday in the Light Blue team winning by nine wickets, thanks to the batting of the Hon. A. Lyttelton, Mr. A. G. and Mr D. Q. Steel in no small degree. By nine wickets also did Yorkshire beat Notts at Sheffield on Wednesday.

Lord Mount-Edgcumbe has resigned the chairmanship of the Cornwall County Sessions, his duties as Lord Chamberlain preventing him from attending the sessional meetings.

The Duke of Devonshire has consented to preside at the opening of the "Stephenson Memorial Hall," Chesterfield, on Monday, the 14th inst.

According to the revenue returns the national income during the quarter ending June 30 was £18,922,050, a net increase of £104,355 upon the amount in the corresponding period of last year. The revenue for the twelve months has been £83,220,327, a net increase of £3,506,201. There is a considerable decrease in Customs and Excise; but that is more than counterbalanced by the increased receipts from the Property and Income Tax. The Miscellaneous receipts show a considerable falling off, but there is a large increase in the item of stamps.

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORICAL.

Excellent reasons are given for re-telling what appears upon the face of it to be an old and trite story in the two volumes entitled *The Youth of Queen Elizabeth:* by Louis Wiesener, edited from the French by Charlotte M. Yonge (Hurst and Blackett), the period of time embraced in the work including some twenty-five years—from 1533, when Elizabeth was born, to 1558, when she became Queen of England. The contents of our Record Office and the archives of the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs are the principal sources from which the author has drawn such new information as justified him, especially when we consider that his work was intended in the first instance for French readers, in reopening questions which, with the assistance of Mr. J. A. Froude, the ingenuous mind might have been inclined to regard as settled. But it is partly to counteract the influence of Mr. J. A. Froude, whom our author describes as "a brilliant writer, but perhaps the least reliable of all living historians," that a new treatise was, from the practical point of view, considered desirable. From the speculative point of view, the author lays "great stress upon the psychological history" of the Princess Elizabeth's youth, "as being one of those curious and instructive pictures that are rarely open to analysis." And, in connection with this portion of his labours, it is quite droll to observe that careful study has led him to shrink from conceding to the Royal lady whom he has analysed the possession of just that quality which has made her known all over the world as "good Queen Bess." Admirable qualities she had, he freely acknowledges; but goodness, the quality "which puts a finish upon all others, and is so graceful in a woman," she lacked altogether. Yet we live at an epoch when the tendency is towards a general whitewashing; when even Lady Macbeth's "damned spot" might have a chance of being taken "out," and when there seems to be little fear lest Beelzebub should have his blackness exaggerated. Let "Good Queen Bess" be so called from her lack of the suggested quality, and we can understand the more easily how the Eumenides came by that appellation, and how the famous derivation of the Latin word for "grove" recommended itself to general acceptance. Let it be assumed henceforth that popular epithets, which have endured through centuries, should be interpreted, like dreams, in the contrary sense, and are due only to that pleasant vein of irony which distinguishes the populace of all nationalities. Not that our author is here being mocked, as if he failed to exhibit sound arguments for his conclusion. It may be that, if the theory of ironical epithets be abandoned, the Princess Elizabeth changed with the change of her circumstances; or that, which is far more likely, the populace, caught by present appearances which cannot impose upon the closer though posterior student of character, bestow an epithet which sticks like a burr but is equally out of place as an appendage of a human being. However that may be, our author presents us with a very interesting piece of historical and psychological investigation. In the first volume we have a very touching account of Elizabeth's neglected childhood during her father's lifetime, followed by a sketch of her condition during her girlhood under her brother's rule, together with many details concerning the scandal against Princess Elizabeth in respect of her dealings with the handsome and audacious Thomas Seymour, with a chapter devoted to a dissertation upon the studies she pursued and the learning she acquired, the rest of the volume being occupied chiefly with the difficulties of her position after her sister Mary's accession, the intrigues of Simon Renard on behalf of Philip and of Noailles on behalf of Courtenay as candidates for Mary's hand, the insurrection of Thomas Wyatt, the death of Lady Jane Grey, and the arrest of Elizabeth at Ashridge. In the second volume Elizabeth's vicissitudes succeed one another rapidly. First we have her a prisoner at Whitehall, and then at the Tower, where she is treated for a while with severity. Anon, her treatment becomes less harsh, and ultimately she is released. Her destination is Woodstock; and, during her residence or imprisonment there, her sister marries Philip of Spain, an event which has a favourable influence over the fortunes of Elizabeth, who, strange to say, found a friend rather than an enemy in Philip. There is some idea, however, of getting her out of the kingdom altogether by marrying her to the Duke of Savoy. She escapes the marriage, which was very repugnant to her, but our author differs from Mr. Froude as to the cause of her escape. Before long she is received at Hampton Court by Philip and Mary, first as a prisoner and afterwards without any guard at all. Now is the time for more scandal against the Princess Elizabeth, who is said to owe the favour he shows her to the shameful passion he is suspected of feeling for her. Soon Philip is summoned abroad, and Elizabeth moves from Hampton Court to Greenwich, where Philip and Mary part, and from Greenwich through London to Hatfield. Now comes the plot associated with the name of Anthony Kingston, and Elizabeth is once more in danger. Once more she is indebted, as it appears, to Philip's goodwill or policy for her freedom if not her head; and soon after this she is in disgrace again for again refusing to have anything to say in the way of marriage to the Duke of Savoy. She this time also weathers the storm; and, after a renewal of intercourse with her sister, Queen Mary, is nominated by the latter to succeed to the throne. Queen Mary's last illness ends in death on Nov. 17, 1558, and Elizabeth, after all her changes and chances, is proclaimed Queen. She might well fall upon her knees, saying, "This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes." That "she would not pay the legacies and the debts of the sister who had bequeathed her a crown" (which, by-the-way, she would certainly have obtained by the will of the people) is not to her credit, unless there be some explanation undiscovered or unstated by our author; but our author's sneer at her "account of the tears she had shed at her sister's death" might have been omitted, had he reflected that Elizabeth was not the sort of woman to blubber much in public. What the duties of a person who edits such a publication may be is doubtful, but they do not seem to include the correction of some very ugly but not otherwise important blemishes.

The truth of the saying that "murder will out," a statement much shaken by late experience, so far as the general acceptation of the meaning is concerned, will receive a little welcome confirmation from the two volumes entitled *The King's Secret*, by the Duc de Broglie (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin), which, to say nothing at present about the intrinsic value and interest of their contents, go to prove that a dark deed is sure to be brought home, sooner or later, to the perpetrator. No doubt, as in this case, the perpetrator may have gone to his long home some time before his misdeeds are brought unmistakably to light, and may be beyond the reach of any chastisement likely to affect him; but it is always satisfactory to have a mystery cleared up [unless you wish to trade upon it] and to find that suspicions long entertained were not unjustly harboured. Now, Louis XV. of France, whose character would not have gained him a place as footman in any respectable family, was suspected during his lifetime, and after his death was officially acknowledged by his successor, to have carried on a secret correspondence "with his diplomatic agents, without the knowledge of his Ministers." But, for many years the nature of that correspondence was entirely enveloped in mystery, until, in 1866, M. Boutaric lifted the veil by the publication of "Correspondence secrète inédite de Louis XV. sur la politique étrangère avec le Comte de Broglie, Tercier, etc.," pointing out, however, that the revelation was far from complete, and, indeed, was very fragmentary, partial, and obscure, by reason of the scanty and difficult materials at his disposal. Now the Duc de Broglie's curiosity was excited and his interest was aroused by the mention of his great-uncle, Comte de Broglie; and the Duke, therefore, buckled to and rummaged among his family papers and other records, with the assistance of M. Faugère and others, to such purpose that he can assert without hesitation—"Owing to the various items of information acquired from different sources, I am enabled to lay a complete picture of the origin, the aim, and all the vicissitudes of the secret diplomacy of Louis XV. before my readers." Those readers will not be astonished, probably, to learn that the reputation of Louis XV. "will not gain, I fear, by the new light that is thrown upon it;" and they will, no doubt, sympathise with the Duke in the conviction he expresses that the character of his relative, Comte de Broglie, will "present to them the always pleasing spectacle of a mind to which lofty political views were familiar, and of a soul filled with passionate desire for the public welfare." The Duke at the same time warns his readers, and it may be worth while to record the warning, that "this book does not contain matter of a kind which its title may perhaps lead them to expect. They will find in it no romantic history, very few Court intrigues, and not a scrap of scandal." Those who desire something new and naughty about the Pompadour, the Du Barry, and *tutte quante*, must look elsewhere. The main interest of the book is centred in the marvellous contrast which it exhibits to view, and which is pretty clearly indicated in the following remarks: "By a singularity perhaps unexampled, that which the feeble Louis XV. carefully concealed for twenty years from his subjects as well as from his Ministers, was the best that was in himself. If he indulged in the strange whim of employing two ministries at the same time, the one active and the other for consultation, at least he did not resort to that complication for the sake of securing relays of flatterers and establishing a rivalry in subserviency between the two orders of his servants. On the contrary, while he too frequently abandoned the exercise of his authority to courtiers who were favoured by his own favourites, he privately sought the advice (though not, indeed, that he might act upon it) of stern politicians, who were frank with him even to harshness; and it was under the triple seal of a correspondence in cipher that he gave vent to sentiments worthy of a king, and to such passing desires for the public good as still remained at the bottom of his heart." The book may now be left to make its own way with readers; it is far too long for anything like a brief summary, and it does not appear to present any particularly salient feature upon which one might fasten as a striking phenomenon. It seems to be just the sort of book which must be read as a whole before a proper idea of its weightiness and significance can be obtained. The translation is unacknowledged, but the reason why is left to conjecture; the execution will probably meet all requirements and be generally considered highly creditable, if certain parts be fair samples of the whole.

With the third volume, lately published, of the *History of the English People:* by John Richard Green, M.A. (Macmillan and Co.), we reach that intensely interesting period, from 1603 to 1683, during which the old order of things changed and gave place to a new one, passing through various stages of gloomy and sanguinary transformation, though not without certain gleams of glorious light as well as many flashes of mock and meretricious splendour. It can scarcely be necessary to say that the author depicts the different scenes in vivid colours, and describes in admirable style the details of the spectacle presented. Not that he ever stops in his flowing narrative to execute a striking piece of distinct word-painting; the charm of his manner is in the ease and continuity with which he runs on, carrying the reader trippingly with him and, without interrupting the course of narration, producing the desired effect by a sudden, dexterous turn of the sentences. His new volume begins with a very stirring and eloquent exposition of the way in which at the death of Elizabeth the spirit of Puritanism, as matters present themselves to his eyes, became a permeating force and operated powerfully upon the political as well as the social and personal life of the nation. Then comes a by no means flattering but probably correct portrait of the King of the Scots, the first King James of England, with a severe but very likely an impartial and just estimate of his character and conduct, his intellectual capacity, and his general folly and weakness. We are bidden to observe that James, at his death, had been successful in one only of his many schemes, but that the single success was "the most fatal of all his blunders; for in the marriage with Henrietta Maria lay the doom of his race. It was the fierce and despotic temper of the Frenchwoman that was to nerve Charles more than all to his fatal struggle against English liberty. It was her bigotry—as the Commons foresaw—that undermined the Protestantism of her sons. It was when the religious and the political temper of Henrietta mounted the throne in James the Second that the full import of the French marriage was seen in the downfall of the Stuarts." That, at any rate, is the author's view; his readers may gainsay it, if they please. It would be loss of time to follow the author through the pages in which he makes out his case, as he no doubt would maintain, by the plain evidence of ascertained facts, through the troubled reign of Charles I., through the Protectorate, through the Restoration, down to the date of the Rye House Plot; for it all belongs to the history of England, and, whatever name be given to it, is neither more nor less, so far as the substance of it is concerned, an old story re-told. It must suffice to say that the story is re-told in a manner very delightful to read, a manner eminently calculated to command the attention as well as to enlighten the minds of the "people," for whom it seems to be especially intended, and that, though novelty of incident was of course out of the question, the writer can evidently put old wine into new bottles of his own original shape and make without damage to either and rather with advantage to both. His style is clear as the day, and full of freshness and vigour.

By special desire of the Prince of Wales, the Fête Française and Grand Fancy Fair at the Albert Hall in aid of the funds of the French Hospital, Benevolent Society, and Schools in London will be held next Monday and Tuesday.

Mr Charles George Colson, M.A., Clare College, Cambridge, and Mr. Charles Thomas Whitmell, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, have been appointed two of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Lord St. Vincent has announced to the farm tenants on his Yorkshire and Lincolnshire estates that, taking into consideration the present state of agricultural depression, it is his intention to return £10 per cent on the amount of their half-year's rents to Lady Day last.

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COLLECTION OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

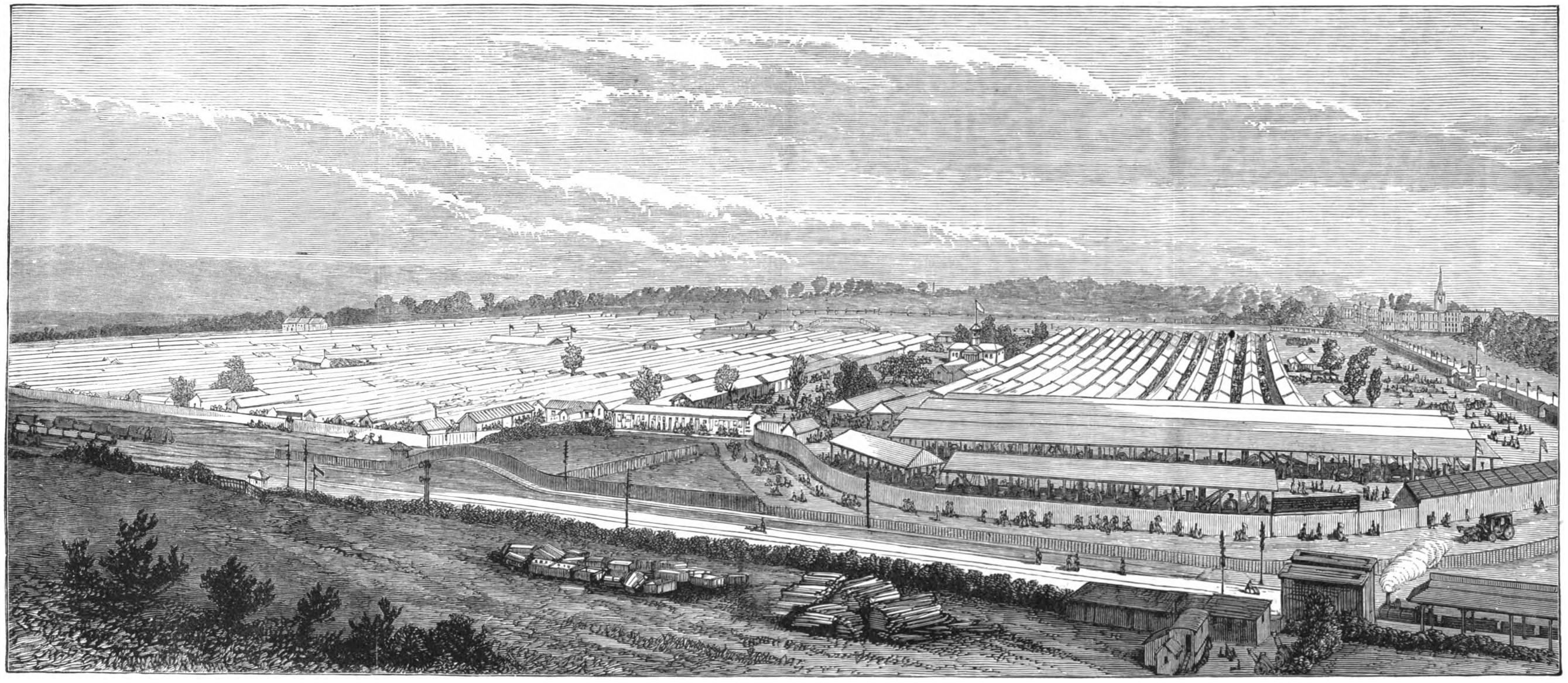
The loan collection of comparative ancient and modern implements at Kilburn, in connection with the International Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society this week, furnishes the subjects of a page of Engravings. This collection has been skilfully arranged in the proper chronological order by Mr. E. L. Box. We here proceed to notice the particular objects shown in our illustrations, following the order of the engravings as arranged on the page.

No. 1 is a Crimean three-furrow plough, as formerly used in that country, but now superseded by the modern three-furrow iron plough. No. 2 is the Java plough, as made in that island, and used in the present day. No. 3 is the Egyptian plough, still made and used in Egypt, which is almost identical with those shown on the ancient Egyptian monuments, and may be considered the earliest form of plough. No. 4 is the Suffolk "gallows" plough, as made seventy years ago, and still in use in that county. These four ploughs are lent by Messrs. Ransomes, Sims, and Head, of Ipswich.

No. 5 is the Gloucester Vale long plough, nearly a century old, lent by Mr. W. Lawrence, Pirton Court, Gloucester. The reader will contrast this and the other wooden ploughs, of antique types, with the graceful light appearance of No. 6, a plough constructed on the most improved modern principles, entirely of iron and steel.

We next direct attention to a steam balance plough of the most recent principle (No. 7). Little more than half this great implement is given in the illustration. It is made sometimes with as many as eight shares on each half. The frame-plan of this implement, looking at it from above, is that of two parallel lines resting on the wheels; these parallel lines are bent inwards, at obtuse angles, beyond the circumference of the wheels, and thence continue till they meet, so forming the rigid iron frame, which is always at an angle to the line of direction when the plough is at work. The alteration of the width of the furrows is effected by means of wedges, which fix the shares at different angles to the frame.

As many of our readers may not be familiar with the method of steam cultivation, we here add a few words of explanation. One mode is by the double engine system; that is, using two self-moving steam-engines with winding drums under the boilers. These are placed parallel to each other at opposite sides of the field to be operated upon. The implement is pulled towards the engine across the field,



INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN LONDON: THE SHOW-YARD AT KILBURN.

he other engine, not in work, paying out the rope while moving forward into position for the return journey. This alternate pulling by each engine is continued till the task is complete. The other mode of working is by drawing the rope to and fro between the engine, placed as before at one side of the field, and a ponderous anchor, which has automatic self-moving action, at the opposite side. The framework of this anchor rests on thin disc wheels, which cut into the ground to enable it to resist the side strain of the engine and implement. The automatic arrangement keeps it moving along so as to be opposite its work.

In the collection at Kilburn all the steam cultivating machines are placed by themselves apart from the other agricultural implements. The visitor is thus enabled to judge of the different appliances, as connected with each other, in their proper order. Our space being limited, we have placed this steam-plough and the steam clodcrusher (No. 9) with the ordinary implements of their class to assist the comparison.

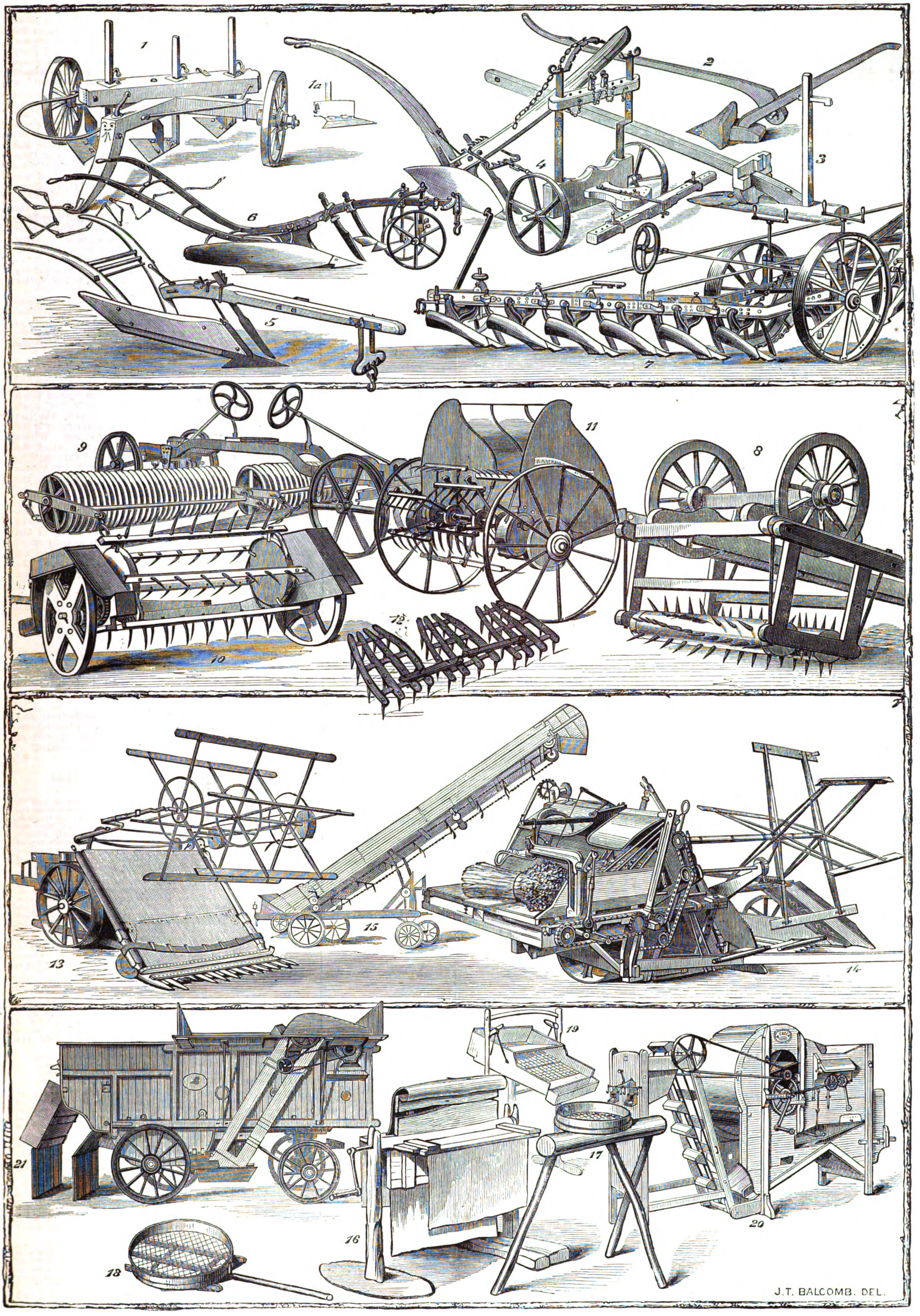
No. 8 is a very old self-cleaning clodcrusher, lent by Mr. Thomas Drewitt, of Pickards Farm, Guildford. The frame and shaft of this are more modern. The clods in a field having been crushed, it is turned over on to the wheels, the horses draw it to the next field, and are then taken out, and the machine is turned back again, so that the spiked rollers are underneath, as seen in the engraving. Compare this with the steam clodcrusher (No. 9), which consists of a number of strong cast-iron wheels, with wedged edges: each wheel has an independent revolution. The total width of this steam-roller is fifteen feet.

No. 10 is an old double-action haykicker, said to be of the first make, or about fifty years old. It is lent by J. D. Ostler, Esq., of Walrond Park, Taunton. It has no screen between it and the horse, to protect it from the showers of hay kicked up; the attendant walks by its side. Compare this rude contrivance with the beautifully-finished haymaker, No. 11. This has a seat provided for the driver, which is not seen in the engraving, being hid from view by the solid screen or shelter. In such a vehicle a well-dressed lady would be enabled to ride about all day in the fresh air without her apparel being any the worse for it.

No. 12 is an old harrow, roughly made from branches of trees, the tines being of iron. It is lent by H. Downes, Esq., of Basingstoke. This may be compared by visitors with the modern, beautifully-finished, and far more effective harrows to be seen in the Exhibition.

We now come to a machine of a highly interesting character—the Rev. Patrick Bell's reaping-machine (No. 13), the first efficient

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1. Crimean Three-Furrow Plough. 1a. Side view of Share.
2. Java Plough. 3. Egyptian Plough.
4. Suffolk Gallows Plough.
5. Gloucester Vale Long Plough.
6. W. Ball and Son's Criterion Plough.
7. Fowler's Steam Balance Plough.
8. Self-Cleaning Clod Crusher.
9. Fowler's Steam Roller, or Clod Crusher.
10. Hay Kicker.
11. Jeffery and Blackstone's Haymaker.
12. Harrow. 13. Bell's Reaping Machine.
14. McCormick's Reaping and Self-Binding Machine.
15. Clayton and Shuttleworth's Corn-Stacker.
16. Winnowing Fan.
17. Ridder and Horse. 18. Ridder.
19. Improved Ridder.
20. H. Cooch's Corn-Dressing Machine.
21. H. Hornsby and Son's Finishing Steam-Threshing Machine.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION: ANCIENT AND MODERN IMPLEMENTS.

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one of its kind, made about 1826. By comparing it with the modern reaping-machines at Kilburn one remarkable difference will be noticed. In the latter the horses pull the machine with its knife behind them, whereas in the first machine they pulled the machine in a direct line to the front of them. A peculiarity in the knife of Bell's and also in that of M'Cormick's, another reaping-machine which came after Bell's in point of time, is that the knife is finely notched like a saw. An account of the invention of Bell's reaping-machine was given in this Journal on March 7, 1868.

In No. 14 we have a machine which binds the sheaves before depositing them on the ground. Our Illustration almost tells its own tale. The principle of the binding consists chiefly in using a curved swan-neck arm at the side of the binding-table. This arm works forward towards the corn to be bound, when the binding wire from a small pulley embraces it, and, by the arrangement of a shuttle travelling underneath the platform, the circle of the binding-wire round the sheaf is complete.

The corn has next to be stacked; and in No. 15 we have a labour-saving apparatus called the "stacker." This was introduced some years ago by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth to supply a want long felt at harvest when labour is scarce. The days of the pitchfork, sickle, and scythe are going by, but labour-saving contrivances take their place. The stacker proper differs somewhat from a straw elevator, as corn requires a different treatment from loose straw; but this stacker is applicable to both purposes.

No. 16 is an old winnowing fan of probably three centuries ago. It is lent by Mr. Etches, and is most likely the oldest example extant. As the winnowing machines are arranged in this collection, the progressive improvement of the fan is noticeable. We notice the first development of the fly-wheel (four cross pieces at the end of spokes) to which the handle is attached; then, in another machine, the fly-wheel, complete; afterwards the canvas to be twirled round is attached to the circumference of four wheels, having spokes from the centre axis. No. 17 is a ridder, or coarse sieve; the spaces in the bottom of this sieve are about half an inch wide. It is resting on the horse or trestle. The manner of using this winnowing tackle was as follows:—By means of the handle, four canvas flaps were made to revolve rapidly, so that an enormous draught was created; and, by another operation, the ridder with the corn in it was slid backwards and forwards on the top of the "horse," used as a rest to keep it at about one height. The heavier corn fell through direct on to the ground; the lighter corn was blown by the wind a little further off, thus roughly sorting the finer grain from the common. The chaff was sent right away from the neighbourhood of the grain.

No. 18 is a ridder of larger size and coarser bottom, and, as will be seen, was held by its long handle without a horse. The last two are lent by H. Downes, Esq.

No. 19 (in the background) is a ridder of improved design of date about 1812. It forms the transition state between the last-described and our next Illustration. This ridder was used with a fan. It was suspended from the short projections near the top of the frame. The corn having been put into the upper compartment, sideways, motion was given to the ridder by the hand. The corn fell through the bottom of this compartment, running in its passage down over the face of the first wire-gauge; but foreign small seeds, with their chaff, fell through here and away by a spout underneath. The lower sieve was coarser; here the corn fell through, and would be acted on by the fan, as described. The open trough at the foot of the ridder was for the purpose of catching thistle-heads, stones, and other large foreign matters too big to fall through the wirework with the corn.

No 20 is a corn-dressing machine of the most improved modern construction, placed as a contrast to the ruder implements just mentioned. The old corn-dressing machine similar to this, also exhibited at Kilburn by the owner of No. 20, was patented in the year 1800 by Mr. John Cooch, of Harlestone, near Northampton, and is the oldest complete corn-dressing machine known to be in existence. As the one in our Illustration has never taken any other than first prizes, it is fitly taken as the termination of the scale of improvements commencing with the old winnowing-fan. In this corn-dressing machine the winnowed corn falls out at the end, and is carried up from the flows by means of tin troughs to the top of the elevator, as this part of the apparatus is called. It there falls into the sack's mouth out of the spouts.

No. 21 (seen in the background) is an improvement on the flail. In the usual order, this would come before winnowing machines; but, as the subject of our Illustration is a finishing threshing machine—that is, one which beats out the corn, winnows, sifts, and delivers it into bags, it is more properly placed last. Threshing machines were invented in Scotland about 1758 by a farmer in the parish of Dunblane, Perthshire; but were constructed on the present improved principle by Andrew Mickle, a millwright, of Haddington, about 1776. The machine may be roughly described as consisting of a cylinder, or drum, furnished with beaters, which strike the heads of corn when protruded through fluted rollers. The ears having been thus pounded, the grain falls through some wirework into a winnowing machine. This feature of Mickle's mill is, with some minor alterations, adopted in all threshing machines constructed in the present day. The motive power used for that shown in our Illustration is steam.

"HOMELESS."

The picture by M. Schmid, in the Exhibition at the French Gallery, which has been copied for the Engraving this week presented as an Extra Supplement, may be supposed to represent a party of rustic peasantry in some Alpine or other mountainous country, who have been expelled from their native village by the scourge of war. The humble family—husband and wife, children and aged grandmother—have packed a few remaining chattels and household stores into the cart, which they are vainly attempting to drag up the hilly road, their horse being taken, probably, for the service of the enemy's army, and no other means of carriage being left, in the distressed condition of the land. They do not seem likely to travel far with such an encumbrance; and it is to be feared that they will soon lose even that small portion of their modest property which had been spared by the rude hand of military rapacity, and which alone could preserve them from utter destitution. They are here met by the parish priest or Curé, in company with a friar or monk of some religious order, who look with compassion on the sad plight of these unhappy fugitives, but who do not seem to know any way of helping them in the present need. The scene is a pathetic example of woes and miseries too often brought upon mankind by the wicked ambition of Kings, Emperors, and statesmen, whose schemes of self-aggrandisement are commonly wrought out through warlike operations at the cost of the poorer folk.

The trial of Hannah Dolbs for the murder of Miss Hacker concluded late on Thursday evening, the jury returning a verdict of "Not guilty."

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The greatest agricultural show that the world has ever seen was opened at Kilburn on Monday, and will remain open until next Monday evening. An area of 103 acres is covered with rows of shedding for implements, cattle, and various kinds of agricultural produce; with rings for the judging and parading of the live stock; and with refreshment-booths, the members' club, the grand stand, offices, dormitories for foreign herdsmen, and other buildings. Our Illustrations published this week are a general view of the show-yard, and a page of Engravings which represent some objects of interest in the Loan Collection of Ancient and Modern Agricultural Implements. We gave a plan of the site and the approaches to this Exhibition in our Number for May 10, with a preliminary account of the arrangements. The roadways are wide, and all the arrangements are on a commodious scale; but there is no waste of space, properly so called, and when the visitors in thousands were present the great show-yard was fairly filled. To those, however, who know what an ordinary Royal Agricultural Show is like, the best idea of the magnitude of the extraordinary exhibition of the present year will be conveyed by a comparison of the number of entries with those of previous years.

The total entries of live and dead stock reach the extraordinary number of 25,777, consisting of 22,903 entries of implements and other exhibits—which are not all "dead stock," as some of them are vegetables, seeds, and plants—and 2874 entries of live stock. These numbers, both in regard to the grand total and the separate divisions respectively, are largely in excess of those of any previous show. At Liverpool, two years ago, the entries of implements, &c., mounted up to 15,796, which was then considered a very large number; but at Kilburn we have 7107 in excess of the Liverpool entries. Then, as to the live stock, there were at Bedford, in 1874—the largest previous show of live stock, we believe—1527 entries; but at Kilburn we have 1347 in addition.

But what is more important than the increase of the show in size is the increase of the attractions which it offers. Systems of farming cannot be seen in a show-yard; but almost everything agricultural that can be exhibited in such a place may be seen at Kilburn. The finest horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs that the world has produced are there. We have a show of breeding-cattle and a dairy-show, goats being included. In the dairy department there is not only a show of the finished products of the dairy, British and foreign, but also an exhibition of butter-making on the English, French, Danish, and Swedish systems, and of cheesemaking on the plans in vogue in this country, Denmark, Holstein, and Limburg. The exhibition of bees, hives, and honey, with illustrations of the most successful methods of bee-manipulation, possesses great attractions to many visitors.

Side by side with the latest inventions and most finished adaptations in agricultural machinery, implements, and tools, there are some of primitive form, many of which have seen good service in the past and are not yet entirely superseded, and others chiefly interesting as curiosities of unperfected ingenuity, enough, so some people say, to upset half the modern patents. When we come to the vegetable department of the show, we find in that also new attractions. The great British seed firms have at once enriched themselves and made the world of agriculturists and consumers their debtors by the results of their enterprise, directed by special knowledge and opportunities. In roots, cereals, forage plants, and garden vegetables they show the developments of a system of artificial selection culminating in the prearranged "survival of the fittest." A comparison of the field and garden products of to-day with those of twenty, or even ten, years ago shows a wonderful progress. But the interesting display of our seedsmen is no new feature in agricultural shows. The novelties at Kilburn are the collections of the agricultural produce of India and several European countries, together with a loan collection from South Kensington Museum, illustrating the composition of foods.

Anyone who is greatly interested in agriculture, and who has had the time at his command, may have profitably spent the past week in the inspection of this great agricultural exhibition; indeed, it can scarcely have been possible to inspect it thoroughly in all its branches in less time. Nor would the time have been spent less enjoyably than usefully if the weather had been favourable, for the arrangements of the show are so perfect that a visitor may do almost everything but sleep in the grounds. The refreshment department is particularly well served, newspapers are sold in the show-yard, and facilities for reading and writing are also provided. Members of the Royal Agricultural Society and their friends have the special advantage of a very well-served club, with reading and writing rooms included. Even our friends, the teetotallers, have not been forgotten; for there are special places for their accommodation, wherein they may imbibe the beverages which they love, without the sight or the smell of those stronger liquors which they abominate. For foreign visitors the Royal Agricultural Society, mindful of the great hospitality shown to British visitors at the Paris Cattle Show last year, made special provisions. The foreign herdsmen could sleep in dormitories erected and furnished for their use in the show-yard. Foreign agriculturists and others interested in seeing all that they could see of British agriculture have had all possible facilities at their command. Special stewards were appointed to give them information and guidance, and excursions for their benefit to Mr. Lawes's experimental farm at Rothamsted and the Royal Windsor farms were arranged for. In short, our great Royal Agricultural Society has surpassed itself this year in the completeness of its arrangements for the instruction and convenience of its guests of all classes and of all nations.

Unfortunately, after making all the preparations that could well be made for a magnificent exhibition, the Society was denied the complete success which fine weather alone can ensure to an open-air show. The continuous wet weather preceding the opening day had brought the show-ground, carted over as it was with heavy implements in all directions, into a state more resembling a morass than a promenade; and the reports of this state of affairs which appeared in the newspapers no doubt deterred large numbers of people from visiting the show. For three days preceding the opening there was no rain of any consequence; and Monday was a delightful day. The mud had solidified and been rolled down, thousands of old railway sleepers had been laid down in the main roadways, and burnt earth had been extensively used where most required. Visitors, therefore, could get to all the main points of interest dry-shod, and although some of the cross-roads were still in a muddy condition, it was fondly hoped that by Tuesday there would be nothing to object to where the carting had been finished. But on Monday night, and for nearly the whole of Tuesday, rain fell almost without intermission. Thus all the good done by the previous four drying days was undone, and the enjoyment of visitors was sadly marred.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were fortunate in having beautiful weather for their visit to the Show on Monday. The Prince, as President of the Royal Agricultural Society, came to open the Show, and was met by the Lord Mayor, the principal officers of the society, and several distinguished British and foreign agriculturists. Their Royal Highnesses, who were accompanied by their three daughters, drove first to the Members' Club, opposite to which the brief opening ceremonial was performed, and afterwards to see the dairy department, the bees, and some of the cattle classes. After taking lunch in the Royal Pavilion, the Royal party travelled to the great horse ring on Decauville's narrow-gauge railway, which has been laid down right across the show-yard by Messrs. Fowler and Co., of Leeds. Entering the Royal box on the grand stand, the Prince and Princess saw a parade of horses, mules, and donkeys, after which they left, having been about four hours in the show-ground. On Tuesday her Majesty the Queen was to have visited the show, but the rain prevented the visit. The Prince of Wales and Lord Beaconsfield came in the afternoon. On Wednesday the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Crown Prince of Sweden, inspected the Exhibition; and it was announced that the visit of her Majesty would take place on Saturday.

In arranging for this great International Exhibition, the Royal Agricultural Society has necessarily incurred very large expenses. We are sorry to see that the Mansion House fund is smaller in amount than it might have been expected to be, but little, if at all, exceeding, we believe, the sums contributed to the expenses of ordinary shows by great towns like Manchester and Liverpool. As a security against loss, therefore, the Society have chiefly to look to the money taken at the gates of the show-yard.

It is impossible for us to find space for anything approaching to a detailed description of the great show at Kilburn We may, however, state that the most remarkable features of the live-stock department are the great collection of horses—no fewer than 716 being entered, and the large and fine show of Jersey cattle.

We hear in these days a great deal about agricultural depression. We doubt not the reality of that calamity; but we are glad to see that the magnitude of the show affords abundant evidence of a fact that holds good against much Cassandra-like lamentation here, and a little too much bragging from the competitors of British farmers. The fact we refer to is that British agriculture is still the finest in the world, and that it will take a great deal of killing. With a fair field for the development of his enterprise, which the British farmer can scarcely be said to enjoy under the existing system of land tenure, we have faith enough in him to believe that he will still hold his own against the competition of the whole world.

Lord Hartington presided on Monday evening at the nineteenth annual dinner of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution. His Lordship, in proposing the toast of the evening, expressed his concurrence in the view recently enunciated by Lord Derby at Liverpool that the present depression was merely of a temporary character. The total amount of the receipts as announced was about £9000, including fifty guineas from the chairman.

The stewards of the Royal Agricultural Society gave a banquet on Wednesday evening, at their head-quarters at the Langham Hotel, to the Lord Mayor and the delegates of the foreign agricultural societies at present on a visit to England. Mr. Wells, the senior steward, took the chair.

Mr. James Howard presided on Wednesday over a conference of the Farmers' Alliance, held at Exeter Hall, at which, upon the motion of Mr. J. W. Barclay, M.P., the report of the provisional committee was adopted, and a resolution was carried approving the formation of the Alliance as an organisation of farmers and agricultural reformers generally.

A numerously attended conference of landowners and occupiers was held at the Society of Arts on Wednesday for the purpose of discussing measures in the present state of agricultural depression. The Marquis of Huntly presided.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JULY.

(*From the "Illustrated London Almanack."*)

The second Eclipse this year is an annular Eclipse of the Sun on July 19, invisible from the British Isles, and seen as a small eclipse only from the south of Europe or in the south of France, Austria, and a little larger in Spain, the Mediterranean, and the Black Sea. The line of Central and Annular Eclipse begins at 13 minutes after 7h. a.m. in the North Atlantic Ocean, a few degrees from the West Coast of Africa, and south-west of Sierra Leone, thence passing near Sierra Leone, almost following the river Niger to south of Timbuctoo, still tending northwards to a point 18 deg. of north latitude, then turning southward, crossing Nubia, the southern end of the Red Sea and western end of the Sea of Babel Mandeb to the West Coast of Africa, south of Cape Guardafui, to the Indian Ocean, crossing the Equator at a point nearly 60 deg. E. longitude to a point 98 deg. E. Nearly on the tropic of Capricorn at five minutes to 11 a.m., Greenwich mean time. The southern boundary line of this Eclipse begins in the South Atlantic Ocean, thence to the West Coast of Africa, in latitude about 18 deg., across South Africa to the east coast at Delagoa Bay, and to the south of Madagascar to a point in the Indian Ocean, whose longitude is about 82 deg. E. and latitude 55 deg. S. The northern boundary line passes from the North Atlantic Ocean, south of the British Isles, north of France, across Europe to north of the Caspian Sea, north of Persia, across Hindostan to a point 7 deg. N. of the Equator in longitude 112½ deg., and an Eclipse will take place situated between these boundary lines.

The Moon is near Jupiter during the morning hours of the 8th, and to the left of the planet during the night hours of the same day and morning hours of the 9th. She is near Saturn from the time of Moon rising on the 10th and throughout the night. On the 11th the Moon and Mars rise nearly together, and are near together throughout the night. On the 21st she is near Mercury. She is to the right of Venus during the evening hours of the 22nd, and to the left during the evening hours of the 23rd. She is nearest the Earth on the 1st and 28th, and most distant on the 13th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon	on the	3rd	at 38 minutes after	9h.	in the afternoon.
Last Quarter	,,	11th	,, 54 ,,	8h.	,, morning.
New Moon	,,	19th	,, 6 ,,	9h.	,, morning.
First Quarter	,,	26th	,, 36 ,,	10h.	,, morning.

Mercury is an evening star, setting on the 5th at 9h. 26m. p.m.; on the 10th at 9h. 25m. p.m., or 1h. 12m. after the Sun; on the 15th at 9h. 18m., or 1h. 9m. after the Sun; on the 20th at 9h. 8m.; and on the 30th at 8h. 36m., or 47 minutes after sunset. He is in his descending node on the 20th, near the Moon on the 21st, at his greatest eastern elongation (27 deg. 9 min.) on the 27th, and at the greatest distance from the Sun on the last day.

Venus is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 10h. 32m. p.m.; on the 10th at 10h. 10m. p.m.; on the 20th at 9h. 43m., or 1h. 39m. after the Sun; and on the 30th she sets at 9h. 11m. p.m. She is at her greatest eastern elongation (45 deg. 33 min.) on the 16th, in her descending node on the 19th, and near the Moon on the 23rd.

Mars rises on the 1st at two or three minutes before midnight, on the 9th at 11h. 37m. p.m., on the 19th at 11h. 9m. p.m., and on the 29th at 10h. 42m. p.m., and is visible afterwards throughout the night. He is at his least distance from the Sun on the 9th, near the Moon on the 11th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 22nd. He is due south on the 1st at 6h. 25m. a.m., on the 15th at 6h. 4m. a.m., and on the last day at 5h. 39m. a.m.

Jupiter rises on the 9th at 10h. 24m. p.m., on the 19th at 9h. 44m. p.m., and on the 29th at 9h 4m. p.m., being 1h. 14m. after sunset; and he is visible throughout the nights after these times. He is stationary among the stars on the 2nd, and near the Moon on the 8th. He is due south on the 1st at 4h. 23m. a.m., on the 15th at 3h. 27m. a.m., and on the last day at 2h. 20m. a.m.

Saturn rises on the 1st twice in the same day, at about 0h. 1m. a.m., and again at 11h. 57m. p.m.; on the 9th at 11h. 26m. p.m.; on the 19th at 10h. 47m. p.m.; and on the 29th at 10h. 8m. p.m., or 2h. 18m. after sunset, and is visible throughout the night after these times. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the 7th at midnight, near the Moon on the 11th, and stationary among the stars on the 29th. He is due south on the 1st at 6h. 24m. a.m., on the 15th at 5h. 31m. a.m., and on the last day at 4h. 28m. a.m.

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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

BEACONSFIELD and GLADSTONE.

"THIS MAGNIFICENT EMPIRE, UNPARALLELED IN HISTORY."—Gladstone.

A GREAT BARRIER TO ALL PROGRESS.

LORD BEACONSFIELD stated noble sentiments when he said, "The Health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and power as a State depend."
This age, in many points great and intelligent, spends large sums of money in legal strangling of those who cause their fellows violent death, the result of ignorance and a want of control over their passions, while we calmly allow millions to die of, and hundreds of millions to suffer from, various preventable diseases, simply for want of a better sanitary tribunal. It is the duty of everyone to prevent this; for the means, read a large Illustrated Sheet given with each Bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT (prepared from sound, ripe fruit). The Fruit Salt is health-giving and refreshing, and the best preventive and cure for bilious headaches and all stomach disorders. It allays and cures fevers, nervous excitement, prevents diarrhœa and depression, and removes effete, gouty, rheumatic, or any form of blood poison; or, in a few words, is positively essential to the healthy action of the animal economy. If its true or great value in keeping the body in health were universally known no family or traveller would feel safe without it.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CAPE.

IMPORTANT TO ALL OFFICERS,

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS,

PRIVATES, AND OTHERS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES IT IS INVALUABLE. It relieves the system of effete or poisonous matter, the groundwork of fevers and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the system to its proper condition (by natural means). The day is not far distant when it will be considered a criminal act to send troops to such climates without a proper supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Is invaluable to travellers as a preventive of sea-sickness and a relief from the other ailments of life aboard ship. See the following testimonial:—

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—From a town in British Guiana, South America, Dec. 5, 1878. "J. C. Eno, Esq., London.—Sir,—After two years' trial of your excellent FRUIT SALT, I can safely say that it has saved me much misery from colonial fevers, indigestion, and impaired appetite, to which I have been subject during eleven years' residence in the tropics.
"It is invaluable to travellers, as a preventive of sea-sickness and a relief from the other ailments of life aboard ship, and, for myself, I would as soon think of going a voyage without my toothbrush as my bottle of FRUIT SALT. With ordinary care it does not get hard and caked, as other effervescent preparations do in warm and humid climates; and this is greatly in its favour.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
"W. J. B."
"P.S.—If you choose to make use of this or any part of it you are at liberty to do so without quoting the name, or you may use the initials."

INDIGESTION.—"I am very much pleased with your FRUIT SALT. I have fully proved its great efficacy by its having entirely cured me of indigestion."—T. WOOD, jun., Tudor-road, Canterbury.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART, caused by Liver Derangement and Indigestion, frequently called (or mistaken for) Heart Disease. A Gentleman writes:—"On April 14 I purchased a bottle of your FRUIT SALT, not feeling very well at the time, and it had an effect that I never anticipated when I bought it. I had suffered more or less since the year 1841 from palpitation of the heart, but very badly during the last few years. The least thing would produce it during the day, and at night my sleep was very much disturbed. Strange to say, after the first dose of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, the dangerous, annoying, and truly disagreeable symptoms of palpitation suddenly ceased, and have not since returned. Out of gratitude for the benefit which I have received I have recommended it to all my friends, both in London and Yarmouth. At the same time, I feel it a duty to state the above facts, of which you can make whatever use you please."

HOT WEATHER.—HEADACHE and MENTAL PROSTRATION.
"Dear Sir.—Having suffered much from headache and mental prostration, I was induced to try ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," the effect of which has been most satisfactory, resulting in invigorating my entire nervous system and removing the frequent headache to which I was subject. You are at liberty to make any use you think proper of this testimonial, as I consider ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" an indispensable adjunct to the household.—Yours, &c., T. BLYTON, 53, Sigdon-road, Dalston, London, E."

THE ART OF CONQUEST IS LOST WITHOUT THE ART OF EATING.—DINNER ENGAGEMENTS, too rich food, late hours, insufficient exercise, excitement, &c. A Gentleman writes:—"When I feel out of sorts I take a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt one hour before dinner or the first thing in the morning; the effect is all I could wish." How to enjoy good food that would otherwise cause biliousness, headache, or disordered stomach—use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

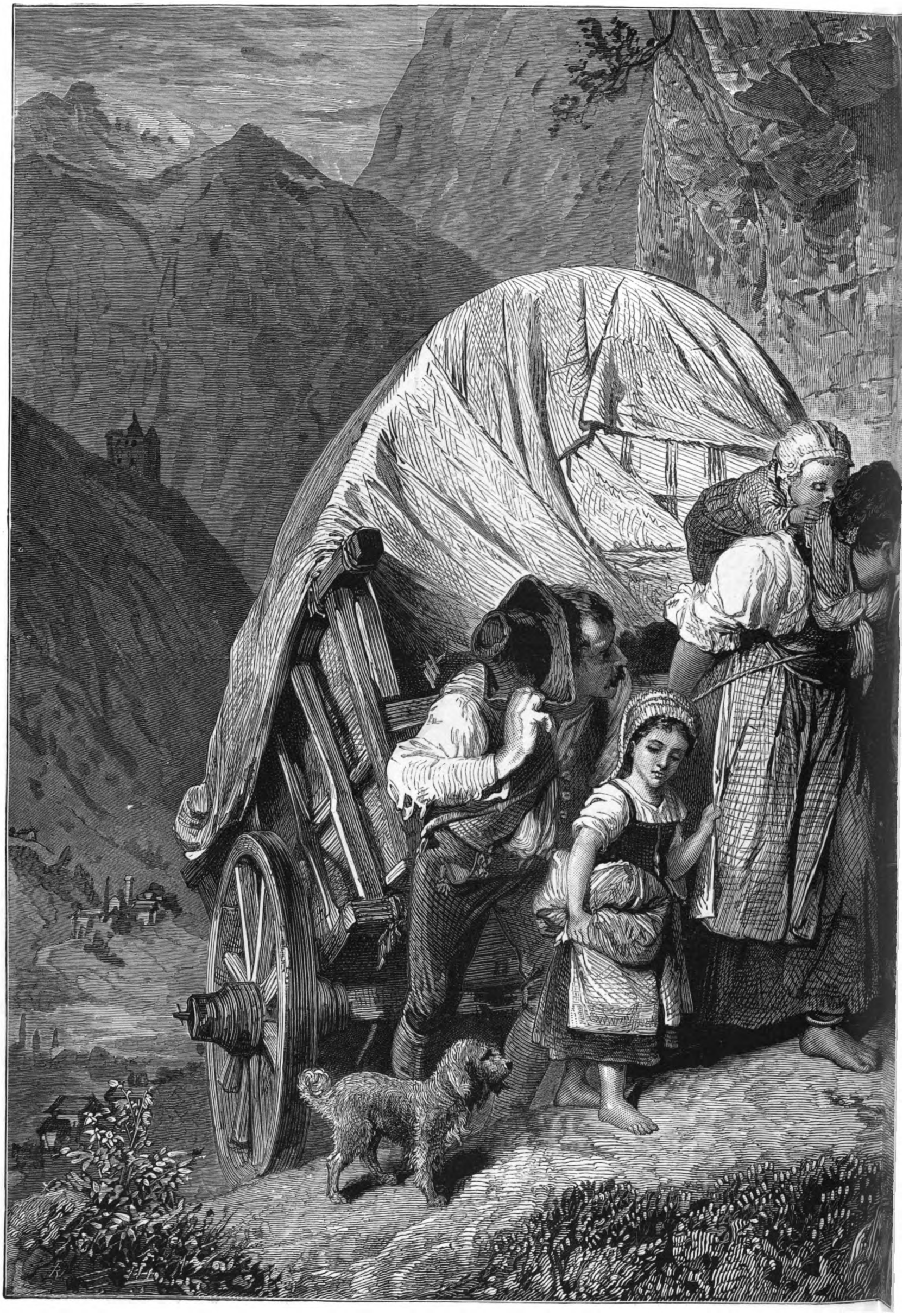
CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.
Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

PREPARED ONLY BY J. C. ENO'S PATENT, at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1879.

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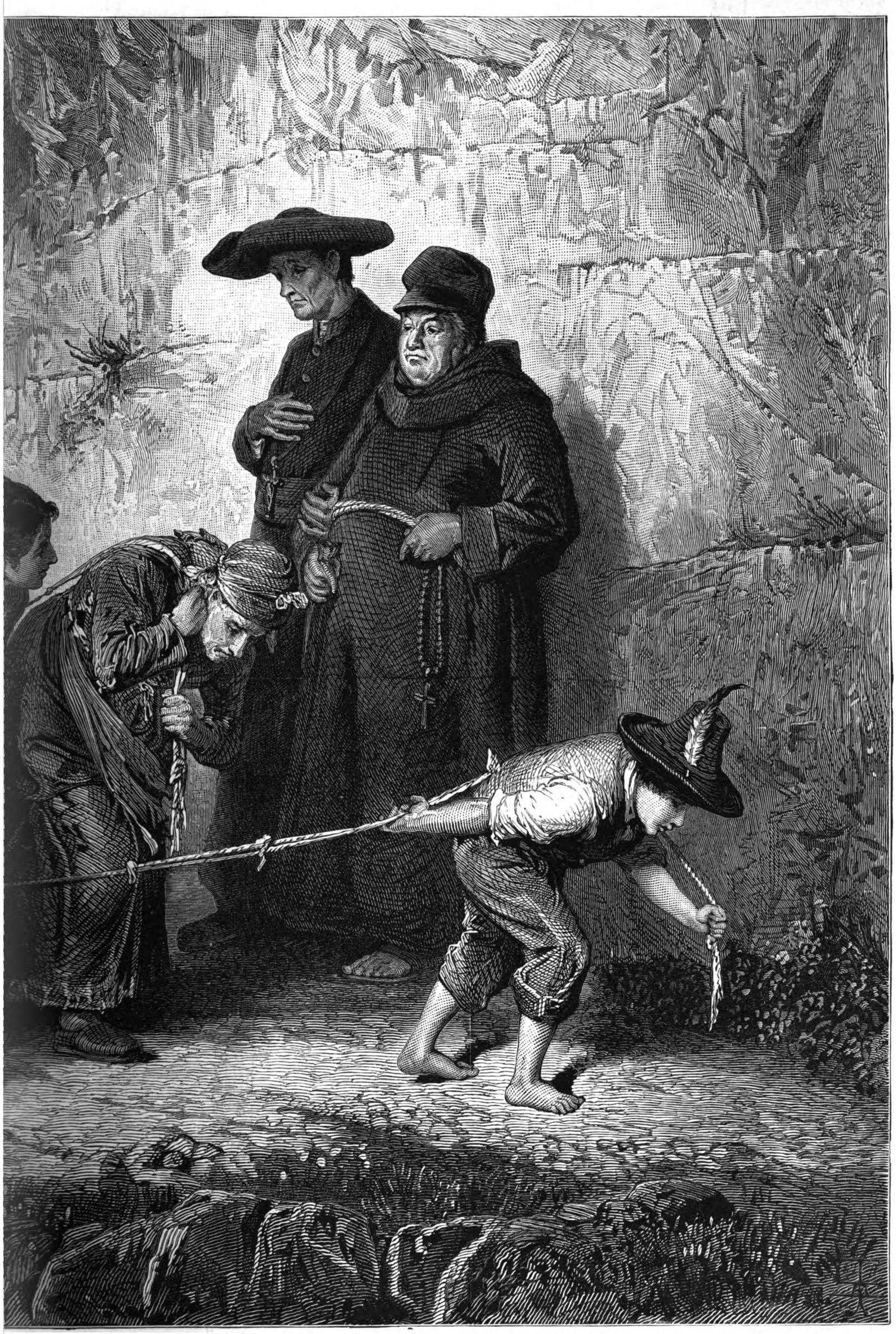
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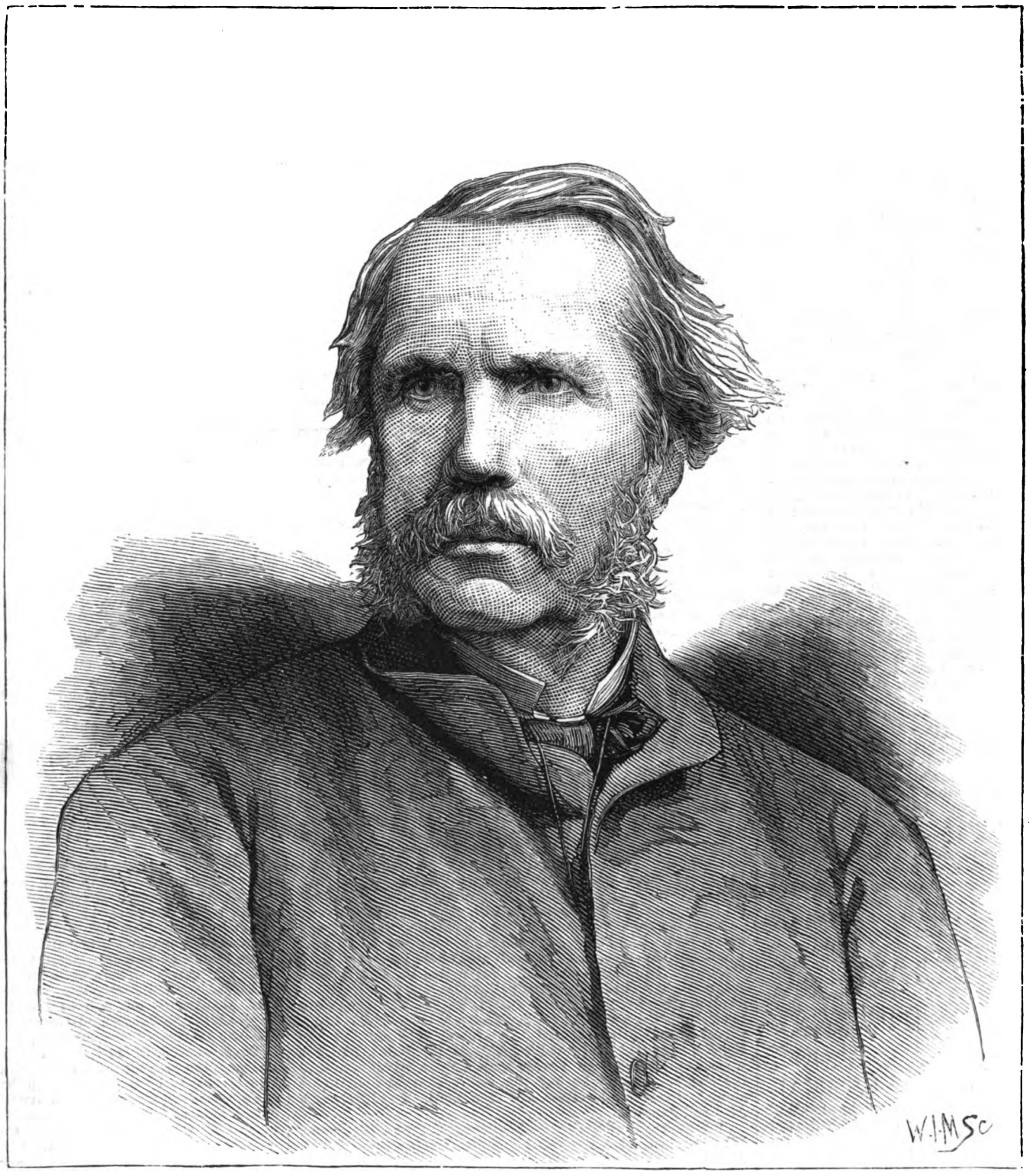
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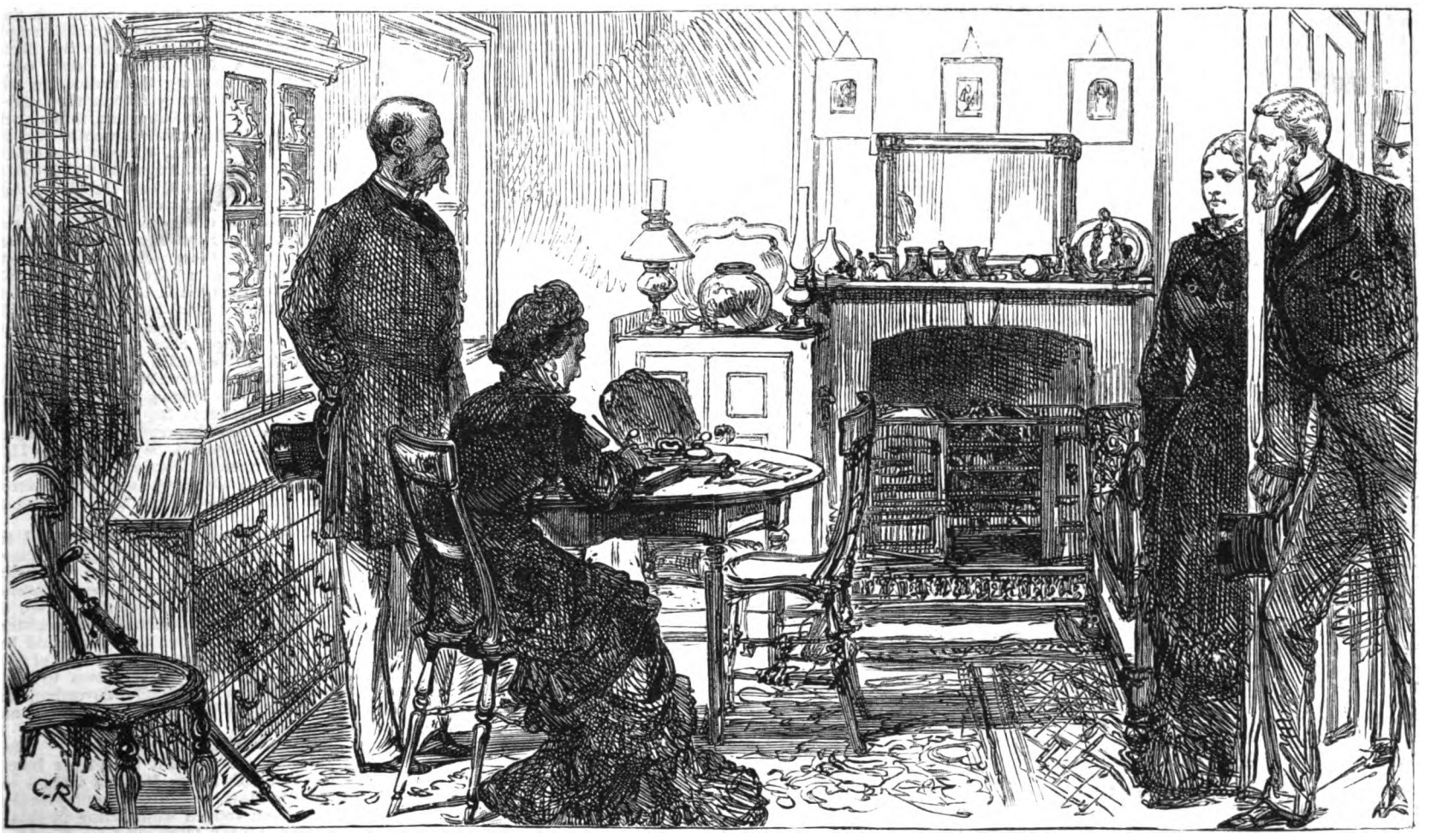
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THE LATE LORD LAWRENCE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



INTERIOR OF THE LODGE AT CAMDEN HOUSE, CHISELHURST: SIGNING THE VISITORS' BOOK.

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THE LATE LORD LAWRENCE.

The death of this eminent man, one of the best and greatest Viceroys of British India, and latterly much engaged in works of social beneficence amongst us, was announced last Saturday, to the general regret of his fellow-countrymen. It was spoken of in the House of Lords by the Prime Minister on Monday; and the arrangement for a funeral this day in Westminster Abbey will have been approved by unanimous public sentiment, for there is no party that can dissent from the recognition of such well-remembered services to the State as those of John Lawrence. As Administrator of the Punjaub, especially in 1857, at the time of the Sepoy Mutiny and the terrible conflict throughout the North-Western and Central Provinces of India, he probably did more than any other individual to preserve the British dominion in Asia. Not a soldier, like his brother, Sir Henry Lawrence, or like Outram, Havelock, and Colin Campbell, his share of the work in the defence of our Eastern Empire lay with its civilian rule; and his office was associated with those of Lord Canning, Lord Elphinstone, and Sir Bartle Frere, in holding fast the government of its motley nations through a period of fearful danger, and in collecting its remaining military forces to carry on that fierce struggle. Sir John Lawrence, by his great personal influence with the Sikhs and other powerful races of the territory over which he ruled, was enabled not only to ensure their loyalty, but to raise from amongst them, at the most critical moment, those native troops, commanded by Nicholson and Archdale Wilson, whose arms were successfully opposed at Delhi to the progress of the great Indian rebellion. The ancient capital of the Mogul dynasty was thus captured, and a signal blow was struck at the political pretensions of the enemy, before the fresh reinforcements of British troops could arrive in India to beat down the revolt of Oude and to avenge the massacre of Cawnpore. This prompt and timely achievement in 1857 made the final issue of the war no longer doubtful; though Lord Clyde and Sir Hugh Rose, now Lord Strathnairn, had still to perform, in the year ensuing, a most arduous military task. Sir John Lawrence, to whose administrative and diplomatic exertions in the Punjaub, as truly as to those of the Brigadiers-General commanding at the siege of Delhi, the inestimable success had been due, soon afterwards returned home, and lent the aid of his wise counsels to the Indian Government of the Queen, which had superseded that of the East India Company. It was not till 1863 that he again went out, succeeding Lord Elgin, as Governor-General or Viceroy, which great office he held during the next five years, endeavouring by all his measures to improve the condition of the vast native population, and to win the friendship and confidence of the Indian Princes, Rajahs, and other influential classes, that they might become willing supporters of the British Empire. It is well known that Lord Lawrence was consistently opposed to all schemes of further territorial aggrandisement, and especially that he desired to respect the independence of the ruler of Afghanistan. His policy, which was continued by Lord Mayo, has recently been set aside; and the controversy last winter upon the Afghan war question drew forth some of his latest contributions to Parliamentary and newspaper discussion. Since 1868 Lord Lawrence has resided in London; and he was, during three years, Chairman of the London School Board, adding much to the dignity of its proceedings and to the esteem with which it was regarded by enlightened and liberal friends of popular education.

The site chosen by the Dean of Westminster for the grave of Lord Lawrence in the old Abbey is in the north aisle, nearly opposite the statue of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. It will not be a state funeral, but will no doubt be attended by some of her Majesty's Ministers, and by other persons of rank.

Our Portrait of Lord Lawrence is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

THE DEATH OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

We have the details of this lamentable event by the arrival of news from the Cape to the 10th ult. The report of Lieutenant J. Brenton Carey, 98th Regiment, Assistant Deputy-Quartermaster-General, who accompanied the Prince Imperial on the reconnaissance which led to his melancholy death, is as follows:—

Having learnt that his Imperial Highness would proceed on June 1 to reconnoitre the country in advance of the column and choose a site for the camp of the following day, I suggested that, as I had already ridden over the same ground, I should accompany him. My request was granted; but at the same time, Colonel Harrison, Acting Quartermaster-General, stated that I was not in any way to interfere with the Prince, as he wished him to have the entire credit of choosing the camp. Shortly before starting, I found that no escort was prepared, and applied to the Brigade-Major of Cavalry. I received the necessary orders, and at 9.15 six men of Bettington's Horse paraded before head-quarters. With these and a friendly Zulu, provided by the Hon. Mr. Drummond, we started. Six Basutos of Captain Shepstone's Corps were also under orders to proceed with us, and before crossing the Blood river I sent on to him to ask for them. The messenger returned to say that they would meet us on the ridge between the Incenzi and Itelezi Hills. I again sent the man with orders to bring the escort back with him. On our right and left flanks I saw large bodies of Basutos scouting. Arrived upon the ridge, we dismounted, wishing to fix the position of some hills with our compasses. Colonel Harrison then rode up and told us that General Marshall's cavalry was coming up. When he had left I suggested to the Prince to wait for the remainder of the escort. 'Oh no; we are quite strong enough.' At a mile and a half we ascended a commanding and rocky range of hills beyond Ityotozi River. I proposed that we should here off-saddle, but the Prince said that he preferred to off-saddle near the river. We remained for half an hour sketching and surveying the country with our telescopes. Seeing no one, we descended to a kraal in a valley below and off-saddled. No precautions were taken, as no Zulus were expected to be in the neighbourhood. The Prince was tired, and lay down beside a hut. The men made coffee, and I reconnoitred with my telescope. At 3.35 I suggested saddling up. His Imperial Highness said, 'Wait another ten minutes'; but in five minutes gave me the necessary order. I repeated it, and then went to fetch my horse from the mealie-fields. I had saddled and mounted on the home side of the kraal when I heard his Imperial Highness give the order, 'Prepare to mount.' I looked round and saw his foot in the stirrup. At the same time I said, 'Mount,' and as the men vaulted into the saddles I saw the black faces of Zulus about twenty yards off, rushing towards us through the mealie-fields. They shouted and fired upon us as we rode off. I thought that all were mounted, and, knowing that the men's carbines were unloaded, I judged it better to clear the long grass before making a stand. Knowing from experience the bad shooting of the Zulus, I did not expect that anyone was injured. I therefore shouted as we neared the donga, 'We must form up on the other side. See to the retreat of everyone.' On looking back I saw one party following us, while another on our left was attempting to cut off our retreat across the ridge. Meanwhile we were under a heavy fire, and after we had crossed the donga a man said to me, 'I fear the Prince is killed, Sir.' I paused, looked back, and, seeing the Prince's horse galloping on the other side of the donga, asked if it was any use returning. The Zulus had already passed over the ground where he must have fallen, and he pointed out the men creeping round our left. I paused for our men to come up, and then galloped on to find a drift over the Tombocto River."

The evidence of the surviving members of the escort may be compared with the report of Lieutenant Carey. The names of the men were Sergeant Willis, Corporal Grubb, and Troopers Letocq, Cochrane, Abel, and Rogers. Abel and Rogers were killed.

The first witness, Sergeant Willis, said:—"We descended a hill to a kraal about a hundred yards from the Imbanani River. The kraal contained four or five huts. There was clear ground in front, but high grass and standing crops all round the other sides. We were ordered by the Prince to off-saddle, and, after knee-haltering, turned our horses into the grass. We lay down outside the huts and took some cooked coffee, while the Kaffir looked after the watering of the horses. At ten minutes to four the Prince gave the time, saying, 'Let the horses have ten minutes more.' The Kaffir drove up our horses, and at four we were ordered to saddle. The Kaffir said he had seen a Zulu across the river, going up the hill opposite. We saddled as quickly as we could. The Prince then gave the order to mount, and all of us did so, except Trooper Rogers, who was trying to catch his led horse. A sudden volley was at that instant fired, and we all made our way out at once, except Rogers, and I saw him lying against the hut.

"Did you see the Prince?—I cannot say. I saw two men fall from their horses, but cannot say who they were, because I was galloping hard. About fifty yards in front was a deep donga, and when we caught up to Lieutenant Carey I was told the order was to make for Colonel Wood's camp. The Zulus continued firing after us as we galloped for 200 yards, and yelling. We got back to camp about seven o'clock, all together.

"How far do you think you went to the kraal?—About twelve or fifteen miles from the Blood river.

"How many Zulus do you think there were?—From the shots, I should say fifty. Corporal Grubb caught the Prince's horse and rode him in, leading his own. I never saw the Prince again."

The second witness, Corporal Grubb, after a repetition of the first part, deposed: "We went, as near as I can guess, twenty miles from Blood River to a kraal. Before we got there the Prince told us to loosen girths, and went sketching with Lieutenant Carey to the brow of a hill. When he came back we mounted, and we went down to another kraal. The Prince came up, saying, 'You can water your horses at the river and cook your coffee.' We off-saddled there for an hour. The kraal had five huts, with a stone cattle-inclosure; two or three dogs were about, and there were traces of Zulus having gone away only shortly before we arrived. Tambookie grass six feet high, with Kaffir corn and mealies growing amongst it, was standing all round it except in front of the way by which we escaped. Here there was twenty yards of open ground. We had our coffee while the native looked after the horses. The Prince said, 'It is ten minutes to four; we will saddle at four.' The Kaffir came up saying something which no one understood till I interpreted. It was that he had seen a Zulu at the river on the other side. We lost no time in saddling, fetching our own horses. The Prince gave the order, 'Prepare to mount.' I took the time from him. He took hold of his horse, and said, 'Mount.' The Prince mounted; but before we had time to get our right feet into the stirrups a volley was fired from the mealies. We were all seated except Rogers, who was trying to catch his led horse. The volley was fired from about twenty yards. The Zulus shouted 'Usutu,' and 'Here are the English cowards.' I turned round, saw the Zulus, and put spurs to my horse. As I went I saw Rogers behind a hut, to the shelter of which he had run, and I shouted out, 'Come along.' I saw him level his rifle at a Zulu. I rode on with Abel full gallop.'

"Who was leading then?—Lieutenant Carey and Cochrane. When we had got a few yards from the kraals a bullet struck Abel full in the back about an inch below his bandolier. He was half a length in front of me. I saw they were firing high, and so lay along my horse. Letocq passed me saying, 'Put spurs to your horse, boy; the Prince is down.' I looked back, and saw the Prince was clinging to the stirrup-leather and saddle underneath his horse for a few lengths, and he then fell. His horse, as far as I could make out, trampled on him. I unslung my carbine to have a shot at the Zulus, but the horse just then plunged into the donga, and I fell forward on his neck and lost my loaded carbine. When I recovered my seat I found the Prince's horse close beside me. I could not catch it, so I got behind it and drove it along till I caught up to Lieutenant Carey. He then said, 'Some one must catch the Prince's horse; and I replied, 'As my horse is fagged, I will catch it and ride it into camp.' I dismounted and caught the horse and rode it into camp. The Zulus made one rush at us, but we were too quick, and they continued independent firing till we were out of range. We rode on till we fell in with General Wood, Colonel Buller, and two mounted infantry. We made our report, and they, looking through their glasses, saw six Zulus leading away our horses. I saw no more of the Prince.

"What was the last order given?—The Prince said, 'Mount.' I heard no order after that, but at the sound of the volley I watched Lieutenant Carey. We all of us put spurs to our horses and galloped.

"How many Zulus were there?—I should say forty or fifty.

"What were the Zulus firing with?—From the whiz of the bullet that struck Abel, I know they had Martini-Henrys.

"Before you mounted, how were you standing?—We were in line, the Prince being in front of us. Our backs were to the kraal."

The third witness, Trooper Cochrane, after some repetition of the preliminary evidence, stated: "We rode, I think, twenty miles from the river, meeting General Wood's column coming down the hill, about ten o'clock. We then went to a kraal between the hill and the river. The Prince there ordered us to off-saddle. We stopped an hour, when the Prince ordered us to saddle up again. When we had done so Lieutenant Carey said it was half-past three, and the Prince gave the word 'Prepare to mount,' and afterwards, 'Mount.' I was next to him. We mounted, but I did not see him do so. He was, I think, doing something to his bit. All of a sudden a volley was fired at us, the Zulus giving a tremendous shout. The horses were frightened, and we could hardly hold them. Some broke away, and the rest bolted with us. When I got across the donga, or about fifty yards from the kraal, I saw the Prince on foot, closely pursued by Zulus. His horse was then galloping off in another direction. I saw no more of the Prince. I followed Lieutenant Carey. He gave no orders. About a quarter of an hour afterwards Grubb and Willis caught us up and told us that Abel, Rogers, and the Kaffir were killed.

"In what direction was the Prince running?—He was running after us.

"How many Zulus were pursuing him?—I think about a dozen.

"How far off were they?—About three yards from him. They had all guns and assegais.

"Was any effort made to rally or halt, or any attempt made to save the Prince?—No; we had only three rifles with us.

"How far did you gallop?—About two miles without stopping.

"Did anyone ask about the Prince?—No; we were separated.

Trooper Letocq gave evidence as follows:—"The kraal we came to last was about fifty yards above the river. Here the Prince told us to off-saddle, and then the Kaffir was sent into the hut to see if anyone was there. He went down afterwards to the river for some water, and we had coffee. After an hour the Prince ordered us to saddle up. When we had all saddled up he asked, 'Are you are all ready?' and we said, 'Yes.' He then said, 'Mount,' and, just as we were springing to our saddles, the volley was fired from the mealies at fifteen or seventeen yards. We had gone to that very place to catch our horses. When we were saddling up the Kaffir, who had been to the river to water the horses, said he had seen a Zulu going up the river away from where the volley was fired. I dropped my carbine and had to dismount for it. In remounting I was unable to get my feet into the stirrups: my horse was galloping so hard from fright. I lay across the saddle. I passed the Prince, but was unable to stop for him, having no power over the reins. As I got clear away from the kraal I passed the Prince. He then had hold of the stirrup-leather and the cantle of the saddle, and was trying to get his foot into the stirrup, but his horse was going too fast. I said to him, 'Dépêchez vous, s'il vous plaît, Monsieur, et montez votre cheval.' He made no reply. He had not caught hold of the bridle; he could not keep up with the horse, and I saw it tread on him, and the Prince fell down. The Zulus were firing all the time, but I could not see them. I saw no more of the Prince. I followed Lieutenant Carey. He was leading at first, but some of us passed him. We galloped two or three miles, the Zulus trying to surround us. I saw Grubb and Willis could not catch up to us, and asked Lieutenant Carey to wait for them. He said, 'We will cross the spruit and wait for them on the rise on the other side.' Grubb and Willis were 300 yards behind us, for their horses were knocked up.

"Were any orders given to stop or rally, or try to save the Prince?—No.

"Did any of you mention the Prince, or did Lieutenant Carey say anything about him?—No; all that I heard Lieutenant Carey say all the time was, 'Let us make haste, and go quickly.'"

The above evidence was taken by Captain Bettington on the return of the survivors. The testimony as thus given was signed by each witness as correct. The Prince's horse, a grey charger, was brought into the camp; and it was observed that the holster of the saddle was partly torn off. A military court of inquiry has been held, over which Major-General Marshall presided, but the result is not known.

The finding of the Prince's body on the day after he was killed, by a strong force of cavalry under Major-General Marshall, which brought it back to the camp at Itelezi, was described in our last. The body was found quite naked, and pierced with nineteen assegai wounds, lying in the donga or ditch. The necklace or chain, to which a locket was suspended, had been left with the body; also the Prince's watch and rings, and other trinkets, with a small reliquary, which the Zulus probably feared to touch, supposing them to be magic charms. There was a religious service performed by a Roman Catholic chaplain at the camp, and the body was subsequently removed to Pietermaritzburg, where it was received by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Colonial Secretary, and the officers of the garrison, and placed in the Roman Catholic church, where it lay in state. The remains were to arrive on the 11th ult. at Durban, whence they would be conveyed, escorted by the garrison, on board her Majesty's ship Boadicea, which would proceed immediately to Simon's Bay. There the body would be transferred on board her Majesty's troop-ship Orontes, in charge of Colonel Pemberton. The Orontes will be met by part of the Channel Fleet, as an escort of honour, and may be expected to arrive at Sheerness one day next week. Another of her Majesty's ships will then convey the Prince's body from Sheerness to Woolwich. The officers and men of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, as well as the cadets of the Royal Military Academy there, under General Sir Lintorn Simmons, will march with the coffin to Chiselhurst, where a solemn funeral will take place in the Memorial Chapel, at the tomb already occupied by the mortal remains of the late Emperor Napoleon III. We shall publish ample Illustrations of all these proceedings, besides the Sketches we expect to receive from Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist in South Africa, showing the manner in which the remains of the Prince were conveyed from the head-quarters of the army to the capital of Natal, and to the port of embarkation, with the public honours that were bestowed upon it.

At Paris, on Thursday week, there was a funeral mass performed in the Church of St. Augustin, which was attended by many persons of high rank, Queen Isabella of Spain and her husband, Lord Lyons and the other Ambassadors, Marshal M'Mahon, the Princes of the Bonaparte family, and many senators and deputies. In London, on Sunday last, and again on Monday and Tuesday, there were special services at the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Southwark, at the Pro-Cathedral in Kensington, and at the Church of St. John of Jerusalem, in Great Ormond-street. The residence of the Empress, Camden Place, Chiselhurst, has been daily visited by numbers of the aristocracy and upper class of society, who came to inquire about her Majesty's health and to leave messages of personal sympathy. Two of our Illustrations, one representing the scene outside, at the lodge gate, and the other that of visitors writing their names in the book kept at the lodge, show what has been witnessed there from day to day since the disastrous news reached England. We also give an Illustration of the interior of the room at Camden Place, which was used by the Prince for his private study; and his favourite riding hack, which bears the name of Stag, is the subject of one of our Engravings.

The death of the Prince Imperial was alluded to by the Prince of Wales in his speech last week at the dinner of the West London Hospital. He spoke of him as "a brave young man, who was the guest of this country; and personally," his Royal Highness added, "I can only say that a more charming or more excellent young man could never have existed, and if it had been the will of Providence that he should have been called to succeed his father as Sovereign of the great neighbouring country, I have every reason to believe that he would have been an admirable Sovereign, and that, like his father, he would have been a true and great ally of this country." In like manner, the Duke of Cambridge, at the dinner of the Trinity House Corporation on Saturday, stated that the Prince Imperial was bent upon going to South Africa, from an intense anxiety to show his gratitude to the Queen and the country for the manner in which he had been treated while living in this country. "As to his conduct, I think there can be no doubt, he was a

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thoroughly good, high-minded, high-principled young man. As to his courage, singularly enough I had observed on several occasions the intense dash in his character, and in a letter I have from him he thanks me for having given him a hint on that very subject. I had said to him that he should not run unnecessary risk or expose himself unnecessarily; I gave him that hint; but so strong was his desire to see service, and to show the noble spirit which dwelt within him, that he could not restrain his feelings in any way, and if the opportunity occurred he would only be anxious to go to the front. The result is deplorable; but there can be no question that the feelings were noble and generous, and I am only grieved that a life so valuable should have been so unhappily cut off."

With the approval of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, a general subscription throughout the Army has been commenced to erect a memorial of the late Prince Imperial. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, Field-Marshals Lord Strathnairn and Sir Charles Yorke, Lord Napier of Magdala, and other officers of high rank, are on the committee. The subscription is not to exceed £1 from any individual contributor.

Our Portrait of the Prince Imperial, given as the Extra Supplement last week, is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

WILL OF THE LATE PRINCE.

The following is a translation of the will of the late Prince Louis Napoleon, made at Camden Place, Chiselhurst, on Feb. 26, 1879:—

"This is my testament.

"1. I die in the Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion, in which I was born.

"2. I desire that my body may be laid near that of my father, until the time comes when both may be transferred to the spot where the founder of our house reposes among the French people, whom we, like him, dearly loved.

"3. My latest thought will be for my country, for which I would wish to die.

"4. I hope my mother, when I shall be no more, will maintain for me that affectionate remembrance which I shall cherish for her to the last moment.

"5. Let my private friends, my servants, and the partisans of the cause which I represent, be assured that my gratitude to them will only cease with my life.

"6. I shall die with a sentiment of profound gratitude towards the Queen of England, the entire Royal family, and the country in which during eight years I have received such cordial hospitality. I constitute my mother my universal legatee, subject to the payment of the following legacies:—

"I bequeath 20,000f. to my cousin, Prince J. N. Murat. I bequeath 100,000f. to M. F. Pietri, in recognition of his good services. I bequeath 100,000f. to M. le Baron Corvisart, in recognition of his devotion. I bequeath 100,000f. to Mdlle. de Larminat, who has always shown herself so attached to my mother. I bequeath 100,000f. to M. A. Filou, my former tutor. I bequeath 100,000f. to M. L. N. Conneau, 100,000f. to M. N. Espinasse, 100,000f. to Captain A. Bizot, three of my oldest friends. I desire that my dear mother should constitute an annuity of 10,000f. for Prince L. L. Bonaparte; an annuity of 5000f. for Mr. Bachon, my former écuyer; of 2500f. each to Madame Thierry and Uhlmann. I desire that all my other servants should never be deprived of their salaries. I desire to leave to Prince N. Charles Bonaparte, the Duke of Bassano, and to M. Rouher three of the most beautiful souvenirs that my testamentary executors may select. I desire also to leave to General Simmons, to M. Strode, and to Mgr. Goddard three souvenirs which my testamentary executors may select from the valuables which belong to me. I bequeath to M. F. Pietri my pin surmounted by a stone (cat's eye); to M. Corvisart, my pin (rose pearl); to Mdlle. Larminat, a medallion containing the portraits of my father and my mother; to Madame Lebreton, my watch in enamel, ornamented with my monogram in diamonds; to MM. Conneau, Espinasse, Bizot, J. N. Murat, A. Fleury, P. de Bourgoing, S. Corvisart, my arms and uniforms, except those I may have last worn, which I leave to my mother. I leave to M. d'Entraigues a pin surmounted by a fine pearl, round in shape, which was given me by the Empress. I beg my mother to be good enough to distribute to the persons who during my life have shown attachment to me the trinkets or less valuable objects which may recall me to their recollection. I bequeath to the Comtesse Clary my pin surmounted by a beautiful fine pearl (A.); to the Duke of Huescar, my cousin, my Spanish swords.

"NAPOLEON."

"All written by my own hand.

"I need not recommend my mother to neglect nothing to defend the memory of my great uncle and father. I beg her to remember that as long as a Bonaparte lives the Imperial cause will be represented. The duties of our house towards the country will not be extinct with my life. When I die the task of continuing the work of Napoleon III. will fall to the eldest son of Prince Napoleon, and I hope my beloved mother, by supporting him with all her power, will give to us who shall be no more this last and crowning proof of affection.

"NAPOLEON.

"At Chiselhurst, Feb. 26, 1879.

"I appoint MM. Rouher and F. Pietri my testamentary executors. I mean by F. Pietri, Franceschini Pietri.

"N."

THE QUEEN'S JOURNEY IN SCOTLAND.

Two Illustrations of her Majesty's route, on the 20th ult., from Balmoral to the south, by way of Dundee and Fifeshire, are given in this Number of our Journal, from Sketches by our Artist, Mr. W. A. Donnelly, who was permitted to accompany the Royal train. Her Majesty was met at the Tay Bridge Station, Dundee, by the Provost, magistrates, and town councillors of that Royal Burgh, from whom she accepted an address, with bouquets of flowers presented by Mrs. Brownlee and other ladies. The Queen was accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and was attended by General Sir H. Ponsonby, Lord Bridport, Colonel Pickard, Dr. Marshall, and the Hon. Mary Pitt. The train, on leaving the station, passed over the viaduct and lofty bridge recently erected by the North British Railway Company across the estuary of the Tay. It was about ten minutes past six in the evening. The view up the river at this time was particularly fine. The tide was about half full, and the rays of the sun striking on the waters had a splendid effect. The fertile valley of the Carse of Gowrie and the hills of Perthshire beyond were seen to great advantage. On the south side, although the beautiful scenery of the Fife shore could be accurately traced for a considerable distance up the river, the view of the hills beyond was slightly obscured by a haze. When the train emerged from the large girders it came into full view of those assembled at the south end of the bridge. Here were the boys of the Mars training-ship, under the command of Captain Scott. Between the large girders and the south end of the bridge the train moved very slowly, the speed being reduced to three miles an hour. The journey along the bridge occupied eleven minutes, and as the weather was all that could be desired, the Royal party had an excellent view of the Firth of Tay. As soon as the foremost carriages of the train entered upon the land line, the band of the Mars boys struck up the National Anthem, while their companions presented arms. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, was standing close to the carriage window on the south side gazing up the river. She at once recognised the young sailors, and appeared to be much gratified by their loyal reception of her. She smiled, and in response to the greetings of the spectators graciously bowed her acknowledgments. At the same time a Royal salute was being fired from the Mars, which, lying off Woodhaven Pier attracted special attention on account of her fine dressing. There were several boats on the river, the occupants of which were enabled to catch a glimpse of the Royal travellers. Six of the boats belonging to the Mars, fully manned by the lads, tossed their oars as the train crossed the bridge. The steamer May, with a large complement of passengers, took up a position near the middle of the river, and steamed alongside the train towards the Fife shore. Those on board waved their handkerchiefs, and otherwise made manifestations of their loyalty. On reaching the Fife side the speed of the engine was increased, and the train was soon lost to view. The further route was by Leuchars, within sight of the ancient city of St. Andrews, thence by Cupar, Ladybank, Auchtermuchty, Kinross, Dollar, Tillicoultry, and Alloa to Stirling. It was expected that the Royal train would stop for a short time near Milnathort, to allow the Queen to have a view of Loch Leven and the castle, which stands on an island near the western shore. No stoppage, however, was made, but the speed was lessened. The scene is one of the finest to be seen anywhere. The sun shone brilliantly on the fine sheet of water, and the Royal travellers had the opportunity of viewing it in the most favourable circumstances. At the point where the train was to draw up a large concourse of people had assembled, and poles had been erected, from which floated the union-jack and national ensign. The village, which could be seen in the distance, was also gay with bunting. Hearty cheers were raised as the train passed, and a brass band played "God Save the Queen." Merry peals were chimed from the steeple. The Royal train having arrived at Stirling, the further journey, by the Caledonian Railway, and viâ Carlisle to Windsor, was continued through the night.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Andrew, S., Vicar of Tideswell, to be Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral.
Batson, Alfred Stephen; Rector of Welford with Wickham, Berks.
Castleden, George; Rector of Dennington, Suffolk.
Chapman, Edward William; Vicar of Penrith, Cumberland.
Cheshire, Humphrey Poutney; Vicar of Nun Monkton.
Church, Charles Marcus, Canon of Wells.
Cleary, Augustus Castle; Vicar of Newchurch, Isle of Wight.
Crow, Henry Oswald; Perpetual Curate of High Worsall, Yorkshire.
Dawes, C. R.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain on the Tyne.
De Havilland, C. R.; Chaplain to the Forces, Guernsey.
Durst, William; Rural Dean of Alton.
Eaton, John Richard Turner; Rector of Alvechurch.
Elliott, G.; Chaplain of Newington Infirmary.
Fleming, Arthur Willis; Rector of North Stoncham.
Fletcher, Robert; Vicar of St. Asaph's, Birmingham.
Fletcher, William H.; Vicar of Criftins St. Matthew's.
Ford, W. O. P.; Perpetual Curate of St. Ann's, Dewdley.
French, William; Chaplain of H M.S. Resistance, Rock Ferry.
Galloway, Edward Dale; Rector of Papworth Everaid.
Gibbon, William Wynter; Canon of Ripon Cathedral.
Green, Thomas Lingard; Vicar of St. Gregory with St. Peter, Sudbury.
Greene, Robert Saunders; Chaplain of the Workhouse, Carlisle.
Harrison, Henry; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Kent.
Harvey, Charles Wigan; Rector of Throcking, Herts.
Hassard, Richard Samuel; Minister of Holy Trinity, Dalston.
Izod, Thomas; Rector of Cottered.
Jackson, J.; Vicar of St. John's, Southall-green, and Chaplain to the St. Marylebone Schools, Southall.
Jackson, William Hippisley; Vicar of Stagsden.
James, C. W.; Vicar of Buildwas, Salop.
Johnson, S. J.; Rector of Abbenhall.
Jones, John; Rector of Cerrig-y-Druidion.
Jones, Walter Anthony; Rector of Pedmore.
Kemble, Edward; Rector of South and West Hanningfield.
Kempson, G. A. E.; Vicar of St. James's, Congleton.
Lloyd, Arthur; Rector of Norton.
Lloyd, William; Vicar of Llanarmon yn Yale.
Lowry, Charles Henry; Vicar of St. Mary's, Carlisle.
Marshall, Thomas Edward; Rector of Withersfield.
Matthews, T. R.; Vicar of St. John Baptist, Earlestown, Newton-in-Makerfield.
Minns, George W. Walter; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Weston.
Nicholson, Richard; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Pennington.
Nock, Thomas Harry; Vicar of the new parish of St. Catherine, Necnells.
Norcock, Edward Henry George; Vicar of Walsham-le-Willows.
Orde, Powlett Ernest; Vicar of Eye.
Parsons, Henry; Rector of St. Mary Magdalene, Bridgenorth.
Price, James; Vicar of St. Mark's, Mark Cross, Rotherfield.
Raymond, John T., Rector of Eglwys Cummin; Vicar of Upton Snodsbury.
Salmon, Frank; Rector of Uplyme, Lyme Regis.
Shadwell, Arthur Thomas Whitmore; Rector of Little Ilford.
Streeten, S.; Association Secretary, Missions to Seamen.
Thackeray, Thomson; Vicar of Kilmeston-with-Beauworth.
Usill, James Harley; Incumbent of All Saints', Eastbourne.
Verqueray, Gerard Cokayne; Perpetual Curate of All Saints', Coventry.
Vesey, F. G.; Perpetual Curate of St. John the Evangelist's, Huntingdon.
Walker, H. S.; Perpetual Curate of Grange, near Keswick.
Waters, Henry; Assistant-Chaplain of Coldbath-fields Prison.
Whistler, Rose F.; Rector of Penhurst, and Vicar of Ashburnham annexed.
Whitworth, Thomas John; Rector of Grately.
Williams, Thomas Vincent; Vicar of St. Paul's, Upper Holloway.
Wooler, William Upton; Vicar of Thurgoland.—*Guardian.*

The Earl of Devon has been elected president of the City Church and Churchyard Protection Society.

The Church of St. Gregory and St. Martin, Wye, in the diocese of Canterbury, was reopened, after rescating and partial restoration, on the 6th ult.

On the 21st ult. the foundation-stone of a new church was laid by Major-General Sir Frederick Fitzwygram in the Southwark Park-road, Bermondsey.

The ancient little church of Moor Monkton was reopened by the Archbishop of York on the 11th ult., after a complete restoration by the chief landowner of the parish, liberally assisted by other friends.

Her Majesty, as patron of the Rectory, has contributed £100 towards the much-needed restoration of Narberth church. The corner-stone was laid on the 12th ult. by Mrs. Lewis, of Heullan, the first subscriber.

The parishioners of Grosmont, Yorkshire, have presented their late Vicar, the Rev. John Bailey, M.A., upon his leaving the parish, with an elegant silver épergne, and favoured Mrs. Bailey with the gift of a massive gold ring, as tokens of the high esteem in which they are held.

The new church, dedicated to St. Peter, at Scorton, near Garstang, which has been erected at a cost of from £12,000 to £15,000, by Mr. James Ormrod, of Halliwell, near Bolton-le-Moors, to the memory of the late Mr. Peter Ormrod, of Wyresdale Park, has been consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester. The Rev. A. T. Davidson is the first Incumbent.

At a Consistory Court held in the Cathedral, Ripon, on the 19th ult., a faculty was granted to pull down the whole of the fabric of Haworth Church excepting the west tower, and improve and restore the church. Protests were entered against the old church being demolished, but, there being no legal opposition, the faculty was granted.

A new church at Little Leigh, near Northwich, built on the site of the previous one, was consecrated on the 19th ult. by the Bishop of Chester. The structure is a unique example of Cheshire brickwork applied to ecclesiastical purposes. It is built on the estate of Lord Leigh, Mr. Edmund Kirby, of Liverpool, being the architect.

The new chapel at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, was recently consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford. It is a handsome building, in the Lombardic style, from the designs of Captain Cole, R.E., and is ornamented by a beautiful east window, erected by the officers of Royal Engineers in memory of the late Colonel Charles Chesney, of that regiment.

The residents at Sydenham and the neighbourhood (Churchmen and Nonconformists) have presented the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Legge with a cheque for £300, on the occasion of his resigning the living of Sydenham to take that of Lewisham, in succession to his uncle, the Hon. and Rev. H. Legge. The Rev. H. W. Yeatman, Vicar of Netherbury, Dorset, succeeds the Rev. A. Legge at Sydenham.

The Earl of Chichester, in taking part in the annual meeting of the Chichester Diocesan Association, held at Brighton, on the 19th ult., under the presidency of the Bishop of the diocese (Dr. Durnford), was called upon to present a testimonial to the Rev. Prebendary Foster, Rector of Selsey, in acknowledgment of his services as secretary to the association for a period of upwards of forty-two years. The testimonial took the shape of a silver salver and cheques for £140.

A Court of Assistants to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy was held at the Corporation-House, 2, Bloomsbury-place, on the 21st ult.—the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding. After receiving the reports of various committees, the court considered a large number of applications from necessitous clergymen for participation in the midsummer benefactions, and a smaller list of petitions for educational and other grants, some material help being given in almost every case. The total sum distributed amounted to over £2000.

The Church of St. Mary, Southampton, partially restored in memory of the late Bishop Wilberforce, was consecrated on the 19th inst. by the Bishop of Winchester, in the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury and a large assemblage of clergy and laity.—The large beautiful east window of the lights (the central one 30 feet high) erected in this church, is the special offering of those in the dioceses of Oxford and Winchester who were confirmed by Bishop Wilberforce. The cost has been £353, leaving £112 still to be given. Subscriptions can be sent to the hon. secretary, Miss L. Phillimore, 5, Arlington-street, London, S.W.

The galleries which have so long obstructed the fine old parish church of St. Peter Port, Guernsey, are at last to be removed, and it is expected that the church will be restored ere long. A stained window, representing Mary at the feet of Jesus, has recently been placed in the same church, by Major F. W. Gosselin, late 4th Dragoon Guards, in memory of his late wife, Mary Hutchesson. There now remains but one small window to be filled with stained glass in the whole of this large church.—The Castel church in Guernsey has also been opened, after a thorough restoration. The Hon. James Saumarez has given a window in memory of the late Lady De Saumarez.

The Archbishop of Canterbury on the 11th ult. reopened the parish church of Tonbridge. It is now nearly three years since it was decided to undertake the formidable task of restoring this ancient parish church, at a cost of £12,180. Mr. Ewan Christian was the architect, and Messrs. G. Plunnett and Sons, of Tonbridge, were the contractors. Towards the above sum Mr. Deacon, of Mabledon (the patron), gave £4000; and the fine old tower has been completely restored, and a handsome clock added, at the expense of the Misses Deacon, of 39, Eaton-square. The Company of Skinners (the governors of Tonbridge School), gave £600, as nearly 200 sittings in the church are required for the accommodation of the school. "An Unknown Donor" (a relative of Mr. Deacon's) gave £1500 for the reseating of the church in teak. The whole restoration has been admirably carried through.

A new church at Middleton, an ancient parochial chapelry in the parish of Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland, was consecrated by the Bishop of Carlisle on the 12th ult. It takes the place of an unsuitable and dilapidated building erected about ninety years ago. The funds have been chiefly raised, and the undertaking successfully carried out, through the exertions of Mrs. Moore, of Grimeshill, wife of the present High Sheriff of Westmorland, who is the principal landowner in the township. The architect is Mr. Ferguson, of Carlisle. The east window, of stained glass, is in memory of the late Mr. Moore, and is the gift of his widow. The west window was given by the late Sir Donald Campbell, of Dunstaffnage, whose death took place a few days before the consecration of the church, in memory of his wife (a sister of Mr. Moore) and of their child. The font is the gift of Mr. Moore's only daughter.

The Rev. J. J. Glendinning Nash, M.A., who has lately been promoted from the curacy of Christ Church, Mayfair, to the incumbency of Christ Church, Woburn-square, has been presented with a purse of £100, a pair of Egyptian ornaments in coloured marbles and inlaid hieroglyphics, and a costly library clock, in testimony of the regard in which he has been held during his seven years' ministrations in the parish of Christ Church, Mayfair. He has also been presented by the teachers and scholars of the Sunday-schools, the members of the Wednesday and mothers' meetings, and others with a communion-service of antique designs, in silver-gilt, richly engraved, in remembrance of his untiring labours and unwearied sympathy. A salver, travelling clock in ormolu, and many other tokens of esteem have been presented by other parishioners.

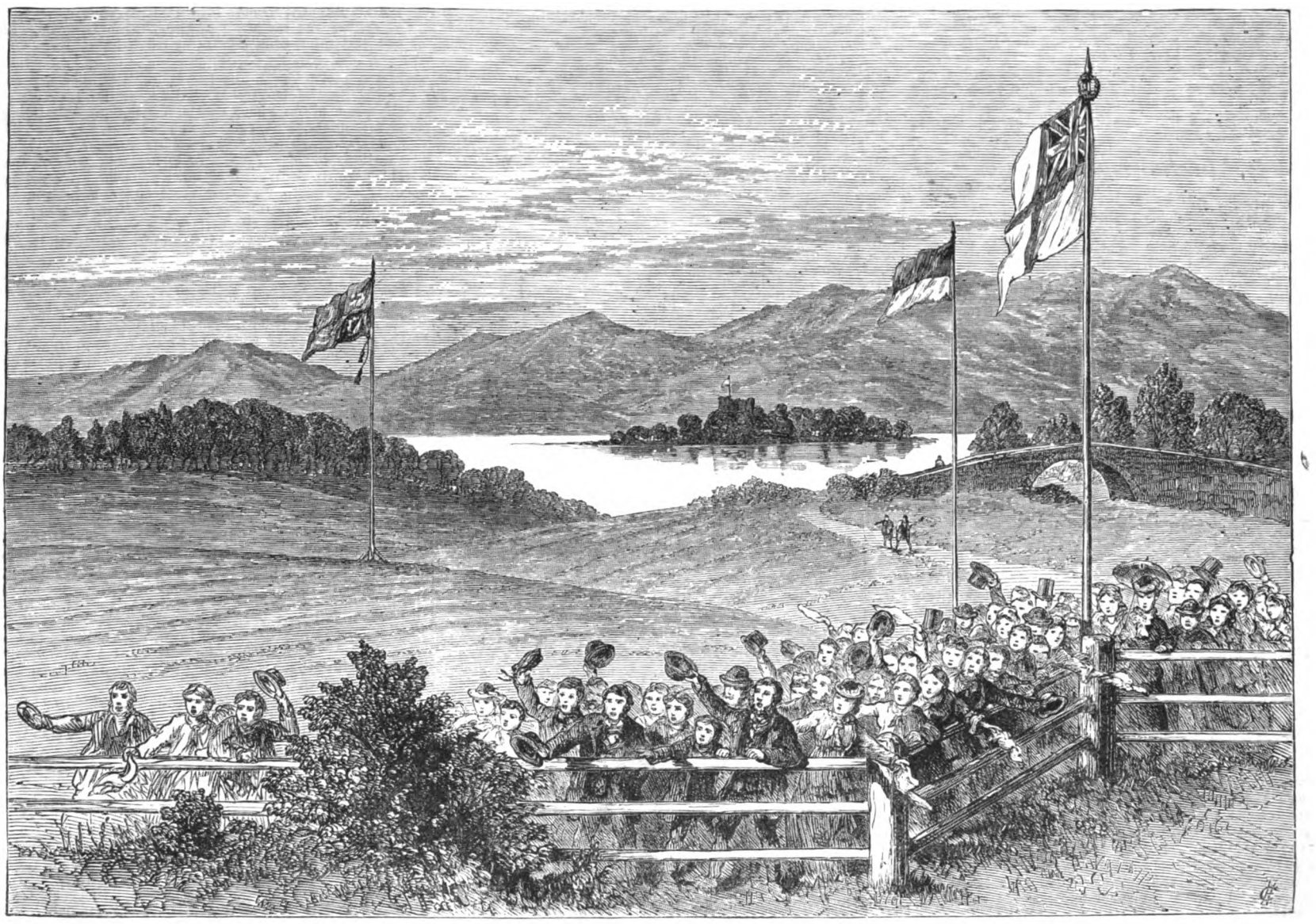
A handsome Munich window (the work of Messrs. Mayer and Co.), representing "Christ's Sermon on the Mount," has been placed in St. Peter's Church, Coggeshall, Essex, by Major G. D. Skingly, in memory of his wife.—Two stained-glass windows, by Messrs. Ward and Hughes, of Frith-street, Soho-square, have been placed by subscription in St. Thomas's and Holy Trinity Churches, Rhyl, North Wales, in memory of the late Vicar, Archdeacon Morgan, M.A., who had been for twenty-three years the hard-working and energetic Incumbent of that town.—A stained-glass window, representing the Crucifixion, has been placed in the east window of the ancient church of Ebchester, Durham. It is by Messrs. Clayton and Bell. The late Mrs. Surtees, of Hamsterley, who was a great benefactress of the church, gave the window as a memorial to her husband and son, but never saw it, as it arrived during her last illness and was first seen at her funeral in March last.—A stained-glass window (by Messrs. Lavers, Barraud, and Westlake) has been placed in the private chapel of Peterborough Palace by the priests and deacons ordained during the ten years of Bishop Magee's episcopate, as a memorial of their ordination and a mark of their appreciation of the Bishop's hospitality and teaching.

Mr. Ackermann has issued a coloured engraving, entitled "The British Army," representing in about fifty figures the most distinctive uniforms in the British military service.

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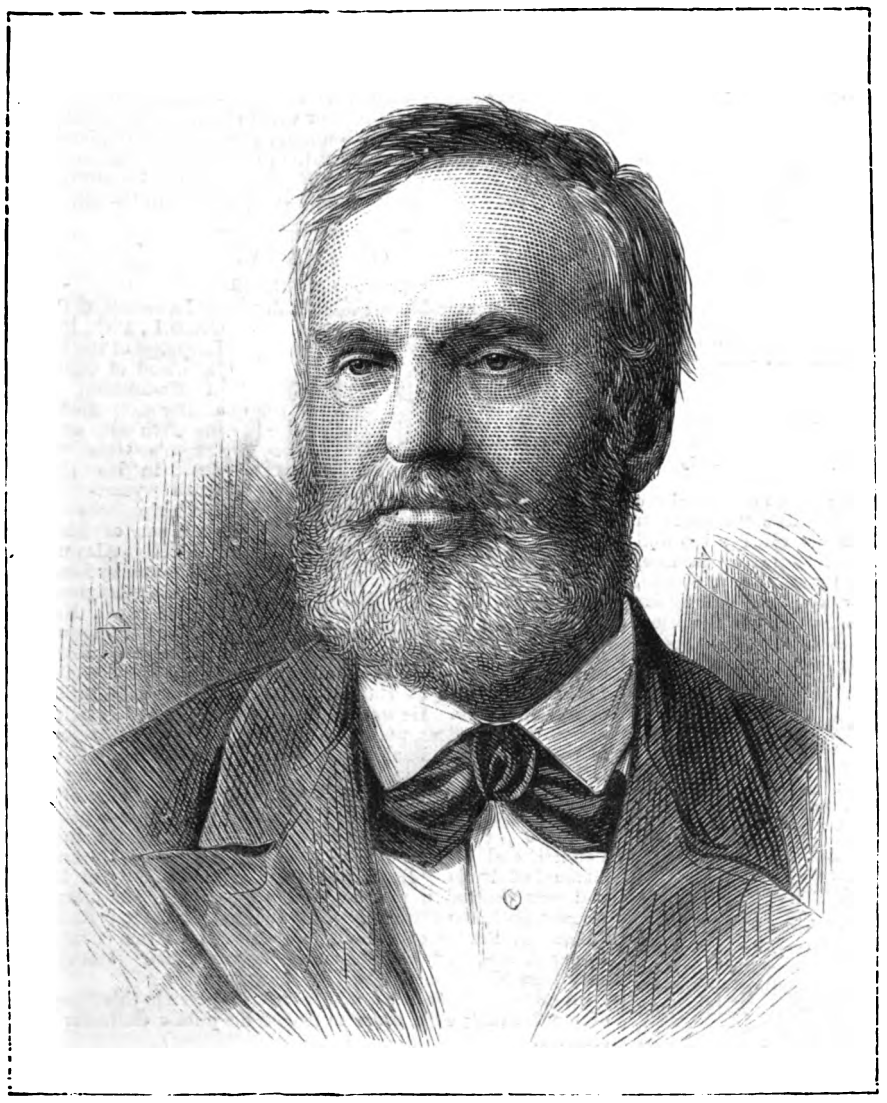


THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE OPENING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—SEE PAGE 14.



LOCHLEVEN CASTLE, AS VIEWED BY THE QUEEN ON HER RETURN FROM THE HIGHLANDS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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ALEXANDER VOGORIDES, THE NEW GOVERNOR OF EASTERN ROUMELIA.



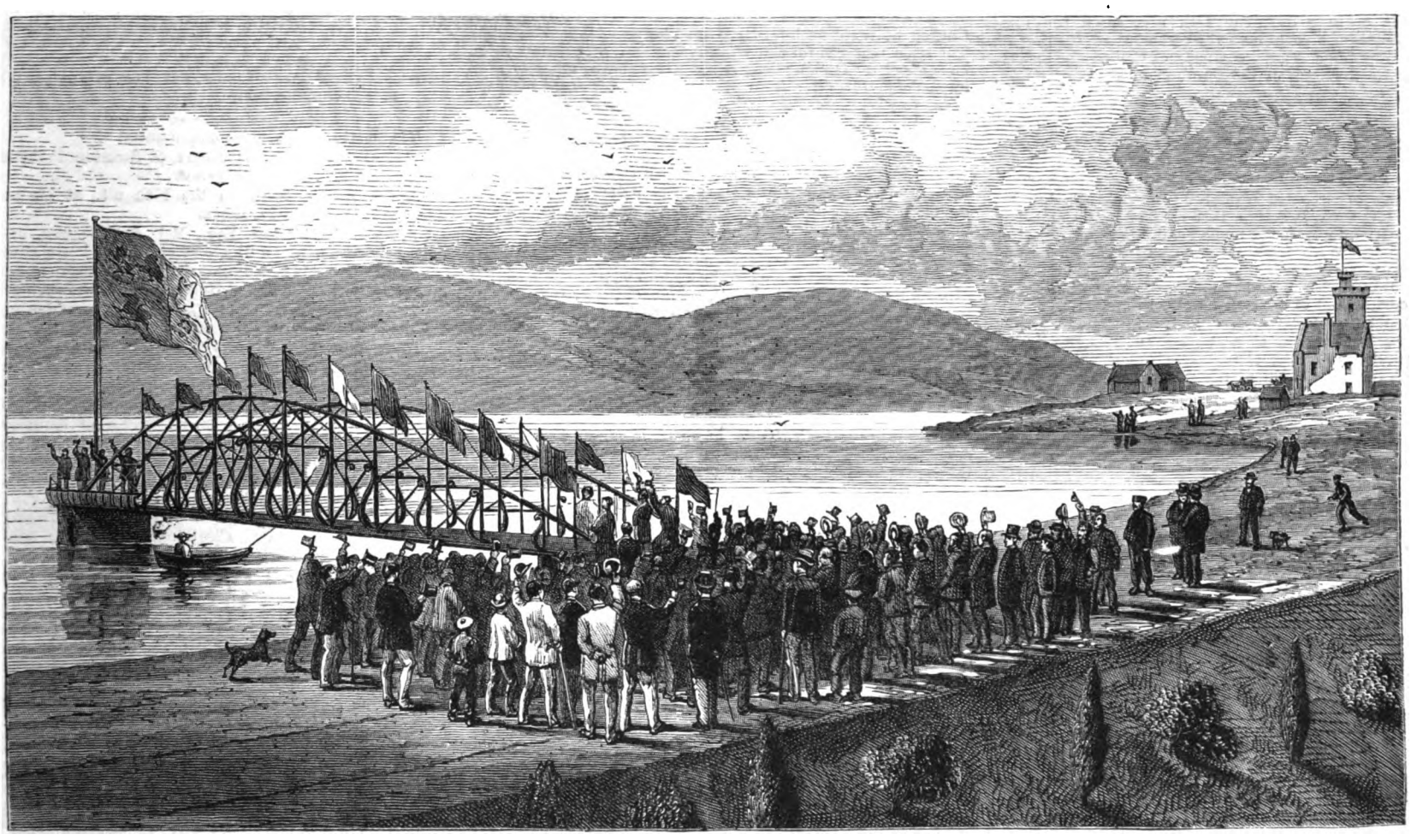
M. COQUELIN, OF THE COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

ALEXANDER VOGORIDES, THE NEW GOVERNOR OF EASTERN ROUMELIA.

M. COQUELIN, OF THE COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE GOVERNOR OF EAST ROUMELIA.

The newly created tributary province south of the Balkans, inhabited mostly by Bulgarians and Greeks, though it will be nominally subject to the Sultan of Turkey, will enjoy an independent administration. The Governor who has been appointed for five years to rule over East Roumelia is a Bulgarian named Alexander Vogorides, known to the Turks as Aleko Pasha. His father was the son of a cloth manufacturer at Tirnova, and owed his start in life to a Greek in the service of the Porte who was executed during the Greek revolution. Alexander Vogorides has had a prosperous career. When the late war began he was Turkish Ambassador at Vienna, and apparently devoted to the Ottoman Empire; but the Slav was too strong within him, and shortly after the Russians crossed the Danube he declared openly against the Porte. The Sultan dismissed and recalled him. Instead, however, of returning, as ordered, to Stamboul, Alexander refused, and has since lived out of the Turkish territory, a Panslavist and anti-Turk. It was remarked that he wore the Bulgarian Kalpak, instead of the Turkish fez, when he took his seat as Governor, and that the Turkish flag has not been hoisted over his official residence. The Governor of East Roumelia is in full possession of the executive powers in that province. He is to have at his disposal military and gendarmerie, and to be allowed to call for Turkish troops when necessary, to proclaim a state of siege, to submit financial and other bills to the Provincial Assembly, and to open and close its sessions. The Sultan has the right to occupy the frontiers, to call the Governor-General to account, to nominate his



THE EDINBURGH WATER SUPPLY: GLADHOUSE RESERVOIR—THE LORD PROVOST TURNING ON THE WATER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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General Secretary, to sanction the laws voted by the Provincial Assembly, and to approve the officers of administration and justice nominated by the Governor-General. In the administration the Governor-General is to be aided by a Senate consisting of the commander of the militia and gendarmerie, and the heads of the departments of justice, finance, public education, agriculture, commerce, and public works. The making of the laws is vested in the Provincial Assembly. Besides this, East Roumelia has to send Deputies to the Turkish Parliament at Constantinople. The Provincial Assembly has besides the right to modify all laws promulgated by the Porte so far as they regard East Roumelia. East Roumelia will be divided into six circles and twenty-eight districts; the former having each a council. The official language with the Porte is to be Turkish; but in the circles and districts the language will be that of the majority of the inhabitants, whether Bulgarian, Turkish, or Greek. In respect to the financial obligations of the country, the International Commission have estimated the yearly income at eight hundred thousand Turkish pounds. The Governor-General will have to pay three tenths—viz., two hundred and forty thousand Turkish pounds to the Porte. Besides this, East Roumelia will share in proportion to her income in Turkey's financial burdens for the maintenance of order and peace, as well as for the expenses of the national administration. The gendarmerie will, when occasion requires, be helped by the country militia; the latter is also to supply the Turkish troops for defensive purposes. The territorial militia is based on the principle of universal service; that is to say, every man is obliged to serve for four years on active duty.

The Portrait of the new Governor is from a photograph by Abdullah Brothers, of Constantinople.

THE COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE.

We have already published in this Journal the portraits of three lady members of this admirable company of French actors—namely, Mesdemoiselles Sarah Bernhardt, Sophie Croizette, and Jeanne Samary, and of three gentlemen, Messrs. Got, Delaunay, and Mounet-Sully. That of M. Ernest Coquelin is now presented to our readers. His performance of Don Cæsar, in "Ruy Blas," on Monday night, was greatly admired. The following brief memoir of him is borrowed from the "Short Account of the Comédie Française," by M. L. Mayer, general manager of the performances at the Gaiety Theatre in London:—

"M. Ernest Coquelin was born at Boulogne-sur-Mer in 1848. His father was a baker and pastry-cook, and he, like his elder brother, wore the white apron and cap before thinking of the stage. In 1866 he obtained a first accessit at the Conservatoire, and a first prize for comedy in 1867. He made his début at the Odéon in August of the same year, and at the Comédie Française in 1868 in the rôle of Petit-Jean in the 'Plaideurs.' It was only after the siege of Paris, during which M. Coquelin received the military medal for his services in the Garde Mobile, that the incomparable comedian attempted the most important rôles in which he now shines, in the 'Legataire Universel,' the 'Jeux de l'Amour et du Hasard,' the 'Médecin malgré Lui,' the 'Précieuses Ridicules,' 'Le Barbier de Seville,' and the 'Sphinx,' in which he made quite a remarkable creation of the episodic rôle of the Polish musician. Like his brother, M. Coquelin has an excellent comic mask, and he possesses that rare quality of entering, as they say, '*Jusqu' au bout dans la peau du bonhomme.*' M. Coquelin was elected *sociétaire* in January of this present year, simultaneously with Mdlle. Jeanne Samary."

The Portrait is from a photograph by M. Reutlinger, of the Boulevard Montmartre, Paris.

THE EDINBURGH NEW WATERWORKS.

Some account was given in our last of the works recently constructed for the supply of fresh water to the city of Edinburgh. These consist of reservoirs, partly natural and partly artificial, formed in the Moorfoot Hills, at Portmore and Gladhouse, on the border of Midlothian and Peebles-shire, with aqueducts bringing the water to Alnwick Hill; and there will be other reservoirs at Edgelaw and Rosebery. Portmore Reservoir, of which we gave an Illustration, is distant five miles from the Leadburn station of the North British Railway; and Gladhouse is three or four miles higher up the hills. Our second Illustration, presented this week, shows the scene on the opening day, the 13th ult., when the Lord Provost of Edinburgh performed the ceremony of turning on the water. There was a good company of visitors and spectators, besides the members of the Edinburgh City Corporation.

Lord Eversley on Monday resigned the office of Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions for Hants, and on the motion of Lord Northbrook, seconded by Lord Henry Scott, M.P., Mr. Melville Portal was unanimously elected his successor.

Seven steamers arrived at Liverpool from the United States and Canada last week, bringing 1630 head of cattle and 4827 sheep, the latter number being much greater than any week for some time past. With fresh meat on board four steamers arrived, their collective consignment amounting to 3223 quarters of beef and 915 carcases of mutton. The warm weather necessitates the curtailment of the individual consignments.

The Annual Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Berks and Bucks was held at Abingdon on Thursday week, under the presidency of Sir Daniel Gooch, Bart., M.P., when there was a large assemblage of the Brethren, who were hospitably entertained by Brother Trendell. The business of the province was transacted at the County Hall; and the reports, read by Brother Bradley, Provincial Grand Secretary, showed that Masonry was flourishing in the two counties. After the business the Provincial Grand Master, in the name of the Brethren of the province, presented to Brother William Biggs, of Reading, a testimonial for his valuable services as Provincial Grand Secretary for many years past, the testimonial, consisting of a purse of 100 guineas, a timepiece, and a silver snuff-box, suitably inscribed. At the close of the lodge, the Brethren adjourned to a banquet at the council-chamber.

At the Entrance Examination, recently held at Girton College, Cambridge, an Exhibition of eighty guineas a year for three years, given by the Clothworkers' Company, was awarded to the highest candidate, Miss E. Aitken, a pupil of the North London Collegiate School; and a scholarship of £35 a year for three years, given by Mr. F. D. Moccatta, to the fourth candidate, Miss M. Dawes. Two scholarships of £50 a year for three years, given by the Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley and Mr. T. H. Bastard, for competition by pupils of the Girls' Public Day School Company Schools, were awarded to the second and third candidates, Miss J. Anelay, a pupil of the Croydon High School, and Miss P. Hodge, of the Nottinghill High School. The Russell Gurney Scholarship of £45 a year for three years was awarded to Miss E. Steedman, on the result of an examination in history. There has been a large increase in the number of students enrolled this year.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

CONCLUDING NOTICE.

The water-colour drawings need not detain us, as we meet with many of the contributors elsewhere, often better represented. We may, however, commend the following to the visitor's notice. A Bavarian highlander, with his arm in a sling, "Relating his Adventure" (671) to another mountaineer and a young woman seated under the eaves of a châlet, by H. Herkomer. "The Seine Fishers" (697), rather overcharged with colour, by C. Napier Hemy. "Misses" (706), two of Miss Kate Greenaway's naïve little ladies in costumes of our great grandmothers. No. 709, and other studies of Indian figures, by J. Griffiths. "The Passing of Arthur" (723), design for Royal Windsor Tapestry, by Herbert Bone. "Canal at Giudecca" (741), by F. Hampson Jones. "A Welsh Moorland in Autumn" (751), by J. M. Southern. "A Swiss Glacier" (763), by J. W. Smith. "A Running Brook" (769), by Alfred Parsons. "The Shady Way" (780), by E. A. Bearne. "Between the Daylight and the Dark" (796), by Giorgina M. De l'Aubinière. "Toilers of the Woods" (810), by E. A. Waterlow. "Wild Wales" (818), by F. C. Newcome. "September" (842), by A. F. Grace. "Adam" (857), by H. Holiday, a well-drawn study of the nude, but conventional and laboured.

A few minatures by Miss A. Dixon and others reach the average merit of the oil-paintings, notwithstanding the general neglect of this branch of art since the introduction of photography. There are also some good crayon portraits by W. Clarke Wontner, E. Havill, &c.

Among the most important recent engravings exhibited are the mezzotint, by Mr. S. Cosins, after Millais's "Princes in the Tower" (1253), the merits of which are already too well known to need comment. An excellent engraving in line, executed for the Art-Union of London by Mr. Lumb Stocks, after the late E. M. Ward's picture, "Dr. Johnson Waiting for an Audience of Lord Chesterfield" (1232), which will doubtless prove very popular; Mr. Barlow's plates of Mrs. Reiss, after Millais (1254), and "Breakfast in the Highlands," after Phillip (1222), both of which in their painter-like freedom entirely escape all the mechanical formality of engraving; a capital plate by F. Stackpoole, after Mrs. Butler's "Quatre Bras" (1252), the expressions perfectly rendered; the composition is indeed even more acceptable in black and white than in the colouring of the picture; Mr. E. Girardot's adequate version of Long's "Egyptian Feast" (1198); "Our Pets" (1187), a beautiful engraving after Knaus, by M. N. Barthelmass; "Sunshine and Shadow" (1287), by Mr. G. E. Every, after Marcus Stone; "Mrs. Fry Visiting the Prisoners at Newgate" (1242), after Mrs. E. M. Ward; and "Study," after Sir F. Leighton (1258), by Mr. Atkinson; a line engraving by Mr. Doo, after a portrait of himself by the late Sir Francis Grant (1192); and plates by Messrs. Francis Holl, G. Zobel, and others. The noteworthy etchings include one of "Old Putney Bridge" (1233), by Mr. Whistler, which we have already noticed at the Black and White Exhibition; "Sardis" (1237), by Mr. Bradley, after H. Johnson, with a solemn, finely-rendered effect after sundown; "Moonlight" (1269), by C. P. Slocombe; and others by Messrs. J. Ballin, V. Lhullier, L. Richeton, Lowenstam, Willenich, F. Goulding, J. P. Heseltine, A. Mongin, R. W. Macbeth, L. B. Phillips, C. W. M. Lewis, and C. J. Watson.

The show of architectural drawings is meagre, and, as usual, does not adequately represent the great activity in and development of architecture in recent years; still there is sufficient even here to show the rapid progress made in this department of art, and which gave this country so distinguished a position in the great international contest at Paris last year. We should, however, have liked to have had definite draughtsman's reports respecting certain important works in hand. The public would, for instance, have been pleased with evidence from which it might have judged of the restoration of St. Alban's, and of the vexed question of the new roof; and drawings of some of the appropriate detail which Mr. Waterhouse has added, we believe, to his original design for the Natural History Museum; and information touching the Law Courts. Mr. E. M. Barry, too, has abstained altogether from exhibiting. One of the principal works here illustrated is the New Oratory, Brompton, for which there are competitive designs by G. Gilbert Scott—of the proposed interior and of a longitudinal section—A. J. Adams, G. Nattrass, and Herbert A. Gribble, the last (1099) being the selected design. Messrs. Goldie and Child were likewise unsuccessful competitors, though their design for the Dominican Church at Waterford (1134) is an effective Italian example. The style required for the Oratory was—as, of course, was to be expected—Italian; the competitors have all striven to impart characteristics from St. Peter's; and it could not have been very easy for the judges to decide between the rival claimants. Mr. G. Gilbert Scott also sends a design for the "Façade of St. James's Church, Westmoreland-street, Marylebone" (1178).

Mr. Norman Shaw only contributes a view from the south-west of Adcote, Shropshire (1177), which he deposits at the Academy as his "diploma" work on his election to full membership. Simple, elegant, quite appropriate for a country mansion in the situation, it is a happy example of the artist's free treatment of the style of native architecture which his good taste has done so much to bring into vogue. We cannot give similar praise to Mr. Street's design for houses in Cadogan-square (1174), in which there seems to have been an effort to forcibly introduce features too ecclesiastical in character. Mr. Street is, however, at home in designs for country churches, of which we may specially commend "St. Peter's, Bournemouth" (1158). Another (1107) has more of the architect's peculiarities. Mr. Waterhouse shows some good illustrations of the use of terra-cotta and brick, in "Newcourt, Carey-street" (1094), and "Offices of Providential Assurance Company, Holborn" (1101). We should, however, prefer less severe angularity in the enrichment and more of the flowing playfulness of some of the examples at Bologna, Verona, Padua, and other parts of North Italy. His "New Buildings, Pembroke College, Cambridge" (1102) should not be overlooked. Other works of interest and merit are "The Tower of St. Paul's Church, Manchester" (1112), by J. Oldrid Scott; "The Divinity and Literary Schools for the University of Cambridge" (1117), by Basil Champneys; "Municipal Buildings and Free Library, Leeds" (1114), by G. Corson; and works by Messrs. G. George and Peto, Messrs. A. Dunn and E. Hanson, Mr. J. D. Sedding, and Mr. J. Sulman. Mr. Gilbert Redgrave's design for the English half-timbered house in the Avenue des Nations at the Paris Exhibition is also here.

To Mr. W. Scott's "Design for Provincial Townhall" (1144) we would refer more particularly, because, notwithstanding its imposing mass, and the marked merit of details, it seems to take the wrong direction observable in the designs of several large public buildings recently completed or in progress. The architects of the designs we refer to select incongruous elements from different styles, or they adopt a "transitional style" (a phrase which by-the-way almost in itself involves a fallacy), or they copy a building that has been modified in course of erection to meet unforeseen requirements; or a congeries of buildings erected at different times, and of course they are often obliged to make further adaptations of their models to provide for modern wants. The idea is to secure picturesque "surprise;" but the result is too often mere higgledy-piggledy fortuitous discordancy. We hold that such "picturesqueness" is hardly more admissible in architecture than in the restricted field of sculpture. In all pure and fine masterpieces of architecture, whatever the style, you will always find symmetry, balance, and harmonious relationship throughout, even if only suggested where parts are omitted or unfinished. And these immutable truths of all art are as much in force now as they were in the days of Ictinus, or when the mediæval architects reared the cathedrals of Germany, France, and England, or the Mohammedans constructed the graceful Alhambra and the lovely Taj-Mahal, or Michael Angelo realised his dream of hanging the Pantheon-like dome of St. Peter's in the air.

OBITUARY.

LORD LAWRENCE.

The Right Honourable Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., P.C., Baron Lawrence of the Punjaub, and of Grately, in Hampshire, and a Baronet, died on the 27th ult. at 23, Queen's Gate Gardens, in his sixty-ninth year. His Lordship was the sixth son of Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Lawrence, by Letitia, his wife, daughter of the Rev. G. Knox, Rector of Strabane, and was brother of Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, Bart., distinguished also in political and military service in India. Lord Lawrence was educated at FoyleCollege, Londonderry, and at Haileybury, where he passed a brilliant collegiate career. He went to India in 1829, and, after holding various minor offices, was appointed Commissioner of the Sutlej in 1846, and of the Punjaub in 1849. He was created a K.C.B. in 1856, and G.C.B. in the following year. A baronetcy was conferred upon him Aug. 16, 1858, and he was sworn of the Privy Council, the East India Company granting him a pension of £2000 per annum. He became a Member of the Indian Council, and in 1864 was appointed Viceroy and Governor-General of India. He retired from the viceroyalty in 1868, and was created a peer the following year. He married, August, 1841, Harriette Katherine, daughter of the Rev. Richard Hamilton, Rector of Culdaff and Cloncha, in the county of Donegal, and had four sons and six daughters. His eldest son, John Hamilton, is now Lord Lawrence.



A portrait of the late Lord Lawrence is given in this Number of our Journal, with some notice of his public character and services.

SIR W. TWYSDEN, BART.

Sir William Twysden, eighth Baronet, of Roydon Hall, East Peckham, Kent, died on the 22nd ult. at Aberdeen-place, Maida-hill, in his ninety-first year. He was born Dec. 1, 1788, the eldest son of Sir William Jervis Twysden, seventh Baronet, by Frances, his wife, daughter of Alexander Wynch, Esq., Governor of Madras, and succeeded his father Feb. 3, 1834. He was twice married, his second wife surviving him. There being no issue, the title devolves on his nephew, now Sir Louis John Twysden, tenth Baronet. The Twysdens, formerly of Roydon, are a Kentish family of great antiquity, tracing back to Adam de Twysden, of Twysdenn, *temp.* Edward I.

SIR W. FOTHERGILL-COOKE.

Sir William Fothergill-Cooke, F.R.S., the well-known electrician, died on the 25th ult. at Farnham, aged seventy-three. He was the son of William Cooke, M.D., of Durham, where, and at Edinburgh University, he was educated. In 1826 he entered the military service of the East India Company, and was on the Staff till 1831. Turning his attention to electricity, Sir William co-operated with Sir Charles Wheatstone, and they patented their joint inventions, constructing the first practical electric telegraph in 1838, from Paddington to Windsor. He received in 1863 the Royal Albert Gold Medal of the Society of Arts; and for his services in furtherance of telegraphy was made a Knight Bachelor in 1869. Sir William married, in 1838, Anna Louise, daughter of Joseph Wheatley, Esq., of Treeton, Yorkshire.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Mrs. Danby Vernon-Harcourt, of Swinton Park, Masham, on the 26th ult., aged eighty-four.

James Hardy, Esq., on the 17th ult., at his residence, Jacques Hall, Bradfield, Essex.

Alexander Whitelaw, Esq., M.P. for Glasgow, on July 1, aged fifty-five, after an illness of about two years' duration.

John Campbell MacNaughton, Esq., of Killelan and Oakfield, on the 2nd ult., at Killelan House, Campbelltown, aged sixty.

Tilbury Fox, M.D., of 14, Harley-street, suddenly, on the 7th ult., aged forty-three, while on a visit to Paris.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Latham Brownrigg, commanding 84th Regiment, on the 23rd ult., at Dover, aged forty-eight.

John Andrews, Esq., M.D., Fleet Surgeon, R.N., retired, on the 7th ult., at Willowbank, Titchfield, aged sixty-one.

The Rev. James Bulwer, M.A., Rector of Hunworth cum Stody, Norfolk, on the 11th ult., in his eighty-sixth year.

George Rowland Thompson, Esq., Solicitor and Coroner for the county of Westmorland, on the 16th ult., at Bongate Hall, Appleby, aged forty-seven.

John Fenton, Esq., J.P. of Plumpton, Heywood on the 22nd ult., at Woodlawn, Castlewellan. He was son of the late John Fenton, Esq., M.P. for Rochdale.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur More Molyneux, late of the 2nd European Regiment, L.I., Madras, on the 20th ult., at Weybank, Surrey, aged sixty-six.

The Rev. Newton Smart, M.A., Canon of Salisbury and Rector of Burghfield, Berks, on the 23rd ult., at Burghfield Rectory, aged eighty.

Colonel A. C. Scott, Retired List, Bengal Army, on the 14th ult., at Bowland House, Midlothian, in his seventy-sixth year. He was second son of the late John Corse Scott, Esq., of Sinton, in the county of Roxburgh.

Colonel Edward Moody Ryan, Bengal Staff Corps, on the 12th ult., at Collingham-place, aged fifty-five. He was the eldest surviving son of the Right Hon. Sir E. Ryan, entered the Army in 1840, and attained the rank of Colonel in 1871.

Andrew Buchanan Yuille, Esq., of Darleith, Dumbartonshire, J.P., on the 9th ult., at Bath, aged seventy-two. He

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was the eldest son of George Murdoch Yuille, Esq., by Matilda, his wife, daughter of Andrew Buchanan, Esq., of Ardinconal, in the county of Dumbarton, and succeeded his uncle, Thomas Yuille, who died unmarried in 1827.

Captain James Francis Carthew, 13th Bengal Lancers, on May 4, on his way from Afghan to Peshawur. He was elder son of the late Rev. James Carthew and grandson of Admiral Carthew, of Tredudwell, Cornwall.

Henry Orlando Bridgeman, Esq., on the 14th ult., at Blackheath, aged fifty-four. He was the eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Edmund Bridgeman, and grandson of Orlando, first Earl of Bradford.

Mrs. Elizabeth Charlotte Peat, widow of Major Alexander Cumine Peat, C.B., of the Bombay Engineers (who died some twenty years since), and the last surviving niece of the great Sir Walter Scott, recently, aged sixty-eight.

Charles Walford, Esq., J.P., of Foxborough Hall, Woodbridge, Suffolk. He was younger son of the late Rev. William Walford, by Diana, his wife, daughter of Randall Burroughes, Esq., of Manor House, Long Stratton.

The Rev. Lewis Marcus, M.A., for thirty-four years Vicar of St. Paul's, Bunhill-row, Finsbury, on the 12th ult., at the Vicarage. He was formerly Curate of Biggleswade, Beds, and Head Master of Holbeach Grammar School.

Martha, Dowager Lady Rashleigh, widow of Sir John Colman Rashleigh, Bart. (so created in 1831), on the 9th ult., at Stanley Lodge, Exmouth, aged ninety-three. Her Ladyship, who was the daughter of John Gould, M.D., was married in 1833, and was left a widow Aug. 4, 1847.

David Moore, Ph.D., M.R.I.A., for upwards of forty years Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Dublin, on the 9th ult., in Dublin. He was formerly employed on the Geological Survey of Ireland, and was the author of several highly esteemed works on Botany.

Sarah, Lady Fairfax, widow of Sir Henry Fairfax—created a Baronet in 1836—and eldest daughter of the late William Astell, Esq., M.P. for the county of Bedford, on the 23rd ult., at St. George's-road, Belgravia. Her Ladyship was married in 1851, and was left a widow in 1860.

Major-General George G. Moxon, late Bengal Staff Corps, formerly 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, on the 22nd ult., at Tottenham, aged fifty-nine. He saw active service in the Punjaub campaign, at Guzerat, and during the Indian Mutiny, and attained the rank of Major-General in 1876.

Mr. Henry Noel Humphreys, a distinguished naturalist and archæologist, on the 10th ult., at his residence in Westbourne-square, Hyde Park. He was born in Birmingham about the year 1809. He published several well-known works on natural history and archæology, and was a frequent contributor to various periodicals.

Katherine Grace, Lady Grove, on the 8th ult., at Ferne, Wiltshire, aged fifty-one. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of the Hon. Waller O'Grady, Q.C., son of Lord Chief Baron O'Grady, first Viscount Guillamore, by Grace Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of Hugh, third Lord Massy, and was married, Jan. 16, 1847, to Sir Thomas Fraser Grove, Bart., of Ferne, so created in 1874.

Captain Charles Evelyn Rowley, R.N., on the 18th ult., at Nice, aged fifty-four. He was the elder son and heir apparent of Sir Charles Rowley, Bart., of Hill House, Berks, by Frances, his wife, daughter of John Evelyn, Esq., of Wootton, Surrey. He married, May 11, 1848, Grace Anna, daughter of J. W. Boughton-Leigh, Esq., of Brownsover Hall, Warwickshire, but had no issue.

Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq., of Melverton Hall, and Whitestown House, in the county of Dublin, J.P. and D.L., on the 12th ult., aged sixty-four. He was the second son of the late George Woods, Esq., of Milverton, and of Winter Lodge, by Sarah, his wife, eldest daughter of Hans Hamilton, Esq., of Sheep Hill, in the county of Dublin. He served as High Sheriff of Meath in 1851, and of Dublin in 1854.

The Rev. William Charles Cotton, Vicar of Frodsham, eldest son of the late Mr. William Cotton, some time Governor of the Bank of England, and brother of Lord Justice Cotton, on the 20th ult., aged sixty-six. Mr. Cotton was student of Christ Church, Oxford, and Newcastle scholar. He graduated B.A. in 1835, and was ordained in 1837 by the Bishop of Oxford. From 1839 to 1841 he was Vicar of St. John's, Windsor, and in the latter year he became domestic chaplain to the late Bishop of New Zealand.

The Rev. Frederick Beadon, M.A., Canon and Chancellor of Wells Cathedral, Rector of North Stoneham, Hants, in his 102nd year. He was third son of Rev. Edward Beadon, also Rector of North Stoneham, and domestic chaplain to Lord Bute, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Sir William Watson, M.D., and was nephew of Richard Beadon, D.D., Bishop of Bath and Wells. He married Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. Henry Wilder, LL.D., of Purley Hall, Berks. Shortly after the completion of his 100th year her Majesty, it will be remembered, paid him a visit.

Captain Clayton, Adjutant of the Carnarvon Militia, has been appointed Chief Constable of Carnarvonshire, in the place of the late Captain C. Pearson.

The annual "speeches" were held at Rugby last Saturday, and the event of the day was the opening of the new Temple Library and Museum. The museum is at present occupied by a loan collection of pictures and objects of art, lent partly by the neighbouring noblemen and gentlemen, Lords Warwick, Craven, Spencer, &c., and partly by the British Museum and the authorities of the South Kensington Museum.

The Earl of Beaconsfield has somewhat contemptuously declined the gold laurel wreath exhibited in the Crystal Palace as having been bought with "the people's tribute" of 52,800 pennies collected by Mr. Tracy Turnerelli. The following letter to Mr. Turnerelli, which he publishes, explains his Lordship's reasons:—"10, Downing-street, Whitehall, June 16, 1879.—Sir,—Lord Beaconsfield desires me to inform you that he has received and carefully considered your letter of the 8th inst., in which you ask him to name a day for the presentation of a laurel wreath procured by the contributions of upwards of 50,000 of the people, which have been collected, according to your statement, with 'immense labour and never-yet-exampled efforts.' His Lordship has, moreover, had before him the correspondence which during the last five years you have addressed to him, and he notices especially your complaints that your services have received no recognition at the hands of the leaders of the Conservative party, and the expression of your hope that 'sooner or later they will meet with reward.' Although Lord Beaconsfield would fully appreciate and value a spontaneous gift from his fellow-subjects belonging to a class in which he has ever taken the warmest interest, he cannot but feel that, being himself intimately connected with honours and rewards, he is precluded by the spirit in which you have previously addressed him from accepting a gift thus originated, and proffered in a manner which he cannot deem satisfactory.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, Algernon Turnor."

CHESS.

L W T (St. Leonard's).—In the solution of No. 1841 White's answer to 2. B to K B 5th is 3. Q takes P, mate. Why, therefore, should he stop to capture the Bishop, as your analysis suggests?

J G F (Ramsgate).—Problem No. 1842 cannot be solved, as you propose, by 1. K to B 3rd, as a little further examination will satisfy you.

A H (Swansea).—The "Evans" game is interesting, and it shall receive due honours. Mr. Morphy resides in New Orleans, but has abandoned the practice of chess.

H B (Hampton-hill).—Your letter was destroyed when read, and we are therefore now unable to deny or affirm your claim to have solved No. 1841. If you were to write three weeks hence to say you had solved No. 1844 we should, in the ordinary course of things, be placed in a similar dilemma, but as your letter is before us we take the opportunity of informing you that the problem cannot be solved by 1. Q to B 8th, as you propose.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1842 received from H de W (Marseilles), R A Scott, and Dudu.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1843 received from Carlos (Lille), Chileno, Ireleth, Beatrice (Ealing), J G Finch, G Rushby, P le Page, S W Lock, B Bohn, jun, v d Kamer (Middelburg), and Laura Greaves.

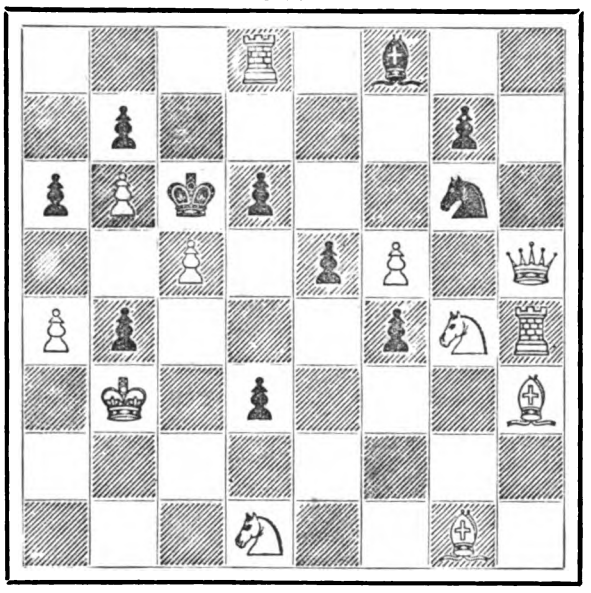
Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1844 received from Coplapino, Ireleth, E H H V, W S B, Lulu, J G Finch, Norman Rumbelow, W Byrce, Alpha, Cant, Nodrog, C F Jones, Elsie V, T Barrington, G Fosbrooke, N Warner, T W H, R Ingersoll, H Langford, B L Dyke, H Barnet, W Warren, C Elmore, N Cator, Helen Lee, B Jessop, Frances R, G L Mayne, D Templeton, Liz, An Old Hand, F R Jeffrey, H Brewster, D W Kell, M O'Halloran, G H V, W Leeson, East Marden, and E Elsbury.

Note.—Many of our regular solvers have sent proposed solutions of this fine composition beginning 1. Q to R 7th, 1. Q to B 8th, 1. Q takes Kt, 1. R to Q 4th (ch), and 1. R to K 5th (ch), all of which are very wide of the mark. The answer to 1. Q takes Kt is B takes R, to 1. Q to R 7th is 1. P to K 4th. If White play 1. Q to B 8th, Black's reply is 1. B to B 2nd, followed by 2. B to B 3rd; the checks of the Book are so obviously weak that it should be unnecessary to point out the defences.

Solution of Problem No. 1843.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to B 4th	B to Q 4th
2. R to K B 3rd	Any move
3. Q mates.	

PROBLEM No. 1846.
By the Rev. W. Leeson.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. MASON AND POTTER.
The fourth Game played at the City Club on June 23.
(*Irregular Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to K 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd
4. B to Q 3rd	

It is the prevailing custom to play 4. B to K 2nd, when the defence adopts the Queen's Fianchetto early in the opening; but the move in the text is quite as safe, and is certainly more attacking.

4.	B to Kt 2nd
5. Castles	B to K 2nd
6. P to B 4th	Castles
7. P to Q R 3rd	

After the game Mr. Potter remarked that he did not think this move satisfactory, although it must eventually aid any attack that may be obtained. Without going into the general principle, it may be said of the particular instance that it caused no loss of time in the shape the opening eventually assumed.

7.	P to B 4th
8. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q 4th
9. P to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to B 3rd

At this point the position is precisely the same as one occurring in the thirteenth game of the match between Staunton and St. Amant, although brought about by a different order of moves.

10. B to Kt 2nd	

Here the Frenchman played 10. P takes Q P, with the view of obstructing the range of the adverse Bishop; and we believe that move, followed by 11. B to Kt 2nd, is the best line of play.

10.	Q P takes P

The right move, and one that, if correctly followed up, should have given the second player the best of the opening.

11. Kt P takes P	Q R to B sq

This loses time; whereas 11. P takes Q P, followed, if White play 12. P takes P, by 12. Kt to Q R 4th, secures him the superior game.

12. P to Q 5th	

A well-timed stroke, that changes the aspect of the game materially, and turns it altogether in White's favour.

12.	P takes P
13. P takes P	Kt to Q R 4th
14. P to K 4th	P to B 5th
15. B to B 2nd	B to B 4th

The time limit in this match is one hour to each player for fifteen moves: and here the sand-glass noted the expiration of Black's first hour in the game.

16. P to K R 3rd	R to K sq
17. R to K sq	

With this move Mr. Potter exhausted his first hour.

17.	P to Q R 3rd

Mr. Mason's best form is not seen in this encounter. He lost a "time" on the eleventh move and here repeats the error, because he might have played the P to Q Kt 4th at once. White cannot capture it with the Knight, on account of the reply Q to Kt 3rd.

18. Q to Q 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th
19. Q R to Q sq	Q to Kt 3rd
20. P to K 5th	

White has now a finely developed game, with both Bishops in position for an assault upon the adverse King's quarters; and the force and precision of the attack that ensues is admirable.

20.	Kt to Q 2nd
21. Kt to K 4th	B to B sq
22. Q Kt to Kt 5th	P to R 3rd

22. P to Kt 3rd would have been equally unavailing, for then follows:—

23. Kt takes B P	K takes Kt
24. P to K 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
25. P takes Kt	R takes R (ch)
26. Q takes R	R to Q sq

As good as anything else.

27. Q to K 6th (ch), and White has a winning position.

23. Kt takes P	Kt to B 4th
24. P to K 6th	K Kt to Kt 6th
25. Q to B 3rd	B takes Q P
26. Kt takes P (ch)	

Black resigned, because, if he now play 26. K to R sq, White continues—

27. Kt to B 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
28. K Kt to Kt 6th,	

and Black can only avert the mate for the moment by sacrificing his Queen for the K Kt P.

Since our last report of the match between Messrs. Mason and Potter, the third, fourth, and fifth games have been played. In the third game Mr. Mason had the move, and Mr. Potter adopted the French defence with a novel continuation in the opening, and scored the first victory in the match in thirty-two moves. The fourth game, an irregular opening, was also won by Mr. Potter; and this, the most interesting of the series, is given above. The fifth game was a longer struggle. Mr. Potter, adopting the Sicilian defence combined with the King's Fianchetto, obtained a good opening; but Mr. Mason, playing throughout with consummate judgment, won the game in forty-one moves. The sixth game was begun on Monday last, and, after five hours' play, was adjourned to Wednesday, owing to the lateness of the hour, the position presenting a difficult end-game, but, as we think, in favour of our American Cousin. The score as we go to press stands—Mr. Potter, 2; Mr. Mason, 1, drawn, 2; and one unfinished.

Mr. Gastineau was fortunate in selecting Saturday last for his annual garden-party to the chessplayers of London. The prolonged severity of our Summer was on that day relieved by soft winds and genial sunshine, and these fleeting blessings, supplementing a cordial welcome from the host, imparted to the occasion all that was required to complete the enjoyment of his visitors. The City Club was represented by Messrs. Blackburne, Down, Heywood, Macdonnell, Moffat, Murton, Potter, and many others, who rendered due honours to the toast of the occasion, "Prosperity to the City Chess Club," proposed by Mr. Gastineau and responded to by Messrs. Murton and Potter. The only other toast permitted at these meetings, the health of the host, was proposed by Mr. Macdonnell, after which the guests returned to the gardens and resumed their favourite pastime. Among the noteworthy games played during the meeting was one between Messrs. Mason and Watts consulting on one side, and Messrs. Potter and Heywood on the other, which resulted in a draw.

The second tourney of the British Problem Association is announced, and the conditions are that for the best set of three problems, two to four moves, a prize of £5 will be given; for the second, a prize of £1; for the third, a copy of "Chess Gems," by Mr. J. A. Miles; and a special prize of £2, presented by Professor Tomlinson, F.R.S., for the best problem contributed to the tourney. The problems are to be sent, under the usual conditions, to Mr. Taylor, 63, Malvern-road, Dalston, on or before Sept. 30 next; and the judges are Messrs. Andrews and Pierce, with Mr. Grimshaw as umpire.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Nov. 20, 1877) of Mr. John Foster, late of Prospect House, Clayton, Bradford, Yorkshire, who died on March 6 last, has been proved by William Foster, Johnston Jonas Foster, Abraham Briggs Foster, and John Foster, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator bequeaths among other legacies £1000 to his executors upon trust to pay the income to the Curate or Scripture Reader for the time being of the district parish of Queensbury, Halifax; £1000 each to the Halifax Infirmary and Dispensary and the Bradford Infirmary and Dispensary; £4000 to his executors upon trust to apply the same as they shall think proper and discreet for the benefit of Queensbury; £250 to the trustees of the Baptist Chapel at Queensbury upon trust to pay the income to the minister for the time being of the said chapel; to his wife he leaves £500, and for life Prospect House with the furniture and effects, and £2000 per annum if she shall so long remain his widow; upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Briggs Hirst, £20,000; upon trust for his daughters, Mrs. Mary Ann Bankart, Mrs. Ruth Anderton, Mrs. Hannah Stansfeld, and Mrs. Jane Norris, £25,000 each; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his four sons.

The will (dated July 18, 1878) of Mr. Alexander McDonald, late of No. 30, Pembridge-gardens, Bayswater, who died on May 28 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Mrs. Anna Louisa McDonald, the widow, and John James Hamilton, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator gives to his wife £500, his furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects, and an annuity of £1500, in addition to the money he had covenanted to pay under their antenuptial contract; to his executor, Mr. Hamilton, and to his cousin, Miss Mary Ann Watt, £1000 each; to his son-in-law, Mr. Myburgh, a freehold house in Queensborough-terrace, and £5000; upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Bonham Carter, and her children, in addition to her marriage settlement, various sums of railway stock amounting to upwards of £34,000; and the residue of his property, both real and personal, upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Myburgh, and her children, also in addition to her marriage settlement. Should both his daughters die without leaving a child who shall live to attain a vested interest in the testator's property, there is an ultimate trust, as to such part of his property as may by law be bequeathed for charitable purposes, in favour of the hospitals within five miles of Charing-cross; and as to the other part of his property, subject to legacies of £20,000 each to his two sons-in-law, in favour of his next of kin.

The will (dated Dec. 17, 1878) of Mr. George Sandars, late of Beechwood, Tonbridge Wells, who died on May 14 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by John Edward Walker, Edward Bury, and Samuel Sandars, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Arabella Sandars, £500, certain furniture, plate, pictures, horses and carriages, and the income of £10,000 for life; ample provision is made for his three daughters, Jane, Elizabeth, and Mary Arabella; and there are legacies to his executors, relatives, servants, and others; the residue of his property he gives to his said son. The deceased was a J.P. and D.L. for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and also a J.P. for Essex; and he sat in Parliament as member for Wakefield in the Conservative interest from 1847 to 1857, when he retired.

The will (dated Dec. 3, 1851) of Mrs. Caroline Cracroft, late of No. 37, Albemarle-street, who died on Jan. 3 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Mrs. Anna Maria Ward, the sister and next of kin of the deceased, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testatrix's husband, Captain Peter Cracroft, R.N., the sole legatee named in the will, having died in her lifetime, the whole of her property becomes divisible among her next of kin, according to the statute for the distribution of intestate's effects.

The will (dated Aug. 13, 1874) with two codicils (dated July 8, 1875, and Oct. 4, 1877) of Mr. Joshua Wimbush, late of No. 6, Cadogan-place, and of Halkin-street, Belgrave-square, jobmaster, who died on May 18 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by Mrs. Annie Wimbush, the widow, Henry Wimbush, the brother, and Miss Janie Tomlinson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator gives to his wife absolutely his residence in Cadogan-place, with the furniture and effects, his private horses and carriages, and £5000; to his son Joshua Herbert Wimbush his property at Drewton and Wallingford, Yorkshire; to his other children, £15,000 between them; and some other legacies. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life or widowhood; and then as to the residue of the realty for his said son, and as to the residue of the personalty for all his children in equal shares.

The will (dated April 10, 1879) of Mr. Charles Brooke, F.R.S., late of No. 16, Fitzroy-square, who died on May 17 last at Weymouth, was proved on the 9th ult., by Charles Kennedy Brooke and Henry James Brooke, the sons, and Walter Stennett Prichard, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Mary Ann Brooke, his furniture and effects, £500, a life insurance policy, and an annuity of £400; to his executors £100 each; and there are special gifts to each of his children. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between his two sons Charles Kennedy and Henry James, and his two daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Eardley Wilmot and Mrs. Emma Maria Sewell.

The will (dated May 17, 1879) of Mr. Lewis Jacobs, late of No. 55, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, who died on May 18 last, at No. 11, Pembridge-square, was proved on the 7th ult. by Matthew Henry Jacob, the son, Jonah Nathan, and Lionel Van Oven, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator leaves to his said son £5000 and his freehold property at Fobling, Essex; £3000 upon trust for his son Nathaniel; £250 to be distributed by his executors among such charities as they may deem desirable; and a few other legacies. The residue is to be divided between his son Simeon and his daughter Miriam.

The will (dated May 22, 1878) with a codicil (dated May 7, 1879) of Mr. James Hebdin, late of Marden Villa, Lee Park, Kent, who died on May 13 last, was proved on the 7th ult. by James Pilgrim and Thomas Marsh, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £6000. Among the legacies, there is a bequest of £200, free of duty, to the West Kent Dispensary; and the residue of the personalty the testator leaves to King's College Hospital, London.

Mr. W. H. Smith on Thursday week presented the prizes for seamanship and navigation on board the training-ship Conway, in the Mersey, and in his address to the boys impressed upon them the value of doing with British honour and faithfulness their duty in life.

Mr. M. T. Bass, M.P., the senior member for the borough of Derby, formally handed over to the Corporation on Saturday the new Free Library, which he has built and furnished entirely at his own expense. The day was observed as a half-holiday. Mr. Bass, who is in his eightieth year, seemed in excellent health. The cost of the building and fittings is £20,000.

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THE TRAMWAYS AND GENERAL WORKS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The contracts for the construction of the CALAIS, SWANSEA, and IMPERIAL TRAMWAYS having been practically completed and the balances of the Shares receivable in payment delivered, the TRAMWAYS AND GENERAL WORKS COMPANY

OFFER FOR SALE

7250 Shares of £5 each in the CALAIS TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.. .. .. .. at £1 per Share.
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All the above Shares are fully paid up and the liability limited.

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Full particulars of this Company, together with a Map of the Tramways, can be had on application as below, and the Directors of the Tramways and General Works Company have no hesitation in recording their belief that this little Company will prove as successful as any other with which they have been connected.

THE SWANSEA IMPROVEMENTS AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

Although this Company has been in existence longer than many of the Tramways which are now paying good dividends, and whose shares accordingly stand at very high premiums, its Directors have not yet been able to pay a dividend to its shareholders, in consequence of the many difficulties which had to be overcome in dealing with the Swansea Corporation and certain owners of land, whose property this Company was bound to acquire to enable them to carry out the necessary improvements; but, as will be seen by the last report, the most important of these difficulties have at last been overcome, and matters are in a fair way of being immediately settled; so that the development of the Company should now make rapid progress.

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Now that the five lines owned by this Company—viz., the Gloucester, Reading, Dublin-Southern, Middlesborough, and Corris Tramways—are at work, these Shares cannot fail to develop into a satisfactory investment. Were it not for the great delay in completing the lines, caused by the frost and snow of the recent winter, they would doubtless command a premium of 15 or 20 per cent.

Application for Shares in the proportion of five Calais, five Swansea, and one Imperial, or any multiple of these figures, will receive a preference in considering the applications, which must be made on the accompanying form and forwarded to the Secretary of The Tramways and General Works Company, Limited, at their Offices, 57, Moorgate-street, E.C., London, where particulars of the Calais Tramways Company, the last Report and Accounts published by the Swansea Company, and particulars of the lines comprised in the Imperial System, can also be obtained.

The Shares will be placed in the names of the purchasers free of all expenses.

June 30, 1879.

FORM OF APPLICATION TO PURCHASE.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE TRAMWAYS AND GENERAL WORKS COMPANY, LIMITED,

57, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to the Circular issued by you dated June 30, 1879, offering to sell 7250 fully paid-up shares of £5 each in the Calais Tramways Company, Limited, at £5 per share; 7200 fully paid-up shares of £10 each in The Swansea Improvements and Tramways Company at £8 per share; and 1450 fully paid-up shares of £10 each in The Imperial Tramways Company, Limited, at £10 per share, I offer to purchase the undermentioned shares, or any smaller number you may sell me, and to pay the purchase-money thereof to such bankers and at such time as you may direct upon your acceptance of this offer.

Insert number of Shares intended to purchase in each Company.
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Usual Signature .....
Name in full .....
Address .....
Description .....
Date .....

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NOTICE to POLICYHOLDERS and the Public.—Under the 108th section of the Company's Act of Incorporation it is expressly declared that persons who are assured on the participation principle "shall not by reason of such assurance be, or be deemed to be, Partners in the Business or Shareholders of the Company." A. P. FLETCHER, General Manager.
1, Moorgate-street, E.C., June, 1879.

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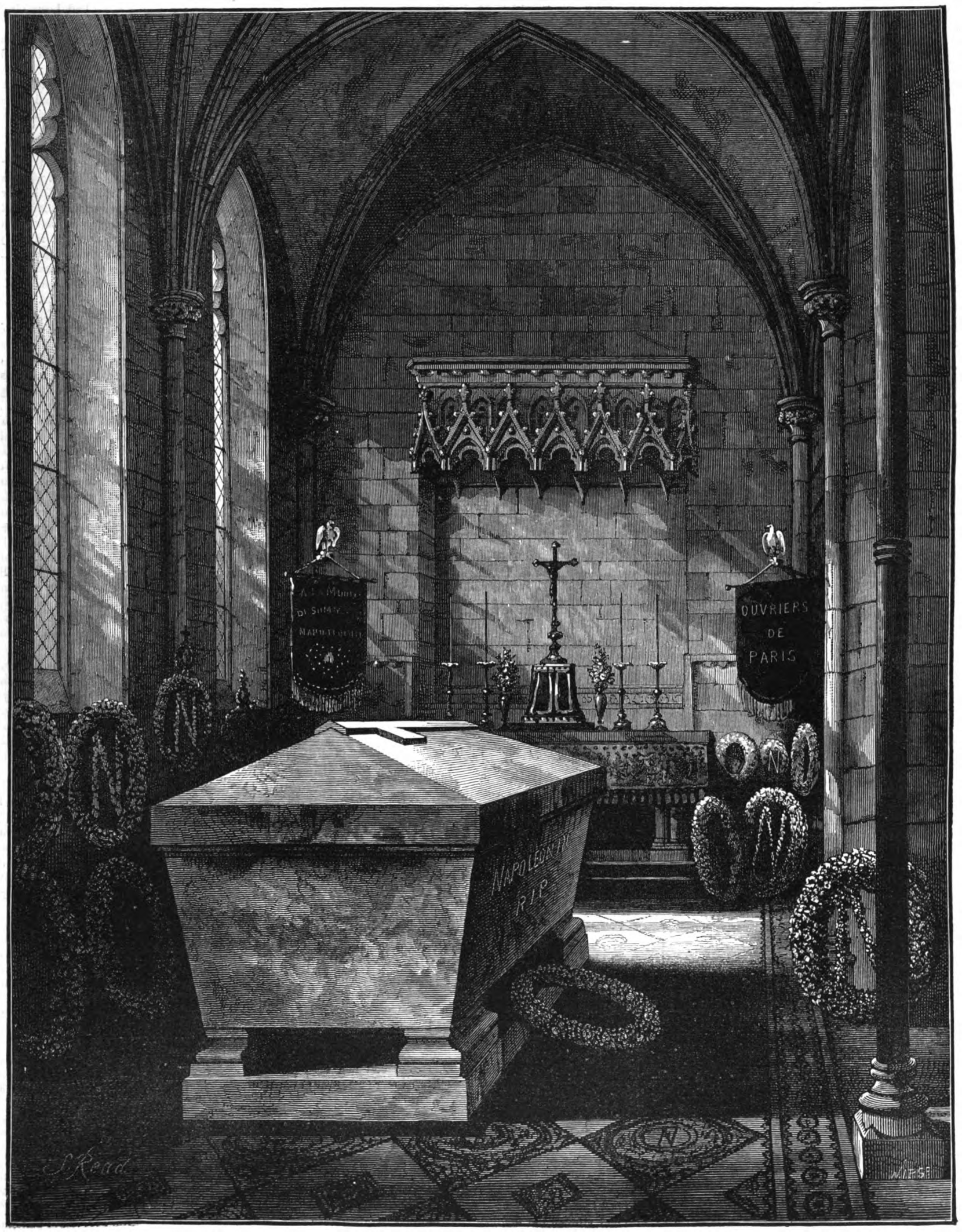
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

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THE LATE PRINCE IMPERIAL: MORTUARY CHAPEL AT ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, CHISELHURST.
SEE PAGE 27.

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BIRTHS.

On May 14, at St. Mary's Cottage, Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand, the wife of William Tomlinson, Esq., F.R.A.S., of a son.

On the 3rd inst., at 88, Harley-street, the Lady De Freyne, of a son.

On the 20th ult., at Wyesham, Monmouth, Lady Macworth, of a son.

On the 7th inst., at The Croft, Putney, the wife of the Hon. Baron Pollock, of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at 41, Eaton-square, the Duchess of Montrose, of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at Drumkein House, Cavan, the Lady Rachel Saunderson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd inst., at the parish church of All Saints', Freshwater, Isle of Wight, by the Rev. Canon Isaacson, Rector of the parish, assisted by the Rev. Canon Wilkinson, D.D., Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham, uncle of the bridegroom, the Rev. John Henry Gooch, M.A., Vicar of Hythe, near Southampton, son of the late Sydenham Gooch, Esq, of Hutton Court, Somerset, to Elizabeth Anne, only daughter of the late Graham Eden William Hamond, Commander Royal Navy, second son of the late Sir Graham Eden Hamond, Bart., G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet.

On the 5th inst., at Christ Church, Mayfair, William Fuller, Esq., of 111, Piccadilly, to Charlotte Isabella, widow of the late Sir John Hill, Bart., of St. Columb's, Londonderry.

On the 2nd inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain Erskine, Scots Guards, eldest son of Sir Thomas Erskine, Bart, to Grace, eldest daughter of Thomas Hargreaves, Esq., Arborfield Hall, Berks.

On the 4th inst., at Platt Chapel, Fallowfield, by the Rev. Mark Wilks, Gustav, eldest son of Jacob Behrens, of Bradford, to Fanny, elder daughter of M. G. Warburg, of Manchester.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Fynone, Pembrokeshire, Helen Margaret, the beloved child of Captain J. D. G. Higgon, of Scolton, in the same county, aged seven months.

On the 29th ult., at Abbotabad, near Peshawur, Northern India, of cholera, Charles, Lord Ossulston, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, in the 29th year of his age.

On the 30th ult., Arthur, youngest son of the late Hon. Edward and Lady Katharine Stewart, of 19, St. Patrick's-place, Cork, and Saint Bridge, near Gloucester.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 19.

SUNDAY, JUNE 13.

Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: 1 Sam. xv. 1—24; Acts xvii. 16. Evening Lessons: 1 Sam. xvi. or xvii.; Matt vi. 1—19.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Plumptre; 3 15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. H. Wheeler.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Ven. Archdeacon Cust; 3 p.m, the Dean; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Canon Harvey.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Prebendary John Wordsworth.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p m, Rev. W. G. Humphry, Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Dean Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, JULY 14.

National Rifle Association, Wimbledon, 9 a.m. (Prizes—Alfred, 200 yards; Alexandra, 500; War Secretary of State, 900, &c.).
Royal Clyde Yacht Club Regatta.
Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Children, Old Kent-road, elections, noon.
Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, general court, noon.

TUESDAY, JULY 15.

St. Swithin, Bishop of Winchester.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m. (Prizes—Queen's, 200 yards; War Secretary, 900, &c).
Humane Society, 4 p.m.
Gloucestershire Agricultural Society Meeting, Cheltenham (three days).
Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children, general meeting and elections, Cannon-street Hotel, 11.30.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16.

National Rifle Association, 9 a.m. (Prizes—Queen's, 500 yards; Alexandra, 600; War Secretary, 900, &c.).
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Society for Development of the Science of Education, Memorial Hall, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Herford on History).
Royal Albert Hall, second grand morning concert, 2 p.m.
Burton-on-Trent Regatta.
London Dialectical Society 8 p.m. (Mr. Touzeau Parris, "Can the Atheist Offer an Equivalent for the Faith he Destroys?"
Covent Garden Theatre: concert for sufferers by Inundation of the River Po, 3 p.m.
Aberdare Dog, Poultry, and Pigeon Show (two days).
Stamford Agricultural Show (three days).
Her Majesty's Grand State Concert, Buckingham Palace.

THURSDAY, JULY 17.

National Rifle Association, 9 a.m. (Prizes: Queen's, 600 yards; Alexandra, 600; War Secretary, 900, &c.).
Consumption Hospital, Brompton, foundation of new building to be laid by the Prince of Wales, 3.30.
Castle Eden Agricultural Society Show, West Hartlepool.
East India Association (General Orfeur Cavanagh on the Native Army in India).
Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, annual meeting, 9.30 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).
Royal Ulster Yacht Club Regatta, Belfast Lough.
Bedford Agricultural Show.

FRIDAY, JULY 18.

National Rifle Association, 9 a.m. (Prizes: Prince of Wales's, 200 yards; St. George's Vase, 500; War Secretary, 900, &c.).
Society for Propagating the Gospel, 2.
North London Collegiate School for Girls, opening of the Great Hall by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

SATURDAY, JULY 19.

Princess Augusta of Cambridge, Grand-Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born 1822.
New Moon, 9.6 a.m.
Sun annularly eclipsed—invisible at Greenwich.
Cleckheaton Agricultural and Floral Show and Brass Band Contest.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m. (Prizes—Lord and Commons, 200 and 500 yards; National Challenge Trophy, 200, 500, and 600; Prince of Wales's, 500 and 600; War Secretary, 900, &c.)
Regattas: Agecroft, Kingston.
Aldershott Races.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—The Gallery is NOW OPEN for the Twenty-fourth Season with an entirely New Exhibition of Oil and Water-Colour Paintings, by celebrated English and Foreign Artists, for Sale. For particulars apply to Mr. O. W. Wass, Superintendent of the Gallery.

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ECCE HOMO and the ASCENSION.—DORÉ'S Two New Works, with all his other Great Pictures, at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Ten to Six daily. Admission, 1s.

THE CAUCASUS, CRIMEA, RUSSIA, ITALY, &c.—EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by Signor PREMAZZI, Professor of Fine Arts at the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, NOW ON VIEW at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly, Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION of MODERN PAINTINGS is NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling; SEASON TICKETS, FIVE SHILLINGS.

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Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for Programmes.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. "£100 REWARD," New First Part. After which, OUR CALICO BALL, a Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain. Concluding with BACK FROM INDIA, a New Second Part. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Last Week but One of the Season.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—TWELVE FAREWELL REPRESENTATIONS AT CHEAP PRICES.—Mr. Mapleson begs respectfully to intimate that at the termination of the regular Season he has arranged to give Twelve Farewell Representations at cheap prices, commencing on MONDAY NEXT, JULY 14, and FOLLOWING EVENINGS. In announcing these performances, which, owing to the departure of the great artistes, must be necessarily limited to the above number, Mr. Mapleson hopes to obtain the patronage and support of the general public to suit whose views a reduced scale of prices will be adopted, without the restrictions to evening costume being enforced. By this means the numerous foreigners and country visitors at present in London will be enabled before leaving to visit Her Majesty's Opera. Mr. Mapleson intends to present to their notice a few of the most successful works which have been presented during the past Season, supported by the same eminent artistes who have already appeared therein, together with all the completeness and ensemble of the grand season.

MADAME CHRISTINE NILSSON, MDLLE. CLARA-LOUISE KELLOGG, MADAME TREBELLI.
MONDAY NEXT, JULY 14, will be performed, for the second time at Her Majesty's Theatre, Ambroise Thomas's Opera, MIGNON.
Guglielmo, Signor Campanini; Lotario, M. Roudil; Federico, Madame Trebelli; Filina, Madame Clara-Louise Kellogg; and Mignon, Madame Christine Nilsson.
Director of the Music and Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.

MADAME ETELKA GERSTER.
TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 15, Bellini's Opera, LA SONNAMBULA.
Elvino, Signor Frapolli; Il Conte Rodolfo, Signor Foli; Teresa, Madame Lablache; and Amina, Madame Etelka Gerster.

MDLLE. MINNIE HAUK.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 16, Bizet's Opera, CARMEN.
Don José, Signor Campanini; Escamillo (Toreador), Signor Del Puente; and Carmen (a Gipsy), Mdlle. Minnie Hauk.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, VERDI'S OPERA, AIDA.

The Pit will be especially constructed by the removal of several rows of Stalls, and the whole of centre of the Pit Tier of Boxes, forming the most commodious and best ventilated Pit in London. Prices: Stalls, 12s. 6d.; Grand Circle, 8s.; Box Seats, 8s.; Pit, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 4s.; Gallery Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, 10s. 6d. and upwards. For the convenience of Families, Schools, &c., books of transferable Pit Tickets containing 12 admissions (available on all occasions) will be supplied at the Box-office, price £2 10s. each. Doors open at 7.30; the Opera will commence at Eight o'Clock precisely.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.
MONDAY, JULY 14, EUGENE ARAM, at 8.30, last time—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
TUESDAY, JULY 15, CHARLES I., at 8.30—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, HAMLET, at 7.30—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
THURSDAY, JULY 17, LADY OF LYONS, at 8.30—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
FRIDAY, JULY 18, RICHELIEU, at 8.15, last time—Mr. Irving, &c.
SATURDAY, JULY 19, THE BELLS, at 8.30—Mr. Irving, &c.
MORNING PERFORMANCE—HAMLET, SATURDAY, JULY 19, at Two (by special desire).
Box-Office open daily from Ten to Five, where full casts of the plays can be obtained and seats booked for all parts of the house, excepting Pit and Gallery.

CANTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL!! ARIEL!!! A new grand Mystic and Poetical Ballet, entitled ETHEREA, at 10.15, in which ARIEL appears in her wonderful Flying Dance and Magic Flights of forty feet.

CANTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL!! ARIEL!!! The Morning Post says:—"Grace, ingenuity, and celerity are united in remarkable combination." "This performance is novel, pretty, and unique, and therefore well worth seeing."

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT at Eight. PAT'S PARADISE at Nine. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Mdlles. Ada, Broughton, Powell, and Corps de Ballet. Price, 6d. to £2 2s.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

	DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. last morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
		Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
June	29	29·947	58 0	49·3	·74	7	66·8	51·8	SSW. SW.	327	0·020
	30	30 011	58·1	46·9	68	6	68·7	51·7	SW. SSW. S.	308	0·410
July	1	29·363	56 1	54·2	·93	9	63·0	54·0	S. SW.	466	0·155
	2	29·580	54·6	47·7	·79	7	64·2	51·2	SW. WSW.	416	0·340
	3	29·417	53·6	52·3	·95	10	58·5	51·5	SSW S. E. W.	168	0·320
	4	29·686	55·3	47·9	·78	8	64·4	49·4	WSW. W.	341	0·090
	5	29·858	55·2	44·7	70	8	62·6	50·6	W.	291	0·070

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·963	30·053	29·391	29·562	29·424	29·683	29·847
Temperature of Air	61·9°	61·1°	56·6°	56·6°	53·6°	57·0°	57·9°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	55·8°	54·2°	55·9°	52·1°	53·0°	52·6°	50·6°
Direction of Wind	SW.	SW.	S.	SW.	E.	SW.	W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 19.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 17	8 47	9 20	10 0	10 35	11 10	11 45	—	0 16	0 45	1 8	1 30	1 50	2 10

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1879.

Occasionally there pass away from contact with the life and the affairs of this world spirits which leave behind them a fragrance of reputation so delightful and so strong that it long lingers in the memory of survivors, increasing rather than diminishing with the lapse of time. A moral aroma fills, as it were, the atmosphere and becomes perceptible by all classes of the community. One sets about his ordinary engagements with a suffused consciousness of the final departure from amongst us of some great and good denizen of earth, and with a sense of missing an object of veneration with which one has become familiar. The blow inflicted by the first news of his death is a shock which, for a while, prevents reflection, and it is only after recovery from that blow that one becomes fairly sensible of the loss that has been sustained. The burial of Lord Lawrence on Saturday last in Westminster Abbey has been followed by such a season of reflection. We begin to estimate the man at his true worth. Being withdrawn from us, he is more present to our thoughts. We look at him as he was with more lively sympathies than we did when he "lived and moved and had his being" in our midst. We can now discern more correctly than before his true proportions. We can do that homage to his memory which we could hardly, without some tinge of adulation, have paid to himself. Ours rather than his, is the benefit to be derived from the reverential regard which we show to him. In contemplating moral greatness there is sure to be some practical assimilation, be it ever so slight, to the portrait which best expresses it.

Lord Lawrence was best known in England by those who had studied the affairs of India. But acquaintance with his character has not been confined exclusively to such as have taken more than ordinary interest in the modern history of the Eastern Peninsula. He mingled a good deal in the higher social movements of this country. The most successful Viceroy of India, or, perhaps we may venture to say, the saviour of British ascendancy in the East, did not think it beneath him, on his return to England, to preside for three years over the London School Board. In the matter of education he had always been what some men might call an enthusiast. He had been so in India, both as Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub and afterwards as Governor-General. His weight of character and his proved services in the cause of popular education enabled him to conduct the London School Board through its first three years of existence with dignity and success. He was no mere figure-head of the new organisation. He assuaged by his courtesy of demeanour party heats. To a large extent, he composed sectarian feelings, and amalgamated, as fellow-workmen in a great cause, men who, perhaps, under other guidance, might have been tempted to proceed to hostile extremities, and thereby to have frustrated the end for which they had been elected to office. His singleness of view, his broad common sense, the wide range of his sympathies, and his invariable courtesy, contributed not a little to shape the Board upon a general model well adapted for its purpose; and by that subtle influence, that firmness of will, which are often most effective when least obtrusive, he guided its earlier, and therefore its most critical, proceedings with a wisdom which could not fail to leave its mark on the state of popular education in the metropolis.

The principal sphere, however, of Lord Lawrence's work was India, to which he was sent out when a mere lad. John Lawrence, unlike Sir Henry, his brother, remained until the close of his career a civilian. He had in him the elements which would probably have developed into fame had he devoted himself to the military profession. He might have become a great general. He had the best instincts of a true commander of men. He knew how to win men's confidence, and to impress upon men's minds the bias which he desired them to take. The extraordinary service he rendered to India during the Sepoy Mutiny was but the outcome of a previous career of disinterestedness and self-discipline. Those who have made themselves thoroughly masters of the history of his government of the Sikhs, then newly conquered, can hardly be surprised at the feat which he accomplished in sending troops to the aid of her Majesty's Forces before Delhi. The unselfishness of his statesmanship and the force of his will, at once generous and irresistible, charmed the subjects of his administration, and disposed them to respond to his confidence with theirs. No man better than he knew when and where to repose trust, and no man more than he tested, and successfully tested, the strength of this instrument. His insight into character was keen; his personal integrity was without spot; and, as he had nothing selfish in his aims, so nothing hid from his view the proper bearing of his obligations. And what he judged to be right he never neglected to do. He had the courage of his convictions. His industry was untiring. His research was boundless. His sense of justice was ever operative in guiding his counsels; and at the base of all lay a manly piety which was as catholic in its tone as it was fervent in its spirit.

As Viceroy of India, Lord Lawrence's opportunities of public service were peculiar rather than conspicuous. It was given to him to sway the Queen's authority over a yet seething and tumultuous mass of humanity. The Mutiny, indeed, was over when he once again set out to India in obedience to the Queen's request. But the discontent which still pervaded the Province of Bengal, to say nothing of the unsettled feelings of the native Chiefs, rendered his task one of superlative difficulty. How far he succeeded we all know, but at what cost to himself most people are ignorant, for he was not one to parade either his cares or his realisations. He has been taken from us at a moment when it might seem that he could ill be spared—taken before he had reached the natural maturity of man's days. But he has given to this and to succeeding generations a truly noble example of what a public man should be, and a splendid illustration of the qualities which best befit him for patriotic deeds. Since the ever-to-be-lamented decease of the Prince Consort England has lost no man whom she has more reason to mourn than Lord Lawrence. In looking back upon his career, we find no words more apt to express the emotions it has stirred within us than those with which Dean Stanley closed his eloquent funeral discourse on Sunday last—"Farewell, great Pro-Consul of our English Christian Empire! Where shall we look in the times that are coming for that disinterested love, that abounding knowledge of India like his? Where shall we find that resolution, mind, and countenance, which seemed to cry to us,

This rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I!"

A committee, appointed by the cotton-spinners and merchants of Lancashire, assembled on Tuesday at the offices of Messrs. W. H. Hornby and Co., Manchester, and presented to Colonel R. Raynsford Jackson, of Clayton-le-Grange, chairman of the North and North-East Lancashire Cotton-spinners' Association, an address, a handsome service of plate, and £5728, in token of their high appreciation of his services.

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THE COURT.

The Queen received Sir Frederick Leighton, Knt, President, and Mr. F. A. Eaton, Secretary, of the Royal Academy, yesterday week at Windsor Castle, when they presented the annual report from the Academy to her Majesty. Prince Leopold returned from London. The Royal dinner party included the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Major-General J. Turner, C.B., and Sir Frederick Leighton, and Lieutenant-General Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, came to London the previous day, and visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. Princess Christian dined with her Majesty upon her return.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, visited the International Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society at Kilburn on Saturday last. Her Majesty travelled by a special train on the Great Western and North-Western Railways to the Queen's Park station, and drove thence to the Salusbury-road entrance of the yard, where she was received by the Prince of Wales (president of the Agricultural Society), and drove to the horse-ring, where the prize horses and cattle were paraded for her Majesty's inspection. Mr. Jacob Wilson, the director of the show, and Mr. H. M. Jenkins, secretary, and the members of the council were presented to the Queen. Her Majesty remained in the show-yard an hour and a half, and upon her departure she was accompanied by the Prince of Wales on horseback to the railway station, whence she returned to Windsor. The Duke of Roxburghe was introduced to the Queen in the afternoon, and delivered up to her Majesty the badge and ribbon of the Order of the Thistle worn by his late father. Miss Van de Weyer and Miss Eleanor Van de Weyer arrived at the castle and dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. H. Montagu Butler, D.D., Head Master of Harrow School, officiated. Princess Christian lunched with the Queen. The Earl of Beaconsfield had an audience of her Majesty. The Premier, Miss Van de Weyer, Mr. Montagu Corry, and Lieutenant General Sir H. Ponsonby were included in her Majesty's dinner party.

Princess Frederica of Hanover visited the Queen on Monday, and remained to luncheon. Prince Leopold came to London. Princess Beatrice, accompanied by Princess Frederica of Hanover, also came to town, and went to the Gaiety Theatre, returning afterwards to Windsor. Miss Van de Weyer and Miss Eleanor Van de Weyer left the castle.

The Rev. Canon Bagot and some of the Irish farmers and their families visited Windsor Castle on Tuesday, and were received by her Majesty in the Quadrangle. The visitors were accompanied by Sir H. Ponsonby through the state and private apartments, after which they inspected the Albert memorial and St. George's Chapel, and the Royal farms.

The Queen, upon the occasion of the visit of the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway to her Majesty, entertained at dinner his Excellency the Swedish and Norwegian Minister, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord and Lady Skelmersdale, General Sir J. Lintorn Simmons, M. de Printzskold, M. de Krohn, M. de Lilliehöok, and Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh lunched with the Queen at the end of last week; and Earl Sydney had an audience of her Majesty.

Lady Abercromby has succeeded the Countess of Erroll as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, received on Saturday last in the garden at Marlborough House 300 Irish tenant farmers from all parts of Ireland. Viscount Powerscourt presented them to their Royal Highnesses, after which the Prince welcomed all present to Marlborough House. Canon Bagot, on behalf of the members of the deputation, expressed his thanks to the Prince for his kindness. Refreshments were served to the party, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught lunched with their Royal Highnesses. Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Probyn represented the Prince at Lord Lawrence's funeral at Westminster Abbey.

The Prince and Princess, with their daughters, attended Divine service on Sunday at St. Saviour's Church for the Deaf and Dumb, Oxford-street.

The Prince presided at a meeting of the Council of his Royal Highness, held at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham-gate, on Monday. His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, visited the French Hospital in Leicester-place, Leicester-square, for the purpose of inspecting and formally opening the new wing which has been recently added to the institution. Prince Leopold lunched with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and Prince Louis of Battenberg, were present in the afternoon at a grand fancy fair at the Royal Albert Hall, given in aid of the French Benevolent Institutions in London. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and various other members of the Royal family were also present at the fair. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to a concert at St. James's Hall by Mr. Henry Leslie's choir.

The band of the Garde Républicaine played in the gardens of Marlborough House on Tuesday. The Prince and Princess went in the afternoon to the Royal Hospital for Incurables at Putney, where his Royal Highness laid the first stone of a new wing. Their Royal Highnesses were conducted by the officials to a platform, on either side of which were grouped those of the patients who were able to bear removal from the building, most of them occupying invalid chairs. The Archbishop of Canterbury opened the ceremony, and an address was presented to the Prince, and responded to by him. After which the stone was laid by his Royal Highness, and ladies presented to the Princess purses containing donations of not less than five guineas in aid of the special building fund.

The Princess distributed the prizes gained by students at the Royal Normal College for the Blind, at Upper Norwood, on Wednesday. There was a distinguished company present, and the Prince, in acknowledging the thanks tendered to the Princess by the assembly, expressed his warm sympathy with the objects of the institution.

The Prince and Princess will be accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on their approaching visit to Grimsby on the occasion of the commencement of the new dock and the unveiling of the statue of the Prince Consort.

The Prince and Princess have visited Sarah Bernhardt's art-gallery in Piccadilly, and have purchased the picture "La Dormeuse," and have given commissions to Mdlle. Bernhardt for a new painting and a piece of statuary.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales are shortly going on a cruise in the Bacchante, of which Commander George W. Hill has been selected as commander.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have been entertained by the Russian Ambassador, by the Earl of Beaconsfield, Earl and Countess Sydney, and by the Right Hon. the Speaker, and the Hon. Mrs. Brand. The Duchess has been to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. The Duke presided at the dinner given by the Royal Naval Club to the First Lord of the Admiralty, and also dined with the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House at the Mansion House. His Royal Highness has accepted the office of President of the Charing-Cross Hospital.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein dined with Earl and Countess Sydney on Tuesday.

The Duke of Cambridge received at dinner at Gloucester House on Saturday last the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Hereditary Prince of Baden, with a distinguished company. Covers were laid for thirty.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Duchess of Teck have visited the Exhibition of Paintings on China by lady amateurs at Messrs. Howell and James's art-galleries, and have consented to become patrons of the exhibition, and to present silver badges for annual competition.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with the Earl and Countess of Wilton on Saturday last.

The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, accompanied by Countess Cairns and the Rev. Nevill Sherbrook, visited Dr. Barnardo's Homes, situated in Stepney-causeway, and the East-End coffee taverns, on Tuesday. The Crown Prince has dined with Earl and Countess Cairns and with the Archbishop of York and Mrs. Thomson.

The marriage of Lord George Pratt, second son of the second Marquis of Camden, and Miss Charlotte Harman Eaton, eldest daughter of Mr. H. W. Eaton, M.P., was solemnised on the 2nd inst. at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens. The ceremony was performed by Archdeacon Balston, the Rev. M. Barnard, Vicar of Ridge and Colney and Rural Dean, the Rev. H. Harbord, and the Rev. J. Blomefield. Lord George Neville was best man. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by the following bridesmaids:—Miss F. Eaton, sister of the bride; Ladies Mary and Clara Pratt, sisters of the bridegroom; Lady Clementina Pratt, daughter o the Marchioness of Camden; Lady Jane Alexander, daughter of the Countess of Caledon; Lady Jane Grimston, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Verulam; Miss Candy, daughter of Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Candy, and Miss Middleton. The bride was attired in a dress of white satin, trimmed with Brussels point and orange-blossom, and wore a veil of the same lace. Her jewels consisted of a pearl necklace and diamond anchor as head ornament, and diamond bracelet, the gift of her father. The bridesmaids' dresses were white satin and moire stripe, trimmed with Bretonne lace, and lace caps. The six elder bridesmaids were each presented by the bridegroom with a pair of silver candlesticks, and Lady Clementina Pratt and Miss Candy with gold bangle bracelets. On account of a recent death in the bride's family, the breakfast was confined to intimate friends. The bride and bridegroom left for Folkestone, en route for the Continent.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Goldsmiths' Company have voted £100 to the funds of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Earl of Beaconsfield has consented to distribute the prizes of the Westminster Industrial Exhibition this afternoon.

The charity hitherto called the Adult Orphan Institution, St. Andrew's-place, Regent's Park, will henceforward be known as the Princess Helena College.

A meeting was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Monday to arrange for a testimonial to Mr. J. B. Gough, the popular lecturer on temperance. It will take the suitable form of a coffee palace, erected at his native town of Sandgate.

On Sunday were opened the new buildings of the Bayswater Jewish Schools, at St. James's-terrace, Harrow-road, a freehold site granted by the Great Western Railway in exchange for the former premises, required for the extension of the line.

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated unofficially by a dinner on the 4th inst. at the Westminster Palace Hotel, which was attended by many resident Americans and most of the American visitors to London. The chair was occupied by Mr. Curtis Guild, of Boston.

The new Order of St. Katherine, instituted by the Queen some months ago, was on Tuesday conferred upon two selected nurses of University College Hospital by Lady Jenner, on behalf of her Majesty. The chair was taken by the Duke of Westminster.

With a view of establishing an institution for the diffusion of information respecting Japanese art, literature, and folk-lore, a meeting was held yesterday week at the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, at which Sir Rutherford Alcock presided; and a committee was appointed to consider the best means of carrying out this object.

At the request of the London Central Arctic Committee, Commander Cheyne, R.N., gave, in Willis's large room, on Monday, a lime-light lecture entertainment on a Voyage to the North Pole, showing the new route projected, the difficulties to be overcome, and how success may be achieved. The use of balloons was explained.

On Monday the Court of Appeal at Lincoln's Inn affirmed the judgment recently delivered by Vice-Chancellor Malins in the case of "Polini v. Gray," which was one of conflicting claims to property of the late Mrs. Brown Mangini, amounting to about £200,000. The family of Freccia, among whom the extensive property was originally distributed, therefore remain in possession.

The report presented at the annual meeting of the Cancer Hospital, Brompton, stated that the benefits conferred by the hospital have in no way been diminished, and it continues to be generously supported by the public. The committee have, after much deliberation, decided to add a new wing to the hospital, and it is also in contemplation to provide a lecture-room, as well as a suitable operating theatre and museum, to afford increased facilities for the study of cancer.

Mr. Lowe, M.P., distributed the prizes to the scholars of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools at Caterham last Saturday. He inculcated upon the young people the duties of economy and self-denial, cautioned them of the importance of the first step in life, and said their success in the world was the best return they could make to the managers of the institution which had provided them with their education. Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., and Mr. John Holms, M.P., also spoke.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the fourth week in June the total number of paupers was 78,680, of whom 41,156 were in workhouses and 37,524 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show a decrease of 1064, 484, and 211 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 882, of whom 678 were men, 162 women, and 42 children.

Last May the Fishmongers' Company seized at Billingsgate Market, as unfit for human food, 52½ tons of fish which had been consigned there for sale. Of this all but 2½ tons came by land. The fish numbered 34,962, and included 158 cod, 2150 crabs, 3300 dabs, 2100 gurnets, 3020 haddocks, 9000 herrings, 17 ling, 12 lobsters, 1100 plaice, 240 soles, 55 thornbacks, 10 turbot, and 13,800 whiting. There were seized, in addition, 18 barrels of oysters, 104 bushels of mussels, 761 of periwinkles, and 4 of whelks, and 758 gallons of shrimps.

There were 2319 births and 1208 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 19, and the deaths 206, below the average numbers in in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 11 from smallpox, 79 from measles, 38 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 35 from whooping-cough, and 11 from different forms of fever. In Greater London 2858 births and 1412 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 56·5 deg., or 5·1 deg. below the average. Rain fell on six days of the week, to the aggregate amount of 1·73 inches. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 46·8 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 115·2 hours.

The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers have recently made their annual awards, out of special funds bequeathed for the purpose, for approved Original Communications read and discussed at the weekly meetings during the past session, or printed in the "Minutes of Proceedings" without being read, as well as for papers submitted by students. From the Telford Fund medals and premiums have been bestowed on Messrs. G. F. Deacon, J. B. Mackenzie, J. N. Douglass, A. F. Blandy, E. Dobson, J. Price, J. E. Williams, G. W. Sutcliffe, E. Sang, W. G. Laws, and G. Higgin. The Manby Premium has fallen to Mr. J. P. Griffith. Miller Prizes have been adjudged to the following students:—Messrs. A. C. Hurtzig, R. H. Read, J. C. Mackay, and P. W. Britton.

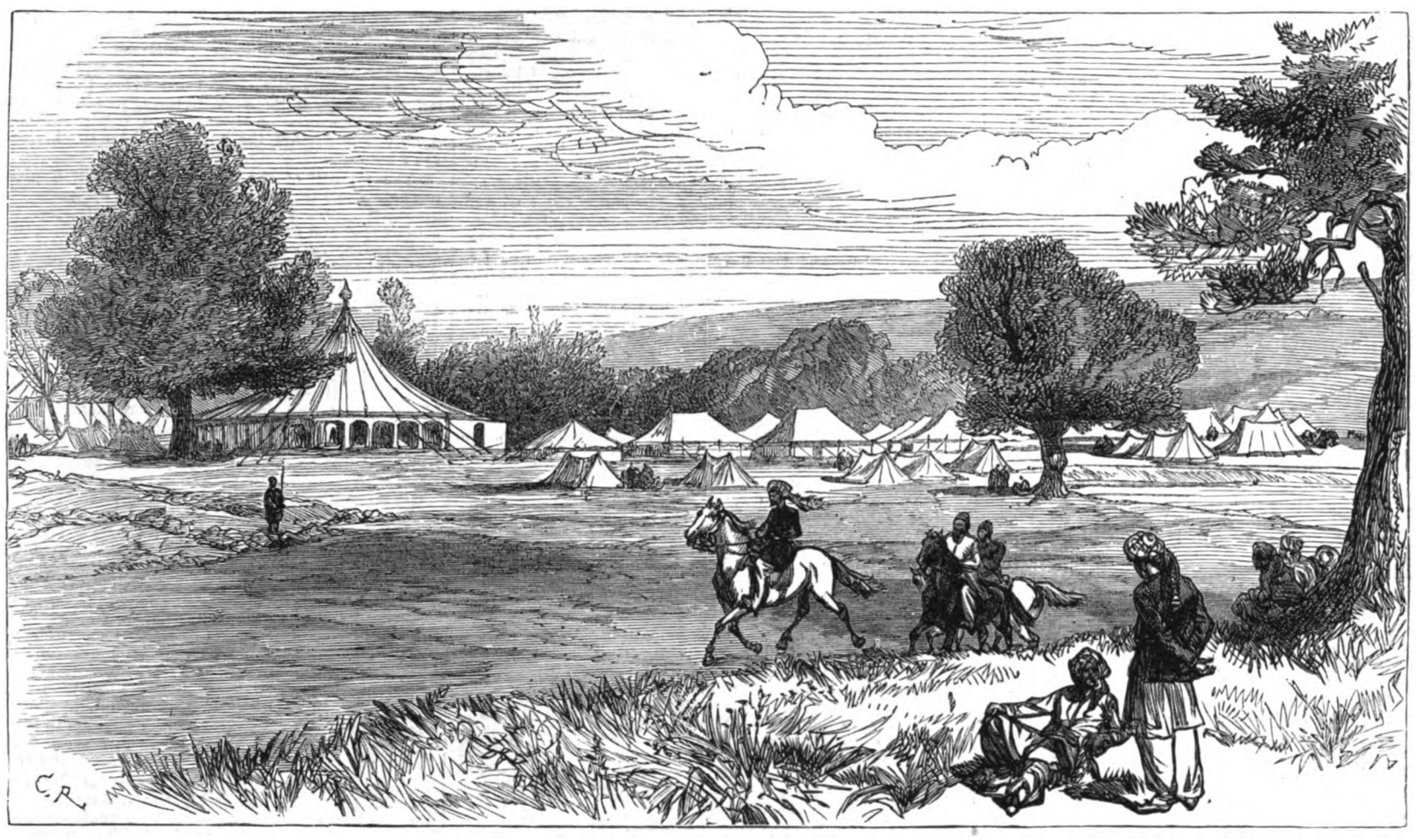
The great rose show of the Royal Horticultural Society opened on Tuesday at South Kensington, and was one of the most magnificent collections ever seen at these gardens. Messrs. W. Paul and Son, of Waltham, displayed an entire rose garden, nearly 200 ft. in length, the roses being arranged on the grass. The pelargoniums were also unusually fine. The entries in all classes were very satisfactory, and a large number of persons visited the show during the day, amongst them being the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. On Wednesday there was an evening fête, for which great preparations had been made. Coloured lamps were hung from tree to tree and on the trees themselves. The fountain was hung with coloured lamps, and two electric lights were reflected in the cascade beneath the Prince Consort's Memorial. Every hour the gardens were illuminated with coloured fires. The tents and conservatory were very crowded. In one part madrigals and glees were sung; in another military bands played. In the upper arcades the phonograph was exhibited, and Edison's loud-speaking telephone "flashed a saucy message to and fro." In the tents the flowers of the great rose show were on view beneath the dazzling radiance of the electric light.

The London Commissioners of the Sydney International Exhibition, 1879, met on the 3rd inst. at 5, Westminster-chambers, Sir Daniel Cooper in the chair. Communications referring to the musical arrangements in the Exhibition, which are to be on an extensive scale, were received from the Commissioners at Sydney. A report was presented from Mr. G. Montefiore-Levi, the Commissioner at Brussels, furnishing particulars of the whole Belgian collections, the shipment of which has been completed. Sir Daniel Cooper reported that the City of London has taken out the whole of the British pictures intended for the Exhibition. Mr. Edmund Johnson referred to the loan collection from the London School Board, in regard to which all arrangements have been completed. It was announced that, in view of the continued demand for freight for goods intended for the Exhibition, the Orient Company has arranged for the dispatch of an extra steamer, the Sultan, to leave London on July 28, proceeding out viâ the Suez Canal.

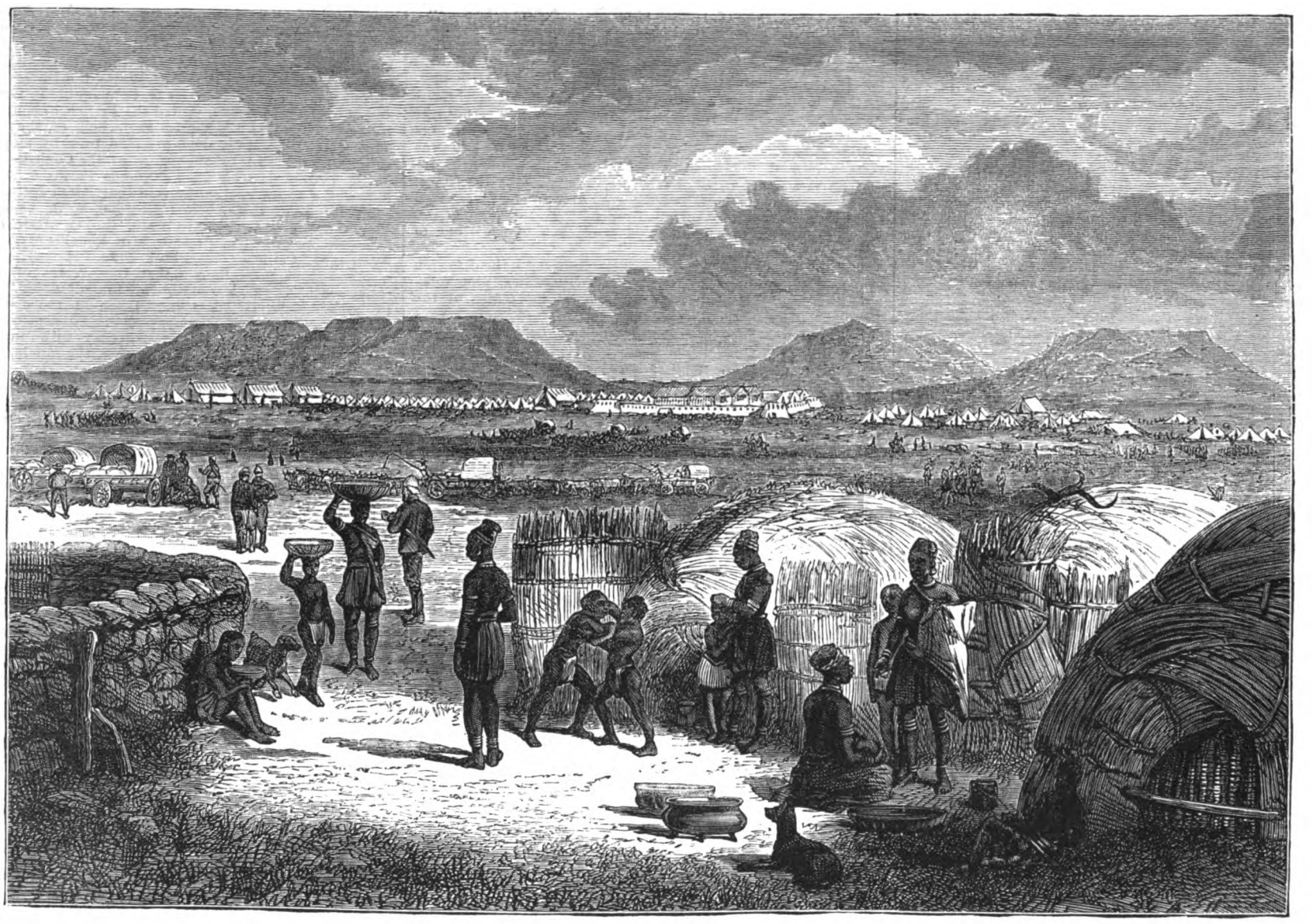
On Monday morning the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, opened the new wing of the French Hospital in Leicester-place. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses, with the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Leopold, and other Royal persons, visited the French Fête at the Albert Hall, which was attended by the whole of the Corps Diplomatique. The stalls were presided over by many English ladies of rank and by the ladies of the Comédie Française. Mdlle. Bernhardt took £256, Madame Favart £230 (including the sale for £30 of Bastien-Lepage's portrait of Jeanne Samary), the Comtesse de Montebello took £200, Mdlle. Croizette £200, the Marquise de Ferronays £140, the Comtesse de Florian £100, Madame de Bylandt £140, Mrs. Ronalds over £100, Mrs. Adair £91, Countess Steenbock £122. It may, perhaps, be assumed from these figures that the average of the twenty stalls was £150, which would give a total of £3000. To this is to be added £1000 for money taken at the doors, and an unknown amount (which may, perhaps, be £2000) for tickets. The fair was continued on Tuesday with undiminished spirit. From a pecuniary point of view, the fête has been most successful—Mr. Browning writes to state that the French Hospital and Dispensary in Leicester-place, for which this fête was held, is quite distinct from the French Protestant Hospital, Victoria Park-road, of which he is the hon. secretary, which was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1718, and still continues an historic memorial of the Huguenot immigration into this country, and an asylum for the poor and aged among the descendants of the French Protestant refugees.

The first stone of a new wing of the Royal Hospital for Incurables was laid on Tuesday afternoon by the Prince of Wales. The site of this institution is a spot just beyond Putney-heath, commanding splendid views of Surrey scenery. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived punctually at two o'clock, and were at once conducted by the president, Mr. Andrew, the secretary, and the officers of the institution, to the tent erected for the occasion. The tent, which was one of unusually large dimensions, was fully occupied; and, after the arrival of their Royal Highnesses, the whole assembly, led by the choir of the neighbouring Trinity Church, sung the hymn, "Let all men praise the Lord." The Archbishop of Canterbury having prayed for the success of the undertaking, Mr. George F. White, chairman of the committee, addressed the Prince of Wales, and said that the object of the hospital was to supplement and continue the work of general hospitals. It entered the field against forms of disease that were permanent. The hospital contained at the present time 190 inmates, and, being quite full, the managers felt themselves obliged to undertake the present important enterprise. The new wing, which would cost £20,000, would contain one hundred beds, and comprise an assembly-room, dining and day rooms, and other offices. The Prince of Wales, in reply, said he and the Princess had peculiar satisfaction in taking part in so good a work as that of affording a comfortable home for those suffering from incurable disease. The Princess of Wales then received the purses presented to the charity. It was stated that they contained about £1000. The total result of the gathering was the realisation of £9290. Mr. Allcroft, M.P., presided at a luncheon which took place after the ceremony of laying the first stone of the new building had been performed.

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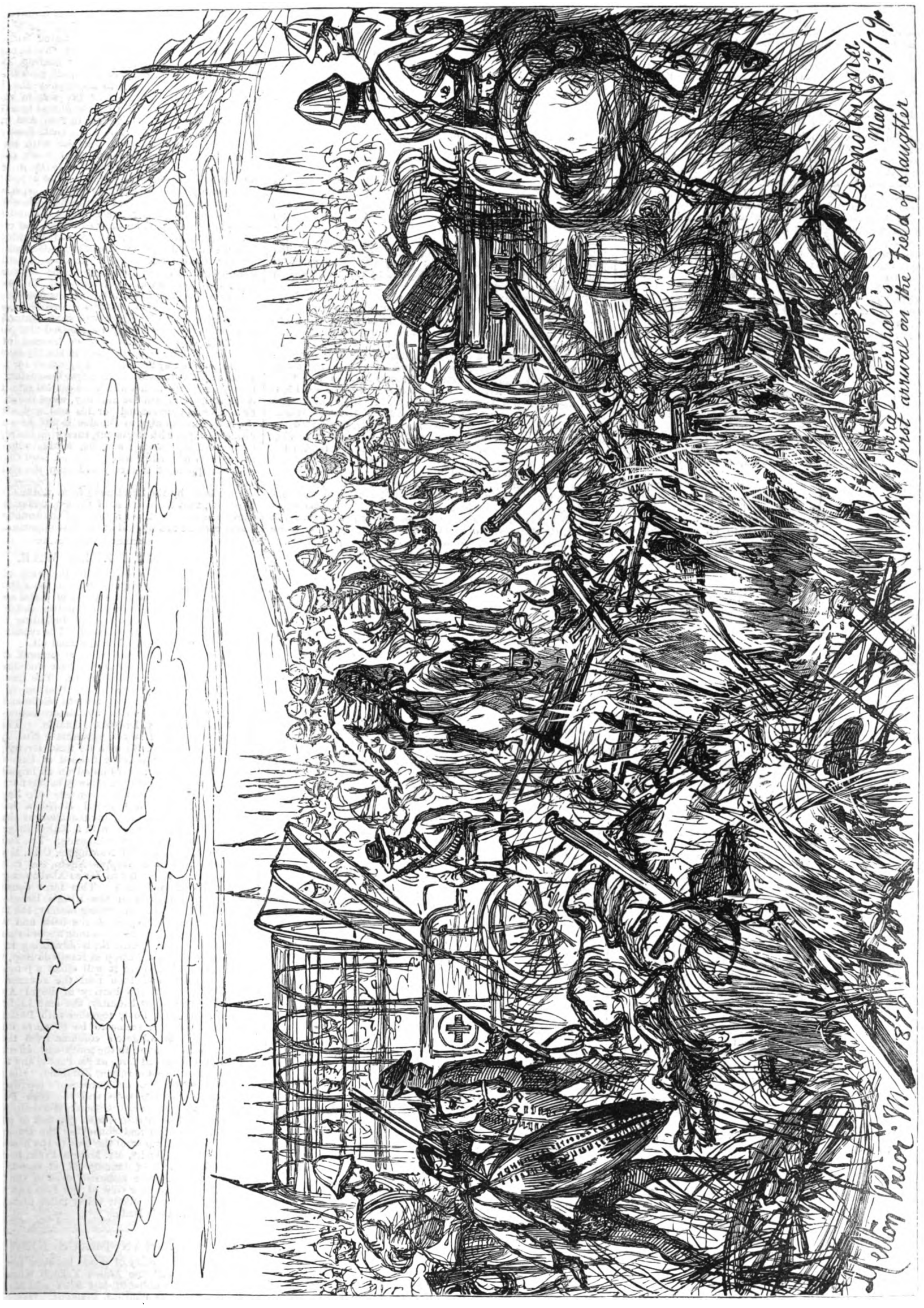


THE AFGHAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS: CAMP OF AMEER YAKOOB KHAN, AT GUNDAMUK.—SEE PAGE 30.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WILLIAM SIMPSON.



THE ZULU WAR: FORT AND CAMP AT DUNDEE, NATAL.—SEE PAGE 30.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

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THE ZULU WAR: THE FIELD OF ISANDHLWANA REVISITED.—SEE PAGE 37.
FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MALTON PRIOR.

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THE LATE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The recent death of this youthful member of an illustrious family, who, after receiving his education in England since the death of his father, the late Emperor Napoleon III., an exile amongst us, has fallen by a disastrous incident of South African warfare, continues to occupy a large share of public attention.

The mortal remains of the late Prince Imperial have already reached England, and the funeral is appointed to be performed on the day of this publication (Saturday), at eleven o'clock, at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Chiselhurst. The following account of the proposed arrangments was made up on Thursday afternoon:—

Her Majesty's troop-ship Orontes, Captain G. R. Kinahan, from Simon's Bay, at the Cape, bringing the body of the Prince Imperial, was signalled off Plymouth on Wednesday. Having communicated with the authorities on shore, the Orontes proceeded up Channel to meet the Admiralty yacht Enchantress, either at the Spithead anchorage or at Portsmouth. The Enchantress was to receive the coffin from the Orontes on Thursday, and was to bring it on to Woolwich. It is expected that the Enchantress will arrive at Woolwich about four o'clock on Friday afternoon. The coffin will then be landed, and will be taken into the place for the ceremony of identification, as arranged by Major-General Turner and Major-General Younghusband, the senior officers of the Royal Arsenal. At first the Guard-Room, not far from the entrance, was selected, but subsequently a more suitable place was found nearer the pier, being an isolated octagonal building at the western end of the wharf, formerly the Watergate Guard-room, but now used as an armoury by the 26th Kent (Royal Arsenal) Rifle Volunteers. The building is only about 24 feet in diameter, and contains but one room; but in shape and size, and in its dome-like appearance, external and internal, it will form an appropriate resting-place for the deceased Prince. The interior of this building will be draped with black. The coffin will be opened immediately and the official document of identification signed, and then the coffin will be again and finally closed; for the proposed inspection of the remains at Camden House, Chiselhurst, has been abandoned.

The removal of the coffin from Woolwich to Chiselhurst will take place on Friday evening, instead of Saturday morning, as at first arranged. It will be escorted by three squadrons of Royal Horse Artillery, and by the 5th Lancers. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge are expected to be present at Woolwich, as well as next day at the funeral.

It had been intended to have a simple religious ceremony during the transhipment of the remains from the Orontes to the Enchantress. The Rev. Father Ballard, the Naval Roman Catholic Chaplain at Portsmouth, and the Rev. W. Legrave, one of the military chaplains, were to be on board the Enchantress, and these clergymen, with Father Rooney, who comes by the Orontes, were to incense and sprinkle the coffin, and repeat a short service for the dead, the act of transhipment being announced on shore by the firing of twenty-three minute guns from the flag-ship Duke of Wellington and the lowering of the ensigns by the squadron. These proposed arrangements were altered on account of the rough weather. Lieutenant-General the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B., one of her Majesty's Equerries, with Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Joachim Murat, Comte Davilliers, Vicomte Aguado, Baron de Bourgorny, Marquis de Bassano, and Comte de Turenne were on board the Enchantress. The saloon on the after-deck has been transformed into a mortuary chapel.

On arriving at Camden House the body will be borne into the hall by officers of the Royal Artillery, where it will remain until the time appointed for the funeral, this (Saturday) morning at eleven o'clock, when the same officers or others belonging to the same corps will replace it upon the bier and the funeral procession will be formed. The gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will lead the way with arms reversed, and the mounted band of the Royal Artillery will precede the gun-carriage. Among those who will immediately follow the remains as chief mourners may be expected the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge. In anticipation of an immense crowd of spectators, ample arrangements have been made for keeping the ground. From Camden House to the little Church of St. Mary's, on the opposite side of the Common, is barely half a mile, and part of the direct route is along a narrow lane. The most difficult parts of the way were avoided at the funeral of the late Emperor by a slight détour, and in the present instance those who will have charge of the proceedings have decided, after careful examination of the neighbourhood, upon a still more circuitous course, which will afford both a more convenient approach to the church and a longer line of observation for the spectators. The 5th Lancers have arrived at Woolwich from Brighton, and will be of service in keeping the line of march, in which duty other regiments will assist. Colonel Sir E. Y. Henderson, Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, has been engaged at Chiselhurst in making his dispositions, which will be locally in charge of Inspector Wilson, of the R Division. Three batteries of the Royal Artillery will be stationed on the Common, and fire minute guns from the time the procession starts from Camden House until the body enters the church. The Gentlemen Cadets will fire three volleys from their rifles as the body enters the sacred edifice, having previously formed a lane for it to pass through, and the officers who carry it into the church will file out at the side door, leaving the rest of the duties to the friends of the deceased Prince. A short mass andreligious service will follow, and the ceremony will probably be concluded by twelve o'clock.

There have been during the week several changes made in the religious portion of the programme for the funeral this day, at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Chiselhurst. The changes have been made in deference to the wishes of the Empress, and sanctioned by the ecclesiastical authorities. It will be a Low Mass which will be offered for the repose of the soul of the Prince—not a grand High Requiem Mass, as at first intended. Bishop Danell, of Southwark, will say the Mass, which will be accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Crookall's music—the simple responsories of the matins—the choir also singing the "Introit," the "Kyrie Eleison," and other portions of the Gregorian Dead Mass. Madame Christine Nilsson has volunteered her services to sing some of the solos in the service, and the local choir will be supplemented by the treble singers from the choir of St. George's Cathedral, Southwark. According to the Roman Catholic ritual, the "officiating priest" should meet and receive the remains at the door of the church. The Bishop of Southwark will perform that duty, sprinkling the coffin with holy water, and reciting the prayers proper to the occasion. A procession will then be formed, and the coffin will be placed on the catafalque in front of the altar, which, as well as most other parts of the church, will be heavily draped with black cloth. When the chief mourners, the members of the Imperial Household, and other prominent personages present are conducted to their seats, the Bishop will immediately vest at a side altar, and commence the Low Mass. At the conclusion of the Mass the ablutions will be given with prayer, incense, and holy water, by Monsignor Goddard, Canon Bamber, Canon Drinkwater, Canon Doyle, and the Bishop respectively. The choir will be under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Crookall. As the church can only accommodate 250 persons, the attendance of the clergy, which would otherwise be very large, must on this occasion be limited. The inquiries for tickets of admission have been out of all proportion to the accommodation the church affords.

An Illustration of the mortuary or memorial chapel attached to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Chiselhurst, is presented on our front page. This chapel was erected by the Empress Eugénie, at her private cost, for the temporary resting-place of her husband, the late Emperor Napoleon III. She laid the foundation-stone on June 7, 1873, five months after his death, the Prince Imperial taking part in the ceremony. The architect was Mr. H. Clutton, and Messrs. Brass were the builders. The chapel is a small building, only 24 ft. long, 12 ft. wide, and 18 ft. high in the interior, but the exterior has an elevation of 40 ft., surmounted by two Imperial eagles and a cross. It communicates with the south-west corner of the adjacent church, and it has a private entrance for the sole use of the Empress. The building is in the Gothic style of architecture. The exterior walls are of Bath stone, those inside of Caen stone, with a vaulted ceiling and polished marble columns. On the tesselated pavement are the Imperial crown and the letter "N" and "E" alternately. The sarcophagus, which was a gift of Queen Victoria, is placed in the centre, and the altar at the west end, to accord with the position of the holy table of St. Mary's Church, which is similarly placed. The chapel is lighted by three windows at the side, and one large rose window.

By the latest news from the Cape, which is to the 17th ult., we have accounts of the reception there afforded to the body of the Prince Imperial, which was sent from Natal on board H.M.S. Boadicea, and arrived in Simon's Bay on Sunday, the 15th. The coffin was at once transferred to her Majesty's ship Orontes, being conveyed upon a pinnace towed by the steam-launch of the Boadicea through a line of men-of-war boats, the crews of which stood with their oars peaked and their heads uncovered. Arrived at the Orontes, the coffin was lifted from the yard-arm and lowered on the shoulders of British sailors to the deck, where Dr. Leonard, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cape Town, with assistant priests, performed the usual service for the dead, while her Majesty's ship Active fired minute guns. The officers of the Active and the Boadicea, as well as of the Dutch men-of-war Van Galen and Silveren Cruis, which arrived on the previous day, took part in the solemn ceremony. Sir Bartle Frere, Lady Frere, the Hon. W. Littleton, Captain Hallam Parr, Colonel Hassard, R.E., Mr. G. Sprigg, and members of the Cabinet, as well as many other visitors from Cape Town, were present and evinced marked respect, the deep grief of the Governor and Lady Frere being particularly noticeable. When the coffin was placed in the mortuary chapel, Lady Frere laid upon it a handsome cross of palm-leaves and *immortelles;* and the Misses Frere and Mrs. Wright covered the steps with camellias and other beautiful flowers.

The Military Court of Inquiry which investigated the circumstances attending the death of the late Prince Imperial has concluded its sittings and has handed in a report. In this Lieutenant Carey is censured for his conduct on June 1, and regret is expressed at the inadequacy of the escort accompanying the Prince. The result is that a court-martial has been held on Lieutenant Carey. This was inevitable. As the indictment now stands, that officer is charged with misbehaviour in presence of the enemy when in command of the escort in attendance on the Prince Imperial. Lieutenant Carey contends that he was not in command of the escort—that at his own request he was permitted to accompany the Prince, but was specially ordered not to interfere with him in any way. In this there is a direct conflict of opinion between the subaltern under trial and the Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison, R.E. Pending the trial, and until we have fuller details of the unfortunate occurrence, it is difficult to form an opinion as to the extent of culpability of either officer. As matters stand at present, Lieutenant Carey's indictment reads, "for having misbehaved before the enemy on June 1, when in command of an escort in attendance on the Prince Imperial, who was making a reconnaissance in Zululand; in having, when the said Prince and escort were attacked by the enemy, galloped away, and in not having attempted to rally the said escort or in other ways defend the said Prince." Colonel Harrison, replying to questions in court, says that in the matter of escort he was not ordered to treat the Prince as a Royal personage, but as an ordinary officer, using, however, due precaution.

The following is given by the *Daily News* as the finding of the Court of Inquiry:—

"The Court is of opinion that Lieutenant Carey did not understand the position in which he stood to the Prince, and in consequence failed to estimate aright the responsibility which fell to his lot. Quartermaster-General Harrison states in evidence that Lieutenant Carey was in charge of the escort; while Lieutenant Carey, alluding to the escort, says, 'I do not consider that I had any authority over it.' After the precise and careful instructions of Lord Chelmsford, stating, as he did, the position the Prince held, and that he was invariably to be accompanied by an escort in charge of an officer, the Court considers that such difference of opinion should not have existed between officers of the same department. Secondly, the Court is of opinion that Lieutenant Carey is much to blame in having proceeded on duty with part of the escort detailed by the Quartermaster-General. The Court cannot admit the plea of irresponsibility on Lieutenant Carey's part, inasmuch as he himself took steps to obtain the escort, and failed; moreover, the fact that the Quartermaster-General was present on Itelezi Ridge gave Lieutenant Carey the opportunity of consulting him on the matter, of which he failed to avail himself. Thirdly, the Court is of opinion that the selection of the kraal where the halt was made, surrounded as it was by cover for the enemy, and the adjacent difficult ground, showed lamentable want of military prudence. Fourthly, the Court deeply regrets that no effort was made to rally the escort and show a front to the enemy, whereby the possibility of aiding those who had failed to make good their retreat might have been ascertained."

Lieutenant Jahleel Brenton Carey, of the 98th (Prince of Wales's) Regiment of Infantry, lately holding the office of Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General on the staff of General Newdigate, in the Zulu War, is a son of the Rev. Adolphus Carey, Vicar of Brixham, in South Devon. He was educated at the Staff College, and entered the Army as an Ensign in January, 1865, and became Lieutenant in March, 1868. The record in Hart's "Army List" is, that he served with the Expeditionary force, under Brigadier-General Harly, in British Honduras, in February and March, 1867, and was mentioned in the despatches. The *Daily Telegraph*, in a leading article of last Tuesday, gives the following account of his family connections and of his own personal antecedents:—

"The maternal grandfather of Lieutenant Carey was that able and courageous sailor of Nelson's time, Sir Jahleel Brenton, who on board the Cæsar at Gibraltar, in 1801, and in command of the Spartan frigate at Cerigo, Pesaro, and elsewhere, not only did splendid service, but was also the brilliant commemorator of naval glories, and received a baronetcy for his blameless career. Mr. Carey's brother, now Gunnery Lieutenant of the Triumph, wears the medal of the Royal Humane Society, for saving life on three several occasions. The unfortunate officer himself bears a most creditable record down to the late deplorable occurrence, and the details of his services, if we may rely on what has publicly appeared from those who are friends, almost exclude the possibility that he can be considered lacking in natural courage, understanding, or self devotion. Educated at a French Lycée Impériale, he was of all officers at the front the best fitted to accompany the Prince, and to understand how precious that life was in view of possible contingencies. He passed from Sandhurst to a free commission in the 3rd West India Regiment in 1865, and was in sole command of the fort of Accra on the African coast at the early age of eighteen. Returning to Jamaica with his regiment, he volunteered for the Honduras War while still enfeebled by fever, and, indeed, bravely affected to be in good health lest he should be debarred from joining the expedition. Here he was favourably mentioned in despatches, especially for his skill and fearlessness in reconnoitring and drawing maps of the hostile country. His regiment being disbanded, and he himself put on half-pay, he came to Hythe, and obtained a first-class certificate there; afterwards volunteering for the English ambulance in the Franco-German War, where he was thrice taken as a prisoner on the field while engaged in duty. The Société de Secours aux Blessés presented him with a diploma of thanks, as well as a cross and ribbon, in gratitude for his faithful services to the French wounded. His ability is answered for by the fact that he passed the Staff College with high testimonials; and his zeal for duty by his having volunteered 'for any capacity' in the Zulu War immediately after hearing of the Isandula disaster. Sailing from England in the Clyde on March 1 last, he was thanked by his commanding officer for having spent the whole night at Capetown urging on the coaling of the ship, so that the reinforcements which she carried might arrive without delay at Durban. On the next day, when the ship was wrecked, he was again commended for his zeal and ability; while on the march up country to Dundee it was he who preceded the draughts of the 24th Regiment, surveying the road and marking out camping-grounds; and he, again, who, for his cool-headedness and skill, was placed on Lord Chelmsford's staff, and was appointed to survey and map the road of advance to Ulundi."

We learn by the latest news from Rorke's Drift, dated the 23rd ult., that the decision of the court-martial on Lieutenant Carey has been sent to England for confirmation. Lieutenant Carey returns to England at the first opportunity.

THE ZULU WAR.

Our news from Capetown is to the 24th ult. Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived the night before, in the Edinburgh Castle, to take up his new office as Governor of Natal and the Transvaal and as High Commissioner for native and foreign affairs in territories north and east thereof, including the seat of war, with supreme military command. The remains of the slain at Isandhlwana were buried on the 22nd ult.

The plan of campaign as it at present stands is simple. General Clifford commands the base and line of communication from Durban to Utrecht. The line of the Tugela and Buffalo rivers from Fort Pearson to Rorke's Drift is held by battalions of natives commanded by British officers, and supported by detachments of the 24th Foot and King's Dragoon Guards. The army of invasion consists of three columns. No. 1, under Major-General Crealock, C.B., with its head strongly intrenched on the Umlalezi river, is being massed at Fort Chelmsford, and will shortly throw forward an advanced brigade to St. Paul's, an English mission station midway between its present position and Ulundi. This force consists of Barrow's Mounted Infantry, Lonsdale's Colonial Horse, a battery of Royal Artillery, the Buffs, 57th, 3rd Battalion of the 60th, the 88th, 91st, and 99th Regiments, with a Naval Brigade and Barton's and Nettleton's Native Contingents. The 2nd Division, which is under Major-General Newdigate, C.B., is encamped about twenty miles east of Koppie Allein, and it has reconnoitred and cleared the country as far as Ababamengo, distant about fifty miles from Ulundi. This force consists of the 17th Lancers, a squadron of the King's Dragoon Guards, two batteries of Artillery, a Gatling battery, the 21st Fusiliers, the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment, the 58th, and 94th, with native contingents. The northern column, under Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., is advancing in a south-easterly direction from its old camp at Kambula Kop, viâ Munhla Hill, on Ababamengo, where it will effect a junction with Newdigate's column, and then lead the advance on Ulundi. It consists of Tremlett's battery of Royal Artillery, the first battalion 13th Light Infantry, the 90th Light Infantry, and a wing of the 80th Foot, together with Buller's Horse. Lord Chelmsford's plan seems to be to move on to Ulundi with Wood's and Newdigate's columns from the westward, and then, sweeping round to the south-east, effect a junction with Crealock's advanced force at St. Paul's, and so drive Cetewayo into the north-east corner of Zululand. His rear in the direction of the Transvaal and Secocoeni's territory is well guarded by the 4th King's Own and the 80th Foot. When once Ababamengo is passed, General Marshall, with the Cavalry Brigade, will be intrusted with the task of patrolling the lines of communication and conveying the transport trains which must be pushed up from the base to the heads of columns.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, besides his Sketches of the battlefield of January 22, at Isandhlwana, which he visited, and saw the unburied dead of the British Army, on May 21, contributes a view of the Fort and Camp at Dundee, in Natal, which is about thirty miles distant from the Zulu frontier at Rorke's Drift.

THE AFGHAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The text of the treaty of peace between her Majesty's Indian Government and the Ameer Yakoob Khan, Wali of Cabul, was officially published last week, and Major Cavagnari has gone to Cabul as Political Resident. Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, was at Gundamuk, on the road from Jellalabad towards Cabul, with the staff of General Sir S. Browne, when Yakoob Khan met the English officers there to open negotiations for peace. It was on May 8 that their first meeting took place at Gundamuk, sufficient accounts of which have been published, but our Artist's Sketch of the encampment of the Ameer's party will be regarded with some interest. The place is not far from the eastern entrance to the Jugdulluk and Khoord Cabul Passes, in which great numbers of the soldiers and camp-followers of General Elphinstone's army, in the disastrous retreat from Cabul in January, 1842, perished miserably, some dying of cold and hunger and fatigue, some

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falling a prey to the enemy's merciless pursuit of them; and the last remnant of the British troops, a company of the 44th Regiment, was cut to pieces near this very spot. It is to be hoped that the peace now concluded with the ruler of Afghanistan will not again be interrupted.

A monument has been erected (by Lieutenant Bartram, Royal Engineers), under orders of General Sir Samuel Browne, on the hill near Gundamuk, where twenty officers and forty-five men (chiefly of the 44th Regiment and Horse Artillery)—the last remnant of the army of Cabul—were massacred. The monument covers the bones which were found on the hill-top when Sir S. Browne's division reached Safed Sang. We lately published a view of "the Forty-fourth Hill," from one of our Artist's Sketches.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Senate adopted on the 3rd inst., by 159 votes against 107, the bill for the return of the Chambers to Paris. The Chamber of Deputies adopted the first article of the Ferry Bill, restoring to the State the right of conferring degrees. On the 4th the debate was continued on M. Jules Ferry's Education Bill. Clauses 2 to 6 were agreed to, and the House then proceeded to consider clause 7, which prohibits public teaching by unauthorised religious bodies. M. Jules Ferry brought in the bill adopted the previous day by the Senate relating to the return of the Chambers to Paris. Urgency was voted. On Monday the debate on M. Ferry's Education Bill was continued. After the rejection of a clerical amendment of M. Keller, M. Madier de Montjau brought forward another, extending the provisions of the bill to all ranks of the clergy, secular as well as congregational. Both the French Chambers met yesterday. In the Senate urgency was voted for a bill ratifying the convention between the Paris Municipality and the Crédit Foncier. The Chamber continued the debate on M. Madier de Montjau's amendment to M. Ferry's bill excluding priests and all religious orders from teaching. M. Ferry opposed the amendment, and said that if the proposal were carried out there would be a lack of instructors, as the secular staff would be insufficient. M. Madier de Montjau's amendment was then put to the vote, and rejected by 381 to 78. Another amendment, prohibiting Internationalists, Freemasons, and members of secret societies from becoming teachers, was withdrawn. Article 7 of the bill, forbidding members of unauthorised religious bodies to teach in the schools, was on Wednesday adopted by the Chamber by 330 against 185 votes; and the bill, in its entirety, was ultimately passed by 352 to 159 votes.

The trial of M. Paul de Cassagnac on charges of exciting to hatred and contempt of the Government by the violence of the language in his paper, the *Pays*, took place on the 3rd inst. at the Seine assizes. M. de Cassagnac conducted his own defence, and assumed the entire responsibility of the incriminated articles. The jury acquitted him.

The annual competition for the Grand Prix de Rome has taken place at Paris, and the successful candidate is M. Hue, a pupil of M. Réber. A second prize is awarded to M. Hillemacher, and honourable mention to M. Martybota, pupils of M. Massénet, whose opera "Il Rè di Lahore" has been produced in London. Five competitors were allowed to take part in the final trial, and each of these set to music the cantata "Médée," to which a prize was previously awarded as the best "book" sent in to the judges.

ITALY.

Signor Depretis, as the result of a vote of want of confidence passed on the 3rd inst., in the Chamber of Deputies in the debate on the Grist Tax Bill, declared that the Cabinet would resign. The Ministerial defeat was brought about by the coalition of Signori Sella, Nicotera, and Cairoli. Signor Cairoli has undertaken the task of forming a new Ministry.

The Court of Cassation at Rome has given judgment in the case of the Countess Lambertini v. the Counts Antonelli, heirs of the late Cardinal, rejecting the Countess's appeal, with costs.

A memorial statue to Boccaccio, the author of the "Decamerone" and "father of Italian prose," was inaugurated on June 22 at Certaldo, in Tuscany, where his family possessed property for centuries, and where the house is still preserved in which he lived for many years and closed his life in 1375, when sixty years old. The Chamber of Deputies was represented by some of its members. The Universities of Palermo and Padua, the Academy of the Crusca, and over fifty municipal corporations sent deputations.

SPAIN.

Replying on Tuesday to a question in the Chamber of Deputies, Señor d'Albacete, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated that he had ordered two frigates to prepare to support the protest of Spain against the action of the San Domingo Government in seizing two insurgent Generals on board a Spanish vessel at Puerto Plata, and afterwards executing them, in spite of the representations of the Spanish Consul.

GERMANY.

The second reading of the Tariff Bill was completed in the German Reichsrath last Saturday, when the House, by a considerable majority, voted the financial duties proposed by the Government on tobacco, coffee, and petroleum. On Monday the whole of the Tobacco Tax Bill was adopted in the form proposed by the Committee. The House afterwards resumed the discussion of the Tariff Bill. The Reichstag on Tuesday passed, by a majority of 163 against 148, that section of the law which provides that goods coming from countries which treat German vessels or wares of German origin more unfavourably than those of other States may be taxed with an addition of 50 per cent more than the rate imposed by the new tariff. On Wednesday the debate on the Tariff Bill was virtually ended, and the success of the scheme ensured. In the course of the debate Prince Bismarck made a long speech in explanation of his alliance with the Ultramontanes. With regard to the financial work at present being accomplished, he said he believed it would be productive of great blessings, and he added:—"I myself will pursue this way to the end, for I have perceived that it is the best for the welfare of the country. Whether I thereby reap hatred or love is a matter of indifference to me."

Herr Bitter, Under-Secretary of State in the Home Office, has been appointed Finance Minister in the place of Herr Hobrecht. Dr. Falk's retirement from the Ecclesiastical Department has been succeeded by that of Dr. Sydow, his Under-Secretary of State.

Dr. Werner Siemens, the famous electrician, has had the gold medal for industrial merit conferred upon him by the Emperor.

TURKEY.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria arrived at Constantinople on Saturday last, and, after receiving his investiture from the Sultan, set sail again for Varna, passing Buyukdere, where he landed and dined with Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Ambassador. A *Daily News'* telegram states that the Prince arrived at Varna on Sunday, and had an enthusiastic reception. In proceeding through the town, surrounded by crowds singing the national anthem, he passed under a triumphal arch bearing the inscription, "Courage, Prince. The people are with you." In the evening the town was illuminated. The Prince arrived on Tuesday in his capital, Tirnova. Bishop Clement presented his Highness with an address, welcoming him in the name of the clergy and the nation as the first Prince unanimously chosen by the Bulgarian nation after five centuries of slavery. Prince Alexander replied in Bulgarian, and rode to the palace amid great enthusiasm.

EGYPT.

A new Ministry has been formed under the presidency of Cherif Pasha, who also holds the portfolios for Foreign Affairs and the Interior. The *Official Journal* publishes a letter addressed by the Khedive to the President of the new Ministry, in which his Highness says that it is his ardent desire to see the financial crisis terminated, and that the principal remedies for the present state of things are reasonable retrenchment in the public expenditure, honesty and probity in all departments of the public service, and judicial and administrative reforms. Blum Pasha has been recalled to resume his post as Secretary-General in the Ministry of Finance.

AMERICA.

The anniversary of the declaration of American independence was celebrated on the 4th inst. with the usual rejoicings throughout the States, the festivities being as general in the Southern as in the Northern States.

During the late Session of Congress 3287 bills were introduced, only 77 becoming law, the others going over till next Session.

A telegram from San Francisco states that the Democratic party in California have combined with the new Constitution party by concurring in the nomination made by the latter of Mr. Hugh Glenn as candidate for the State governorship.

A tornado has passed over the States of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, by which twenty-five persons were killed, many buildings destroyed, and the railway traffic interrupted.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne, accompanied by Princess Louise, Lady Mary Campbell, Lady Elizabeth Campbell, Lady Sophia MacNamara, the Duke of Argyll, Major de Winton, and Captain Harbord, is on a fishing expedition upon the Restigouche, a famous salmon stream in New Brunswick.

A private telegram published at Toronto states that a despatch to the Marquis of Lorne announcing the decision of the Imperial Government in the Letellier case was sent on Thursday last. It is believed that the British Government have referred the matter back to the Canadian Government for settlement.

Owing to the illness of the Hon. A. Macdonald, his visit to England has been postponed for the present.

A Reuter's telegram from Montreal says three steamers were to sail from that port on the 5th inst. with 743 head of cattle and 1000 sheep for England.

INDIA.

Sir Stuart Bayley, at present Commissioner of Assam, has been appointed temporary Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in consequence of Sir Ashley Eden having been appointed president of the Committee of Inquiry on Indian Army Organisation.

The unveiling a memorial bust of the late Mr. Henry Woodrow, the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, who died suddenly at Darjeeling in October, 1876, has recently taken place at Calcutta. The subscribers were principally the people of Bengal, by whose wish the bust was executed, and they desired to have it as a personal memento, and in addition a scholarship and also a silver medal have been founded, to be competed for annually at the University of Calcutta, to perpetuate Mr. Woodrow's name.

Vigorous measures are being taken by the Ameer Yakoob Khan for satisfactorily organising the financial administration of Afghanistan and introducing good government in the Afghan provinces.

Mr. Thomas R. Griffith has been appointed Colonial Secretary and Treasurer for her Majesty's settlement Sierra Leone.

A great fire has taken place at Irkutsch, in Eastern Siberia, and the most important part of the town has been destroyed. A large number of the inhabitants are without shelter.

It is announced from Munich that the opening of the International Art-Exhibition there has been fixed for the 19th inst., the ceremony to be performed by Prince Luitpold.

News has reached Lisbon that the explorers Capello and Ivens, on April 5, were on the margin of the River Lucala, studying the regions crossed by the River Cubango. They had explored the Cubango from its source to the eighth parallel.

A letter has been received in Sweden from Professor Nordenskjöld giving some particulars of his discoveries during his adventurous journey in the Arctic Ocean to the spot where he has been frozen up near Behring Straits.

A telegram from Melbourne, dated the 2nd inst., states that the revenue of Victoria for the quarter ending June 30 amounts to £1,175,000, being an increase of £7250, as compared with last year.

According to a statement in last night's *Etoile Belge*, a fresh placard threatening the life of the King, on account of his having signed the Elementary Education Bill, has been found on the walls of the Palais de Justice in Brussels.

Mr. Gray, M.P., was unanimously selected at a meeting of the Dublin Corporation on Monday to be Lord Mayor of Dublin next year. The resolution nominating him was proposed by Mr. Byrne, Liberal, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Vereker, Conservative.

A silver goblet has been presented to Colonel W. O. Lanyon, late Administrator of Griqualand West, by the members of a corps called "The One Star," or "Diamond Contingent," raised by Captain Ward, Inspecter of Kimberley Mine, for the Kaffir War of last year. It will be remembered that this body of men was enlisted, equipped, and on the march to the seat of war at twenty-four hours' notice. Colonel Lanyon expressed in high terms his admiration of the corps, of which he was elected honorary Colonel. The cup was designed by Mr. K. Tucker, of Kimberley, and manufactured by Mr. T. Lowinsky, jeweller, of the same place.

"The Royal Navy List," published by Messrs. Witherby and Co., of Cornhill and High Holborn, is a quarterly publication, which will be found very useful. Its editors, Assistant-Paymaster C. E. Warren, R.N., and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Lean, of the Royal Marines, are likely to consult the interests and claims of the service in their management of this periodical record of its members, and of the equipment, the stations, the commissioned commanders and other officers of the ships. They have especially taken care to furnish ample details, from official sources, of all war services and of the meritorious actions for which particular honours, promotions, decorations, and other rewards have been granted: also of the civil appointments now held by retired officers of the Navy.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bromehead, William Crawford, Chaplain in Ordinary at Kensington Palace.
Chapman, F. R.; Canon of Ely.
Chinnery-Haldane, J. R. A., Incumbent of Ballachulish; Honorary Canon of the Cathedral of Argyll and the Isles, Cumbrae.
Clementson, Alfred; Vicar of Lechlade.
Collins, Wm., Curate of Watton; Rector of Nunnington.
Crawford, Francis; Rector of Milton Bryant.
Dawson, B. S., British Chaplain at Madrid; Rector of Hempsted.
Denovan, W. H.; Incumbent of St. James's, Forest-gate.
Douglas, H., Vicar of Sandal Magna; Rector of Edmondthorpe.
Fox, J., Curate of Melcombe Regis; Rector of St. Werburgh, Bristol.
Francis, John, Curate of Liverpool, to be Surrogate.
Gibbs, George Frederic, Vicar of All Saints', Leeds; Surrogate.
Greeley, N. W.; Vicar of Milbourne St. Andrew-cum-Dewlish, Dorsetshire.
Harrison, H.; Incumbent of Dunoon, N.B.
Hooke, S.; Rector of Clapton, Suffolk.
Hunt, William; Prebendary of Combe the 1st in Wells Cathedral.
Hurt, R. N., Curate of Wakefield; Vicar of Sandal Magna.
Keogh, George Patrick; Vicar of Dinton, Bucks.
Kingsford, Algernon G.; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Shropshire.
Laidman, S. L., Vicar of Barnton; Surrogate.
MacColl, Hugh, Incumbent of Fortwilliam; Honorary Canon of the Cathedral of Argyll and the Isles, Cumbrae.
Miller, Joseph Augustus; Vicar of St. Benedict's, Glastonbury.
Moberly, C. E., Assistant-Master of Rugby School; Rector of Coln Rogers.
Montgomery, H. H.; Vicar of St. Mark's, Kennington.
Morgan, John; Vicar of Meliden.
Müller, James Theophilus; Vicar of Pilton.
Owen, William David; Vicar of Gwernafield.
Patch, J. T.; Inspector of Religious Instruction in the Diocese of Exeter.
Poole, Robert Blake, Curate of Chard; Vicar of Ilton.
Powell, John, Rector of Wroot, Lincolnshire; Vicar of Hale.
Rountree, J. P.; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Werneth, Oldham.
Rowe, D., Vicar of Hale; Rector of Wroot, Lincolnshire.
Wodehouse, Constantine Griffith, Rector of Parham; Rector of Mongewell.
Yate, C. A., Vicar of Buckby; Rector of Uppingham.—*Guardian*.

The Queen has appointed the Rev. Canon William Walsham How, M.A., Rector of Whittington, in the county of Salop, to be suffragan Bishop of Bedford.

The restoration of Sawley church, near Ripon, having been completed, a very rich east window has been presented by Mrs. Wormald, in memory of her husband, the work of Mr. W. G. Taylor, of Berners-street. The new reredos has also been executed by the same firm.

On the 23rd ult. the parish church of Axbridge, Somerset, was opened by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, after partial restoration. The work comprised in the restoration relates only to the nave and aisles, while the eastern half of the building remains untouched.

The revisers of the Authorised Version of the New Testament met on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber for their ninety-first session. Sixteen members were present, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol being in the chair. The company considered American suggestions on the version of the Gospel of St. John.

A massive brass, to the memory of the late Sir Thomas Biddulph, the Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse, has been placed in the parish church of Holy Trinity, Windsor. This monument has been subscribed for by such of the officers of the 1st Life Guards as served with Sir Thomas Biddulph in that regiment, and by whom the late General was greatly respected and beloved.

St. George's, Brailes, Warwickshire, has undergone a careful restoration through the exertions of the Vicar, the Rev. T. Smith. The work of reparation, which has cost £4500, has been executed under the direction of Mr. William Smith, of John-street, Adelphi. A handsome reredos has been given by the Rev. E. Thoyts, who has also been at the expense of recasting the tenor and the third bell. The church was reopened by the Bishop of Worcester on the 20th ult.

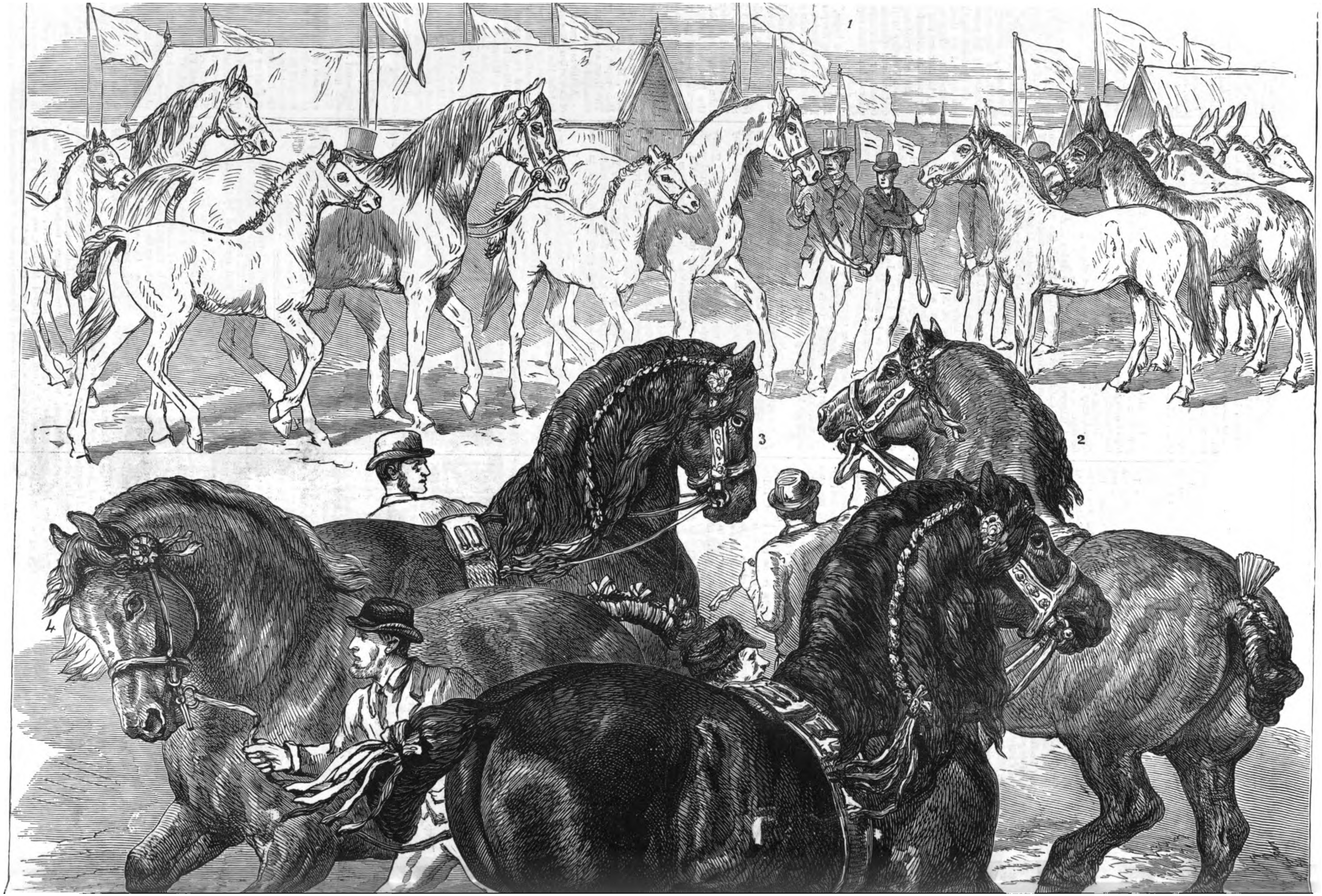
The Queen has appointed the following gentlemen to serve on the Royal Commission on Cathedral Establishments:—The Archbishop of Canterbury (Chairman), Lord Cranbrook, the Bishop of Carlisle, Lord Coleridge, Sir Henry Mather Jackson, Bart., Mr. Alexander J. B. Beresford-Hope, and Mr. Charles Dalrymple, Secretary, Mr. Arthur Beecher Ellicott, barrister. The Dean and a Canon of each Cathedral Institution will be attached to the Commission in turn.

At the request of both Houses of Convocation the Archbishop of Canterbury has written to the Bishop of London desiring him to take the usual steps for causing prayer to be offered in the churches for such weather as may enable the people to gather in an abundant harvest. Special prayers were on Sunday offered in many of the metropolitan places of worship on account of the continued inclemency of the weather. In the Lower House of Convocation on the 3rd inst., after a long debate, the following addition to the Ornaments Rubric was carried by 57 to 8:—"In saying public prayers, or ministering the sacraments or other rites of the Church, every priest and deacon shall wear a surplice with a stole or scarf, and the hood of his degree; and in preaching he shall wear a surplice with a stole and scarf; and the other vestures specified in the First Prayer-book of King Edward VI. shall not be brought into use in any church other than a cathedral or collegiate church without the previous consent of the Ordinary."

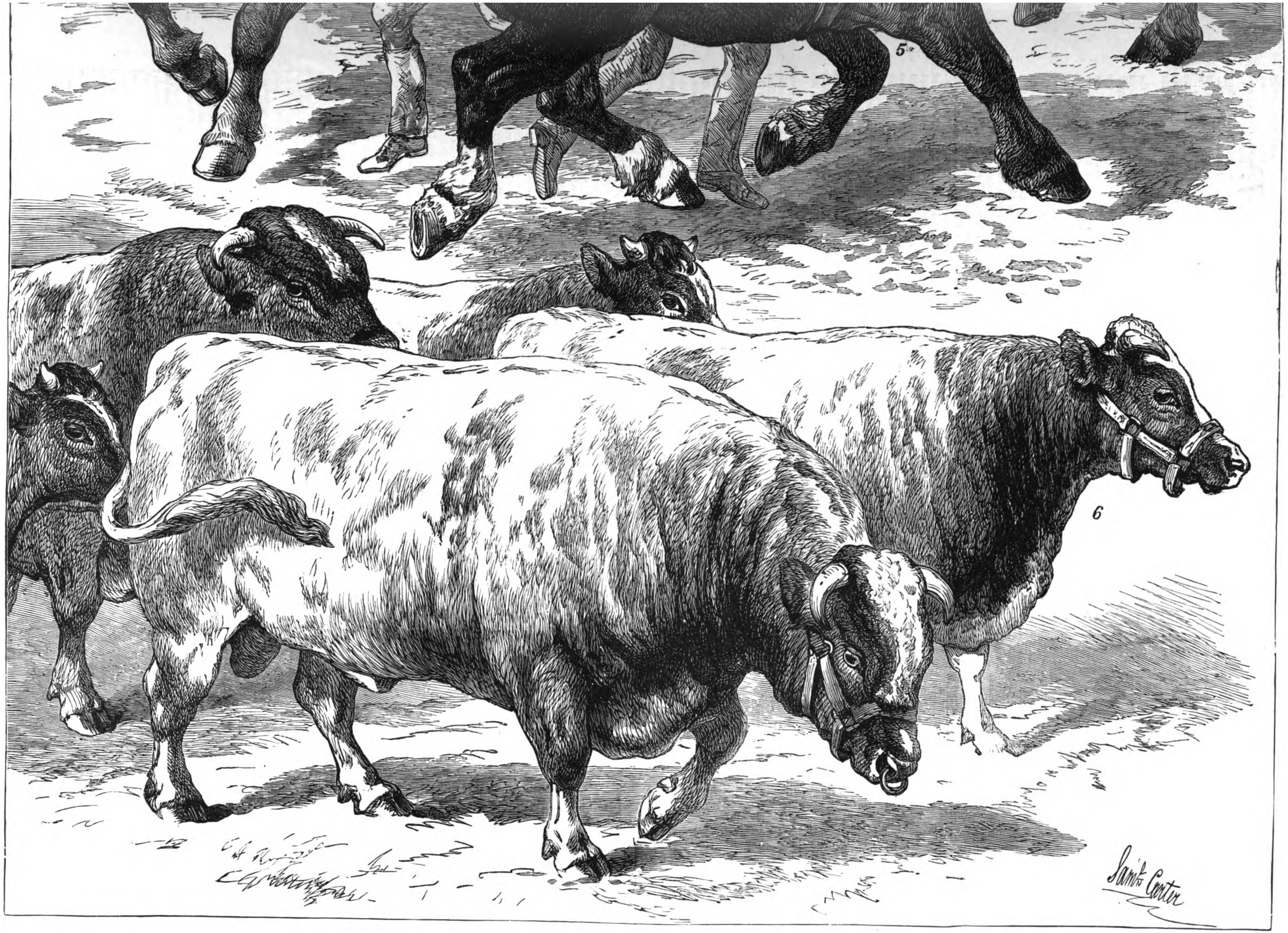
Owing to the death of Mr. Henry George Watson, which happened on the 2nd inst. at Edinburgh, a chair of Fine Art will now be established in the University of that city. Mr. Watson and his sister, also deceased, provided a fund of upwards of £11,000 for the foundation of the chair in memory of their brother, the late Sir John Watson Gordon, the bequest to be available at the death of the longest lived.—Mr. Gladstone gave a lecture on Homer last Saturday evening to the Literary Society of Eton College.—The annual speech-day at Harrow was held on the 3rd inst. Among those present were Lady Strangford, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord George Hamilton, and Mr. Beresford-Hope. In spite of the rainy weather, the ceremony was well-attended and passed off satisfactorily.—Thursday week was prize-day at King's School, Sherborne, the charter of which was granted by King Edward VI.—"Old Boys' Day" was celebrated at Blundell's School, Tiverton, on Friday, June 27. The High Sheriff of Devonshire (T. Carew, Esq., of Collipriest) presided at the Old Boys' dinner in the big school-room; and there was a most pleasant ball at the Athenæum in the evening. Saturday was speech-day and prize-day at the school. Earl Devon, who presided as chairman of the governors, referred with pleasure to the goodly list of distinctions obtained since last summer. His Lordship also expressed his belief that the new school buildings would be begun in September next.

The fine new infirmary erected in the Archway-road, Upper Holloway, for the additional accommodation of the sick poor of the Holborn Union, was formally opened last Saturday by Mr. Sclater-Booth, M.P., President of the Local Government Board, in the presence of the guardians and the local clergy and a number of their friends. The building, which is one of the largest of the kind in the metropolis, cost upwards of £80,000, and will accommodate 620 patients.—On Monday the foundation-stone of a new parochial infirmary for St. Marylebone, which is to be erected near Ladbroke-grove-road, was laid by Mr. Boulnois, chairman of the board of guardians. The building is to accommodate 800 sick poor, and the contract price is considerably over £100,000.

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1. Hackney mares, with foals, and mules, being led out for judgment.
2. The Earl of Ellesmere's Young Prince of the Isle, winner of the first prize in the class of three-year-old agricultural horses.
3. The Earl of Ellesmere' Sampson III., winner of the second prize in the same class.
4. Mr. Richard Garrett's Cupbearer III., winner of the first prize in the class for Suffolk horses, four years old and upwards.
5. Mr. David Buchanan's Druid, winner of the Champion Cup and the first prize in the class for Clydesdale horses, four years old and upwards.
6. The Marquis of Exeter's Sea Gull, with Telemachus IX., another of her sons, and two daughters, the first prize shorthorn family.

PRIZE ANIMALS IN THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT KILBURN.

SEE PAGE 43.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

ome fifteen years ago, when the great Civil War in the United ates was raging, it chanced that I had some business concerns the State of Virginia with the Army of the Potomac. usiness led me to ascend an eminence called Pony Mountain, hence we could see through our glasses the Confederate outosts beyond the Rapidan. But there was something else. You see around you, Sir," remarked somewhat complacently ne Federal officer who was my hospitable host and guide, Twenty square miles of Mud." He was right. On any side, o far as the eye aided by the lens could reach, the oncemiling State of Virginia had been converted into a mud norass. Marching and counter-marching, raiding and looting, rop-burning and tree-felling, and the heavy artillery and ransport waggons had brought the country to this pass. An fficer told me that he had ridden one day ten miles on a tretch through the mud without coming across a tree or a ouse, when his horse shied at something standing out dazzlingly white from the mud. It looked like the battered stump of a tone pillar. It turned out to be a baptismal font. The church which had sheltered it had long since been wrecked and demolished by Hans Breitmann and his troopers.

I was forcibly reminded of the state of affairs down in Virginia in 1863-4 when I went last Saturday to the Royal Agricultural Show at Kilburn. These fifteen years past I have not seen so much mud gathered in one spot as I did on Saturday. There were some forty thousand people of all classes, both sexes, and all ages on the ground—I mean to say in the mud—and they all seemed to be enjoying themselves heartily. You see that Her Majesty the Queen, with the Prince of Wales, Prince Leopold, and the Princess Beatrice were present to witness the parade in the horse-ring of the most superb show of live stock that was perchance ever brought together; so the forty thousand people found ample employment and enjoyment in cheering their beloved Sovereign and the rest of the Royal Family.

When the Royal cortége had taken its departure plenty more features of interest presented themselves. The Show is, or rather was, unparalleled in its vastness, completeness, and variety, and, the mud notwithstanding, the most attractive objects in the Exhibition could be inspected with comparative ease on Saturday, since miles of planks and hurdles had been laid down as causeways through the mud lagune. Picking one's way along these *planches de salut* at the imminent risk of tumbling into the mire, Dante's description of the Malebolgian pit rose to the mind:

> Lo fondo è cupo sì, che non ci basta
> L'occhio a veder senza montar al dosso
> Dell' arco ove lo scoglio più sorrasta.

So I cautiously ascended the dickey of a friend's mail-phaeton and in tranquillity surveyed the entire carnival of mud.

Mem: Let me celebrate the courage and public spirit displayed by a lady, name unknown, but she was fair to look upon, and she wore a purple feather in her bonnet, who valiantly purchased a pair of indiarubber jack-boots at one of the exhibitor's stalls, donned them *coram publico*, and tramped away, setting the mud at defiance. Like the fair *équestrienne* of Banbury Cross, who had "rings on her fingers and bells on her toes," that brave lady in the jack-boots should have "music wherever she goes."

That same mail-phaeton of which I spoke took me, 'cross country, through the beautiful, quiet, green lanes—you might have fancied yourself to be five hundred miles from London—and through the pleasant village of Hampstead to the Alexandra Palace at Hornsey. There I found a rose show and a dog show and Mr. Edward Payson Weston, the American pedestrian, walking backwards, and afterwards lecturing in the theatre on his art; and Sir John Astley presenting him with a testimonial in the shape of a silver cup and sundry guineas from his admirers. But there was one thing which I did not find at the Alexandra Palace—to wit, mud. It rained frequently during the day; but the soil about Highgate and Hornsey is not quite so "stiff" as that at Kilburn, and consequently not so easily convertible to the consistence of pea-soup.

I note, in a most readable article on the People's Entertainment Society, by Lady Lindsay (of Balcarres), in the current number of *Time*, a passage which strikes me as being simply admirable in its candour and its common-sense. Says Lady Lindsay, speaking of her own class in society—

> How little do we know of the poor of London! The most we see of them, perhaps, is when we drive through a back street in Chelsea, or beyond Oxford-street; or we pass them when we are walking hurriedly through a "slum" in search of an old curiosity shop, and so draw our skirts more closely about us, lest we touch them as we go. And how little do the poor know of us! They see us riding or driving in Hyde Park at noonday, trailing our silks and laces, flaunting our money and our idleness. Is it a marvel if they misjudge us, then?

If all ladies of rank had the courage to write thus, and to act up to their words, as Lady Lindsay does, by going among the needy and helping them, there would soon be a better understanding than at present exists between the rich and the poor.

This People's Entertainment Society, of which I made mention in the "Echoes" some months since, is a very excellent institution. The ladies and gentlemen of the Society, which includes a large number of distinguished musical amateurs, vocalists and instrumentalists, go round the very poorest neighbourhoods on Saturday nights and give concerts. The music and singing are sometimes varied by readings and recitations. The Society does not preach to its audiences. It leaves preaching to the proper professors thereof. Its only object is to give rational and innocent amusement to the poor, and to keep them out of the public-houses. The Society want a little money to help them in carrying out their coming winter campaign, which begins in November; and in aid of their funds a morning concert is to be given next Tuesday, the Fifteenth, in Sir Coutts Lindsay's studio, at 4, Cromwell-place, South Kensington. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Edinburgh and Princess Mary of Teck are among the patrons. Professional as well as amateur *artistes* have volunteered their services; and Mr. Randegger is to be the conductor. Tickets, a guinea each, are to be had at Chappell's.

The death of Frances Countess Waldegrave makes a gap in the highest English society which will not easily be filled up. The successor of this accomplished and lamented lady as the "leader" of a Liberal *salon* has already been pointed out; but Lady Waldegrave possessed other qualities rare to meet with and difficult to match. Everybody knows that she was the daughter of the famous English tenor singer, John Braham. I remember her, a graceful, fair-haired girl, just forty-three years ago, sitting in a pit box at the St. James's Theatre, of which her father was then proprietor and manager.

I note that my friend "Atlas" in the *World* girds at those whom he styles the "daily publicists" for "filching their straw in the manufacture of Waldegrave bricks from Horace Walpole's letters and Mr. Hayward's article in the *Quarterly Review*." Whence, O sapient but somewhat irritable "Atlas," were the "daily publicists" to obtain their materials for an obituary notice if they refrained from referring to the two sources named? I suppose that all the "daily publicists" were not habitual guests at Strawberry Hill. My withers are unwrung in the matter, since, save in this column, I have not written a line anywhere about the late Lady Waldegrave; but I happen to know that one of the most conspicuous among the many articles on her death was written by a "daily publicist" who is a gentleman moving in her own sphere of society—that is to say the highest—and who knew the poor lady intimately.

While Mr. Henry Irving is enjoying his vacation or earning fresh golden opinions from provincial audiences, the Lyceum Theatre will be opened, on Aug. 2, by Miss Genevieve Ward, the distinguished American *tragédienne*, with an entirely new romantic drama, written for her by Mr. Palgrave Simpson. "Zara" is the title of the play, in which two characters will be supported by Miss Ward: one being that of a Gipsy; and in her Zingara impersonation she will sing a song, the words of which have been written in genuine Romany by that renowned Gitano Mr. Charles G. Leland, otherwise Hans Breitmann. Miss Ward has enlisted a very strong company under her banner, including a very promising young actress, Miss Roland Phillips, daughter of the late Watts Phillips, dramatist and novelist, whose biography and whose portrait appeared in this Journal at the time of his decease, four years ago.

G. A. S.

PITH OF PARLIAMENT.

The crusade against the further use of the "cat" in the Army has been so manifestly earnest and sincere that popular sympathy will probably be rather on the side of hon. members who have persistently and strenuously urged its abolition than on the side of the punctilious sticklers for mere form or etiquette of procedure on the front Ministerial and front Opposition benches. It has still been the "cat" which has retarded the progress of the Army Discipline Bill through Committee. In the small hours of Friday morning, the 4th inst., to wit, the discussion was acrimonious and protracted to a degree, among the flowers of speech used being that of "honourable or dishonourable gentlemen" by Mr. Biggar (who was induced by Mr. Raikes to explain that he did not apply the epithet to members of the House), and a threat by Mr. O'Donnell that if the "cat" were not produced on Saturday the Bill would not be allowed to move one inch, and, if necessary, "half a million Londoners would assemble in Hyde Park." Without dwelling on the fruitless recriminations which followed the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion to have these words "taken down," it will be enough to say that when the House met again in the afternoon of the same day the excitement had subsided, and Sir Stafford had grown so conciliatory as to promise that specimen "cats" should be produced in some secluded part of the House, whilst Mr. W. H. Smith made the *amende* to Mr. Callan by offering an apology for having denied the existence of a "marine cat." Prior to the Saturday sitting, accordingly, hon. members had an opportunity of judging for themselves of the formidable nature of the weapons used for flogging in the Army and Navy. The exhibition of these "cats" gave a fresh sting to the adverse criticisms of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Hopwood, Mr. Parnell, and other members, and probably led to Colonel Stanley's dropping an intimation that he would on a future day be prepared to announce a concession on the part of the Government. Mr. Forster strongly advised Ministers to at once do away with flogging; and Sir Robert Peel interpreted the Ministerial statements as meaning that the Government were about to yield, to which Sir Stafford Northcote did not say nay. Several clauses were adopted; but the latter part of the evening sitting was again taken up with a personal discussion, which may be described as Pickwickian. When Monday came, Colonel Stanley announced the terms of the Government concession in these words:—"After full consideration with my colleagues and the military authorities, we have come to the conclusion that we can confine corporal punishment to offences punishable under the provisions of the Act with death." But, in Committee on the Army Bill, this was felt to be virtually no concession, inasmuch as almost every military offence was "punishable with death." Mr. Chamberlain moved to report progress, in order to protest against the unsatisfactory character of the Secretary for War's statement, and to point out that the Government had on Saturday induced the House to believe that flogging in the Army would be abolished altogether. This Colonel Stanley denied. The whole evening was spent in a desultory debate, the distinguishing features of which were—Mr. John Bright's forcible appeal to the Government to put a stop to "the cruelty and brutality which have hitherto distinguished the treatment which English soldiers have received;" the Chancellor of the Exchequer's petty retort that Mr. Bright's speech was but an electioneering cry; and the Marquis of Hartington's rather warm repudiation of the notion that he was the "leader" of Mr. Hopwood and other members, who have distinguished themselves by the zeal with which they have resisted the maintenance of a brutal form of punishment in the Army. Mr. Chamberlain briskly animadverted on the character of the noble Lord's leadership, and reminded him that Mr Bright, Mr. Forster, and Sir Henry James had made some of the longest speeches of the evening against the flogging system. To which the Marquis of Hartington replied that the proper time to express his views on the question would be when the schedules were before them. The noble Lord gained the support of Mr. Fawcett; but Sir Charles Dilke supported Mr. Chamberlain in this lively episode, to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer drily alluded as of a "domestic" nature. By Tuesday, however, the slight "breeze" had apparently subsided. Lord Hartington was greeted with prolonged and cordial cheers by the Opposition when he rose to speak on the question of privilege that came up. And, as for the Army Bill, such progress was made with that vexed measure that clauses 147 to 165 were agreed to.

Mr. Henry Chaplin did not seek to define the actual causes of Agricultural Depression in making his motion, on the 4th inst., for a Royal Commission on the subject. The hon. member rather endeavoured by a side-wind, as it were, to suggest that the depression may have been occasioned by Free Trade, and that Reciprocity (by which name Protection has been rechristened) might possibly be a cure for the evil complained of. Though not at all recommending a return to the "exploded doctrine of Protection," Mr. Brassey seconded the motion. Various amendments were introduced by Mr. MacIver, The O'Donoghue, and Mr. R. W. Duff. The speech of the evening, however, was that of Mr. John Bright. There was a return of the old Anti-Corn Law League vivacity in the pointed allusions of the right hon. gentleman to the "musty speeches" of the Prime Minister on the question, to the fruitlessness of previous Commissions of the same kind, and to the comparatively few persons who owned the greater part of the land in the kingdom. If an inquiry was to be held, let it be "wide and honest," said Mr. Bright, who was greeted with prolonged and sympathetic cheers when he adjured the House, in conclusion—"Let us break down the monopoly which has banished so much of labour from your farms, and has pauperised so much of the labour that has remained. On the ruins, when you have broken it down, there will arise a fairer fabric. It is not possible that I should live to see it, yet the time will come when you will have a million homes of comfort and independence throughout the land of England which will attest for ever the wisdom and blessedness of the new policy that you have adopted." Lord Sandon and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, while approving the inquiry, commented adversely on some of the allegations of Mr. Bright, who found, however, an advanced disciple in the Marquis of Hartington. The Leader of the Opposition had the courage to say that if Mr. Chaplin's motion aimed at imposing a tax on the food of the people that would be tantamount to an acknowledgment that "the land system of this country under existing conditions had broken down;" and the noble Lord went on further to state that there were blots in this system—specifying "our law of entail and settlement"—which must be amended. In the end the motion for a Royal Commission was agreed to.

Irish subjects have greatly occupied the minds of the members of the Upper House this week. On Monday, Lord Oranmore and Browne expressed at length his opinion that it would be timely for the Government to restore peace to the disturbed districts of Ireland by asserting by force "the supremacy of the law." But the Duke of Richmond quietly answered that the Government had sufficient power to put down "these mischievous organisations against the law." The Summary Jurisdiction Bill was, on the motion of the Lord Chancellor, read the second time at the same sitting. On Tuesday, the Irish University Bill of the Government came up for second reading; and noble Lords on the Opposition side, as well as a few on the Ministerial benches, so far anticipated Mr. Tenniel's cartoon in *Punch* that they, in prosaic language, urged the Lord Chancellor to do the very same thing that Pat recommends in the picture, "Thry 'im wid the *golden grain*, yer honor-r!" The Earl of Kimberley, to begin with, pointed to the Government's own measure on Intermediate Education as a model for the present bill. Albeit Lord Cranbrook supported the bill as it is, Lord O'Hagan, the Earl of Leitrim, the Earl of Donoughmore, Lord Inchiquin, Earl Spencer, Lord Powerscourt, and Earl Granville all followed Lord Kimberley's suit. Vagueness was the chief characteristic of the Marquis of Salisbury's reply, in which he likened himself and colleagues unto knights proceeding on "enchanted ground," and encouraged by the ghosts of their luckless predecessors with the words, "Go thou and do likewise." The Lord Chancellor, for his part, stated plainly that Parliament would not assent to a denominational grant, though he looked with favour to the presentation of prizes to successful students. His Lordship had the satisfaction of hearing the Bill read the second time without much further dissent.

"Privilege!" Touched on this tender point, the House of Commons was at the outset of Tuesday's sitting again the scene of an animated discussion. It was gathered from the involved statement of Lord Henry Lennox that the Committee on the Tower High Level Bridge Bill had been interrupted by the discovery that a Mr. Charles E. Grissell had assured the solicitors engaged by the opponents of the measure that "he had the most ample power to control the decision of the Committee, and could arrange to have questions put by the Committee which would lead to the Bill being thrown out." It appeared that Mr. Grissell asked £2000 for this bit of business. Seeing that a reflection had been cast upon "the honour of the House," the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that a Committee of five be appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the case before ordering anyone to appear at the bar. This course was eventually adopted, but not before an impatient motion by Mr. Callan for directing Mr. Grissell to appear summarily on the morrow had led to a prolonged conversation, which the Marquis of Hartington shortened by supporting the proposal of the Leader of the House. In the evening sitting, Mr. Sampson Lloyd's motion in favour of the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, though opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was carried by 76 to 56 votes, amid some cheering.

On Wednesday the first business was the appointment of the Committee to inquire into Mr. Grissell's reported breach of privilege. The following were the members chosen:—Mr. Walpole, Mr. Dobson, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Gray, and Mr. Pemberton. But even their appointment was seized upon by a few for the further exercise of their loquacity. Mr. Stevenson then moved the second reading of his Bill for the total closing on Sundays of public-houses in England, and a motion for the adjournment was carried by 165 to 162 votes.

Thursday saw another personal question raised in the House of Commons; and, the Upper Chamber separating comparatively early, not a few noble Lords were enabled to witness the animated discussion which ensued in the Lower House. The one important measure that occupied the attention of noble Lords was the Public Health Act Amendment Bill, which proposed to give local authorities the power to construct cemeteries. The Lower House had got rather soon into Committee, and Colonel Stanley's hopes might justifiably have been in the ascendant, when Mr. A. M. Sullivan stalked up the floor, and applied that Mr. Raikes should vacate the chair, in order that the Speaker might be recalled to decide a delicate point of "privilege." Certain young officers of the House, it appeared, had been spied in the side galleries, theretofore held sacred to members, taking notes, and, as Mr. Sullivan held, conspicuously taking notes, of the speeches of Irish members. Resenting this innovation, Mr. Sullivan, in calm and moderate language and tones, asked whether it was in order, by whose authority, and with what views the note-taking had been allowed. Mr. Callan's prolonged commentary on this question, interrupted by peremptory calls to "order" on the part of Mr. Dodson, was finally stopped by the Speaker. The right hon. gentleman explained that it was the practice to have notes taken of the business of the House, that he himself wished to have more ample reports than he did of the proceedings, but that the notes so taken had no reference whatever to any particular body of members. In face of this explicit statement, Mr. Parnell wished to know the nature of "the minutes," and Mr. O'Connor Power loudly protested the course was "without precedent;" but the Speaker, having duly answered the question put to him, quickly left the Chair, the mace was lowered to the stentorian cry of "Mr. Speaker, I protest!" from Mr. Power, and Mr. Raikes resumed his seat as Chairman of the Committee. Having no sympathy with the Speaker in his possible desire to hurry back to his dinner, Mr. O'Connor Power moved to report progress whilst he denounced the act of the Speaker. The mild answers of Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Hartington did not turn away the wrath of Irish members, another of whom, Mr. Parnell, ventured also to impugn the conduct of the Speaker. Thus, again was the progress of the Army Bill delayed.

Mr. Charles W. Vincent has been appointed the colleague and successor of Mr. Henry Campkin as librarian of the Reform Club.

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WORK IN THE WOODLANDS.

The bark harvest has begun, the woodcutters are at work again, and the woodlands echo to the ringing axe. The "stripping" is late this year, later by a month, for the frosty nights checked the running of the sap, and the felling was retarded by the continuance of rain. In an ordinary season, when, with warmer weather, the oak sap flows freely, May is the time for felling, and by the end of that month there will be much bark stacked, and the "sticks" will be lying in all directions where trees have been marked for removal.

When "a fall" is decided on, the trees to come down are selected in the autumn, and girdled with paint and numbered; and they are then inspected, measured, and sold, the buyer engaging to cut down and "clear" them by the first of the next November; and, as the spring approaches, arrangements are made by him with the wood-cutters and the halliers, or "haulers" as they are termed, with the former for the felling of the trees, and with the latter for their removal by means of a timber-waggon from the place where they lie. He has also to make terms with the women and children who live in the locality for their continued services as "peelers" until the bark is stacked.

When the sap has so risen that the bark will "slip" timber-felling commences, and it is thus conducted. Should the tree to be cut be in a wood or a coppice the bushes around it are first cleared away to allow of full room for work, and the axe-men then hew the trunk; and where it is necessary, as it often is, for the tree to fall down in a certain direction, a rope is put round it, carried into the open, and then made fast to an iron bar, round which it is coiled more closely as the tree gives way, the bar at the same time being driven further into the ground to make the rope taut and tense. Then the long saw comes into use, and when way has been made with that, the tree is wedged to assist the fall and to also direct its course, the rope being once more tightened. The saw is then used again, and a larger wedge inserted; and, as the branches of the bending tree begin to quiver, the swinging blows from the huge sledge-hammers drive home the wedge, and the boughs dip lower. "Look-out!" is now the cry, and the men move out of danger, all but the axe-men; and, as the ring of the hammers comes louder and the strokes sound closer, cracks are heard, the rope gets slacker, and down the tree comes crashing, the mighty thud of it making the earth vibrate as a leafy smell arises. This aroma—this pleasant woodland smell—has a marked significance; for, as it only follows the fall of timber-trees, you can tell by its presence where the wood-cutters are; and when, as occurs so frequently, there is added to this leafy odour the still sweeter scent of crushed wild hyacinths, one is tempted to linger in the moss-grown path to inhale its almond-fragrance.

The rope is removed, and then comes the "lopping;" and when the boughs and the branches have been cut away the trunk or "stick" is roughly rounded. Traces are then put round it, the horses are attached, and the exciting part commences—exciting because the trees have too often to be dragged up from deep dingles; and at last, amidst the shouts of men, the smack of whips, and a tightening clank of chains, the sturdy team, by struggling, make it move. Rollers and wedges being driven under it, and the traces altered, the rested horses then again tear at it; and this is repeated from time to time, until the tree is at length got out of the way, and to where it will be handier for the work of the strippers, who shortly afterwards have to commence the peeling, the removal of the bark being readily effected by means of the "peeling-irons." These are rasp-like implements with two short handles, with which the work is got over quickly, the mode of using them being to slip them under the bark and pull it forwards with an upward motion, the position of the irons being altered as the trunk of the tree inclines; and in this way, with good workers, a tree will soon be "stripped." The thicker portions of the branches are now cut up into lengths, to be piled and stacked as "cord-wood," and the thinner or leafy portions are collected into bundles and set aside as bush or "brash" until they can be duly dealt with, the chips being collected by the children.

The arrangements for removal, of course, include axe-men, sawyers, teamsters, and teams, the contractor himself providing all belongings, as the farmer on whose land the trees are growing is no more than a looker-on. Felling, as will be seen, is not commenced until the bark slips readily; and as the value of the bark depends greatly on the weather, care has to be taken that it is kept dry while stacked, and, except by large woods where there are drying-sheds handy, this is effected by setting up forked sticks with straight limbs on them, and piling the bark against them; first, the smaller pieces and then the larger ones, which are finally roofed over with some large rough portions taken from the trunk. This "ranking" has to be regulated to a nicety, not only as to packing, but also as to position; as if rain should come it must at once run off, and should a burst of heat occur the stack must not be exposed to too much sun; as, in the one case, mould might form, when a re-arrangement would be necessary; and in the other the juices would be evaporated and the value lessened. In fact, there is as much care needed with the bark harvest, the first harvest of the year, as there is with the second, or hay harvest. The strippers, or bark-peelers, therefore, are always selected from those who live on the spot—namely, cottagers and their children—as to be short of hands when the "sticks" are down, or to have a strike for wages, would cause a serious loss. The price for bark when it is in good condition usually ranges from £5 per ton to £8, according to glut or scarcity. This year the price is low, as the average, so far, has been but £4 10s.

When the bark has been stacked sufficiently long to become quite dry, it is taken to the tan-yard, and there built up in ricks till it is required for use; and the "sticks" are removed, after they have been further rounded, to the wharf, to the quay, or the timber-yard, while the minor belongings of brash and cord-wood are sold or used up by the farmer, the roots being grubbed up and utilised, or allowed to remain when they are not required, as the removal of such large butts, in some localities, causes much expense and trouble.

From its usual surroundings and its rustic character, the occupation of the wood-cutter forms a pleasant feature, as it is picturesque in its grouping, sylvan in its setting, and full of animation through its struggling teams; and as the various stages of felling, barking, ranking, and removal are to be met within rural districts from April to November, such sights are common ones to those who live in woodland countries. Not so, however, to the in-town dweller, as, if he should occasionally meet with it in his suburban rambles, it would most probably lack the chief charm of all—wild flowers for foreground, vast woods for backing, and deep blue hills for distance, as also that height and breadth and space and breezy blow one gets but in the country. It is an occupation to delight an artist, and many sketch it; for whether it is in the primrose time of April, the hawthorn time of May, or in that glorious time of June—that time of apple-bloom and birds and bees—that wood-cutting commences, there is much that is pleasing in it, from the very nature of its accessories, and its grouping, form, and colour.

SHELSLEY BEAUCHAMP.

NOVELS.

Good entertainment for rainy weather is to be found in the three volumes entitled *John Caldigate*, by Anthony Trollope (Chapman and Hall), for the author holds a foremost place among those writers whose books can nearly always be taken up with the certainty of having one's yearnings satisfied when atmospheric or other circumstances set one craving for a piece of regular, old-fashioned, gossippy, story-telling. The author is well known to have travelled a great deal and to be a very keen and retentive observer; and it is quite natural, as well as perfectly legitimate, that he should make of his stories the means of conveying to the knowledge of the public the facts and fancies suggested to him by his own experiences and impressions. On the present occasion, then, John Caldigate, titular hero of the new tale, is soon on his way to New South Wales in quest of gold; and, when some three score pages of the first volume have been traversed, has already been a fortnight at sea, is at that moment in the tropics, amidst a surrounding influence of sultriness, sleepiness, and warmth, watching by day the flying fishes leaping from the water to the deck, standing by night among the other passengers to gaze by the hour together upon the phosphorescent sea, while the Southern Cross possesses the heavens in partnership with the Bear, and gradually becoming interested in the person and proceedings of a certain Mrs. Smith, whose name will no doubt be familiar to the great majority of readers. But this Mrs. Smith is not as other Smiths, save only in name; she soon asserts herself as a distinct individuality, and it is not long before the reader's curiosity is strongly excited about her, especially when the captain of the vessel considers it advisable to warn John Caldigate against her. This is, of course, the portion of the story taken advantage of by the author to put on record what his own voyages have taught him to know and to imagine about life on board of a ship, the line of demarcation between the Pharisees of the first-cabin and the Publicans of the second-cabin, the friendships, the enmities, the amusements, the occupations, the inanities, the flirtations, the risks, the entanglements. We reach Melbourne in due time, taking leave for a while of the fascinating Mrs. Smith, spend two days there under the author's auspices, and then, under the same excellent guide's superintendence, follow his hero to Albury, across the Murray river, and pass into the colony of New South Wales. Now begins the "roughing;" and the interest waxes stronger and stronger. Gold-mining commences in earnest; and, as the romantic will be glad to learn, Mrs. Smith soon crops up again. Perhaps the drift of the story and an idea of the manner in which the fate of the hero was affected by the quite too charming Euphemia Smith may be best inferred from the two following fragments of information. As regards John Caldigate: "he in his search for gold had been uniformly successful—was spoken of among the Nobble miners as the one man who in gold-digging had never had a reverse. He had gone away just before the bad time had come on Polyeuka; and then had succeeded, after he had gone, in extracting from those late partners of his every farthing that he had left them." So at least said report. It may be well, perhaps, to prevent possible and not unnatural misapprehension by remarking that Polyeuka is not the name of an enchantress in human form, but of a mine. And now for the beautiful Mrs. Smith: "the woman had certainly called herself Mrs. Caldigate, and had been called so by many. But she had afterwards been called Mrs. Crinkett." From the two scraps of quotation the experienced novel reader will probably anticipate a tale of bigamy; and the anticipation may happen to be not altogether unfulfilled. The main incident, in fact, is of the bigamous sort, and the immense amount of narrative, dialogue, description, and discourse, which the author manages to spin, with wonderful skill and dexterity, out of this single incident extorts an admiration similar to that apparently excited in the minds of certain reporters when they remark that "the right honourable gentleman spoke for nine hours" upon some political question which an ordinary speaker would probably think himself capable of exhausting in thirty minutes. The author flavours his story, as usual, with a certain grimmish humour of the satirical kind and with some drops from his well of simple pathos; and he shows, as usual, how masterly is his grasp of human nature, how truthful and lifelike his estimate of persons, moods, and actions. He takes occasion to warn all whom it may concern against indulgence in strong drink; and it is a question whether his warning, conveyed in a perfectly unobjectionable manner, will not be as much more effectual as it is certainly less offensive than that contained in the notorious "Assommoir."

Attention will be at once arrested and expectation powerfully excited by the opening chapters of *The Sherlocks*, by John Saunders (Strahan and Co., Limited), for in those chapters a very touching and interesting romance is told with singular compactness and picturesqueness. That romance, however, is only introductory to the story about the Sherlocks, who do not appear in plurality until the romantic prelude is concluded. They then consist of Mr. Sherlock, or Peter Sherlock, a widower, a somewhat seedy, but withal a cheery, lawyer's clerk, and his two boys, Benjamin and Walter, of whom the former is represented as what is commonly called, when children are the subject of lugubrious prediction, a "pickle," and as sadly needing a dose of what is known to some parents and their offspring by the name of "Solomon's mixture." Now Peter Sherlock has already figured as a lover of the beautiful being who fills the part of heroine in the introductory romance, but a lover of the unobtrusive sort, like the titular lover in the celebrated poem of Edwin and Angelina. Peter Sherlock, however, is not so lucky as Edwin; for Peter's Angelina, whose name is Hannah, despises both him and his suit, and surreptitiously marries a scoundrel. The scoundrel, Bannister by surname, having crowded as much rascality as possible, including cruelty, into the space of a few years, having robbed his wife of her little daughter, to whose death, in early childhood, he will certainly at the outset be suspected of having contributed, is removed with the help of delirium tremens to another but not, if he had his deserts, to a better world. Here then is Mrs. Bannister a widow, and here is Peter Sherlock a widower. Now it is proverbial that "on revient toujours à ses premières amours;" and Peter, good constant soul, can scarcely be said to have ever wandered away from his first love: he only married because she married, and by way of passing the time, as it were. So we are soon spectators of a scene in which Peter the widower induces Hannah the widow to become a mother to his motherless boys; and the scene, if not the very best in the book, is not often excelled for combination of pathos and humour. The family of the Sherlocks now comprises four persons, and to them is soon added a fifth, one Sophie Richardson, who, as the daughter of Mrs. Sherlock's deceased sister, is received indeed into the family, but, after a little while if not at first, with a churlish hospitality on the part of Mrs. Sherlock, the arbitress of fate in her household. In fact, the poor child, up to the age of sixteen, serves the hard servitude of a Cinderella. At this point the author, who has hitherto seemed to harbour a design of proceeding to unfold a tale with the usual accompaniments of plot and development, appears to have altered his purpose, to have determined upon letting the chief cat out of the bag incontinently, and upon devoting himself for the most part to studies of character rather than to the composition of such a narrative as shall stimulate curiosity, promote wishes and apprehensions, induce anticipatory solutions. It is true that there is a leaven of love, and that the lovers are at cross purposes from first to last; but the interest certainly does not centre in them and their affairs, save in so far as their affairs serve to bring out their idiosyncrasies. The interest excited is that which is aroused by the lecturer rather than by the storyteller; it is wonderful to see and hear how skilfully some specimen of humanity is exhibited and described, but the specimen itself may enlist no particular sympathy or enthusiasm. The author, moreover, creates his own specimens; and in his creations he shows considerable originality. Peter Sherlock, Mrs. Sherlock, and Sophie, all are admirably conceived, and their characters are admirably worked out; but Mrs. Sherlock, if a single voice may pronounce judgment, is by far the most meritorious of the three delineations. Benjamin, Walter, Pauline, and her father are creditable, both in the conception and the execution, but far inferior to the other three. It is possible that in the estimation of some readers the pathetic nature of the picture in which Walter is described as blinded by the hand of his brother and the awful nature of the calamity will lose in impressiveness by reason of the utter puerility and imbecility of the entire proceeding: a desire to box a silly lad's ears should not be the chief feeling provoked by an event which is meant to be tragic. On the whole, however, the author creates a profound impression as a possessor of great powers, with a dash of the poetical and pictorial faculty.

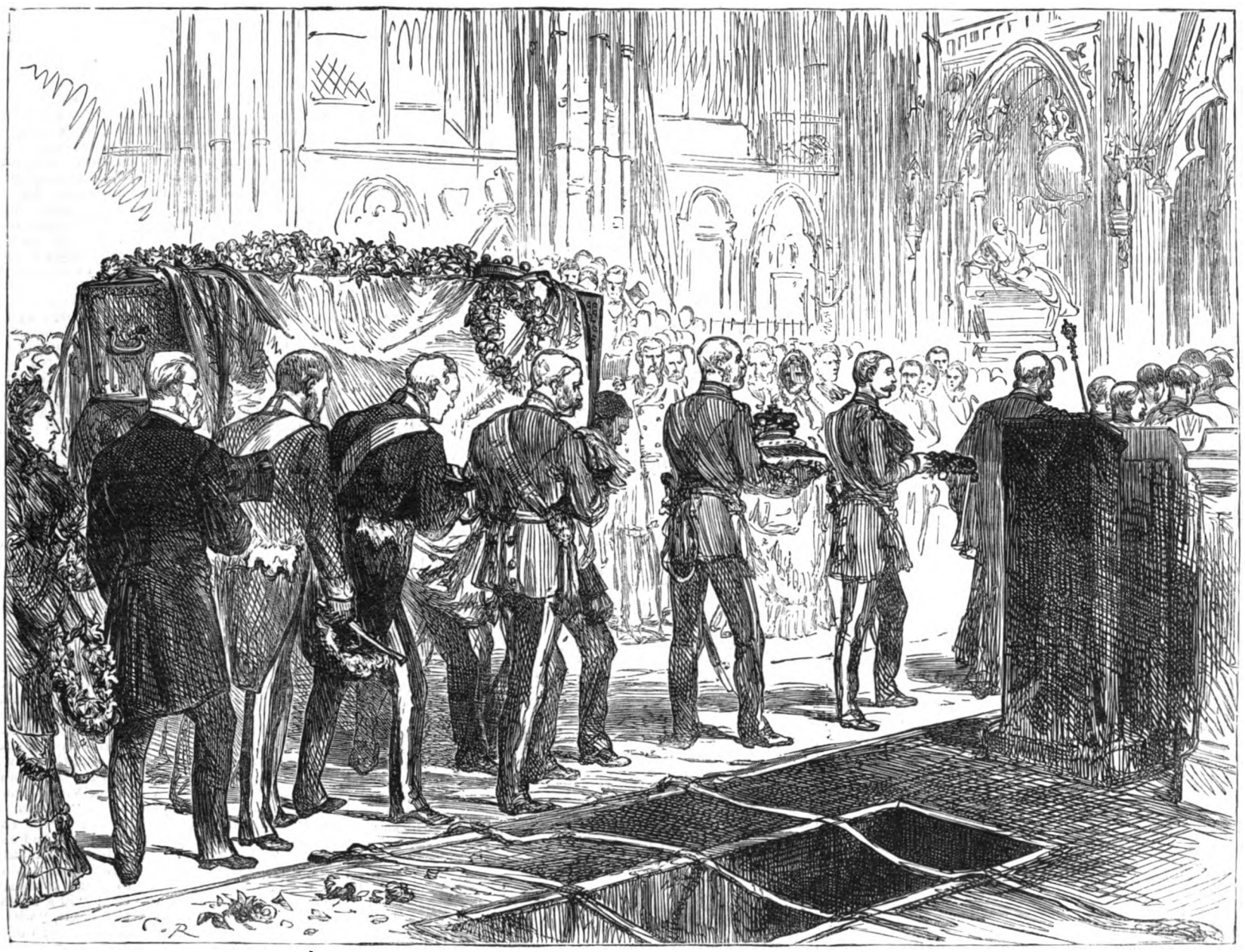
Unpromising enough, if we go by what there is in a name, looks the title of *Vixen* by the author of "Lady Audley's Secret" (John and Robert Maxwell), and more unpromising still is the forecast when "a pretty horsebreaker" appears for the heading of the first chapter; but it is all a false alarm, and the novel contains absolutely nothing of that objectionable matter, as it was commonly called by the critics, for which the author was at one time notorious. Vixen and the pretty horsebreaker are one and the same Violet Tempest, "a slim young thing," at the commencement of the story, not fifteen years old, and neither then nor at any other time of any but perfectly unexceptionable morals. And yet she has a "tawny mane," otherwise a quantity of that "reddish-auburn hair" which generally warns the experienced novel-reader to look out for a total wreck of the moralities. But the apprehension is in vain, although we soon make the acquaintance of a gentleman belonging to the dangerous class of military captains with small waists, small hands and feet, and a small amount of principle. The captain's intentions, however, are strictly honourable; that is to say, he means marriage. He is sufficiently lax, nevertheless, to woo both mother and daughter at the same time, being resolved to obtain the hand of Vixen, or Violet Tempest if possible, and if not, of Mrs. Tempest, whose "jointure is well enough." What Vixen has in store for her, if she should marry the gallant captain, may be surmised from the following soliloquy, spoken with the silvery moon for silent auditress: "Look to yourself, my queen, in the time to come: you have been hard to me and I will be hard to you. It shall be measure for measure." Her offence was this: "She is the first woman," says the astounded captain to himself, "who ever looked me in the face and told me she disliked me; the first woman who ever gave me contemptuous looks and scornful words." The captain marries the mother; Mrs. Tempest becomes Mrs. Winstanley, and "war to the knife" begins between the gallant ex-officer and his high-spirited step-daughter. And the worst of it is that she is not to come of age until she is twenty-five, so that her step-father will have seven years, unless he should happen in the meanwhile to be removed to a better world, for carrying out the amiable programme he had, as already mentioned, laid down for himself. Suffice it to say here that in the battle which ensues nothing very horrible happens to anybody, no lovely being moves about with smiles upon her lips and poison in her heart and in her medicine-chest, and that the victory remains with Vixen, who commits no deed more tragic or disreputable than that of setting fire, quite accidentally, to the house in which she dwells at anything but peace with her step-father. This little scene is described with great dash and vigour. The story is brought to a highly satisfactory conclusion by means which may appear unlikely but which can be certainly justified by at least one notorious occurrence in the real life and fashionable society of our own day. The Captain, be it acknowledged on his behalf, is made to behave on one occasion as if he had at bottom some of those qualities which ought to regulate the conduct of an officer and a gentleman. His ideas, however, are, on the whole, decidedly sordid; and so is the tone pervading a considerable portion of the tale, in which the characters seldom soar above the region of worldliness, though Vixen herself shows a noble disposition towards a self-sacrifice not based upon sound reasons, and happily not completed. She is a bright creature, full of life and courage, susceptible of a great passion, moved by the finest impulses; and she plays her part well in many pretty, touching, trying, and telling situations. The novel is written with great sprightliness, and is likely to meet with much favour, especially among the class of persons who can take a deep interest in questions relating to waists, the colour of hair, the assortment and the cost of millinery, and the affairs of the stable and the kennel, as well as in the course of true love, and in the ingenious construction of a bridge whereby a worthy hero and a charming heroine are enabled to rush into one another's arms over the gloomy gulf which for a while divides them.

Mr. Morley, M.P., presided last Tuesday evening at the opening of a new wing to the King Edward Ragged Schools, Mile-end New Town.

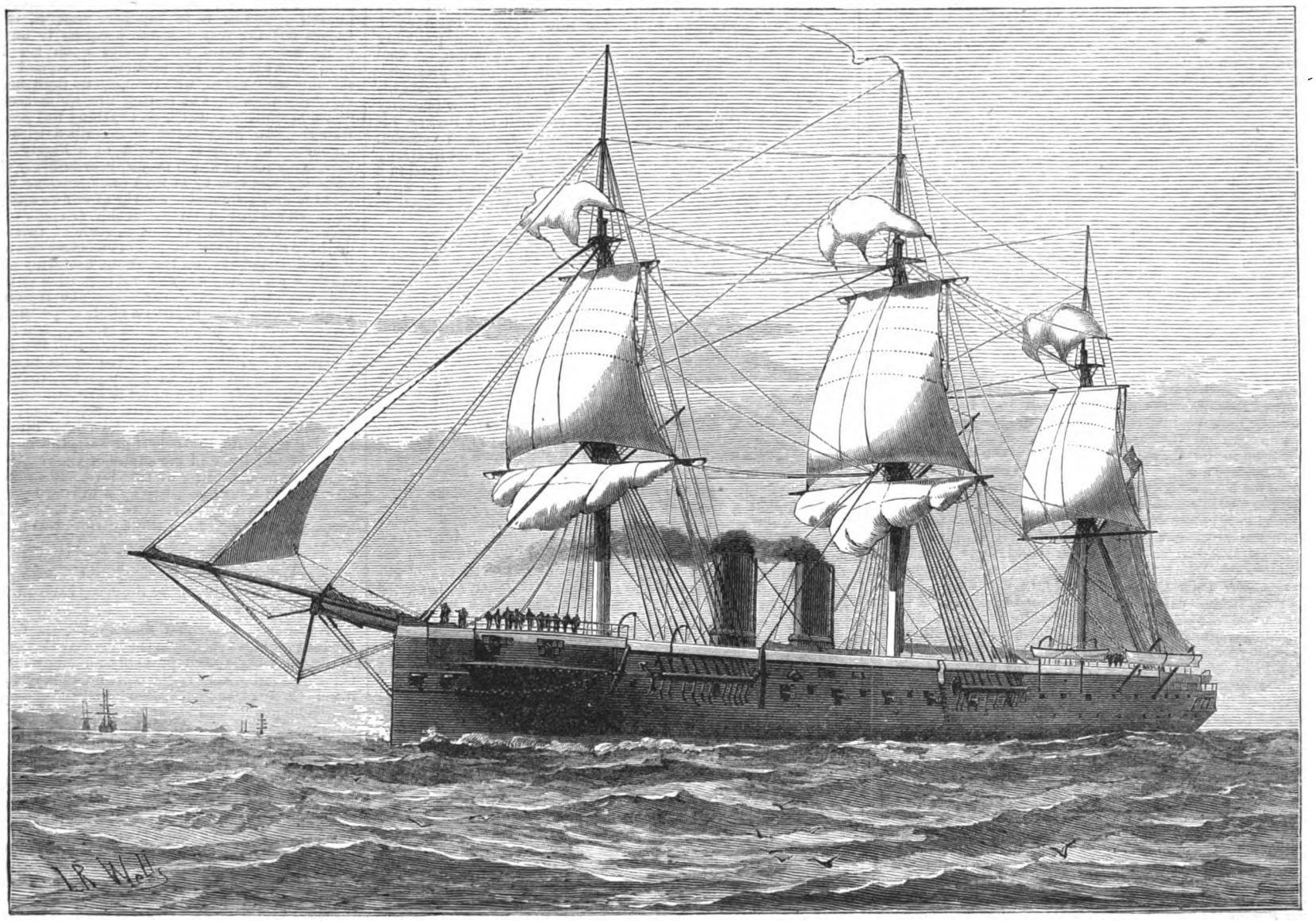
A discovery made yesterday week goes far to account for the lamentable explosion in the Blantyre Colliery on the previous Wednesday night, and probably for many other calamities of the same kind. Four bodies were found in one part of the workings; three of these deceased had been smoking, and the fourth had concealed about his underclothing a false key for opening the safety-lamp, which was found unlocked. In the tobacco-box of another of the sufferers three lamp keys were found. Twenty-eight lives were lost.

When Mr. J. L. Milton wrote his useful handy-book, entitled *The Hygiene of the Skin* (Chatto and Windus), we fancy he must have had in his mind a vivid recollection of the memorable inquiry which perplexed Peter Simple in his youth—"How are you off for soap?" Minute as to the analysis of the skin's texture, and the necessity of regular and temperate diet to preserve a good complexion, the treatise concludes with a comparison of various soaps, an emphatic approval being given to the pure soaps of Messrs. A. and F. Pears—who, by-the-way, in the wholesome pursuit of their cleansing crusade, have reproduced in terra-cotta the marvellously vivid group, called "You Dirty Boy!" executed for this firm by Giovanni Focardi, which excited general admiration at the Paris Exhibition.

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FUNERAL OF LORD LAWRENCE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY ON SATURDAY LAST.



H.M.S. BACCHANTE, COMMISSIONED FOR THE FIRST SEA TRIP OF THE SONS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

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THE LATE SIR JOHN GRAY, M.P.

A marble statue of the late Sir John Gray, M.P., has been erected in Sackville-street, Dublin, in remembrance chiefly of his services to the citizens of Dublin in obtaining a water supply and superintending the execution of the scheme, but also for his political exertions. He was proprietor and editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, and represented Kilkenny in the House of Commons from 1865 till his death, in 1875. His son, Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, M.P. for Tipperary, has this week been unanimously elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for next year. The statue is the work of Mr. Farrell, a Dublin sculptor, and is an excellent likeness. We present an Illustration of this monument to a public-spirited citizen of the Irish capital.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS PUMP-ROOM.

The fame of Tunbridge Wells has long been classical; its associations with the literary and fashionable history of England in the last century are well known. This pleasant and salubrious resort of genteel families in quest of healthful repose is situated in a beautiful district of Kent, little more than thirty miles from London. Its chalybeate waters are esteemed a likely cure for many human ailments. The new pump-room, of which we give an Illustration, is designed for the convenience of visitors attending the daily administration of the medicinal draught, a boon of kind Nature to the invalid or debilitated, but here made of easier and more agreeable reception by the artificial provision of many suitable comforts. The building has been erected at the end of the Royal Parade, commanding a view along that inviting lounge of good company at Tunbridge Wells.

EASTBOURNE MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

This attractive and delightful seacoast town, on the breezy Sussex shore, has its local institutions of social usefulness, for the resident population of all classes, as well as for the entertainment of its holiday visitors. The Mutual Improvement Society, which was founded some five years ago, mainly or entirely by the zealous exertions of Mr. Strange, its President to this day, has achieved a considerable degree of success. Its classes and lectures are well attended, furnishing means of instruction in different branches of science and art, while the library is not less appreciated as a store-house both of sound knowledge and rational recreation for the minds of a large number of habitual readers. The new building, which was formally opened by the Duke of Devonshire, proprietor of a great part of the town of Eastbourne, on the 12th ult., is designed for the accommodation of the Society, comprising a suitable lecture-hall, and the apartments requisite for the library and classes of instruction. An Illustration of the building is presented, with due congratulations upon the prospects of so commendable an institution.

FUNERAL OF LORD LAWRENCE.

The funeral of this eminent and highly-esteemed servant of the State, formerly Viceroy of India and first Chief Administrator of the Punjaub, was solemnised in Westminster Abbey last Saturday. A portrait and memoir of the late Lord Lawrence appeared in our last publication. The funeral procession, composed of the hearse and twenty-three carriages, arrived from his residence in Queen's Gate-gardens shortly before noon. At the Abbey were some private friends and family mourners, the chief of these being Lady Lawrence, his widow, and his son, the present Lord Lawrence, the veteran General Sir George Lawrence, a brother of the deceased peer, the Hon. Hubert Lawrence and Mrs. H. Lawrence, and the Hon. Maude Lawrence. Lord Torrington attended as representative of her Majesty the Queen, and Sir Dighton Probyn for the Prince of Wales; Lord Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, the Earl of Derby, Mr. Gladstone, Earl Granville, and other public men of note, were amongst the congregation. Some officers wore military uniform, and a few civilian officials were in Court dress; the Star of India was also worn.

We give an Illustration of the scene in the Abbey. The procession entered from the west cloisters by the Canons' door. First came the choir, the Canons, and the Dean. Sir Charles Brownlow carried on a cushion the orders worn by the distinguished servant of the Crown, and General Reynell Taylor bore the coronet. The oaken coffin followed, covered by the blue silk cloak of the Order of the Star of India worn by the deceased, above which were wreaths of white roses, the wreath-flower (stephanotis), eucharis, myrtle, and the large white lily of Japan. One wreath was entirely of green laurel-leaves. A large white cross of flowers was laid upon the bier. The brass plate on the coffin contains the inscription, "John Laird Mair, first Baron Lawrence, died June 27, 1879, aged 68 years." The supporters were Sir Stafford Northcote, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Northbrook, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir W. Muir, Sir R. Montgomery, General Becher, and Sir H. Norman. The eldest son followed, with the widow, the sons and daughters, Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Randall, the Rev. C. and the Hon. Mrs. Walpole, and other mourners, among whom were the servants of the house. The procession passed down towards the west door, and was increased in the south aisle by those gathered in the Jerusalem Chamber. Turning before the door, it came back up the nave and choir, every seat in which was occupied. Those who had followed from the Jerusalem Chamber passed into places within the rails of the sanctuary or in the north and south transepts. It was an impressive scene in the choir, while the burial service of Purcell and Croft was chanted and the Lesson read by Archdeacon Jennings. The Dean of Westminster read the service in tones distinctly heard throughout the sacred edifice, and Canon Farrar, Canon Duckworth, and the Rev. S. Flood Jones were also present. Doddridge's hymn, "O God of Bethel, by whose hand," having been sung to the music of Tallis's Ordinal, the coffin was carried to the brink of the grave close to the resting-places of Lord Clyde and Sir George Pollock in the nave, nearly opposite the pulpit. Here the concluding portion of the Service for the Burial of the Dead was read by the Dean, while the chief mourners stood at the head of the grave. The "Dead March" from "Saul" was played on the organ as the assembly dispersed. The anthem was Handel's, to the words "His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth for evermore." Dean Stanley preached a funeral sermon for Lord Lawrence on Sunday afternoon.



MONUMENT TO THE LATE SIR JOHN GRAY, DUBLIN.

H.M.S. BACCHANTE.

We learn from the Naval Intelligence of this week that it has been definitely decided that Commander George W. Hill, lately promoted, will be selected as the commander of the Bacchante, Lord Ramsay having declined the appointment. The Bacchante is going on a cruise with the sons of the Prince of Wales, their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, upon the termination of their studies as naval cadets in the Britannia training-ship at Dartmouth. An Illustration of the ship which has been selected and commissioned for this service is now presented in our Journal. She is a screw corvette, built of iron and cased with wood, carrying sixteen guns, and has been refitted and equipped at Portsmouth.

ISANDHLWANA REVISITED.

Our Special Artist with the British Army in Zululand, Mr. Melton Prior, sends us the sketches we present in this week's Number of our Journal, the Engraving in one instance being a facsimile of his original Sketch, showing the hideous traces and relics of past slaughter on the disastrous battle-field of Isandhlwana, with the abandoned waggons and wreck of the camp, as found on May 21, when Isandhlwana was revisited, four months after the terrible event which cost nearly a thousand English lives. It was on that day, as we have already reported, that General Marshall, with a strong detached force consisting of the 17th Lancers, one wing of the King's Dragoon Guards, two guns of the Royal Artillery, and five companies of the 2nd battalion 24th Regiment, with some Natal Volunteers and Natives, set out from Rorke's Drift for a reconnaissance in the direction of Isandhlwana. The distance is eleven miles, and the infantry troops did not go on all the way.

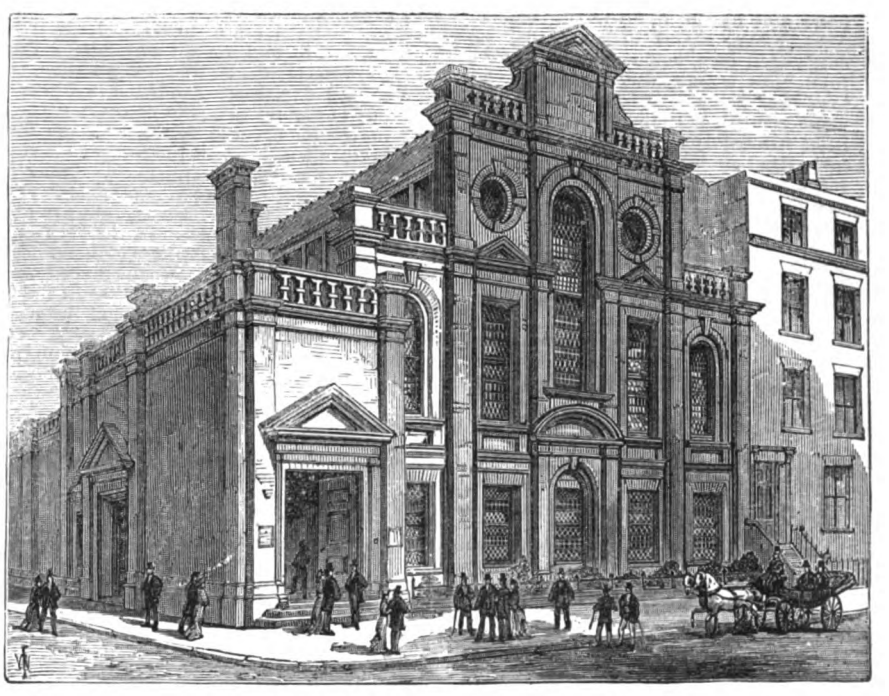
Our Artist writes as follows:—"The sight I saw at Isandhlwana is one I shall never forget. In all the seven campaigns I have been in—the Ashantee war, the Carlist war in Spain, the campaigns of Bulgaria and the Balkan and Roumelia between the Russians and Turks, and that of the preceding year in Herzegovina, and the Kaffir war of 1878—I have not witnessed a scene more horrible. I have seen the dead and dying on a battle-field by hundreds and thousands; but to come suddenly on he spot where the slaughtered battalion of the 24th Regiment and others were lying at Isandhlwana, was far more appalling. Here I saw not the bodies, but the skeletons, of men whom I had known in life and health, some of whom I had known well, mixed up with the skeletons of oxen and horses, and with waggons thrown on their side, all in the greatest confusion, showing how furious had been the onslaught of the enemy. Amidst the various articles belonging to them which were scattered over the field of carnage, were letters from wives at home to their husbands, from English fathers and mothers to their sons, portraits of those dear to them, and other homely little things, remembrances of the dearest associations. Skeletons of men lay on the open ground, bleaching under a tropical sun, along miles of country. The individuals could only be recognised by such things as a patched boot, a ring on the finger-bone, a particular button, or coloured shirt, or pair of socks, in a few known instances. And this could be done with much difficulty, for either the hands of the enemy, or the beaks and claws of vultures tearing up the corpses, had in numberless cases so mixed up the bones of the dead that the skull of one man, or bones of a leg or arm, now lay with parts of the skeleton of another. The Lancers went about all over the field, often here and there quietly lifting the clothes off the skeletons, or gently pushing them on one side with their lances, to see what regiment they belonged to. I almost regretted to see this done, for it seemed like sacrilege. But this is a time of war."

The following extract from a letter of the *Daily News'* correspondent is likewise a correct description of the scene, and will serve as a further commentary upon our Artist's Sketches made that day on the spot:—

At the top of the ascent beyond the Bashee, which the Dragoon Guards crowned in dashing style, we saw on our left front, rising above the surrounding country, the steep, isolated, and almost inaccessible hill, or rather crag, of Isandhlwana, the contour of its rugged crest strangely resembling a side view of a couchant lion. On the lower neck of the high ground on its right were clearly visible up against the sky line the abandoned waggons of the destroyed column.



NEW PUMP-ROOM, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.



NEW HALL OF EASTBOURNE MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

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No Zulus were seen. Flanking parties covered the hills on each side the track, along which the head of the column pressed at trot, with small detachments of Natal Carbineers in front of the Dragoon Guards. Now we were down in the last dip, had crossed the rocky bed of the little stream, and were cantering up the slope that stretched up to the crest on which were the waggons. Already tokens of the combat and bootless flight were apparent. The line of retreat towards Fugitives' Drift, along which, through a chink in the Zulu environment, our unfortunate comrades who thus far survived tried to escape, lay athwart a rocky slope to our right front, with a precipitous ravine at its base. In this ravine dead men lay thick—mere bones, with toughened, discoloured skin like leather covering them, and clinging tight to them, the flesh all wasted away. Some were almost wholly dismembered, heaps of clammy yellow bones. I forbear to describe the faces, with their blackened features and beards blanched by rain and sun. Every man had been disembowelled. Some were scalped, and others subjected to yet ghastlier mutilation. The clothes had lasted better than the poor bodies they covered, and helped to keep the skeletons together. All the way up the slope, I traced, by the ghastly token of dead men, the fitful line of flight. Most of the men hereabouts were infantry of the 24th. It was like a long string with knots in it, the string formed of single corpses, the knots of clusters of dead, where, as it seemed, little groups might have gathered to make a hopeless, gallant stand and die. I came on a gully with a gun limber jammed on its edge, and the horses, their hides scored with assegai stabs, hanging in their harness down the steep face of the ravine. A little further on was a broken and battered ambulance waggon, with its team of mules mouldering in their harness, and around lay the corpses of soldiers, poor helpless wretches, dragged out of an intercepted vehicle, and done to death without a chance for life.

Still following the trail of bodies through long rank grass and among stones, I approached the crest. Here the slaughtered ones lay very thick, so that the string became a broad belt. Many hereabouts wore the uniform of the Natal police. On the bare ground, on the crest itself, among the waggons, the dead were less thick; but on the slope beyond, on which from the crest we looked down, the scene was the saddest, and more full of weird desolation than any I had yet gazed upon. There was none of the stark, blood-curdling horror of a recent battle-field, no pool of yet wet blood, no raw gaping wounds, no torn red flesh that seems yet quivering—nothing of all that makes the scene of yesterday's battle so rampantly ghastly—shocked the senses. A strange dead calm reigned in this solitude of nature. Grain had grown luxuriantly round the waggons, sprouting from the seed that dropped from the loads, falling in soil fertilised by the life-blood of gallant men. So long in most places had grown the grass, that it mercifully shrouded the dead, whom four long months to-morrow we have left unburied.

As one strayed aimlessly about, one stumbled in the grass over skeletons that rattled to the touch. Here lay a corpse with a bayonet jammed into the mouth up to the socket, transfixing the head and mouth a foot into the ground. There lay a form that seemed cosily curled in calm sleep, turned almost on its face, but seven assegais stabs have pierced the back. Most, however, lay flat on the back, with the arms stretched widely out, and the hands clenched. I noticed one dead man under a waggon, with his head on a saddle for a pillow and a tarpaulin drawn over him, as if he had gone to sleep, and died so. In a patch of long grass, near the right flank of the camp, lay Durnford's body, the long moustache still clinging to the withered skin of the face. Captain Shepstone recognised him at once, and identified him yet further by rings on the finger and a knife with the name on it in the pocket, which relics were brought away. Durnford had died hard—a central figure of a knot of brave men who had fought it out around their chief to the bitter end. A stalwart Zulu, covered by his shield, lay at the Colonel's feet. Around him, almost in a ring, lay about a dozen dead men, half being Natal carbineers, riddled by assegai stabs. These gallant fellows were easily identified by their comrades who accompanied the column. Poor Lieutenant Scott was hardly at all decayed. Clearly they had rallied round Durnford in a last despairing attempt to cover the flank of the camp, and had stood fast from choice when they might have essayed to fly for their horses. Close beside the dead, at the picquet line, a gulley traverses the ground in front of the camp. About 400 paces beyond this was the ground of the battle before the troops broke from their formation, and on both sides this gulley the dead lie very thickly. In one place nearly fifty of the 24th lie almost touching, as if they had fallen in rallying square. The line of straggling rush back to camp is clearly marked by the skeletons all along the front. Durnford's body was wrapped in a tarpaulin and buried under a heap of stones. The Natal Carbineers buried their dead comrades roughly. The gunners did the same by theirs. Efforts were made, at least, to conceal all the bodies of the men who had not belonged to the 24th Regiment. These were left untouched by special orders from General Newdigate. General Marshall had nourished a natural and seemly wish to give interment to all our dead who so long have lain bleaching at Isandhlwana, but it appears that the 24th wish to perform this office themselves, thinking it right that both battalions should be represented, and that the ceremony should be postponed till the end of the campaign. In vain Marshall offered to convey a burial party of the regiments with tools from Rorke's Drift in waggons. One has some sympathy with the claim of the regiment to bury its own dead; but why postpone the interment till only a few loose bones can be gathered? As the matter stands, the Zulus, who have carefully buried their own dead, who do not appear to have been very numerous, will come back to-morrow to find that we visited the place not to bury our dead, but to remove a batch of waggons.

Wandering about the desolate camp, amid the sour odour of stale death, was sickening. I chanced on many sad relics—letters from home, photographs, journals, blood-stained books, packs of cards. Lord Chelmsford's copying book, containing an impression of his correspondence with the Horse Guards, was found in one of his portmanteaus, and identified, in a kraal two miles off. Colonel Harness was busily engaged collecting his own belongings. Colonel Glyn found a letter from himself to Lieutenant Melvill, dated the day before the fight. The ground was strewn with brushes, toilet bags, pickle bottles, and unbroken tins of preserved meats and milk. Forges and bellows remained standing ready for the recommencement of work. The waggons in every case had been emptied, and the contents rifled. Bran lay spilt in heaps. Scarcely any arms were found, and no ammunition. There were a few stray bayonets and assegais, rusted with blood. No fire arms.

All this time teams of horses were being hitched somehow on to the soundest of the waggons, till about forty fit to travel had been collected on the crest. Scouting parties had been firing the Zulu kraals around, which were blazing brilliantly. A report came in that some of these had been occupied the previous night, and had been hurriedly abandoned, the shields and assegais being left behind. Smouldering ashes were found in one, but not a single Zulu was visible; not even the old women. All had cleared off, and Lowe's detachment joined from the burning movement without having fired a shot or struck a blow. By twelve at noon the recovered waggons had started under escort for Rorke's Drift, and soon after the return march commenced, and was finished without incident.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The plague of rain, from which we have suffered so severely of late played sad havoc with the customary pleasures of the Newmarket July week. Nevertheless, in spite of an almost continuous downpour, the course was never in really bad order, and, except on the last day, the racing was of a very high character. Of course the July Stakes was the great event of the Tuesday, and Marc Antony's form at Stockbridge was so good that he secured the place of first favourite. However, on this occasion "public form" was never in the hunt with "private trials," and Musk and Ambassadress, a couple of youngsters that had never ran before, came right away from their field. The former, who won very easily, is a chestnut colt by Carnival—Meteor, and is, therefore, half brother to The Spark, who was a smart youngster, but very difficult to train; and Ambassadress is a filly in Lord Falmouth's stable, by Queen's Messenger—Pretence. It is very unusual to find Lord Falmouth without one or two crack two-year-olds, and we fear that this season his juveniles are not up to the customary standard. Di cord, who seemed hopelessly out of form at Ascot, beat Peace and Muley Edris in the Midsummer Stakes on the Wednesday, and Phénix accomplished an extraordinary performance in the Summer Cup, as he gave Hackthorpe 6 lb. and "lost him." The performance of the latter was, however, far too bad to be true; still Out of Bounds and Trappist could do nothing with the French crack, and his Epsom backers looked blacker than ever. Bend Or, the winner of the Chesterfield Stakes on the Thursday, was bred by the Duke of Westminsier, and is by Doncaster from Rouge Rose. He gives every promise of growing into a Derby winner, for, except that his pasterns are a shade too long, it is very difficult to find a fault with him. Petal, by Hermit—Gardenia, who won a race on the following day, was second, but a 7 lb. penalty put The Song quite out of court. The meeting of Phénix and Silvio, over the Bunbury Mile, excited great interest and some very heavy wagering. The Derby winner had to concede 2 lb. for the year between them, and, for once in a way, ran gamely, but a tremendous struggle ended in favour of the Frenchman by a head. By collateral running, therefore, Paul's Cray can be shown to be about the same horse as Silvio, "which is absurd," as Euclid tells us of certain superficially sound propositions. The match between Sir John Astley, on Drumhead, and Mr. Caledon Alexander, on Briglia, was really the only feature of note on the Friday, and Sir John, who scaled 16 st. 6 lb., won very easily indeed. We were gratified to note that Mr. Savile, who has suffered a terrible run of ill-luck for the last three or four years, won a couple of races with the useful Lincolnshire. The Liverpool Meeting opened in presence of a large concourse on Tuesday, when the principal race was for the Molyneux Cup, won by Storm, after a good race with Tower and Sword and Centenary. The Liverpool Cup fell to Maximilian on Wednesday, Glendale being second, and New Laund third.

Some very important sales of blood stock took place during the July week, and a good many horses changed hands, though, as has been the case for some time past, prices generally ruled low. The grand-looking Shannon, supposed to be in foal to Springfield, however, reached 1550 gs., and will join Mr. Taylor Sharpe's stud. Mr. Gee's horses in training sold fairly well, Spitzberg (800 gs.) heading the list; but Mr. Chaplin did not realise nearly such prices as usual for his yearlings, a filly by Hermit—Salamanca (500 gs.), a filly by Thunderbolt—Hazeldean (470 gs.), and a colt by Hermit—Stray Shot (510 gs), doing most to make up a fair average. Formosa (1000 gs.) was the prima donna of Mr. Gee's stud matrons, and Modena (800 gs.), Little Jemima (620 gs.), and Mandragora (530 gs.), were the most noticeable of the remainder. A yearling colt by Queen's Messenger—Retty (1000 gs.) was well sold; and the eighteen from the Yardley Stud made the capital average—as times go—of 273 gs. Twelve of them were by Sterling, and an own sister to Isonomy (1400 gs.) headed the list, a colt by Sterling—Siluria (1000 gs.) and a colt by Sterling—Sea Mark (700 gs.) coming next.

The most important cricket-match that was played towards the end of last week was that between the Gentlemen and Players at Kennington Oval, which was won by the former in a single innings with 126 runs to spare. This hollow victory was mainly due to the splendid bowling of Messrs. A. G. Steel and A. H Evans, who were never changed throughout the match, and took nine and ten wickets respectively. The Hon. A. Lyttelton (49) and Mr. A. G. Steel (not out, 46) did most of the scoring. Kent has beaten Sussex very easily, in spite of the fine bowling of Lillywhite for the latter county. Mr. F. Penn (51) was top scorer for Kent, and O'Shaughnessy took twelve wickets at the small expense of 40 runs. The Gentlemen v. Players' match at Lord's this week was drawn.

In spite of the miserable weather, there was a capital attendance at the Metropolitan Amateur Regatta on Tuesday. Once more the London R.C. carried off the chief honours of the day, as its representatives secured the Junior Sculls, Senior Sculls, Metropolitan Pairs, Senior Fours and Metropolitan Champion Cup. The amateur champion, F. L. Playford, came in first for the Senior Sculls, but his Henley luck stuck to him, and he was disqualified for fouling C. G. White, who had beaten L. Bidault, the French champion, in the second heat. The latter, who is 7 ft. 1 in. in height and weighs 17 st. 9 lb., sculls in a boat about the size of an ordinary pair-oar, and uses abnormally broad sculls; but he did not go more than a quarter of a mile, stopping when White had secured a couple of lengths lead of him. We have no doubt that Playford will once more assert his claim to be considered the best amateur sculler of this or any other time, when he defends the Wingfield Sculls.

Catherine Webster was on Tuesday, at the Central Criminal Court, found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Thomas, at Richmond, and was sentenced to death. The prisoner made a statement exonerating the witnesses Church and Porter (whom she had previously charged with having committed the crime), and accusing another man of having instigated her to commit the crime.—As was stated in a large portion of our issue last week, in the case of the Euston-square murder, Hannah Dobbs was found "Not guilty."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Sidonie. A Novel. By Mrs. Compton Reade. 3 vols. Chapman and Hall.
The Bicyclists' Pocket-Book and Diary for 1879. The *Country* Office, Strand.
The Art of Dress. By Mrs. H. R. Haweis. Chatto and Co.
The Battersea Series of Reading Books for Boys. Written and Compiled by Evan Daniel, M.A. Book 4, for Standard IV. Edward Stanford.
Children's Lives, and How to Protect Them. By W. Lomas, M.D. Sampson Low and Co.
The Conqueror's Dream, and other Poems. By W. Sharpe. Second Edition. Hardwicke and Bogue.
The Mystery of Killard. A Novel. By Richard Dowling. 3 vols. Tinsley Brothers.
A Summer Month in Normandy By B. Montgomerie Ranking. Sampson Low and Co.
Vivisections: their Unjustifiability. Bradbury and Co.
Judas Maccabæus and the Jewish War of Independence. By Claude Reignier Conder. Marcus Ward and Co.
The Parochial Psalter and Hymn-Book. With Tunes, Introits, &c. For the Use of the Church of England. Selected and arranged by the Rev. J. Robertson. The Musical Department under the Direction of Dr. Rimbault and Mr. Hopkins. Enlarged Edition. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.
Stray Thoughts from the Note-Books of Rowland Williams, D.D. Edited by his Widow. Kegan Paul.
Psalms and Litanies, Counsels and Collects for Devout Persons. By Rowland Williams, D.D. Popular Edition. H. King and Co.
The Children's Fairy Geography; or, a Merry Trip Round Europe By the Rev. Forbes E. Winslow, M.A. With Illustrations. Skeffington and Son.
Between the Lights. By Lisette Earle. Remington.
The Return from the Captivity, Isandula, and other Poems. By the Rev. Thomas Tilston. Houlston.
A Parisian Sultana. Translation of Adolphe Belot's "La Sultane Parisienne." By H. Mainwaring Dunstan. 3 vols. Remington and Co.
A New Method for the Piano. Translated from the Twenty-fifth German Edition by H. Mannheimer. Novello, Ewer, and Co.
Outlines of Field-Geology. By Archibald Geikie. Second Edition. Revised and Enlarged. With Illustrations. Macmillan.
The Life of Charles James Mathews. Chiefly Autobiographical. With Selections from his Correspondence and Speeches. Edited by Charles Dickens. 2 vols. With Portraits. Macmillan.
Water Gipsies; or, Adventures of Tag, Rag, and Bobtail. By L. T. Meade. John F. Shaw and Co.
Roderick Hudson. By Henry James, jun. 3 vols. Revised Edition. Macmillan and Co.
My Queen. By Mrs. G. W. Godfrey R. Bentley and Son.
No Surrender. From the German of E. Werner. By Christina Tyrrell. 3 vols. R. Bentley and Son.
Cottages: How to Arrange and Build them. Bemrose.
A Guide to Ordination. By the Rev. T. W. Wood. Bemrose and Son.
Misses and Matrimony. Second Edition. By Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Knollys. Maxwell
Roraima and British Guiana, with a Glance at Bermuda, the West Indies, and the Spanish Main. By J. W. Boddam-Whetham. Hurst and Blackett.
Great Artists: Sir Antony Van Dyck and Frans Hals. By Percy Rendell Head. Sampson Low and Co.
Great Artists: Raphael. By N. D'Anvers. Low and Co.
The Rights of an Animal: a New Essay in Ethics. By Edward Byron Nicholson. C. Kegan Paul.
A Thousand Miles' Cruise in the Silver Cloud. By W. Forwell. Second Edition. Blackie and Son.
Church Work and Life in English Minsters. 2 vols. By Mackenzie E. C. Walcott. Chatto and Windus.
A Nook in the Appenines; or, a Summer Beneath the Chestnuts. By Leader Scott. With Illustrations. Kegan Paul.
Oratory and Orators. By W. Matthews. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.
Scientific Lectures. By Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P. Macmillan and Co.
Addresses, Political and Educational. By Sir John Lubbock, Bart, M.P. Macmillan and Co.
Northward Ho! By Captain Albert H. Markham, R.N. Macmillan and Co.
A Great Lady. A Novel. From the German of Dewall. By Mrs M. B. Harrison. Samuel Tinsley and Co.
A Tiger Lily. By L. C. Mervyn. 2 vols. Samuel Tinsley.
Lynton Abbott's Children. 3 vols. S. Tinsley.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

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By Dr. BARR MEADOWS, Physician to the National Institution for Diseases of the Skin. Seventh Edition, post-free, 32 stamps,
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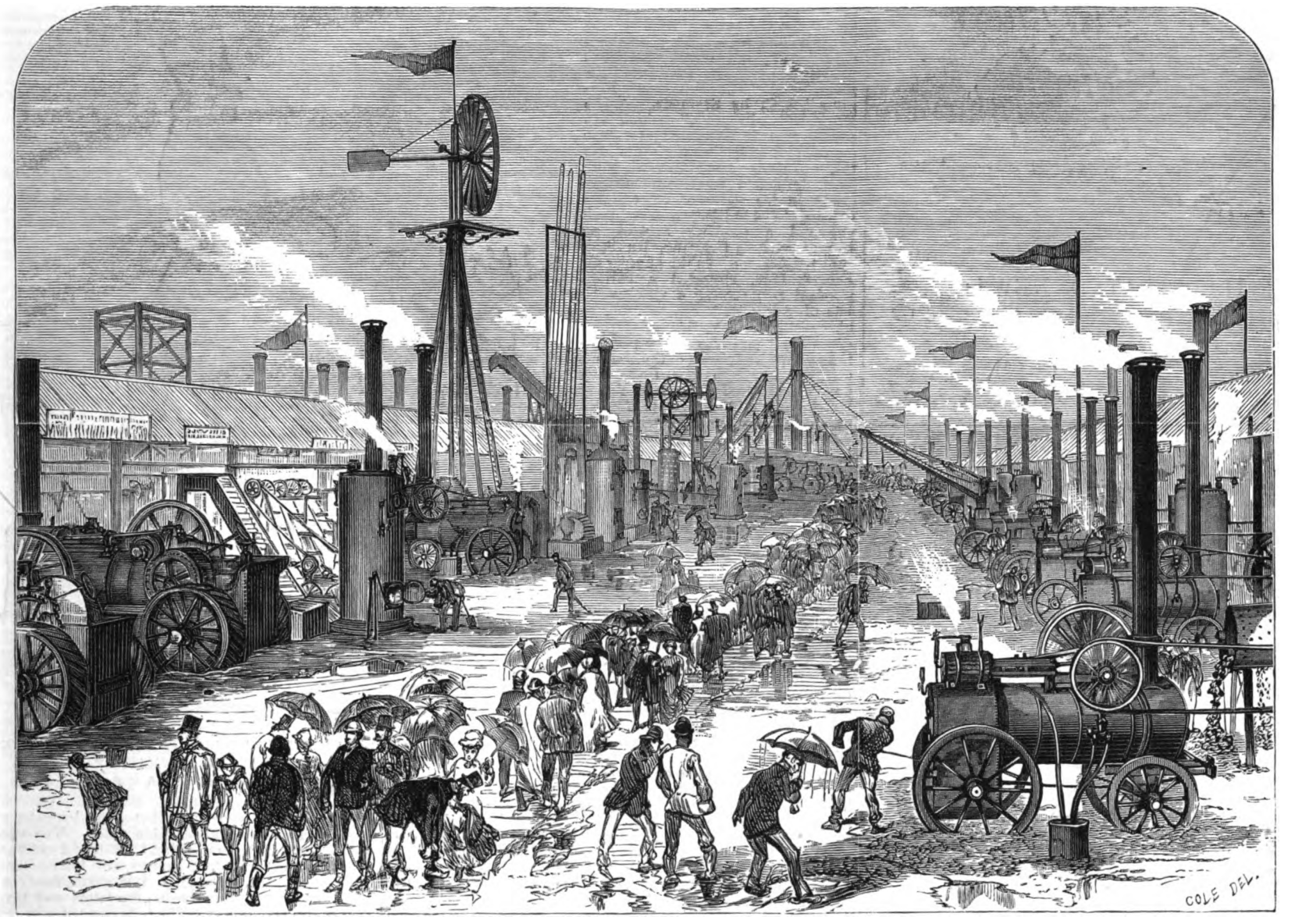
"MINING WORLD" says:—
"The preparation of pure and nutritious articles of diet is, in point of philanthrophy, noble work. The wear and tear upon brain and muscle in this age is growing more and more intense, so that without some compensating influence the end must be hopeless collapse in individuals and national decay collectively. Fresh air and more wholesome and nutritious diet must be had at any price. Both food and drink need great improvement. A few chemists have done great public service in this respect. Mr. James Epps, in the preparation of cocoa in its various forms, has done more, perhaps, than any other person to supply the tables of even the poorest with a most agreeable and wholesome article of diet. The application of modern science at his extensive works has brought cocoa, once the dear-bought luxury of the higher classes, within the reach of all, and there may now be found on the labourer's table cocoa in better and more nutritious form than the Royal breakfast-tables of early kings could boast. Cocoa as prepared by Mr. Epps is palatable refreshing, strengthening, and inestimably preferable to the trashy tea and coffee in general use."

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1879.

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THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT KILBURN.

SEE PAGE 43.



MACHINERY IN MOTION.

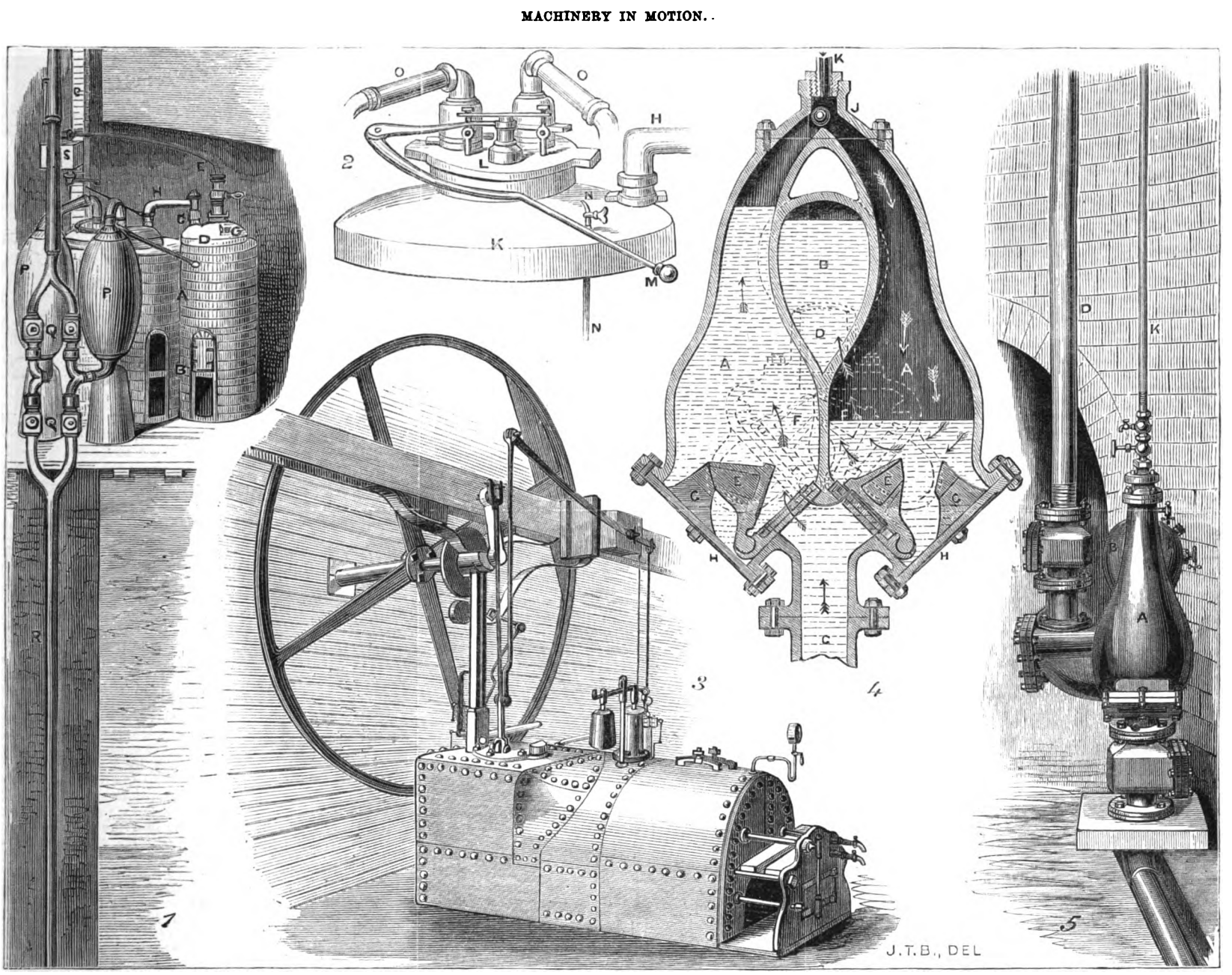


Fig. 1. Savery's Engine, 1698.—A. The furnaces, at the lower parts of which are fireplaces, B. C. Chimney. D. Small boiler. E. Pipe to force pipe. F. Force pipe. G, G. Larger and smaller pipes going down to boiler. H. Pipe to great boiler. P, P. Receivers. Q, Q. Valves, or clacks of brass. R. Induction passage or suction pipe. S. A cistern with a buoy cock from force pipe.

Fig. 2. Savery's Engine: Regulating Apparatus.—K. Great boiler. L. Regulator screw. M. Regulator handle. N. Cock and pipe leading halfway down great boiler. O, O. Steam-pipes screwed, each at one end to regulator, the other ends go to the receivers. H. Pipe from small boiler.

Fig. 3. Trevithick's Engine for Threshing Machine, 1811.

Fig. 4. Pulsometer (Vertical Section).—A, A. Two chambers, forming the body. B. Air chamber. C. Induction passage. D. Discharge pipe (dotted). E, E. Inlet valves. F, F. Valves in the discharge chamber (dotted). G, G. Guards to control amount of opening of the inlet valves. H, H. Covers which close access to induction and discharge chambers. J. Neck of Pulsometer. K. Steam-pipe.

Fig. 5. Pulsometer fixed, draining mine (same references).

OLD AND NEW ENGINES FOR AGRICULTURAL AND MINING PURPOSES.

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ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(*Continued from Vol. 74, page 618.*)

Some of the engravings illustrating the murder of Mr. Weare appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* the day before their publication in the *Observer*, and they were also published simultaneously in the *Englishman*, which appears to have been in substance another edition of the *Observer* without the advertisements. The name of W. Hughes is attached to them as the engraver.

The *Observer* was loudly condemned for publishing the Weare and Thurtell illustrations, and it did not for some time bring out any more engravings; but this was probably owing more to the commercial depression prevailing at the time than to the strictures that had been passed upon newspaper morality.

About this time *Bell's Life* came into Mr. Clement's hands, and henceforth it shared, with the *Morning Chronicle* and



LISTON AS PAUL PRY.
From "Bell's Life," 1825.

the *Englishman*, in the illustrations prepared for the *Observer*. It had, however, a distinct series of illustrations of its own, which was continued for several years. But before describing them I must refer to one or two characteristic engravings which appeared in *Bell's Life* in its early days. On Nov. 28, 1824, the first large woodcut was published, representing a prize fight on a raised stage, and entitled the "Tip Top Milling at Warwick." According to the account accompanying the engraving, this prize-fight was a most brutal exhibition, without any display of what boxers call "science"—a mere exchange of hard blows, ending in one of the combatants being carried insensible from the stage. The coming fight was made known far and wide, so that when the day arrived vehicles from all parts of the country brought hundreds of spectators to the scene. The fight took place, openly and without fear of interruption, on the race-course at Warwick, the Grand Stand being crammed with spectators, and a ring of waggons, on which clustered crowds of eager gazers, surrounded the stage. This is all shown in the engraving in *Bell's Life;* and the different objects in the background, such as the church, the keep of Warwick Castle, the cemetery, &c., are pointed out by figures of reference with the most conscientious care. There is a very long account of the battle, couched in language only understood by members of the "fancy."

In 1825 the town was being amused by Liston, as "Paul Pry," then a recent creation of the stage. On Nov. 8 in that year *Bell's Life* published a woodcut representing the comedian in that character, which I have copied as an early example of the illustrations of the great sporting journal.

In 1827 *Bell's Life* commenced a series of caricature sketches by Cruikshank, Seymour, and Kenny Meadows, entitled a "Gallery of Comicalities." This continued at intervals, along with other sketches entitled "Phizogs of the Tradesmen of London" (half-lengths of Butchers, Cobblers, &c., commencing in 1832); "Kitchen Stuff, or Cads of the Aristocracy" (heads of gentlemen's servants); "Portraits down the Road" (heads of characters seen on a stage-coach journey, such as the Landlady, the Commercial Traveller, the Chambermaid, &c); "The Sporting Album" (sketches from life, commencing 1834). These caricature subjects were continued to the end of the year 1840. The greater number are much too coarse, cynical, and vulgar for the taste of the present day. Sometimes a series of sketches extended through several consecutive weeks, such as "The Pugilist's Progress" and "The Drunkard's Progress," both by Seymour. "The Drunkard's Progress," which appeared in 1829, consisted of twelve scenes, and embodied the same idea that was many years afterwards more fully developed by George Cruikshank in his series of large plates entitled "The Bottle." Now and then appeared a sporting subject by Harvey, such as Coursing, Hunting, Bull-Baiting, &c. In the number for Feb. 8, 1829, appeared a curious woodcut representing a view in the Isle of Anglesea, which was said to have excited the attention and surprise of passing travellers from its presenting an excellent profile of the Marquis of Anglesea, who was then very popular. In 1831 portraits of Young Dutch Sam and Ned Neal, the famous pugilists, were published; and in 1838 the initials of John Leech began to appear to some of the cuts. Portraits of prize-fighters, race-horses, representations of racing-cups, &c., were given at intervals until 1851, when the last illustration, a monument to Tom Cribb, appeared.

As further examples of the illustrations in *Bell's Life*, I copy two, which were published in 1831.

About 1825 there was another sporting paper in existence, conducted by the celebrated author of "Tom and Jerry." It was called *Pierce Egan's Life in London*, and, like *Bell's Life*, had its sporting and other columns decorated with little woodcut headings, and sometimes published an engraving of a racing-cup.

At the beginning of 1827 the *Observer* resumed its illustrations of news, and on the death of the Duke of York published a long memoir of his Royal Highness, accompanied by an equestrian portrait of the Duke, "taken during his last visit to Newmarket." In the number for Jan. 21 are engravings of the remains of his Royal Highness lying in state in St. James's Palace, and a view of the interior of the Royal Mausoleum at Windsor. The above were engraved by Slader, and were published simultaneously in the *Englishman* and *Bell's Life*.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESSS THE DUKE OF YORK, TAKEN DURING HIS LAST VISIT TO NEWMARKET.
From the "Observer," Jan. 8, 1827.

The number published on Aug. 13, 1827, contains a large portrait of Mr. Canning, then just deceased. This portrait has the names of Jackson and Smith attached to it as the engravers. In the number for Sept. 30 there is a "correct view of the Suspension Bridge, Hammersmith, to be opened to the public on Saturday, Oct. 6, 1827." This is engraved by Slader, and appears also in *Bell's Life* the same week. The following week the *Observer* published a large plan showing the alterations proposed in St. James's Park in connection with the building of Buckingham Palace; and on Nov. 18 appeared a plan of the port of Navarino, accompanying an account of the naval battle at that place. In December was published a view of "Mr. Gurney's new Steam-Carriage, as it appeared in the Regent's Park on Thursday, Dec. 6, 1827," and later in the same month a representation of Mr. D. Gordon's new steam-coach. Both these engravings are curious and interesting, as showing the attempts that were made fifty years ago to apply steam to the propulsion of carriages on common roads.



MR. GURNEY'S NEW STEAM-CARRIAGE AS IT APPEARED IN THE REGENT'S PARK ON THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1827.
From the "Observer," Dec. 9, 1827.

Mr. Gurney was a medical man, but gave up his practice and devoted himself to scientific studies, and particularly to the construction of locomotive engines for turnpike travelling. He had seen Trevithick's engine, and when a youth had frequently met Trevithick himself. He had thus become imbued with a conviction of the practicability of making a steam-carriage that would travel on common roads. Other inventors succeeded in doing the same thing, but Mr. Gurney attained the greatest amount of success. With his steam-carriage he made a journey from London to Bath on July 28, 1829, performing the return journey at fourteen miles an hour, or the eighty-four miles in nine hours and twenty minutes, stoppages for fuel and water included. In 1831 he established a regular steam conveyance between Gloucester and Cheltenham, a distance of about nine miles. The steam-carriages commenced plying on Feb. 21, 1831, and continued running four times a day for four months, with tolerable regularity and without accident. The project, however, received such determined opposition from coach proprietors and turnpike trusts that it was abandoned. The tolls exacted were so heavy that at one gate they amounted to eight guineas. Mr. Gurney is said to have expended £36,000 on his enterprise, but without any permanent beneficial result. His inventive genius, however, contributed to develop the high speed of the locomotive and the consequent success of railways. He died Feb. 28, 1875, aged eighty-two years.

Mr. Gordon took out a patent for a steam-coach in 1822, and constructed two different machines. One had its wheels surrounded by cogs, or projecting teeth. This engine was to be placed within a large rolling drum, about nine feet in diameter and five feet wide, the inside of which should be fitted with circular rack-rails fitting the wheels of the steam-engine. Thus the motion of the engine would cause the drum to roll forward, on the same principle that a squirrel causes a cylindrical cage to revolve; and the rolling of the drum was to move a carriage connected with it. The other machine had two long propellers or legs, intended to obviate the supposed tendency of wheels to slip, when ascending a slope.

The Thames Tunnel, which was begun in 1825, by Mr. Brunel, was on more than one occasion threatened with destruction by irruptions of water. On Jan. 12, 1828, six workmen perished by a sudden rush of water into the workings, and on the 20th the *Observer* published an engraving representing the catastrophe. On the 9th of June appeared "A correct view of Ascot Heath Race Course, taken by an eminent artist on Thursday last." This "eminent artist" was William Harvey, and the cut bears the names of Jackson and Smith as the engravers. A sheet containing a selection of comic sketches from *Bell's Life* was issued with the *Observer* of July 20, 1828, accompanied by a statement that the sketches (twenty-seven in number) cost one hundred and forty-two pounds, drawing and engraving. This sounds very trivial, when contrasted with the large sums now paid by illustrated newspapers.

M. J.

(*To be continued.*)



THE MAN WOT LOST THE FIGHT. THE MAN WOT WON THE FIGHT.
From "Bell's Life," 1831.

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THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

Unfavourable weather has attended the holding of the great International Agricultural Show at Kilburn to its close, including the extension of the show of implements up to Thursday evening. Rain has, indeed, held off for the whole or parts of two or three days; but from the opening to the closing of the exhibition there has been no drying of the great area of mud in the show-yard sufficient to enable pedestrians to get about in comfort. In addition to the sleepers and burnt earth which rendered the main roadways traversable, and the plank pathways which were still better to walk upon, wattle hurdles were laid down in all directions; but the mud soon found its way through these, so that the only advantage which they afforded was that of preserving visitors from sinking more than a certain depth in the mire. The trustful pedestrian who ventured upon them was every now and then disgusted by the spurting up of the liquid mud through their insterstices as he trod on hurdles which covered peculiarly sloppy places. Shoeblacks have had their reward for the extra work which occasioned an unusual demand for their services; but unfortunate washerwomen, who do their jobs by contract, or at so much per piece, will long remember the hard rubbing entailed upon them by the saturation of stockings and skirts with Kilburn mud.

Her Majesty the Queen paid her deferred visit to the show on Saturday morning, arriving soon after ten o'clock and remaining in the show-yard about an hour. Her Majesty was accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, and attended by Lady Erroll, Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, and Colonel Du Plat. At the Queen's Park station the Royal party was received by the Prince of Wales, as President of the Royal Agricultural Society, and by several members of the Council, including the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Manchester, the Earl of Leicester, Earl Spencer, Viscount Bridport, Lord Skelmersdale, Lord R. Grosvenor, Colonel Kingscote, and Mr. Jacob Wilson. The Prince of Wales rode beside the carriage of her Majesty to the main entrance of the show, where loyal demonstrations were made by the people assembled, and especially by a body of Irish tenant farmers, a portion of the party of 350 organised by Canon Bagot. Her Majesty was driven to the great horse ring, in the centre of which she remained in her carriage while the horses, cattle, mules, and donkeys were paraded. Mr. H. M. Jenkins, secretary of the society, and Mr. Jacob Wilson, steward of the general arrangements of the show, here had the honour of being presented to the Queen, who complimented them upon their efforts to make the exhibition successful. Later in the day the Duke of Cambridge visited the show.

Entirely, we believe, on account of the unfavourable weather, the society must suffer a heavy loss, amounting, according to one estimate, to nearly £15,000. Up to Monday evening, which was the close of the show as far as the live stock are concerned, the numbers of visitors who had paid for admission each day were as follows:—Monday, June 30, 4319, at five shillings each; Tuesday, 5317 at five shillings; Wednesday and Thursday, the two half-crown days, 22,147 and 9431; Friday, Saturday, and last Monday, the three shilling days, 35,162, 50,255, and 45,000. Thus about 170,000 persons had paid for admission at the gates up to Monday evening, and in addition there were many who purchased tickets for the week, and the numbers who have since attended to see the implements on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. When the grand total is given it will appear to be a large one; but in reality it will not be half what it was expected to be, and, no doubt, would have been, if fine weather had afforded to the show its utmost attractiveness.

Our illustrations to-day represent a few excellent specimens of the live stock, a portion of the machinery in motion, and a few stationary engines and machines. The hackney mares and foals were a rather small, but fairly meritorious, class. The first prize was taken by Mr. H. Miller's Bella, a neat and useful hackney. In the second place was Mr. Lancaster's Maid of All Work, a very clever old mare, well known in the Yorkshire and other show-rings. Other mares familiar to show-goers were Mr. Kirby's Nelly and Mr. Hodgkinson's Trudchen, both well-formed animals. Trudchen's foal is remarkable as being descended from the famous American trotter, Shepherd F. Knapp, a horse which first made his appearance in this country at Islington some years ago, and created a great deal of admiration by his wonderful action. Mr. D. M'Intosh's Electricity is a useful, and Mr. Waller's Kitty a lengthy, cobby mare.

The Earl of Ellesmere's Young Prince of the Isle, winner of the first prize in the class for three-year-old agricultural horses not Clydesdales or Suffolks, also of the Champion Cup awarded to the best horse in classes 1 and 2, is a very handsome and symmetrical bay, and a capital walker. He is a son of Prince of the Isle, and on his mother's side he claims descent from the famous horse, Welsher's Honest Tom. He was bred by Mr. Fryer, of Chatteris. Sampson III., another of Lord Ellesmere's horses shown in our Engraving, the second-prize three-year-old in the class just mentioned, has more of the drayhorse character than Young Prince of the Isle, being a thick-set, short-legged, powerful horse. He was bred by Mr. Child, of Chatteris, and his blood is of the Sampson and Young England's Glory strains. Mr. Richard Garrett's Cupbearer III., winner of the first prize in the class for Suffolk horses, four years old and upwards, is a well-known prize-taker, and a capital type of the Suffolk horse, with all its virtues and defects. For the Suffolk Champion Prize, he was beaten by Mr. Biddell's Jingo, first of the Suffolk two-year-olds. This decision of the judges, however, has been very much questioned by critics. A grand, compact, and weighty Clydesdale is Mr. Buchanan's Druid, winner of the first prize in his class, and the Champion Cup, as the best horse of the breed.

The Prince of Wales gained the cup given for the best Clydesdale mare or filly. The other cup-winners in the horse classes were Mr. D. Green, for the beautiful Suffolk mare Smart; and Mr. Lawrence Drew, for his agricultural filly Camilla.

The horse show as a whole was the greatest ever got together, and many of the classes were excellent. The thoroughbreds and hunters, however, were by no means so generally creditable as the grand collection of agricultural horses, though there were, of course, some fine animals of all sorts. The hackneys, as a whole, may be best described as having been a fair show. To give even the principal prize-winners in all the classes would occupy more space than we can afford to-day; and we must be content with this general summary, in addition to the particulars of some of the agricultural classes given above.

Sea Gull and her family, shown in our Engraving, made up an admirable group of shorthorns. Sea Gull herself is a noble old cow, and beside her stood her two noted sons, Telemachus VI. and Telemachus IX., and her two daughters, Sea Bird and Sea Lark. Telemachus IX. took the £100 champion prize as the best shorthorn bull in the show-yard; but most critics greatly prefer his elder brother, while others would have liked another animal, hereafter to be mentioned, to take the crack prize. The other £100 prize, for the best shorthorn female, was taken by Mr. Hutchinson, with Gainful. Perhaps the greatest sensation in the awarding of prizes to shorthorns was caused by the judges placing first in the class for bulls over three years old Anchor, a bull bred by Mr. Richard Chaloner, of Moyalty, in the county of Meath. The Earl of Ellesmere's attractive Lord and Mr. Willis's Rear Admiral were the chief rivals of the Irish bull. The first of these won chief honours in his class at Bristol last year, and is a remarkably fine animal; but the decision in favour of Anchor was popular, as the bull is in lean condition, and it is a common complaint that mere fatness carries too much weight in the competition at shows of breeding stock. Anchor is a straight, level bull, with plenty of length, and with capital quarters, though he has faults which are the more apparent on account of his lean condition. But he is a good, hardy, useful animal, and many lookers-on hoped he would win the prize that was taken by Telemachus IX. Other first-prize animals amongst the Shorthorn bulls were Mr. Willis's Vice-Admiral, Mr. Handley's Master Harbinger, and Mr. Joseph Stratton's calf Mercury. In the female classes, besides Gainful and Sea Gull, Mr. Hutchinson's Grateful, Mr. Foljambe's Azucena, and Lord Fitzhardinge's Lady Wild Eyes 15th, were first in their respective classes. Altogether, the show of Shorthorns was perhaps the largest and best that has ever been seen.

The Herefords were not numerously represented, but the quality of many of the animals was very fine, and did credit to the breed. The winners of first prizes were Mr. Aaron Rogers, whose bull Grateful carried off also the Champion Cup, Mr. T. J. Carwardine, Mr. Arkwright, Mrs. Sarah Edwards, whose cow Leonora was the winner of the Cup for the best female amongst the Herefords, and Mr. W. Taylor.

The pretty Devons made a nice show. The champions were Mr. Walter Farthing's Lord Newsham, and his Pretty Face. Mr. Farthing also won three other first and two second prizes. Viscount Falmouth was first in two classes, and Mr. W. Rolles Fryer in two others.

There was a great and good show of Sussex cattle. This breed has made a great advance in recent years, and at Kilburn three out of the eight classes were commended by the judges. Mr. James Braby, Mr. J. S. Hodgson, Messrs. J. and A. Heasman, Mr. George Smith, Mr. Louis Huth, and Mr. Blake Duke carried off the chief honours.

The other breeds were nearly all exceptionally well represented. The most remarkable feature of the cattle show, however, was the large and excellent exhibition of Jerseys, by far the largest and finest ever seen. Mr. J. Le Brun carried off the Champion Cup for the best bull with Duke, a very fine specimen of the breed; Mr. S. B. Borth's Favourite, a beautiful cow, gained the other champion prize. Mr. F. Le Brocq, Mr. George Simpson, Mr. J. P. Mariett, Mr. R. Corbett, Mr. J. R. Newberry, the Rev. J. R. Watson, and Mr. R. N. G. Baker were the other first-prize winners. Foreign cattle were very indifferently represented, owing to the unwillingness of foreign breeders to undergo the inconvenience of subjecting their animals to quarantine.

The show of sheep was a large and good one, and there was great competition in many of the classes, especially amongst the Southdowns. Of pigs, the exhibition was not much larger than it has been at previous Royal shows.

The dairy department, especially the exemplification of different methods of making cheese and butter practised in this and some foreign countries, as shown by the Aylesbury Dairy Company, attracted a large share of attention throughout the week.

The implement department of the Exhibition was, as stated last week, on an enormous scale. There was, however, a remarkable dearth of novelties, though the improvements on well-known machines were, as usual, numerous. Mr. Samuelson, of Banbury, showed a new hay-presser, invented by M. Theo. Pilter, of Paris, a very ingenious machine, which gained a silver medal. Perhaps the most important novelty to the Royal show was Messrs. Burgess and Key's sheaf-binder, which was first shown at the Smithfield Club Show last year. This invention has several special advantages as a self-binder. First, it can be attached to or detached from the reaper at pleasure—a very important consideration; next, its binding platform is only a little above the level of the reaper platform; lastly, it binds with string instead of wire, which all other successful binders use. It would, of course, be premature to speak confidently of the success of this machine in ordinary field-work. It was privately tried last harvest by the inventors, and will probably be shown in public this season. It is of such admirable simplicity in its working parts that the most confident opinions as to its success are expressed by many good judges. The knotting apparatus is a wonderful little piece of mechanical ingenuity and simplicity. It was shown apart from the machine, from which it can be easily detatched. A great improvement in their binder has been introduced by Messrs. Burgess and Key since they showed it at the Agricultural Hall. This consists of a sheaf-compressor in the form of a strong cord which winds round and nips the sheaf at the same time as the small string is knotted round it, thus taking off the strain and allowing the use of smaller and cheaper string for binding than could otherwise be used. Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, of Lincoln, showed an improved steam-power chaff-cutter, which embodies several improvements. Mr. Brenton, of St. Germains, gained a medal for some new door and gate fastenings, very ingenious and useful. Silver medals were also awarded to Messrs. Alan, Ransome, and Co. for their ingenious contrivance for making the staves and heads of butter firkins, to Messrs. M'Kenzie and Sons for a gorse-crusher, to Messrs. Hornsby and Sons for a turnip-cutter, to Mr. A. Clert for a corn-screen, to M. Odile Martin for an apparatus for fattening poultry, to the Kirkstall Forge Company for patent shafting, to Mr. Henry Brinsmead for a straw-shaker, to Mr. Francis Ley for a driving-chain for machinery, to Messrs. Polyblank and Co. for a band sawing-machine, to Messrs. Nalder and Nalder for a straw elevator attached to a thrashing-machine, to Messrs. Gibbons for a drum guard for thrashing-machines, and Mr. George H. Innes for a similar appliance. Mentions of the second class are awarded to M. Francois L. Herron, the Pulsometer Company, Messrs. Eastwille and Kenyon, Everett, Adams and Co., Noie, of Paris, Thomas Adams, Christy, Voitellier and Rouillier, and Arnoult, for various implements and improvements.

The well-known implement firms were all represented at Kilburn, and as even the chief of them are too numerous to be mentioned in this article, we will not single out any of them. The great seedsmen, Messrs. Sutton, Carter, Webb, and Wheeler, made great and attractive displays, which, as usual, attracted a large amount of attention from the visitors. In looking over some of the miscellaneous exhibits, our attention was especially called to Mr. George Cheavin's (of Boston, Lincolnshire) Rapid Water-Filters, which have been wonderfully successful in taking prizes at various exhibitions, having gained amongst other honours that of the grand silver medal at the Paris Exhibition last year. These filters are especially to be commended for the ease with which they can be cleaned.

The show of ancient and modern implements attracted much attention. The history of some of the old implements deserves especial attention, but two or three of these are noticed separately. Other features of this greatest of all agricultural shows were highly appreciated by visitors, and the only pity is that the weather was so persistently bad as to keep thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, away, and to a great extent to mar the pleasure of those who braved it. It is to be hoped that the site chosen for the Royal Show at Carlisle next year is not on a clay soil, nor on a low level. If we are not mistaken, the Bath and West of England Society have chosen the race-course at Worcester for their next exhibition, and that, we understand, is liable to be flooded after heavy rains. After the muddy horrors of the two great shows of this year, at Kilburn and Exeter, it is not unreasonable to hope that our two great Agricultural Societies will take special precaution against a repetition of such unfortunate experience.

OLD AND NEW ENGINES, MINING AND AGRICULTURAL.

By way of exemplifying the progress of mechanical inventions, and especially those of engines designed for mining, draining, irrigating, and agricultural operations, we give Illustrations of three useful engines belonging to very different periods of time—namely, Savery's water-raising engine, or pump, of 1698; then, the first steam-engine constructed for driving a corn-threshing machine, which was Trevithick's, in 1811; and, lastly, the improved modern engine, called the Pulsometer, which may be applied with great advantage to various purposes, excavating or well-sinking, drawing off sewage, dealing with liquid matters in factories, and not only in the field or mine, but in the farm-yard or household.

The principle of raising water by the direct action of steam upon its surface in two chambers alternately, the water being first lifted into the chambers by atmospheric pressure, to fill a vacuum caused by the condensation of waste steam, was employed by Thomas Savery a hundred and eighty years ago. His exposition of this ingenious contrivance, and of its manifold uses and advantages, is quaintly set forth in an essay published at the time, with an imaginary dialogue between the author and another person, which has been reprinted in the *Miner's Friend*. His patent was taken out in 1698. In June, 1699, he submitted a working model to the Royal Society; and before long the invention gained a considerable share of public attention. It was of the greatest service in the development of the mining industry of England. The general principle involved in Savery's engine is identical with that which has recently suggested the Pulsometer; but there is this important difference, that the valves of Savery's engine had to be managed by hand, requiring the continual attention of the attendant, whilst the Pulsometer is absolutely automatic, and may be left for weeks without interference. Various modifications of Savery's machine were made by Desaguliers and others, but they were more, rather than less, complicated than the original engine. It was also found difficult to get boilers made of the requisite strength.

In the Pulsometer the condensation of the steam is not effected by the cooling of the vessel, either by an external shower, as in Savery's engine, or by an internal injection, as in Desaguliers' apparatus, but by the sudden contact of the steam, after it has done its work of depressing the water, in one of the chambers, with the surface of that water. Another quite original feature of the Pulsometer is the automatic action of the valve, which regulates the flow of steam to each chamber alternately, and which thus controls the number of pulsations and the quantity of liquid discharged. The pump, being filled with water, is ready for work. Steam is then admitted through the steam-pipe from above, by partly opening the stop-valve, and passes down one side of the neck, pressing on a small portion of the surface of the water in the chamber exposed to it, so that there is but very slight condensation of the steam at first. The water of this chamber is driven into the rising main. But, as soon as the level of the water descends to the orifice which leads to the discharge, the steam blows through with a certain degree of violence. Then, being at once brought into immediate contact with the water, an instantaneous condensation of the steam takes place. In consequence of this, a vacuum is so rapidly formed in the chamber just emptied, that the ball-valve at the top closes, preventing the further admission of steam; and the vacuum being completed, water rushes up through the suction-pipe, and fills the chamber again. The second chamber is by this time in the same state that the first chamber was at the beginning; and so they go on, acting upon one another. This engine can scarcely ever get out of order.

One of our Illustrations is that of Trevithick's steam-engine for driving a threshing-machine. This engine was built, at a cost of £70, by Mr. Trevithick of Hayle, in 1811, for the late Sir Christopher Hawkins, for threshing corn on his own farm of Trewithan, at Probus, near Grampound, in Cornwall. It has been in use ever since, and is now the property of his nephew, Christopher Henry Thomas Hawkins, Esq., of Trewithan. The boiler was new about twenty-five years ago. It appears that the fire went through the boiler and out at the other end; the flame travelling round the outsides, which were inclosed at the further end by a brickwork flue to about half the height of the boiler. This was all buried somewhat in the ground. In Cornwall the main shaft which carries the flywheel is fixed in the wall, as here represented; but at Kilburn, the boiler not being required to work this old engine, the brick flue which partly came round the boiler has not been erected. The Illustration represents this part as it is at the show—that is, not embedded in the ground. Two back timbers are left out of the Illustration, as they were only fixed up at Kilburn. The engine has been worked here by compressed air.

At yesterday week's sitting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, the general purposes committee in their report submitted a letter from the trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund, offering to purchase the freehold of several sites under the Artisans' Dwellings Act at twenty years' purchase, upon a rental of threepence per superficial foot, and recommended that the offer be accepted. An amendment was moved rejecting the offer on the ground that the execution of the plan would be disadvantageous to the interests of the ratepayers; but the original motion was carried by a large majority.

A meeting of the National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday week. It was reported that the Lizard life-boat had been instrumental in saving the distressed brig Scotscraig, of Dundee, and her crew. The Newbiggin life-boat had also been the means, during a gale of wind and very heavy sea, of assisting ashore six fishing-cobles which had been overtaken by a sudden storm and were in much peril. Payments amounting to £1910 were made on some of the 269 life-boat establishments of the institution. The receipt of various contributions and legacies was announced, including a further sum of £20 from "M. L. C., of South Australia, in grateful remembrance of merciful preservation from imminent peril at sea in 1862." The committee expressed their deep regret at the death of Lord Lawrence, who had always taken a warm interest in the welfare of the life-boat cause, and was a liberal annual subscriber in aid of its funds. Reports were read from the inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

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THE ZULU WAR: ISANDHLWANA REVISITED

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIA

SEE PA

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—FETCHING AWAY THE WAGGONS, MAY 21.

L ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

E 37.

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MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

M. Massenet's "Il Rè di Lahore" was successfully given, for the second time, on Thursday week, and was announced for repetition on Tuesday. On Saturday "Le Prophète" was repeated, again with the fine performance of Mdlle. Rosine Bloch as Fides, and other features of the cast the same as recently, excepting the character of John of Leyden, which was transferred to Signor Sylva, who sang with good effect in the declamatory passages of his music, and was much applauded in several instances, especially after his delivery of the narration of John's vision and the triumphal hymn, his share in the final duet with Fides having also been impressively given. The performances announced for this week—the last but two of the season—were repetitions of operas recently given, with the exception of "Hamlet," which is to be performed this (Saturday) evening, for the first time this season.

The last Floral Hall concert of the season takes place this (Saturday) afternoon. As usual, the programme includes performances by most of the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera, Madame Adelina Patti being among those announced.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Madame Marie Roze made her first appearance this season yesterday (Friday) week, as Pamina, in "Il Flauto Magico," and was warmly welcomed, after an absence of nearly two years in America, where she has met with very great success. Her performance on the occasion now referred to was distinguished by all her former refinement, with rather enhanced dramatic and vocal power. Madame Gerster's brilliant execution of the two bravura airs of the Queen of Night (the first one encored) was another special feature in the rendering of the opera, the cast of which included Madame Trebelli as one of the attendants on the Queen of Night, Madame Sinico as Papagena, Signor Frapolli as Tamino, Signor Del Puente as Papageno, Herr Behrens as Sarastro, &c.

On the following morning, "Aïda" was given, for the fifth time here, with the character of Amonasro transferred to Signor Pantaleoni, who made his first appearance in England and met with a deservedly favourable reception. He possesses a fine baritone voice, which he uses with skill and judgment, and he is an exceedingly good actor. He at once established these facts in the first scene in which Amonasro appears, and improved the impression by his fine performance in the great duet with Aïda in the third act. The cast was otherwise as recently noticed. Signor Arditi conducted.

Last Saturday evening, "Il Trovatore" was given, and Madame Marie Roze obtained another success by her fine singing as Leonora; excellent also having been the performances of Mdlle. Tremelli as Azucena, Signor Fancelli as Manrico, and Signor Galassi as the Count di Luna.

On Tuesday M. Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon" was performed for the first time at this theatre. The work was originally produced at Paris in 1866, and was first brought out in Italian in 1870, during Mr. Mapleson's temporary occupation of Drury-Lane Theatre. On that occasion, and subsequently, we spoke in detail as to the characteristics of the music, and may now briefly refer to its latest performance, when the title-character and that of Federico were sustained as before. Madame Christine Nilsson's Mignon was again full of charm, both vocal and personal; and her delivery of the romance "Non conosci" (the well-known "Kennst du das Land"), the characteristic Styrienne, "Conosco un Zingarello;" the prayer in the last act, and other incidental passages, was admirable alike for refinement, expression, and dramatic feeling. The co-operation of Madame Trebelli was again a powerful aid to the general effect. The fine voice and polished style of this artist were displayed with great success in Federico's music, the "Rondo Gavotte" in the second act having been encored. Mdlle. Kellogg, in the character of the volatile actress, Filina, also contributed much to the efficiency of the cast, and gave the lively music of the part with much brightness, especially the solo "Io son Titania." Signor Campanini as Guglielmo, sung in his best manner, and gained a deserved encore in the romance "Ah! non credea." M. Roudil was a satisfactory Lotario, and the character of Giarno and Laerte were efficiently filled, respectively, by Signori Franceschi and Rinaldini. The opera was altogether very effectively given, Sir Michael Costa having conducted as usual.

On Monday "La Traviata" was the opera, and included the brilliant singing of Madame Gerster as Violetta, the cast having been otherwise also as on former occasions. Repetition performances filled up the remainder of the week, which was announced as the last of the regular season.

The eighth and last concert of the sixty-seventh season of the Philharmonic Society, last week, included the performance of a manuscript symphony by Professor G. A. Macfarren. The work had been heard before at one of the concerts of the extinct British Orchestral Society. It is divided into four movements—an Allegro in E minor, a "Serenade" in C major, a "Gavotte" in G (with subsidiary "Musette" in C), and a finale in E major. Each portion was applauded, especially the "Gavotte;" and the composer was called on to the platform. Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony and Weber's "Jubilee" overture were the other orchestral works. M. Saint-Saëns gave a brilliant rendering of his second pianoforte concerto (in G minor), and also played a prelude and fugue (in A minor) by Bach on the organ; and vocal pieces were effectively sung by Mdlle. Hohenschild and Mr. W. H. Cummings. Mr. Cusins was warmly greeted on the completion of the thirteenth year of his occupation of the office of conductor of the society's concerts.

Mr. J. Farmer's sacred oratorio "Christ and His Soldiers" (composed of well-known hymns, and intended to be sung to children and young persons) was performed at St. James's Hall on Saturday afternoon.

The extra concert given by Mr. Henry Leslie's choir on Monday evening included fine performances of Bach's motet for double choir, "The Spirit also helpeth us;" Mendelssohn's hymn "Hear my prayer," the soprano solo by Miss Robertson, Weelkes's madrigal "As Vesta was descending," and that by Morley, "My bonny lass," and modern part-songs; and other vocal pieces by the lady just named, Miss F. Robertson, and Mr Joseph Maas. Mr. Charles Hallé played some pianoforte solos with great effect; and Herr Sam Franks, a new violinist, executed two pieces with great success. Mr. Leslie conducted, as usual. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present.

The annual concert of the excellent conductor, Signor Arditi, took place at the Steinway Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when a varied programme was contributed to by several of the principal vocalists of Her Majesty's Theatre and other eminent artists. On the following afternoon Mdlle. Castellan, the accomplished violinist, gave a concert at the residence of Mrs. Owen Lewis, Lancaster-gate. Among the other concerts of the week have been those of the very juvenile pianists, Mdlles. Louisa and Jeanne Douste, of Miss Emma Barker, and Mdlle. Leona Fabre, and M. Mortier de Fontaine, a pianist of Continental celebrity.

A matinée musicale was given—under the patronage of their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, and Count and Countess Gleichen—at 41, Queen's-gate (by permission of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore), on Tuesday, in aid of St. Mary's Home, given by Sir Charles Young and Mrs. Monckton.

The competition for the Sterndale Bennett prize of ten guineas for pianoforte-playing was held at the Royal Academy of Music on the 3rd inst. There were twenty-two candidates, and the prize was awarded to Margaret Gyde. A second prize of five guineas, presented by Mr. W. Dorrell, was gained by Alice Heathcote. The competition for the Heathcote Long prize of ten guineas for pianoforte-playing was also held. There were eleven candidates, and the prize was awarded to F. W. W. Bampfylde.

The Earl of Kintore presided on Saturday afternoon at the opening of the east wing of the Tonic Sol-Fa College at Forest-gate. There was a large assembly of friends of the movement, and the proceedings were varied by the singing of glees and choruses by the whole audience. Mr. Curwen, president of the college, stated that in four years nearly £4000 had been raised in small contributions from thousands of pupils and teachers, there having been but few large donors—it was essentially a people's college. He was happy to say that the wing now opened would be occupied on Wednesday morning by forty or fifty young student teachers from all parts of the kingdom. Mr. A. J. Ellis and others addressed the meeting.

The serious illness of Mr. Henry Smart, the well-known organist and composer, terminated fatally on Sunday. Mr. Smart, who was a nephew of Sir George Smart, has produced a large number of compositions, including an opera, "The Gnome of Hartzburg," the dramatic cantata "The Bride of Dunkerron," and the oratorio "Jacob;" besides innumerable pieces for the organ, hymns, and chamber trios, duets, and songs—all of which are characterised by masterly skill and refined taste. As a performer on the organ he was also deservedly celebrated, his latest position in this respect having been as organist of St. Pancras Church, which appointment he had held for many years up to the time of his death, in his sixty-seventh year. Mr. Smart had recently been awarded a pension of £100 a year on her Majesty's Civil List.

THEATRES.

To-night, at the Gaiety, the engagement of the Comédie Française is announced to terminate. The season, on the whole, has been very successful.

On Wednesday, at the Lyceum, the tragedy of "Hamlet" was performed for the benefit of Miss Ellen Terry, whose Ophelia has won golden opinions from good judges. Mr. Henry Irving vacates the Lyceum in August; but Miss Géneviève Ward will reopen the house, under her own management, with a new and original drama.

Mr. Hare's management of the Court ends next Saturday, the 19th inst., when his benefit and last appearance at the theatre will take place. The St. James's will open under his management and that of Mr. Kendal in October next. Mr. Wilson Barrett succeeds to the management of the Court.

On Monday Miss Louise Moodie appeared at the National Standard in the dual part of the heroine of "East Lynne."

The Haymarket will reopen in October, under the management of Mr. Bancroft, having been previously remodelled.

Miss Glyn and Mr. Brandram give to-day a joint reading at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond. It is the first time that these eminent artists, in their respective ways, have met on a common platform. Miss Glyn delivers selections from "Macbeth," and Mr. Brandram, besides a scene from "The School for Scandal," recites "The Execution of Montrose," "The Jackdaw of Rheims," and "Homeward Bound." The entertainment is under distinguished patronage.

THE MAGAZINES

Mr. Black's new serial contribution to the *Cornhill* is hardly a success so far. There is considerable humour in the dialogue, but the story is desultory and not very interesting, and the whole is so steeped in local colour that a good topographical acquaintance with the western coast of the Scotch Highlands is needed to enter into it. The most noticeable among the other contributions to a barely average number is Mr. Leslie Stephens's criticism on Gray, a poet entirely within his range, as requiring for his appreciation less of imaginative sympathy than of literary tact. There are also a good account of the Comédie Française, and a parallel, neither wholly discouraging nor over-flattering to national *amour propre*, between English and French painting as represented in the national exhibitions of the respective countries.

Perhaps the most generally attractive contribution to *Macmillan* will be Mr. Henry James's "Diary of a Man of Fifty," a little comedy of Italian life executed with much of his airy grace, although betraying, it may be, some slight falling off in ease of language and facility of invention. Mr. J. C. Morison's sketch of the elder members of the Mirabeau family will be read with interest. The most really valuable paper in the number, however, is Viscountess Harberton's plea for individual liberty for women, a remonstrance not so much with the other sex as with women themselves, showing them how many privileges it is in their power to secure without political agitation of any sort. In a thoughtful essay Mr Matthew Arnold, while rebuking the exaggerations of ultra-Wordsworthianism, professes anew his own loyalty to this great poet, and even claims for him a place in universal literature, which will hardly, we fear, be accorded to a writer, however exquisite, destitute of the creative faculty, and of objective, plastic power. Nothing is said of Shelley, the only one of Wordsworth's contemporaries who can be seriously brought into competition with him.

There is, on the other hand, enough of Shelley in *Fraser's Magazine*, where he is the sole subject of Professor Shairp's lecture, and one of the leading subjects of Shirley's agreeable chat on "Bibliomania in 1879." Mr. Shairp's discourse is apparently designed to persuade the young men of Oxford that admiration for Shelley is a note of immaturity, but is more likely to convince them they have been delivered into the hands of the Philistines. The number is a disappointment altogether, except for the retrospect of the past history of the magazine, and the admirable descriptive passages in Mr. Blackmore's "Mary Anerley," which, however, threatens to be too long-winded and circumstantial. The staff of contributors on whom Principal Tulloch is able to rely justifies the expectation of more successful adventures in the future.

The *pièce de résistance* in a good number of *Blackwood* is the detail of the blockade and relief of Colonel Pearson's force at Ekowé, by one of the besieged. From the nature of the case this narrative will be read with breathless interest, although the writer's literary ability is not of a high order. Another very valuable contribution is the description of Prince Torlonia's collection of antique sculpture at Rome, the more acceptable as the Prince's museum is not generally accessible to the public. Opinions will probably vary as to the merit of the ideal works here so enthusiastically extolled; but there can be no difference as to the importance of the complete collection of Imperial portrait-busts, if all are authentic. The scene of "Reata" changes from Mexico to Poland, and the Polish pictures of scenery and manners have all the brilliancy and vividness of the Mexican. "The Ghost of Morden Tower" is too artificial to produce the thrilling effect intended.

The *Fortnightly Review* is, as a whole, singularly unattractive this month, but contains two contributions of considerable mark. One is Mr. Lowe's proposal of a convertible paper currency as a panacea for the financial embarrassments of India. The scheme can only be appreciated by financial experts, but it is at all events satisfactory in an age of compromises to find one statesman with sufficient nerve to propose a bold measure. The other important article is Mr. Lillie's review of, or rather panegyric upon, the literary and theological career of Cardinal Newman. All Mr. Lillie's encomiums are individually just, but taken altogether they seem to suggest that the reaction in favour of the Cardinal has gone quite far enough.

The *Contemporary Review* is more interesting, although one or two of the most promising papers are somewhat disappointing. Mr. T. Hughes hardly convinces us of the necessity for a vindication of Franklin, and the charm of M. Rénan's account of the Jewish revolt under Hadrian is necessarily impaired by translation. Mr. Blackley successfully demonstrates the expediency of rendering insurance compulsory upon the labouring classes, but is not altogether so convincing as regards its practicability. Professor Mivart selects and defines the various properties which distinguish living beings from inanimate nature; Professor Caird, continuing his very candid exposition of the philosophy of Comte, deals principally with its metaphysical and religious aspects; but the most generally interesting paper in the number is Dr. Richardson's account of chloral and kindred narcotics, and their pernicious employment as habitual stimulants.

The *Nineteenth Century* consists chiefly of valuable papers, not particularly readable by those who do not take a special interest in the subjects under discussion. To this category belong Colonel Knollys's exposition of the shortcomings of the present recruiting system, Mr. Vernon Smith's survey of the great wheat-producing districts of North America, and Lord Norton's remarks on colonial problems. A more interesting paper than any of these is the Abbé Martin's criticism on M. Ferry's Education Bill, especially valuable for its clear statement of the position of the religious congregations. M. Martin's tone of suppressed hostility towards the Republic is, however, calculated to excite serious doubts whether the teachers in religious schools are really so indifferent in political matters as he would represent them. The Rev. Orby Shipley's motives for quitting the Church of England offer no novelty. M. Sarcey contributes a neat account of the Comédie Française, and Mr. Caird a very interesting summary of the impressions he has derived from his recent visit to India as a Famine Commissioner. This paper is illustrated by an excellent map.

The American periodicals present their usual variety. The *North American Review* commences with an unpublished poem by Voltaire of no great merit. All the other articles are highly important, proceeding from personages of unimpeachable authority on the subjects treated of. Mr. Bright and Mr. Bonamy Price discourse of protection, Mrs. Beecher Stowe of the progress of education among the emancipated slaves, Mr. Poor on the alleged wrongs of the Pacific Railroad, and Professor Newcomb of the relations of science and theology. Admiral Porter's account of his mission to San Domingo is very entertaining. In the *Atlantic Monthly* we have chiefly to notice a very able story, "Massy Sprague's Daughter," Mr. Grant White's contrast of the English and American climates, and Mr. Andrews's review of United States commerce with the Spanish portion of North America. Edison's inventions, Madame Bonaparte's letters, Brazil, clairvoyance, the metric system, and the American theatre, supply matter for a singularly varied number of *Scribner's Monthly*.

Time is also highly varied, but variety is gained at the expense of substance. The two serial stories are excellent, Mr Forbes's Anglo-Indian sketches most amusing, M. Grousset's character of Thiers painfully perverse and ungenerous; and of the other contributions there is hardly anything to be said. *Home*, a new magazine conducted by Mrs. J. H. Riddell, the authoress of "George Geith," will obtain a warm welcome on the strength of the editor's reputation as a novelist, which her own contribution, "Daisies and Buttercups," promises to extend.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* we have principally to notice the continuation of Mrs. Linton's powerful story, and a pleasant sketch of "Some Australian Capitals." The *Month* continues Mr. Stevenson's important historical studies on Mary Queen of Scots, and Mr. Lucas's reply to Mr. Paley's objections to the antiquity of the Homeric poems. *Temple Bar*, besides the sequel of "Probation," has an exceedingly spirited sketch of the captain of a slave-trader, two lively papers on French writers of memoirs, and a memoir of Colonel Evelyn Wood. *Belgravia* and *Tinsley* are readable, with no special features except a tale by "Ouida" and Mr. McCarthy's "Donna Quixote" in the former periodical; and *London Society* is chiefly remarkable for a detail of the ungenerous treatment which Sir H. Bessemer received from the Government in his early days. The *University Magazine* will attract numerous readers by a portrait and memoir of Mr. Burne Jones, hitherto only known to the public by his works. There are also an excellent essay on Drayton, by Miss M. Robinson, and a pretty story by the late Cicely Marston. *St. Nicholas* maintains its wonted supremacy among magazines for the young.

We have also received the first part of Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin's Fine-Art Edition of "Longfellow's Poems," profusely illustrated; Part I. of a History of Protestantism, by the same firm, containing some excellent engravings, and a noble woodcut, "Luther's First Study of the Bible," from the painting by E. M. Ward, R.A.; the first part of "The Etcher," a magazine of the etched work of Artists, containing three examples; The Theatre, with photographic portraits of Miss Moody and Mr. Vernon; the Fern World, the Greenhouse, Part 7 of the Dictionary of Music and Musicians, Masonic Magazine, Kensington, Golden Hours, Peep-Show, Familiar Wild Flowers, Haydn's Dictionary of Popular Domestic Medicine, Haydn's Bible Dictionary, Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, Josephus, Men of Mark, Science Gossip, Magazine of Art, Science for All, Cassell's Illustrated History of Russo-Turkish War, Mission Life, Excelsior, Kind Words, Argosy, St. James's Magazine, Foreign Church Chronicle, Our Native Land, Charing-cross Magazine, Golden Childhood, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Myra's Journal of Dress and Needlework, Myra's Mid-Monthly Journal, Sylvia's Home Journal, the Ladies' Treasury, the first number of Weldon's Ladies' Journal of Dress, Fashion, Needlework, Literature, and Art; and Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardener's Magazine, Day of Rest, Weekly Welcome, Social Notes, Young People's Paper, Sunday Reading for the Young, and the Christian Age.

Holiday Numbers have been received of London Society, containing stories by Mrs. Riddell and other authors of note; of the Belgravia, crowded with interesting tales and sketches; and of All the Year Round, in which Miss Braddon leads off with "A Shadow in the Corner," followed by other celebrities.

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OBITUARY.

FRANCES COUNTESS WALDEGRAVE.

The Right Honourable Frances Elizabeth Anne Countess Waldegrave, wife of the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, Lord Carlingford, died suddenly of bronchitis, at her London residence, on the 5th inst. Her Ladyship was daughter of John Braham, the famous opera singer, and was four times married—first to John James Waldegrave, Esq., of Navestock; secondly, Sept. 28, 1840, to George Edward, seventh Earl Waldegrave (who died Sept. 28, 1846); thirdly, Sept. 30, 1847, to George Granville Harcourt, Esq., of Nuneham Courtenay, M.P. for Bedfordshire, who died Dec. 19, 1860; and fourthly, Jan. 20, 1863, to the Right Hon. Chichester Parkinson Fortescue, M.P., created Baron Carlingford in 1874, but has died without issue. For several years Frances Countess Waldegrave was one of the most prominent and popular leaders of London society, and her receptions at her town house, Carlton-gardens, and at her beautiful villa, Strawberry Hill, near Twickenham, brought together the chief members of the Liberal party, to which her Ladyship was devotedly attached. During the period of her husband's tenure of office as Chief Secretary for Ireland, Lady Waldegrave dispensed a graceful hospitality in Dublin, and gained universal esteem by her kindness and charities. Under the will of Lord Waldegrave, she succeeded to a very considerable landed estate, including Strawberry Hill, Middlesex, Dudbrook House, Essex, and Chewton Priory, Somersetshire.

LORD OSSULSTON.

Charles, Lord Ossulston, Lieutenant Rifle Brigade, died of cholera on the 29th ult., on his way from Afghanistan, where he had been serving with the fourth battalion of his regiment. He was born Dec. 31, 1850, the eldest son of Charles Augustus, present Earl of Tankerville, by the Lady Olivia Montagu, his wife, only daughter of George, sixth Duke of Manchester. He was educated at Harrow, and entered the Army, in the Coldstream Guards, in 1870. By his Lordship's death, his next brother, the Hon. George Montagu Bennet, A.D.C. to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, becomes, as Lord Ossulston, heir-apparent to the earldom of Tankerville—a title formerly enjoyed by his ancestors, the Greys, and subsequently recreated in the person of Charles, second Lord Ossulston, who had married the Lady Mary Grey, daughter and heiress of Forde, Earl of Tankerville.

MR. WHITELAW, M.P.

Alexander Whitelaw, Esq., of Gartshore, in the county of Dumbarton, and Woodhall, in the county of Lanark, J.P. and D.L., M.P. for the city of Glasgow, died on the 1st inst. at Gartsherrie House, Coatbridge, aged fifty-six. He was eldest son of the late Alexander Whitelaw, Esq., by Janet, his wife, daughter of Alexander Baird, Esq., of Lochwood, Lanarkshire, and became eventually a partner in the great firm of Baird and Co., ironmasters, of Gartsherrie. He was elected M.P. for Glasgow, February, 1874, and was chairman of the first Glasgow School Board. He was author of pamphlets on "National Education," "Church Endowment," &c., and belonged to the Conservative party. He married, in 1859, Barbara Forbes, youngest daughter of Robert Lockhart, Esq., of Castlehill, and leaves four sons and five daughters.

THE REV. SYDNEY TURNER.

The Very Rev. Sydney Turner, Rector of Hempsted, near Gloucester, died on the 26th ult. He was the youngest son of the eminent historian, the late Sharon Turner, and was born in April, 1814. Mr. Turner may be considered as the father of the reformatory system for boys in this country, and with Mr. Baker, of Hardwicke Court, and Miss Mary Carpenter, he did more towards reclaiming the erring British youth of both sexes than a score of Acts of Parliament could effect. In May, 1876, he was presented by the masters and matrons of reformatory and industrial schools with an address, a gold watch, and a purse of 100 sovereigns for a portrait, in recognition of his services as Government Inspector; and a few months later Lord Houghton presented him with a piece of plate and £1000 on behalf of the committees of the reformatory and industrial institutions. In acknowledging one of these presentations, Mr. Turner said that whereas, forty years previously, there were only two reformatories and no industrial schools, there were then sixty-five reformatories, containing nearly 6000 boys and girls, and 117 industrial schools, containing nearly 12,000, in full work in every part of England and Scotland. In 1875 Mr. Turner was, on the resignation of the late Dr. McNeile, nominated by Lord Beaconsfield to the Deanery of Ripon, which office, however, he soon resigned on account of failing health.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Vice-Admiral Charles Starmer, on the 26th ult., at Woolwich-common.

Commander Thomas William Langton, R.N., at Cheltenham, in his eighty-third year.

Captain Chestney Simmons, R.N., on the 26th ult., at 11, Victoria Park, Dover, suddenly, in his eighty-first year.

The Rev. Edward Bowyer Sparke, Canon of Ely, and for forty-eight years Rector of Feltwell, on the 28th ult.

General John Lewis Taylor, late Bengal Army, of Deyrah Dhoon, India, on the 23rd ult., at Mussoorie, aged seventy-two.

General William Raikes Faber, C.B., Colonel 17th Regiment, and M.A. University College, Oxford, on the 24th ult., at Staplegrove Lodge, Taunton, aged seventy-three.

Captain Thomas Rogers Blewitt, late of H.M. Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, and of the 86th Regiment, on the 1st inst., at Gunnersbury.

Mary, Lady Chichester, wife of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart., of Raleigh, Devon, and eldest daughter of John Nicholetts, Esq., on the 28th ult., at Youlston, Barnstaple. Her Ladyship had ten sons and four daughters.

The Rev. Robert Le Poer McClintock, of Spencer Hill, Castle Bellingham, in the county of Louth, on the 30th ult., in London. He was the son of John McClintock, Esq., of Drumcar, in the county of Louth, by his second wife, Lady Elizabeth, daughter of William Power, Earl of Clancarty, and was thus half-brother of John, Lord Rathdonnell, who died on May 17 last.

Anne Holwell Danby, Mrs. Vernon Harcourt, widow of Admiral Octavius Henry Vernon Harcourt, R.N., on the 26th ult., at Swinton Park, Yorkshire, aged eighty-three. This lady, daughter of William Gater, Esq., succeeded, under the will of her first husband, who was representative of the great family of Danby, of Swinton, to the Mashamshire estate, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, acquired by the marriage of Sir Christopher Danby, of Farnley, with Margaret, sister and coheir of the last Lord Scrope, of Masham.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Pitt Kennedy, late 42nd Foot, and formerly Military Secretary in India to Sir Charles Napier, on the 28th ult., at 66, St. George's-square, aged eighty-three. He was fourth son of the Rev. John Pitt Kennedy, Rector of Balteagh, by Mary, his wife, only child of Major Thomas Carey, of Lough Ash, in the county of Tyrone, and elder brother of Tristram Kennedy, Esq., formerly M.P. for the county of Louth, and of Evory Kennedy, M.D., of Belgarde Castle, in the county of Dublin, President of the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland, 1854-61.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G H D G (Paris).—We have pleasure in complying with your request to notify where copies of your book can be obtained, but cannot go into details that might provoke controversy, for which we have neither space nor inclination.

S P M (Tunbridge).—Your perseverance is crowned with success. The last is correct.

BYCROFT (Ashton).—The problem cannot be solved by 1. P to Q 3rd.

W C (Cheltenham).—The game shall have early attention, and meanwhile you shall hear from us through the post about the tournament.

ALPHA.—Your review of No. 1844 is unassailable. The *coup de repos* is masterly.

G W M (Manchester).—Thanks for the problems.

L K (Buda-Pesth).—We are obliged for the trouble you have taken, and the games shall have due honours. The players, of course, assent to their publication?

LULU (Dundee).—There is no Black Pawn on the diagram of No. 1845 that can be promoted to a Knight. Look again.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1843 received from G C Baxter, Dabbshill, and Thomas Guest.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1844 received from Alfyn, W S Leest, G C Baxter, Julia Short, Sipper, E H Brooks, Thomas Guest, W M Curtis, and S P Macartney.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1845 received from Iron, Little Woman in White, W M P, H Benthall, Henbury, J E N, Lulu, T Story, W Boulger, W S Leest, J Harrison, F A Bright, Lorna, G C Baxter, Robin Gray, G D Frankland, Nerina, Nodrog, C S Coxe, William Scott, An Old Hand, N Cator, A Groome, W C Paker, O Andrew, R Jessop, W de P Crousaz, Kitten, W Leeson, H H Brewster, Ben Nevis, D Templeton, G L Mayne, T Barrington, E H Brooks, L W T, G Rushby, E F N Banks, S P Macartney, R Ingersoll, Bentley, E Elsbury, R H N B, M O'Halloran, Alfyn, S Farrant, G H V, E H H V, Elsie V, H Barrett, C M O, G H Dutton, Helen Lee, F J Aske, T Greenbank, P and B (Tunstall), Thomas Guest, H Cockle, B Arnold, St. George, H Britten, W Warren, Sema, Arthur, D W Kell, Emile Frau, G Fosbrooke, W M Curtis B L Dyke, W D Jones A Pierre, H Langford, A R, Norman Rumbelow, L G Batson, A T Ridding, Chessophile, N Warner, Julia Short, W S B, J W W, Alpha, Copiapino, L Sharswood, Cant, Hereward, E P Vuillamy, W P Welch, S W Lock, and East Marden.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1844.

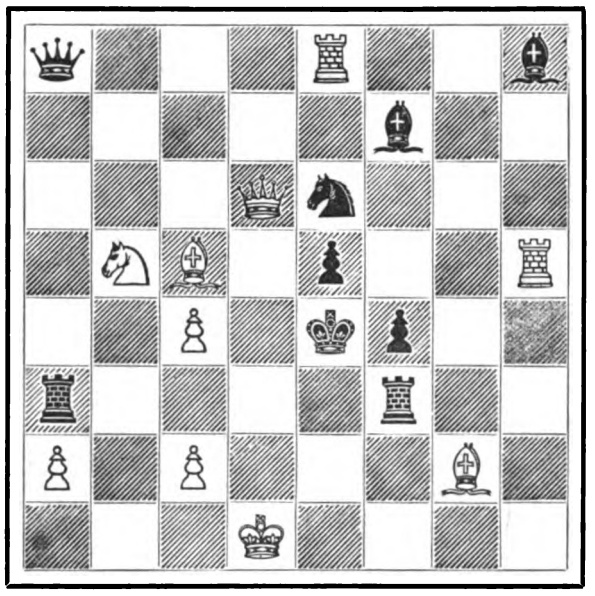
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes P	P to K 3rd*
2. Q to R 8th	Any move
3. Mates accordingly.	

* If Black play 1. Kt to K 3rd, White continues with 2. Kt to B 5th (ch), and 3. R or Q mates, according to the adversary's move.

PROBLEM No. 1847.

By HARRY JACKSON, Dewsbury.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

A Game played recently at Simpson's Divan between Mr. F. SYDNEY ENSOR and the Rev. G. A. MACDONNELL.

(*King's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. E.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. P to Q 4th	Q to R 5th (ch)
4. K to K 2nd	P to Q 4th
5. P takes P	

This butterfly variation of the gambit has already been broken on the wheel of misfortune, and it is, therefore, not easy to account for Mr. Ensor's attachment for it. When the player who opens a game with the advantage of the move can be compelled, at this early stage of the contest, to choose between a draw and a greatly compromised defence, we are reminded of the epitaph upon the baby that died at the age of twenty-four hours:—

"Since I was so soon done for,
I wonder what I was begun for."

5.	Kt to K B 3rd

If Black here played 5. Q to K 2nd (ch), White, to avoid the immediate loss of the game or a draw by perpetual check, must play his King to K B 3rd; after which, if he has any expectation of winning, he should be fortified against a prolonged attack of hope deferred.

6. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
7. P to B 4th	

It is necessary to protect the doubled Pawn, and it would be inconvenient to defend it with the Kt at Q B 3rd, as he intends playing his King to the Queen's side of the board.

7.	Q Kt to Q 2nd
8. K to Q 2nd	

8. K to Q 3rd produces much the same position if Black continues with 8. B to B 4th (ch), &c.

8.	Q to B 7th (ch)
9. Q to K 2nd (ch)	Kt to K 5th (ch)
10. K to B 2nd	B to K B 4th
11. K to Kt 3rd	B to K 2nd
12. B takes P	Castles (Q R)
13. P to Q R 3rd	K R to K sq
14. Q to Q sq	

In view of the masked battery in front, it is no doubt advisable to move the Queen; but exchanging with the adversary seems preferable as the least of two evils.

14.	K Kt to B 4th (ch)
15. K to R 2nd	

If 15. P takes Kt, Kt takes P (ch); 16. K to B 3rd; for if 16. K to R 2nd, Black plays as in the text.

16.	B to B 3rd (ch),

and White must lose the Queen or be mated in a few moves. And if 15. K to B 3rd the following is a probable continuation; ex. gr.:—

15.	B to B 3rd
16. Q Kt to Q 2nd	R to K 6th (ch)
17. B takes R	Q takes B (ch)
18. K to Kt 4th	B takes P
19. Q to K 2nd *	Kt to Q 6th (ch)
20. K to Kt 5th	P to R 3rd (ch)
21. K to R 5th	B to Kt 3rd (ch)
22. K to R 4th	Kt mates.
* 19. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
20. Kt to Kt 3rd	

He must prevent Q taking Kt P with a check.

20.	Kt to R 3rd (ch)
21. K to R 4th	P to Kt 4th (ch)
22. K takes P,	

and Black mates in three moves.

15.	B to B 7th
16. B to Kt 3rd	B takes Q

Black could win, of course, by 16. B to Kt 6th (ch); for, if 17. Q takes B, Kt takes Q, and if White captures the Queen Black mates by 18. Kt to Q 8th. The move in the text is stronger however; for White, instead of 18. B takes Q, would play 18. Q Kt to Q 4nd, getting two pieces instead of one for the lost consort.

17. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q to K 6th
18. R takes B	Kt to R 5th
19. P to B 5th	

White plays an up-hill game with much ingenuity. He now threatens 20. Kt to Q B 4th, driving the Queen out of play, for if 20. Q to K 5th, then 21. B to Q 3rd; but the big battalions are on Black's side.

19.	Q Kt takes B P
20. P takes Kt	Q takes B P
21. B to Q B 4th	Kt takes Kt P
22. K takes Kt	Q takes P (ch)
23. K to Kt sq	B to B 3rd
24. B to K 5th	R takes B
25. K to B 2nd	K R takes P,

and White resigned.

The sixth game in the match between Messrs. Potter and Mason, which our last report left adjourned, was resumed on the 2nd inst., and, after very few moves, was abandoned as drawn. The adjourned position is a curiosity in its way, and it is certainly an instructive end game. Most players would be inclined to pronounce it to be "a win" for Black; but the result of the actual play only confirms independent analysis. The following was the position of the pieces:—White (Mr. Potter), K at K B 3rd, Kt at Q R 5th, Pawns at Q 4th and Q R 5th; Black (Mr. Mason), K at K 3rd, B at K 2nd, Pawns at K Kt 2nd, K B 4th and 5th, and Q 4th. Black played the K to Q 2nd, and the game was drawn. The seventh game, begun on the same evening and concluded on the 5th inst., also resulted in a *remise* after three hours' play; and the eighth stands adjourned as we go to press, the score being Mr. Potter, 2; Mr. Mason, 1; drawn games, 4.

We regret to hear from Mr. Gossip that a reprint of his recent work, "Theory of the Openings," has been introduced into America without his consent. For the protection of the author, the Rev. Mr. Ranken has undertaken to supply authorised copies, and these can be obtained upon application to that gentleman, addressed to St. Ronans, Malvern.

The current number of the *Chessplayers' Chronicle* (Dean and Son, Fleet-street) contains the programme of the first meeting of the British Amateur Chess Association and the conditions of play to be observed in the several tournaments arranged for the occasion. The meeting will be held on Monday, the 28th inst., and following days, at the rooms of the Union Society, Oxford. The other contents comprise two specimens of the late George Walker's skill, opposed to M. Kieseritzki and Herr Harrwitz, besides a large number of original games annotated by Professor Wayte, and tourney problems. The *Monthly Record* presents a report of the events of the Chess World, in a somewhat formal way; and Mr. Andrews's problem department is conducted with unexceptionable judgment.

It is noteworthy that our Problem this week is the composition of a youth of sixteen! Master Jackson has already played in provincial tournaments against experienced players.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated March 11, 1878) with a codicil (dated Jan. 23, 1879) of Mr. William Holland, formerly one of the principal partners in the firm of Messrs. Holland and Sons, late of No. 109, Harley-street, who died on May 3 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Mrs. Phœbe Jane Holland, the widow, and Thomas Alban Holland and the Rev. Cyril William Holland, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator leaves to his wife his furniture, plate, pictures, jewellery, household effects, wines, consumable stores, horses and carriages, and a pecuniary legacy of £1000, and for life the income of one third of the residue of his real and personal estate; to his cook, Elizabeth Stephens, £120; and to his housemaid, Mary Frost, and his coachman, Charles Bourne, £100 each, free of duty, conditionally on their being in his service at the time of his decease. The remaining two thirds of the residue of his property, and the whole on the death of his wife, he gives to his eight children, Mrs. Phœbe Anne Hunnybun, William James Holland, Miss Caroline Cleypole Holland, Miss Editha Gertrude Holland, Thomas Alban Holland, Cyril William Holland, Edgar Stuart Holland, and Bernard Egerton Holland.

The will (dated Oct. 18, 1875) with five codicils (dated Feb. 19, March 2, April 5 and 29, and May 2, 1879) of Mr. Henry Grace Wilson Sperling, formerly of Grovehurst, near Tonbridge Wells, but late of Edgeworth Manor, near Cirencester, who died on May 24 last, was proved on the 24th u t. by Miss Ella Mary Sperling, the daughter, and Charles Tayler Ware, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator makes provision for his two daughters, Ella Mary and Ada Mary; leaves a legacy to his executor, and some annuities to servants; and the residue of his property, real and personal, is to be held upon trust for his son, Henry Maitland Sperling.

The will (dated May 18, 1874) of Mrs. Anne Buck, late of Moreton House, near Bideford, Devon, and of No. 12, Norfolk-street, Park-lane, who died on April 27 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Colonel William Lewis Stucley, the grandson, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testatrix bequeaths the portrait of her late husband by Grant to her son, Sir George Stucley, Bart.; to her grandson, George William Kekewich, £8000; and some other legacies. The residue of the personalty she leaves upon trust for her daughter, Mrs. Louisa Kekewich, for life, and then for her granddaughters, Emma, Louisa, and Maude Kekewich. Her estate at Kentish Town she settles on her said grandson, Colonel Stucley; and the freehold property in the County of Devon, derived by her under the will of her husband, and all her other real estate, she devises to the use of her said daughter, Mrs. Kekewich, for life, with remainder to her said grandson, George William Kekewich.

The will (dated Aug. 8, 1876) with two codicils (dated Aug. 30, 1876, and June 9, 1877) of Lady Charlotte Penelope Sturt, late of No. 10, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, who died on April 7 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Colonel Charles Napier Sturt, the son, and the Right Hon. Thomas George, Earl of Northbrook, the son-in-law, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. There are numerous legacies, both pecuniary and specific, and the residue of her property the testatrix gives to her said son, Colonel Sturt.

The will (dated April 18, 1879) of Mr. Hugh Oxenham, late of No. 33, York-terrace, Regent's Park, who died on May 31 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Henry Oxenham, the brother, and Thomas Hugh Oxenham, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. There are specific bequests of pictures and works of art to his brother and son; and testator gives his household furniture and effects to his daughter, an annuity to his sister-in-law, legacies to servants, and the residue of his real and personal estate to his said son and to his daughter, Mrs. Emily Marian Cautley, in equal moieties.

The will and codicil (both dated Jan. 29, 1879) of Mr. Charles Attwater, late of Fern Lea, St. John's-road, Brixton, who died on May 2 last, were proved on the 27th ult. by Mrs. Harriet Emily Alice Attwater, the widow, and Edward John Bridgman, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. Subject to some legacies, the testator leaves one half of his property upon trust for his wife, and the other half upon trust for his daughter, Miss Fanny Charlotte Attwater.

The will (dated Oct. 27, 1875) with two codicils (dated Feb. 10, 1877, and Dec. 31, 1878), of Mr. Donatus O'Brien, late of No. 16, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, who died on May 19 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Lieutenant-General William Anson M'Cleverty and the Rev. Robert M'Cleverty, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000.

The will (dated March 11, 1878) of Miss Mary Hine, late of No. 6, Heathcote-street, Mecklenburgh-square, who died on the 5th ult., was proved on the 25th ult. by Henry Michael Dumphy, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £9000. Among other legacies, the testatrix bequeaths £20 to the Incumbent of St. Peter's Church, Regent-street, for his school; £200 to the National Benevolent Institution; and £400 to the Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, the dividends or interest to be applied as a yearly prize for the composer of the best English ballad, under seventeen years of age, and to be called "the Hine prize or gift."

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

The following is a list of all the pensions granted during the year ended June 20 last, and charged upon the Civil List, making a total of £1200:—

Mrs. Anne Josephine Home, in recognition of the great services of her husband, the late Colonel Home, R.E., £300.

Mrs. Mary Howitt, in consideration of her literary services, £100.

Mr. Frederick Martin, F.S.S., in consideration of his labours as the author of the "Statesman's Year Book," and of other literary works, £100.

Mary, Lady Duffus Hardy, in recognition of the historical, literary, and public services of her late husband, Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, £100.

Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Melvill, in recognition of the heroic conduct of her late husband, Lieutenant and Adjutant Melvill, in saving the colours of the 24th Regiment on the field of Isandula, £100.

Mrs. Henrietta Mary Ada Ward, in recognition of the services rendered to art by her late husband, Edward Matthew Ward, R.A., £100.

Mrs. Frances Arelia Brewer, in recognition of the services rendered to history and literature by her late husband, the Rev. J. Sherwen Brewer, £100.

Mr. Henry Smart, in consideration of his services to music, £100.

Mrs. Robina Ogilvie, in recognition of the able public services rendered during forty-eight years by her late husband, Mr. Robert Anncsley Ogilvie, Surveyor-General in the Department of her Majesty's Customs, £100.

Mr. Edward Lang, C.E., in consideration of his scientific attainments and labours towards the perfection of mechanical appliances, £100.

Among the passengers by the Allan steam-ship Sardinian, which reached the Mersey on Monday, were the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, C.B., Canadian Minister of Railways, and the Hon. A. S. Hardy, Minister of Public Works for the province of Astoria. Sir John Macdonald, the Premier of Canada, was expected, but was detained in Canada by urgent public business at the last moment. Lady Macdonald came in the Sardinia.

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Happy Days! There is something of regret and gloom in the first appearance of grey hairs; our prospects are often blighted by their premature appearance. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER happily affords a safe and sure means for restoring them again to the freshness and beauty of youth. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is no new low-priced article.
It is the old-established standard and reliable article known and spoken most highly of in every civilised country. Every good thing for the hair that the most scientific men of the Old and New World can suggest are combined in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. It requires only a few applications to restore grey hair to its youthful colour and lustrous beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection and beauty. Dandriff is quickly and permanently removed. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

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Beauty, a brilliant complexion, the fountain of youth. Bridal Bouquet Bloom for Beautifying the Complexion—a most agreeable and refreshing balm to the skin. Ever blooming, ever young. A vegetable liquid extracted from Nature's lovely blooms This exquisite preparation, by a single application, requiring but a moment of time, imparts to the face, neck, arms, and hands a delicate softness and marble purity with the tint and fragrance of the lily and the rose.
It removes tan, freckles, sunburn, and all roughness and blemishes. For creating restoring, and preserving beauty Bridal Bouquet Bloom is without a rival in the world. One trial of it will convince any Lady of its great superiority over any other liquid and the numerous powders. By its use all roughness, redness, and chapping are prevented. Patronised by all the European Courts and the élite of America. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers only Three Shillings and Sixpence, in large Bottles. Wholesale Dépôt, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

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FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR
LIQUID DENTIFRICE.
The admiration of the world, "THE FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR or LIQUID DENTIFRICE." Language fails to give expression to the beauty or the utility of a beautiful set of white teeth. With no other charm the possessor may well feel proud. Dentists, chemists, and physicians all recommend and use the FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR or LIQUID DENTIFRICE. It is truly unequalled for cleansing, preserving, and beautifying the teeth, giving them a pearl-like whiteness and hardening the gums. It removes all tartar, hardens the enamel, arrests decay, and imparts to the breath at all times a most delightful fragrance.
A few drops on the brush night and morning is all sufficient Tooth pastes and powders are discarded after a trial of FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR or LIQUID DENTIFRICE. It is purely vegetable, which may account for the absence of froth in your mouth during its use. A chemical that produces froth may be necessary in soap to cleanse the skin, but all chemicals are certain destruction to the teeth. The enormous and constantly increasing sale for this article enables the proprietor to offer it at the very low price of Two Shillings and Sixpence in large Bottles. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dépôt, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

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ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens the teeth and prevents decay. ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents the hair falling off during hot weather. Ask any Chemist for Rowlands' Articles.

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FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalculæ," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Florilline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailed everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR. If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for the "Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

SOZODONT.—The Peerless liquid Dentifrice. Its use imparts the most fragrant breath; it beautifies, cleanses, and preserves the teeth in a surprising manner. It gives a delightfully fresh taste and feeling to the mouth, removing all Tartar and Scurf from the Teeth, completely arresting the progress of decay, and whitening such parts as have already become black by decay or neglect. Impure Breath caused by Bad Teeth, Tobacco, Spirits, or Catarrh, is neutralised by Sozodont. The price of the Fragrant Sozodont is 3s. 6d., put up in large bottles, fitted with patent sprinklers for applying the liquid to the tooth-brush. Each bottle is inclosed in a handsome toilet box. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and by JOHN M. RICHARDS, Great Russell-street, London. Observe the Name SOZODONT on the label, box, and bottle.

BREIDENBACH'S PHLOMIS (Sweet Scented). Beautifully fragrant and lasting. 2s. 6d. to 6s. Bottle. BREIDENBACH'S MACASSARINE, invaluable for preserving the growth of the Hair. 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. Bottle. Of all Chemists and the Makers, 157a, New Bond-street.

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CAUTION.—BOND'S CRYSTAL PALACE GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK (three Gold, five Silver, and other Medals for merit and superiority). Some chemists and stationers for extra profit deceive you. Genuine label, "Daughter of late John Bond." Works, 75, Southgate-road, N. No heating required. £100 reward on criminal conviction for conspiracy, misrepresentation, or colourable imitation.

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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 123 stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

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DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM, or Anti-Catarrh Smelling-Bottle.
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IF inhaled on the first symptoms, ALKARAM will at once arrest them, and cure severe cases in half an hour. Sold by all Chemists, 2s. 9d. a Bottle. Address, Dr. Dunbar, care of Messrs. F. Newbery and Sons, 37, Newgate-street.

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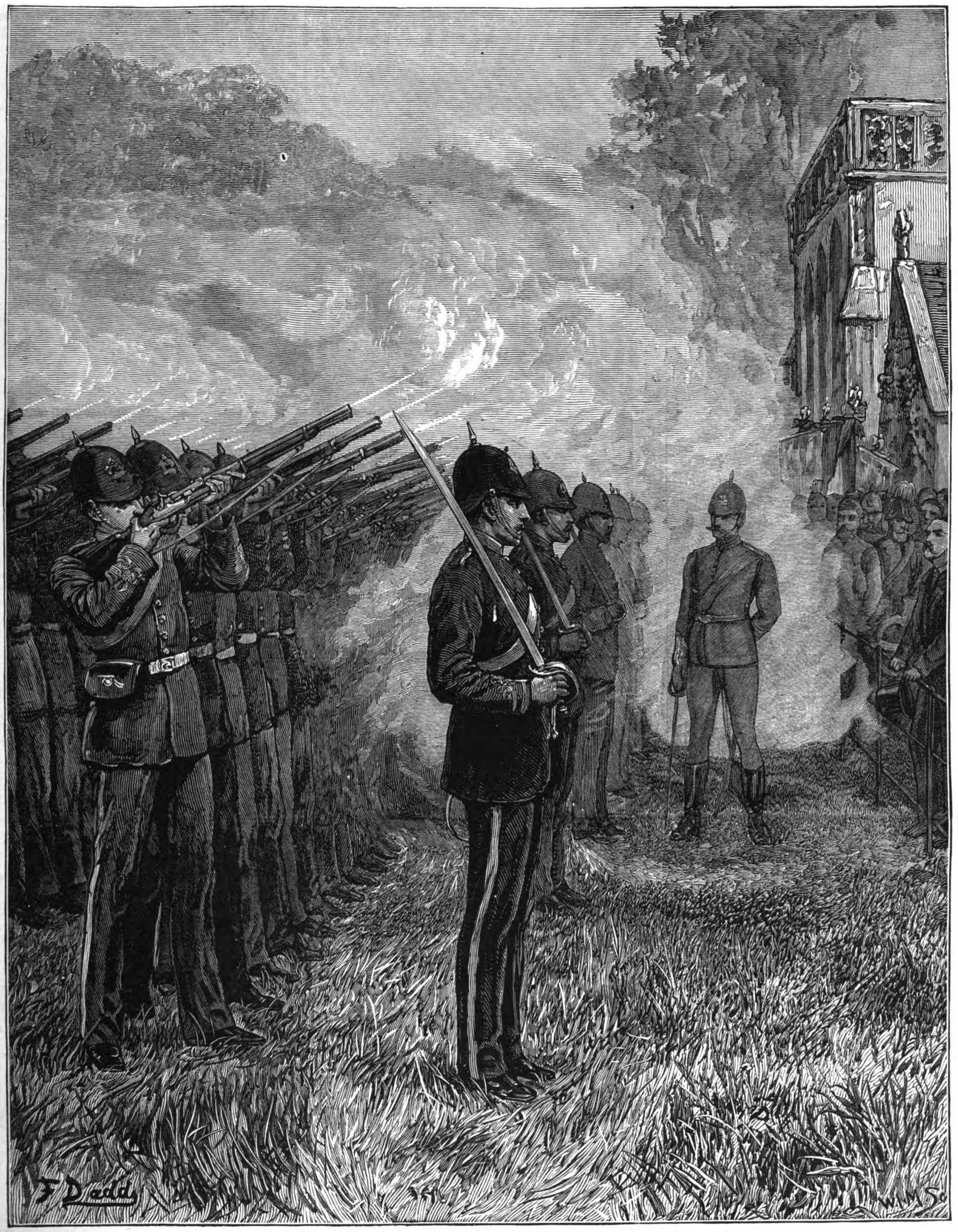
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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FUNERAL OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL: THE SOLDIERS' LAST HOMAGE TO THE DEAD.—SEE PAGE 70.

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UM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.
Y, JULY 21, THE BELLS (last time), at 8.30—Mr. Irving, &c.
AY, JULY 22, CHARLES I. (last time), at 8.30—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen
ESDAY, JULY 23, HAMLET (last time), at 7.30—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen
SDAY, JULY 24, LADY OF LYONS (last time), at 8.30—Mr. Irving, Miss
Y.
Y and SATURDAY, JULY 25 and 26, Mr. IRVING'S ANNUAL BENEFIT.
rformance will commence at 7.30 with the First Act of Shakspeare's KING D III., followed by Fourth Act of RICHELIEU, Fourth Act of CHARLES I., of LOUIS XI., Third Act of HAMLET; terminating with the Play scene, ding with Kenney's Farce of RAISING THE WIND—Jeremy Diddler,
.
ESDAY, JULY 28, LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON, at EIGHT, will be W. G. Wills' play, EUGENE ARAM; followed by RAISING THE WIND. t Morning Performance of the Season will be on SATURDAY, JULY 26, ning at TWO o'Clock, particulars of which will be announced.
ffice open daily from Ten to Five, where full casts of the plays can be and seats booked for all parts of the house, excepting Pit and Gallery.

NTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL!! ARIEL!!!
new grand Mystic and Poetical Ballet, entitled ETHEREA, at 10.15, in ARIEL appears in her wonderful Flying Dance and Magic Flights of forty feet.

NTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL!! ARIEL!!!
The Morning Post says:—"Grace, ingenuity, and celerity are united in table combination." "This performance is novel, pretty, and unique, and re well worth seeing."

NTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT at Eight. PAT'S ADISE at Nine. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Mdlles. Ada, Broughton, ll, and Corps de Ballet. Price, 6d. to £2 2s.

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OORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
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FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR AT ST. JAMES'S HALL,
ne continuous Season, without the break of a single lawful night throughout the ne period.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT;
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, THREE AND EIGHT,
all the year round.
'auteuils, 4s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for grammes.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. "£100 REWARD," New First Part. After which, OUR CALICO BALL, a usical sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain. Concluding with BACK FROM INDIA, New Second Part. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight; Thursday nd Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S ALL, Langham-place.—Last Week of the Season.

THE CAUCASUS, CRIMEA, RUSSIA, ITALY, &c.—EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by Signor PREMAZZI, Professor of Fine Arts at the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, NOW ON VIEW at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly, Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION of MODERN PAINTINGS is NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling; SEASON TICKETS, FIVE SHILLINGS.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," each 3 ft. by 2 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldier of the Cross," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ECCE HOMO and the ASCENSION.—DORÉ'S Two New Works, with all his other Great Pictures, at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Ten to Six daily. Admission, 1s.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Open from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.
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CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—The Gallery is NOW OPEN for the Twenty-fourth Season with an entirely New Exhibition of Oil and Water-Colour Paintings, by celebrated English and Foreign Artists, for Sale. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. Wass, Superintendent of the Gallery.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1879.

Amid accessories of the most profoundly impressive character, the body of Louis Napoleon, the Prince Imperial, was on Saturday last committed to the tomb. England, in association with whose military service he fell, paid to his mortal remains, since transported hither with vigilant and tender care, such homage as may well express her own sorrow for the melancholy event, but which can do but little, of course, to lighten the burden of woe which oppresses the bosom of the Imperial lady who is now, not merely a widow, but childless. A public but not an officially State Funeral served to draw together at Chiselhurst a representation of all classes of English people, from her Majesty the Queen to her humblest subjects, for the purpose of testifying respect for the departed and feeling commiseration for the bereaved Empress. Necessarily, in this act of devotion there was a personal intermingling of the Royal House and what yet remains of the Bonapartist family. The Funeral was significant of every sentiment befitting so solemn an occasion, save such as might have indicated a political purpose and it was, perhaps, all the more stirring to the tenderer emotions of humanity, inasmuch as it was strictly and purely personal in its meaning. We have gone to the grave to weep with no other view than to express the affectionate regret we feel in the untimely loss of the honoured guest whom we had taught the profession of Arms, and who was cut off in voluntary service with our own Army.

Considered merely as a spectacle, the Funeral of the Prince was sufficiently striking. But it is not in this light that most people will regard it, nor is this the characteristic of it which will be best remembered. Every incident of it betokened the sincerity and depth of the mental and moral feelings which it excited. The tears were real. The distressful commiseration for the loss which the Empress Eugénie has sustained was but feebly illustrated by the sights and sounds, "the pomp and circumstance" of the occasion. Mind rather than matter was pre-eminent in giving voice to the public sorrow. From beginning to end of what may be called the melancholy pageant, a genuine pathos pervaded its every feature. Especially was this the case in connection with the movements of our own Royal Family. In this respect, what must be described as a public funeral presented characteristics seldom seen except at private interments of the dead. There was no theatrical display—none, at least, inappropriate to the solemnity—but a real outburst of manly and womanly emotion. The tragic elements which prevailed at the death of the Prince, the inexpressible desolation of the Imperial Mother, the lessons of mutability in human affairs which the case enforced upon the mind, the remembrance of the virtues of the departed young man, and the tale of broken hopes, baffled aspirations, and defeated purposes which the circumstances so rudely told, preoccupied the thoughts and feelings of the mourners, and shut off for the time being all interest in the mere external traits of the scene. The realities to which it pointed stood out so clearly from the outward semblances in which they were pictured that the latter were forgotten, and the overpowering force of the former was exclusively recognised. Seldom in recent times has any public ceremonial so closely touched the hearts of those who took part in it.

We are in hopes that, after a brief interval of reflection, even the most ardent supporters of the French Republic will admire, rather than resent, the deep personal interest which has been displayed in this country in association with the Burial of the Prince Imperial. It will, no doubt, be remembered that Louis Napoleon was the guest of the Nation; that, together with his parents, he cast in his lot with us when yet in his boyhood; that he received instruction and submitted to discipline in our Military Schools; that in his going in and out amongst us he engaged the sympathies of all with whom he came in contact; that he voluntarily and persistently elected to join his comrades when they were ordered out to South Africa; that he met his death in a manner which, even as Englishmen, we could not but deplore; that, in some sort, we felt ourselves responsible for his cruel "taking off;" and that, without the smallest reference to political susceptibilities or antipathies, we were, whether we chose it or not, practically guardians of his welfare. Of the sense which these considerations excited in our minds we have given unaffected expression at his Funeral. No generous people could have done less. We have treated him as one belonging to ourselves, while we have held ourselves completely aloof from any tendencies he may have betrayed, or any thoughts he may have entertained, touching the political future of his country. He was a genuine Frenchman, but we have mourned over him as we should have done over an Englishman of like position, character, and promise. We have never discovered even in the highest walks of our society any special interest in impeding the progress of the Republic in France. On the contrary, we have noted the self-restrained attitude which it has assumed with satisfaction, and that satisfaction has been almost unanimously and loudly expressed. We have not changed our attitude in this regard. To bewail a friend does not necessarily imply a participation in all the expectations which his friends have cherished of him. France need not fear the outbreak of Imperialism in this country—at least so far as she is concerned. Any attempt to turn late events to political account against the established Government of France, or against the Constitution which she has thought fit to adopt, would instantly provoke an opposition so general and irresistible as to demonstrate its futility.

No! Our sorrow at the tomb of the Prince Imperial forebodes no danger to the settled institutions of our neighbour. Neither our Queen, nor our Court, nor our Parliament, nor our Army, is ignorant of the true foundations upon which international friendship must rest for security. It is not for us to dictate to others the form of Government under which they shall live. Our history, from time immemorial, has exhibited no love of Cæsarism in the British Race. But we are mindful of the duties of hospitality, and the personal affections which we form either for Princes or for Leaders of the people, we do not readily surrender to suspicions or susceptibilities not grounded upon facts. We have bidden farewell as became us to Prince Louis Napoleon. We shall also minister tenderly, as becomes us, such consolation as we can to the Empress Eugénie. But we shall not join to assist in the plans, whatever they may be, of the Bonapartist Family. While the tears are still in our eyes, we honestly give our hands to the French Republic, and, so long as the French people approve of it, we unfeignedly wish it "God speed."

Mr. Isaac Spooner, who has been stipendiary magistrate for the Wolverhampton district for twenty years, has resigned his office through ill-health.

Mr. Kenneth Reed, youngest son of the chairman of the London School Board, and Mr. W. Anderson, of Queen's College, Belfast, left the head of Lake Allen in canoes on the 18th inst. and have not since been heard of; but their boats have been found empty. Sir Charles and Lady Reed have gone to Carrick-on-Shannon to await tidings of their son, but it is feared that the young men have perished.

In dealing with the will of the late Mr. Sullivan, M.P., Judge Warren on Wednesday held that the law did not require a codicil to be signed by the witnesses in the presence of each other. The Judge made an arrangement between the litigating parties—a rule of Court under which Mrs. Sullivan obtained £1000 per annum and the heir-at-law £16,000, the remainder passing to the testator's sister; and the will and codicil being admitted to probate.

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THE COURT.

The Queen received at dinner at Windsor Castle at the end of last week his Excellency the Italian Ambassador and Madame Menabrea, the Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Mr. and Lady Fanny Lambart, Viscountess Downe, General Sir Charles Henry Ellice, Sir Charles Lennox Wyke (Minister at Copenhagen), Lieutenant-General Sir H. Ponsonby, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pickard.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, went by railway to Chiselhurst, and drove from the station to Camden House, where her Majesty was received by Prince Napoleon, Prince Victor and Prince Louis Bonaparte, Princess Mathilde, Prince Charles Napoleon Bonaparte, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Prince Murat, Princess Eugénie de Murat, the Duchesse de Mouchy (Princess Anna Murat), the Duc de Bassano, and M. Pietri. The Queen was conducted to the *chapelle ardente*, where the remains of the lamented Prince Louis Napoleon were laid. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice deposited a wreath of laurels and a cross of flowers upon the coffin. The Queen witnessed the departure of the funeral procession from Camden House, and then saw the Empress Eugénie for a few minutes, after which her Majesty returned to Windsor. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, accompanied by Prince Leopold, arrived at the castle in the evening from London.

The Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. B. F. Westcott, D.D., officiated. Lieutenant-Colonel W. Leigh Pemberton, 60th King's Royal Rifle Corps, arrived at the castle and dined with her Majesty. Lady Adela Larking, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pickard were included in the Royal dinner party.

The Earl of Yarmouth (Comptroller of the Household) had an audience of the Queen on Monday to present an address from the House of Commons. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn left the castle for Aldershott. Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland (Countess of Cromartie), and General Lord Napier of Magdala dined with her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice have taken daily driving and walking exercise. M. Basil Vereschagin has submitted for her Majesty's inspection his picture of the Prince of Wales at Jeypore, India.

The Duchess Dowager of Athole, Viscount Torrington, and Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell have succeeded Lady Abercromby, Viscount Hawarden, and Major C. E Phipps as Lady, Lord, and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Queen's state concert at Buckingham Palace took place on Wednesday.

Her Majesty has conferred upon Mr. Walter Eugène de Souza the honour of knighthood. Sir Walter Eugène de Souza is well known in Calcutta and other parts of India for the large charities provided and supported by himself and his family.

The Queen has appointed Frederic Walter Kerr, Esq., Page of Honour to her Majesty, vice Count Gleichen, resigned.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales distributed the prizes and diplomas won during the year by the pupils of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind at Upper Norwood. Her Royal Highness was accompanied to the college by the Prince and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales and Prince Louis of Battenberg. The Queen is patron of the institution, and one of the pupils, Prince Alexander of Hesse, a cousin of the Princess, played a duet with Mr. Carl Deichmann at the concert which preceded the prize distribution. Prince Alexander of Hesse gained the prize for English history.

The Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, drove to Woolwich Arsenal yesterday week for the purpose of being present at the disembarkation of the remains of Prince Louis Napoleon from her Majesty's ship Enchantress. Prince Waldemar of Denmark, who had been on a visit to the Prince and Princess, left Marlborough House to rejoin the Danish corvette Heimdal at Southampton.

The Prince and Princess went to Camden Place, Chiselhurst, on Saturday last to attend the funeral of Prince Louis Napoleon. The Prince, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, and the Duke of Cambridge were pall-bearers. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden, Prince Christian, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince of Leiningen, the Duke of Teck, Prince Louis of Battenberg, and Count Gleichen, accompanied the Prince and Princess to Chiselhurst. The following members of the Prince's household were present:—Colonel Kingscote, Colonel Teesdale, Colonel A. Ellis, and Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Prince Leopold visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House.

The Prince and Princess, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, attended Divine on Sunday at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

The Duke of Cambridge visited the Prince and Princess on Monday, and remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess dined with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and the Countess Karolyi at the Embassy in Belgrave-square.

On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses went to the National Orphan Home, Ham-common, where the Princess distributed Lady Peek's prizes to the pupils of the institution. Purses were presented by ladies to her Royal Highness, £400 being thus realised in aid of the funds. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Duke and Duchess of Westminster's ball at Grosvenor House, at which were also present the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Teck, Prince Christian, and the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway.

The Prince and Princess, with other members of the Royal family, were present at the State Concert on Wednesday evening at Buckingham Palace.

On Thursday the Prince laid the foundation-stone of the new building for the extension of the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, of which his Royal Highness is patron. The Princess was present. The new building is opposite to the existing hospital, and will contain 137 beds. Lord Derby, the President, read an address, to which the Prince returned a cordial reply.

The Prince and Princess and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will open the new Union Dock at Great Grimsby on the 22nd.

The Duchess of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught, were present at the 55th Eton and Harrow Cricket-Match, at Lord's Ground.

The Duchess of Connaught opened the Bazaar which has been held at the Club-House, South Camp, Aldershott, in aid of the funds of Trinity Church, recently erected in the town of Aldershott. The Duke of Connaught and the Duchess, with Prince Louis of Battenburg, dined with Earl and Countess Spencer yesterday week at Spencer House. After dinner the Countess had a small and early reception to meet their Royal Highnesses. On Wednesday the Duchess received at Buckingham Palace a deputation of the young maidens of Great Britain, who presented her with a handsome Bible.

The Duchess of Cambridge sent and had placed upon the coffin of Prince Louis Napoleon a cross of violets.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief visited Aldershott Camp on Wednesday for the purpose of witnessing the troops going through a sham fight.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz dined with Lady Georgiana Codrington on Monday at her residence in James-street, Buckingham-gate. Later in the evening Lady Georgiana Codrington had a reception.

His Excellency Count Schouvaloff has left the Russian Embassy in Chesham-place for the Continent. During the temporary absence of Count Schouvaloff M. Bartholomei, Chancellor of the Embassy, will act as Chargé-d'Affaires.

Lady Holland gave a garden party on Wednesday afternoon at Holland House, Kensington, which was attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baldwin, John Richard, Bengal Chaplain, to be Vicar of Dewsbury.
Cheetham, Canon; Archdeacon of Southwark.
Evans, Alfred Palmer; Curate of St. John's, North Woolwich.
Godson, G. St. A.; Vicar of Moulsham.
Hall, John M.; Rector of Harescombe-with-Pitchcombe, Gloucestershire.
Ibbotson, B.; Chaplain, All Saints' Convalescent Hospital, Eastbourne.
Lucas, Herbert Hamilton; Rector of Preston, Rutland.
Peacock, E., Curate of Thoverton; Vicar of Netherexe, Exeter.
Pycock, John; Rector of All Saint's with St. John Baptist, Huntingdon.
St. John Mildmay, C. Arundell; Rector of Denton, Norfolk.
Shand, T. R. H.; Rector of Clayton-with-Keymer, Sussex.
Freyd, Gustavus Alfred; Rector of Chastleton, Oxon.
Stone, R. B.; Vicar of Thornaby, Stockton-on-Tees.—*Guardian.*

The Curates' Augmentation Fund has recently received three legacies, amounting to £1903.

The Bishop of Exeter will to-morrow (Sunday) morning preach the annual sermon of the Clergy Relief Corporation at St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate.

The consecration of the Rev. Canon Walsham How as Bishop of Bedford will take place in St. Paul's Cathedral on the Festival of St. James, Friday, July 25.

The Company appointed for the Revision of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament have finished their fifty-eighth session. The second revision has been continued as far as the end of Psalm cxlviii.

The Archbishop of York has invited all the Bishops of the Northern Province to join in directing the use of the prayer for fair weather in all churches. He has addressed the same direction to the clergy of the diocese of York.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at the annual distribution of prizes at the Lambeth Schools yesterday week, and gave an address, in which he spoke of the interest now taken by all classes in education, and of the great advantages which the rising generation enjoy in that respect. Last Saturday his Grace laid the foundation-stone of a college at Croydon for the better education of women.

The Bishop of Bloemfontein held an ordination at his cathedral on Trinity Sunday, when the following were admitted as deacons:—William Henry Robins, Charles Barton Shaw, John William Stenson, and Henry Peter Higginson, all of St. Cyprian's Theological College, Bloemfontein, and the last-named also of St. Bees' Theological College, Cumberland. The Archdeacon of Bloemfontein (Dr. Croghan) preached the sermon.

On Sunday week, before the early celebration at Kilkhampton, the Bishop of Truro admitted with imposition of hands Mr. E. Chamier, B.A., University College, Oxon (a solicitor at Stratton), to the office of Reader in the Church of England, and licensed him for work in the parishes of Kilkhampton and Poughill. The Bishop has also licensed Thomas Melhuish Comyns (Scholæ Cancellarii, Truro) as Reader for the parishes of Kilkhampton and Kenwyn.

On Thursday, the 10th inst, the Chancel of the parish church of Eccles, near Attleborough, was, after thorough restoration, re-opened for Divine service. The east window has been filled with stained glass, the subject chosen, the Ascension, in memory of the late Richard Lubbock, thirty-eight years Rector of the parish. The Archdeacon of Norfolk, preacher at the afternoon service, made an earnest appeal to a numerous congregation to promote and assist the work of restoration throughout the rest of the church. The building is of more than local interest. Till the time of Henry VIII. the Bishops of Norwich had a residence in Eccles, and the south aisle of the parish church, allowed to become a ruin towards the close of the last century, was used as the episcopal chapel.

A correspondent of the *Guardian* sends the following extract from a religious paper of the date of 1823:—"The following were the receipts during the last year of the principal societies in the metropolis:—For Promoting Christian Knowledge, £53,720; for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £19,512; British and Foreign Bible, £103,802; British and Foreign School (about), £1600; Church Missionary, £32,975; Wesleyan ditto, £33,697; London ditto, £29,437; Moravian ditto, £7192; Naval and Military Bible, £2040; for the Conversion of Jews, £10,689; Hibernian, £5378; Religious Tract, £9261; Church of England Tract, £514; for the Relief of Poor Pious Clergymen, £2219; Continental, £1074; London Female Penitentiary, £4075; African Institution, £1124; Sunday School Society for Ireland, £3193; Hibernian Bible, £5679; Prayer Book and Homily, £2056; Irish Religious Book and Tract, £3943; Sunday School Union, £1762.

The Rev. Samuel Cheetham has been appointed by the Bishop of Rochester to succeed the Ven. E. H. Fisher in the Archdeaconry of Southwark. Mr. Cheetham graduated at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1850, when he was sixth senior optime and eighth in first class Classical Tripos. In the following year he was ordained by the Bishop of Chester while Fellow of his college, and in 1853 he became assistant-tutor, a post which he resigned in 1858, when he accepted the Curacy of Hitchin, Herts. In 1861 he was appointed to the vice-principalship of the Theological College at Chichester, where he remained for two years, during which he also held the curacy of St. Bartholomew's. In 1863 Mr. Cheetham was elected to the Professorship of Pastoral Theology at King's College, London, and in 1866 he resigned his Fellowship at Cambridge. He is at present Chaplain of Dulwich College, having been elected by the governors in 1866. Professor Cheetham has published a work on "The Law of the Land and the Law of the Mind, and has contributed to the *Quarterly Review* and other publications. He was the author of the Lecture on "Pearson" in Canon Barry's volume of King's College Lectures on "Masters in English Theology," and in his essay on the famous author of the treatise on the Creed he insisted strongly on the importance of maintaining a learned body of clergymen who are not only preachers but theologians

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Volunteers who aim to win the prizes of the National Rifle Association began on Monday last, from a business point of view. But the Victorias and London Scottish, according to the wont of these well-seasoned and hospitable campaigners, had pitched their tents some days earlier. The Victorias on Sunday held a special camp service of their own, conducted by their own regimental chaplain; and the spiritual wants of the general body of volunteers were attended to by Dr. Neville, Bishop of Dunedin. The Canadian team arrived in camp on Saturday and were received by Colonel Gzowski, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, by whose instrumentality the Dominion Rifle Association was first formed. Neither the weather nor the saturated condition of the ground seemed to have any terrors for the volunteers, whose entries for the several prizes were very little short of the exceptionally high totals of last year. This year's arrangements include an important alteration as to the public. The council decided that at gun-fire no one would be admitted except on payment of half the usual admission-fee, or sixpence each. This new rule led to a riot on Tuesday evening, a number of men assembling for the purpose of effecting a free entrance into the camp through a breach of uprooted palings, but being effectually repulsed by the officers and privates in charge of the camp. Ere the shooting is referred to, it should be remarked that the English Twenty have sustained a great loss, and all frequenters of Wimbledon will miss a most popular officer in Captain Field, of the H.A.C., who for many years acted as captain of the English Twenty.

The shooting for the Alfred and Alexandra Prizes was begun on Monday; but the only competition concluded on the first day was the Alfred, a prize that was instituted in 1873. Last year, for the first time, it was won with a highest possible score. This year the feat has been more than paralleled, for whereas then only Lieutenant Ward, of the 2nd Flintshire, succeeded in putting in a bull's-eye for each of his seven shots, no less than four marksmen on Monday exhibited the same steadiness, each scoring 35, and the four chief money prizes, amounting in the aggregate to £55, had therefore to be divided between Corporal Brand, 26th Kent; Quartermaster-Sergeant Larmer, 5th Surrey; Lieutenant Livesay, 1st Sussex; and Private F. Osborne, of Birmingham. Subsequently, in accordance with the new regulation as to the settlement of ties, but for the honour of place simply, these four fired three extra shots each, with the result of placing Private Osborn at the top. At the Alexandra 500 yards stage, Private Varso, London Irish, made 35 points; and the same highest possible score was attained in the Windmill competition by Colour-Sergeant Riley, 3rd Westmorland, who, in shooting off the ties, made 14, and was the winner.

The contest for the *Daily Telegraph* Cup and Prizes was commenced and finished on Tuesday. The first prize consists of a silver jug and two goblets, in case, of the value of fifty guineas; and it is supplemented by thirty-six money prizes given by the N.R.A., of the aggregate value of £100. It was won by Private Smith, 41st Middlesex, with a score of 35 points, Private Gentles, 1st Stirling, making a similar score, but being beaten on the tie.

In the first stage of the competition for the Queen's Prize on Tuesday, some good shooting was chronicled. 2368 competed in the first stage for 360 money prizes of the aggregate value of £1668, the best shot taking £60 and the silver medal. In the second stage the best sixty shots will compete for the Queen's Prize and the gold medal. The scoring for the Queen's on Tuesday fully supported the view of those who were of opinion that even at short ranges the Martini-Henry would surpass the Snider in accuracy. No fewer than six competitors made the highest possible score of 35. Twenty-three made scores of 34, and thirty-nine made scores of 33. The successful marksmen at 200 yards were:—Sergeant O'Brien, 41st Middlesex (Enfield); Private R. Smith, of the same corps; Private Clarke, 1st Renfrew; Sergeant Roberts, 1st Devon; Private Clarke, 10th Gloucester; and Sergeant Chubb, 7th Stafford. Among those who had fallen only one point short of the coveted all-bull's-eyes were Sergeant Sutherland, 31st Lanark; Private Hay, Artists; Corporal Dakin, Swindon; Private Turner, Artists; Major Young, 39th Middlesex; Lieutenant M'Kerrall, London Scottish; Quartermaster Curtis, 1st Surrey; Sergeant Crouch, also of the Camberwell Corps; Private Fulcher, 1st Cambridge; Sergeant Bolt, 5th Devon; Sergeant McAuslan, 6th Dumbarton; and Private Love, 6th Ayrshire. The names of many marksmen who have made themselves famous at previous Wimbledon meetings are conspicuous in the above list. On Wednesday the competitors shot at 500 yards. Private Kydd, Forfar, made at 200 yards 33 points, and at 500 succeeded in making 34, bringing his total to 67, or three points only below the highest possible score. He was soon followed by Colour-Sergeant Heemson with 65; Lieutenant Dickenson (Cumberland), Captain Ford (Devon), 64 each; Sergeant Roberts (Devon), Lieutenant Akerigg (Cumberland), Quartermaster-Sergeant Edgar (Dorset), and Private Humphry (Cambridge University), 63 each; Private Clarke, Gloucester, 66; &c. The great successes of the day were twelve and ten bull's-eyes, respectively made by Mr. Humphry, of Cambridge, and Mr. Mackenzie, of the Edinburgh Long-Range Club, for the Whiteley and Pigou prizes.

The winner of the Silver Medal, £60, and Silver Badge, in the Queen's first stage, on Thursday, was Quartermaster Macdonald, 10th Forfarshire. At noon, Private Rae, Stirling, Gold Medallist of last year, stood first, with 94—one point below the winning score of last year. It was then reported that another Gold Medallist, named Atkinson, with whom Rae a few years ago lost a tie, had also made 94. It turned out, however, that two men of that name were competing—Corporal Atkinson, 1st Durham, the Gold Medallist of 1875 and Private Atkinson, 3rd Renfrew, a new shot at Wimbledon. It was the latter who tied Rae at 94 points These were soon eclipsed, however. Just before the cessation of firing for luncheon Quartermaster Macdonald, 10th Forfarshire, put in score of 33 at 600 yards, which, added to the 63 obtained at the two previous ranges, put him a point ahead of everybody.

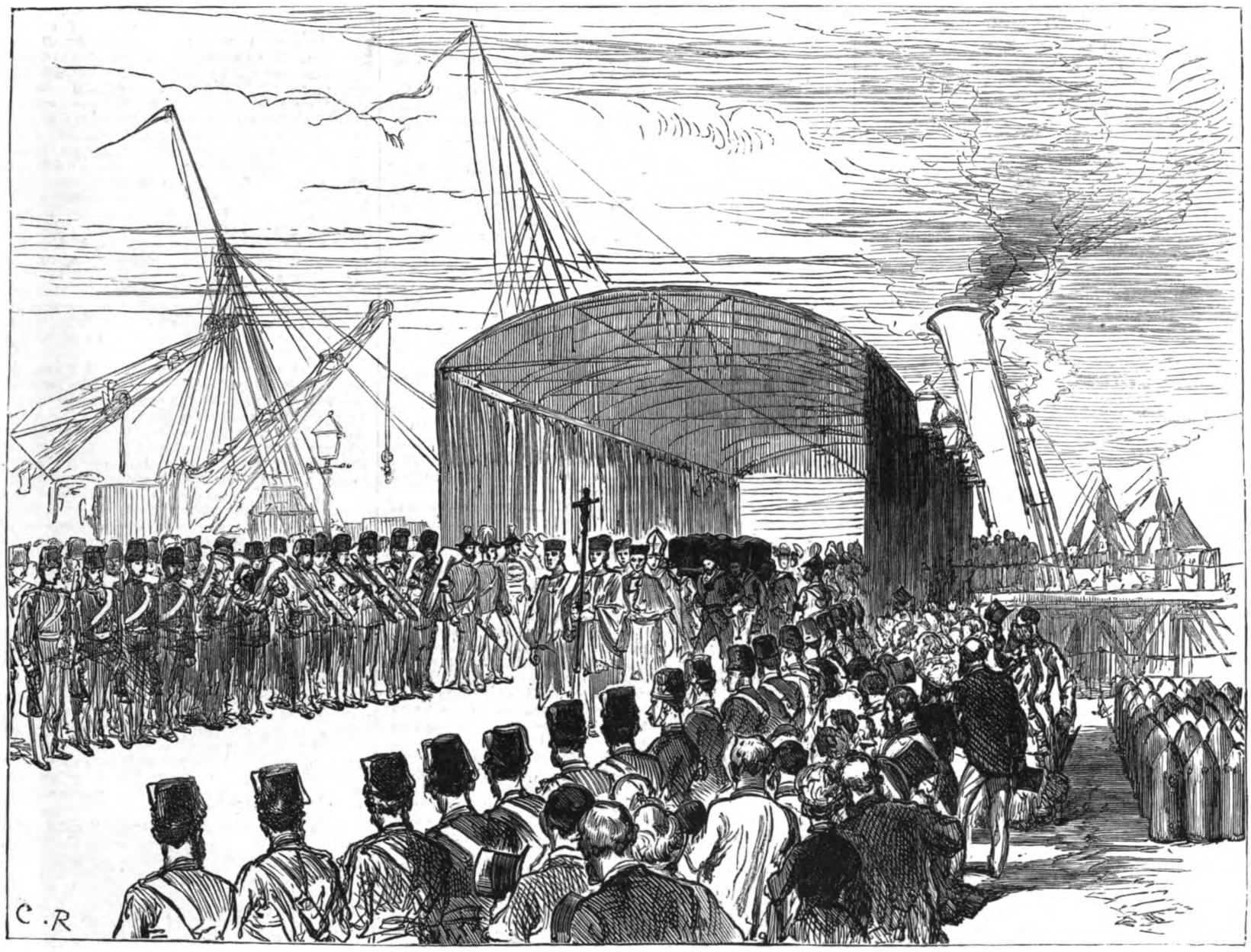
The shooting for the Princess Alexandra prizes was continued on Thursday; Friday is fixed in the programme for the Prince of Wales's and St. George's competitions, with a variety of other interesting contests: and Saturday's bill-of-fare comprises the continuation of the Prince of Wales's contest, the Lords and Commons match, and the China Cup.

We have much pleasure in adding that a handsome writing-desk, made from various Canadian woods, was presented on Tuesday to Captain Mildmay, the secretary of the association, at the Canadian camp, by Colonel Gzowski, on behalf of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

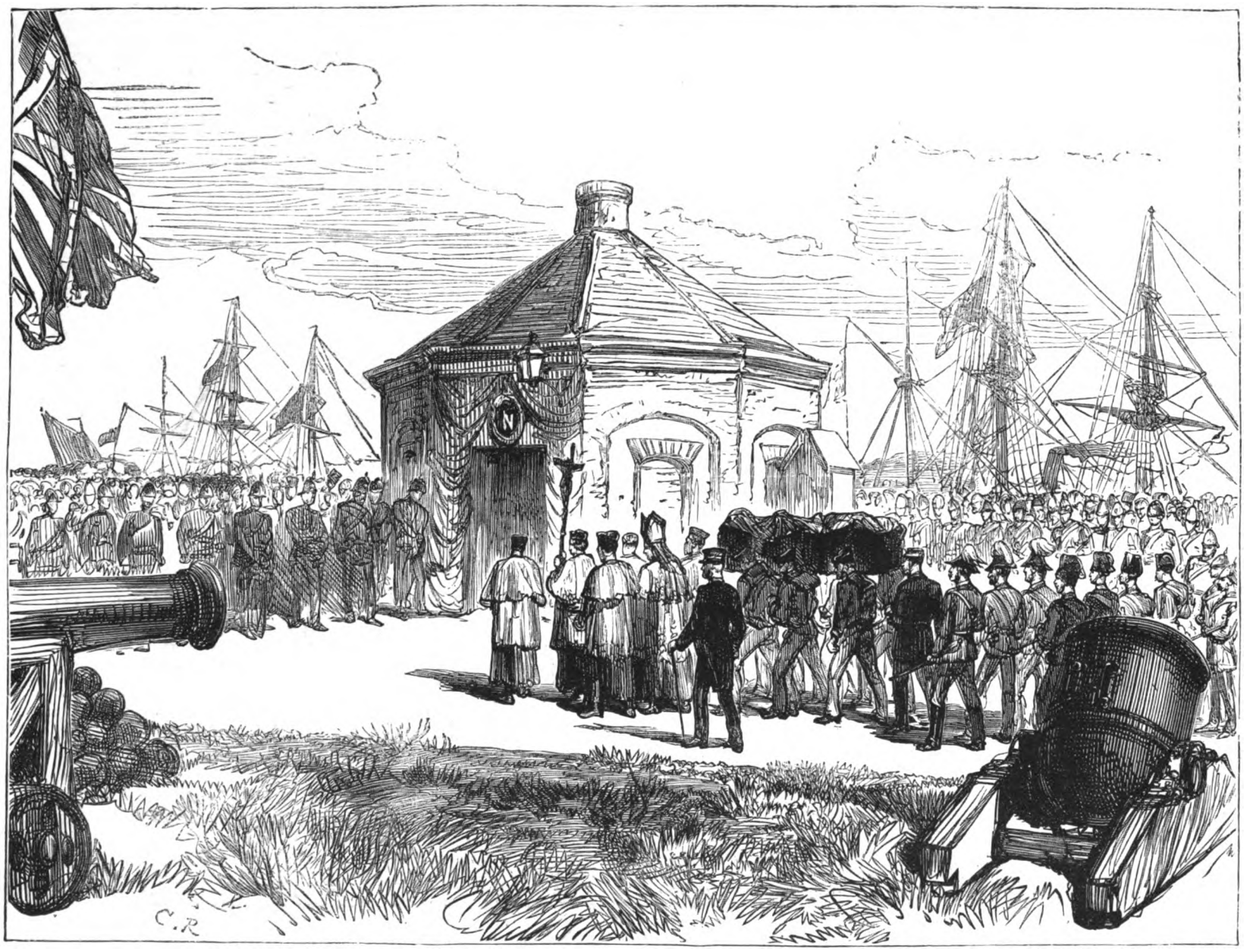
The Roumanian Ministers on Wednesday tendered their resignation to Prince Charles, and the Chambers immediately assembled in sections to consult upon the course to be pursued in view of the step taken by the Government.

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FUNERAL OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

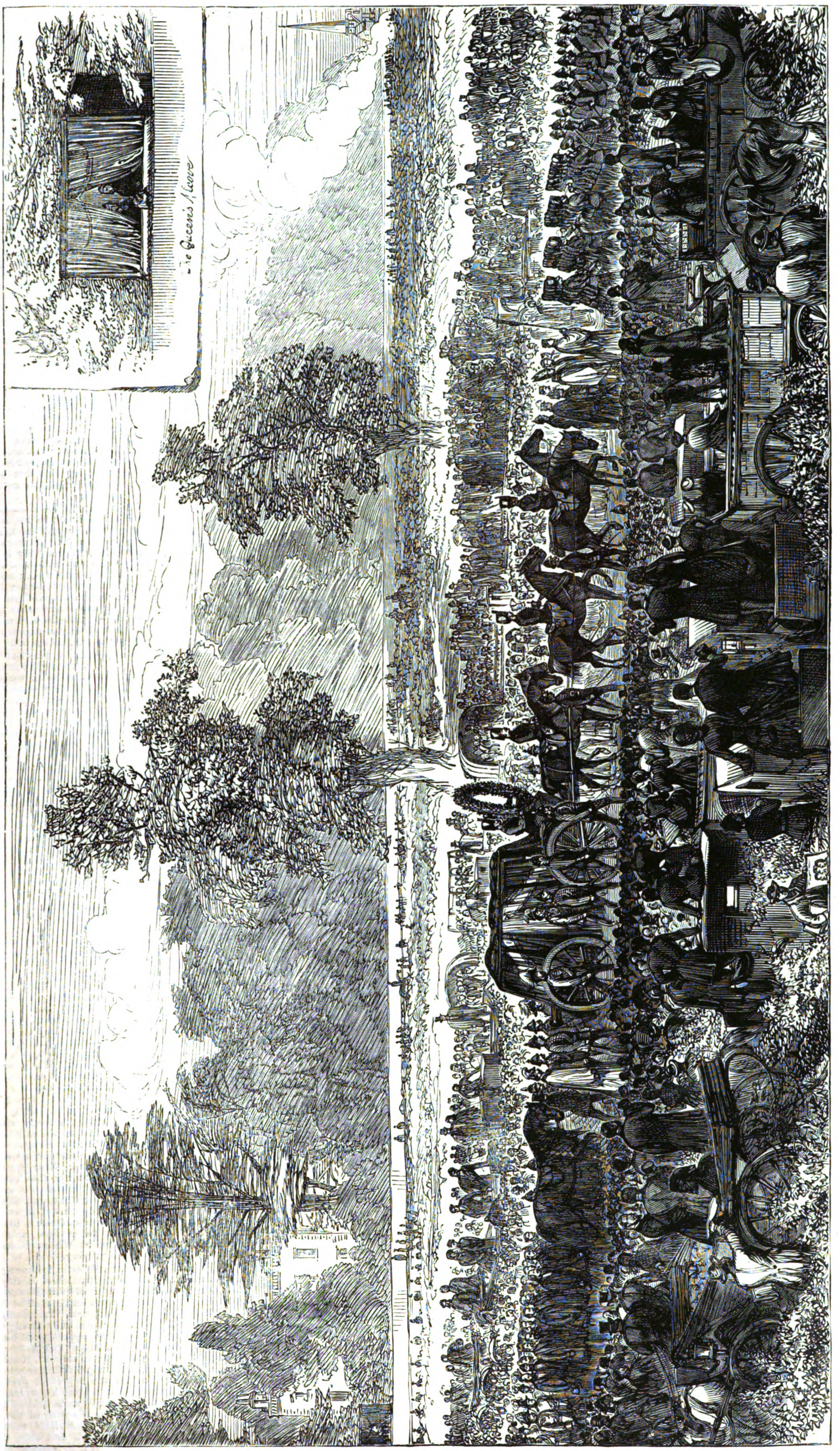


THE PROCESSION AT THE T PIER, WOOLWICH ARSENAL.



THE TEMPORARY MORTUARY, WOOLWICH ARSENAL, WHERE THE OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION TOOK PLACE.

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FUNERAL OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL: THE PROCESSION FROM CAMDEN PLACE TO THE CHURCH AT CHISELHURST.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Both Chambers met yesterday week. The Senate was occupied mainly with the railway schemes. The Chamber proceeded with the Budget, the general discussion on which was closed, and the clauses of the Budget of Receipts proceeded with. The Chamber of Deputies on Saturday adopted the opening clauses of the Senatorial Bill relating to the establishment of the seat of the Legislature in Paris, and resolved to defer until Tuesday the voting upon article 5, the original draught of which was amended by the Senate. The Chamber decided not to sit on Monday, the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille. The Bureaux of the Senate on Tuesday elected the Committee upon M. Jules Ferry's Educational Bill. It is composed of MM. Jules Simon, Daguenet, Lavernière, Buffet, and Parieu, who are hostile to the bill, and MM. Foucher du Careil, Schœlcher, Pelletan, and Bertauld, in favour of it; consequently, five opponents and four adherents of the measure. In the Chamber of Deputies the debate on the bill relative to the return of the Chambers to Paris was concluded on clause 5, which maintains the right of the President of the Chambers to make a direct call upon the military forces for protection, was adopted by 310 votes against 131. The debate on the Budget was then resumed, and the whole of the direct taxes were voted.

On Sunday about 19,000 of the troops of Paris and its immediate neighbourhood were reviewed by President Grévy at Longchamps. Great crowds of people were present, notwithstanding the bad weather. The official tribune, decorated with flags and shields bearing the letters "R. F." was occupied by President Grévy, M. Martel, M. Gambetta, General Gresley, and Admiral Jaureguiberry. The Duc de Nemours and Marshal and Madame MacMahon were also present.

A private meeting, presided over by the Duc de Larochefoucault Bisaccia and attended by over 4000 persons, was held in the Cirque d'Hiver at Paris on the 10th inst., to protest against the Ferry Law.

Monday being the anniversary of the capture of the Bastille, various fêtes took place in Paris in celebration of the event. M. Gambetta held a reception at the Palais Bourbon, the entertainment provided including a concert, supported by the most eminent singers in Paris, and a ballet, in which the dancers were dressed in the costumes of 1789, the airs as well as the steps being taken from the best authorities of that period. The soirée was a brilliant success, and was attended by the whole Diplomatic Body, the leading members of the political, financial, and literary world, all the Ministers, and many Senators and Deputies.

The *Times* Correspondent at Paris describes two scenes on Monday night in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of the storming of the Bastille. One was M. Gambetta's reception, which appears to have been successful, but dull. But, he says, the chief interest of the evening lay elsewhere. "On leaving the Palais Bourbon, I went straight to the Bastille fête in the Bois de Boulogne, got up under the presidency of M. Victor Hugo and M. Louis Blanc for the benefit of the amnestied Communists. At the grand entrance of the Bois, where I was obliged to alight, there was seen in the distance a blaze of light of all colours advancing towards me, and up came about 1000 or 1500 persons, men and women, with red lanterns, tricolour flags, and torches in serried ranks. The dense mass filled the whole road, their lanterns and torches gleaming in the darkness of a starless night. The women had tucked up their dresses and showed their white petticoats. Two bands played the *Marseillaise* and the *Champs de Départ*. Spasmodic blazes of Bengal lights from time to time lit up the advancing procession. Along the route were massed thousands of spectators, who responded to the cry of *Vive la République*. Mixing with the crowd, I only once heard the cry of *Vive la Commune*, and it was not echoed. I struck out in front of the procession and drove forward to the Arc de Triomphe there to await it. Here spectators were crowded in every corner. The procession approached. It was singing *Marchons, marchons, qu'un sang impur*, &c., when suddenly red and green Bengal lights lit up the Arc de Triomphe. I was curious to see what would follow, for it was strange enough to see the Arc de Triomphe illuminated in honour of amnestied Communists. Would it pass under the arch, would it go down the Champs Elysées, would it go down to the Palais Bourbon and cheer M. Gambetta's fête? It reached the arch and turned to the right amid fresh Bengal lights. The music grew louder, the voices shriller, and the procession passed round the arch, and halted at the side of the popular *bas-relief*. Some words were exchanged, the band played again, cheers rang from every side, then the lanterns and torches were put out, and the crowd slowly dispersed at the order of a group of some ten persons. The spectacle was really picturesque, and the brilliant but staid festivities of the Palais Bourbon cannot be compared with this popular display."

A service for the repose of the soul of the late Prince Louis Napoleon, held at Lyons last Saturday morning, led to a popular outbreak, the disturbance lasting over an hour.

ITALY.

Signor Cairoli submitted to King Humbert on Saturday an almost complete list of the members of the new Cabinet. With the exception of the two subordinate portfolios of the Navy and Commerce, the Ministry is constituted as follows:—Signor Cairoli, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Signor Villa, Minister of the Interior; Signor Grimaldi, Minister of Finance; Signor Baccarini, Minister of Public Works; Signor Vare, Minister of Grace and Justice; Signor Perez, Minister of Public Instruction; and Signor Bonelli, Minister of War. Signor Perez was Minister of Public Works in the second Depretis Administration; Signor Baccarini held that portfolio under Signor Cairoli last year; and General Bonelli entered the same Cabinet on the retirement of General Bruzzo in October, 1878. The other Ministers now hold office for the first time.

SPAIN.

The debate in the Congress on the reply to the Speech from the Throne was concluded on Monday night. After a speech from Señor Segasta, the leader of the Constitutionalists, who attacked both the Ministry of Señor Canovas del Castillo and that of General Martinez Campos, the two last statesmen replied, repeating the arguments they had employed in their previous speeches respecting the last Ministerial crisis, the attempt to assassinate the King, and the affairs of Cuba. The address was then voted by 247 against 44.

PORTUGAL.

A Commission has been appointed by the Government to inquire into the cause of the agricultural crisis.

HOLLAND.

The entire Ministry has tendered its resignation for the second time to the King.

Military operations in Acheen have been vigorously resumed by the Dutch, and four strongholds of the enemy have been captured.

GERMANY.

Prince and Princess Bismarck, accompanied by Count Wilhelm Bismarck, their second son, left Berlin on Wednesday for Kissengen.

The three newly appointed Ministers, Herr Hofman, Herr von Puttkammer, and Herr von Luzius, have gone to Coblentz, in order to be presented to the Emperor and Empress.

M. Friedenthal, Minister of Agriculture, on retiring from the German Ministry, has been raised to the peerage. A similar honour was offered to M. Falck, but he declined it for himself, though he has accepted it for his son, who is a Lieutenant in the Guards.

In the German Parliament on Saturday last the Customs Bill was passed by 217 to 117 votes. The Session was then closed by Prince Bismarck with the expression of the hope that the opening of the next Session would find existing difficulties allayed. There was no speech from the throne.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Dr. Stremayr, the President of the Austrian Council of Ministers, was on Monday unanimously elected by the first division of the Bukovina landowners as their representative in the Reichsrath.

The elections for the Austrian Reichsrath were concluded last Saturday. The result of the elections is the return of 173 members of the Liberal groups and 175 Conservative and National candidates. Three of those elected have declined to sit, while two have been elected for two places, thus rendering necessary five supplementary elections.

Professor Brücke, who has been elected Rector of the University of Vienna, is the first Protestant who has held that office since the foundation of the University.

The seventh Corn and Seed Market at Vienna will be held on the 25th and 26th of next month. An international exhibition of engines and implements for flour mills, bakeries, breweries, distilleries, and agriculture will be connected with it.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial order was published yesterday week empowering the Governors-General to exercise their discretion in political cases, and send them for trial before the military courts or the ordinary tribunals.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that a fatal torpedo explosion occurred at Cronstadt on the 9th inst. Five men were killed, seven dangerously wounded, of whom several have since died, and ten slightly wounded. The accident is attributed to carelessness. An explosion is also reported at Omsk, in Siberia. A pound of gunpowder was placed under the floor of the private apartments of the superintendent of the prison, and exploded. The building caught fire, but the fire was soon put out, and no one was hurt.

The *Moscow Gazette* understands that the National Exhibition at Moscow is to be postponed from 1880 to 1881, in consequence of the inability of Russian manufacturers to prepare goods for show in so short an interval as is now allowed them. The work of erecting the building will, however, go on.

The *Odessa Messenger* states that never before has there been so much corn stored at Odessa as at the present time, as no orders come from abroad, and every day there arrive from 100 to 150 cartloads.

The Government is fitting out an expedition to explore the Siberian rivers, with a view to improving the navigation between the seacoast and the interior. The exploring party will make charts of the river Obi, map out the channel by means of buoys, and determine the conditions which govern the navigation of the stream. A sum of 63,000 roubles has been allotted for this purpose by the Minister of Finance.

AMERICA.

In contrast to what is being experienced in this country, a *Times'* telegram says that a wave of intensely warm weather is spreading over the United States, a temperature at or above 100 deg. being reported from South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Missouri, Texas, Nevada, and California, the highest being 109 deg. at Augusta, Georgia, and 103 deg. at Jacksonville, Florida. The temperature in seaboard cities ranges from 95 deg. to 98 deg. At Charleston, on Sunday, fifteen deaths from sunstroke occurred.

Cases of yellow fever, some of which have proved fatal, are stated to have occurred at Memphis.

Mr. William Allen, ex-Governor of Ohio, is dead.

On Thursday, the 10th inst., a powder magazine at Bodie, California, exploded, the shock being felt twenty miles distant. Ten persons were killed and over forty wounded.

Extensive damage has been done by a violent storm to the crops and other property in the west and north-west of the United States and in Canada.

CANADA.

The Orangemen's celebrations at Toronto and Moncton last Saturday passed off without disturbance.

The Toronto *Globe* publishes reports from 400 places in all parts of the Dominion showing that the spring wheat crop promises to be slightly below the average. The "fall" wheat is 11 per cent. above the average crop, and the barley crop will be an average one. The condition of corn is the worst of all the cereal crops.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape Parliament was opened on the 20th ult., when a number of members were sworn in, and Sir David Tennant was re-elected Speaker of the Lower House.

The Governor's speech was read on the following day, and on the 23rd a number of bills were read the second time.

The Colonial Secretary announced in the House of Assembly that the islands in the Orange River were clear of rebels, and that the forces in that district were returning to their homes.

Affairs in Basutoland are unchanged. The colonial forces are still watching Moirosi's Mountain. Some of the yeomanry stationed in Basutolund are to be replaced by Cape Mounted Riflemen, and 500 Fingoes will proceed to assist in surrounding the mountain.

INDIA.

The Viceroy issued last Saturday in the *Gazette of India* a congratulatory address on the skilful conduct and conclusion of the Afghan war. The gallantry, steadiness, and strict discipline of the British troops of all arms, native and European, are (the telegram says) recognised in glowing terms, and also the tact and discretion of the political officers. The address concludes with a warm acknowledgment of the loyalty of the native Princes. It is further announced that the Indian Government have recommended that medals, with clasps for Ali Musjid and Peiwar Kotal, shall be granted to the British force engaged in the campaign.

Prince Alexander is now in possession of the Bulgarian throne. In the Church of St. Michael, in Tirnova, before the National Assembly which elected him, he has taken the oath of fidelity to the Constitution. On Monday the Prince arrived in Sophia, and, after bread and salt had been presented to him by the inhabitants, he proceeded to the church. The streets were crowded, and decked with flags, and many triumphal arches had been erected. Upon leaving the church the Prince went to the palace, where he received the State officials. In the evening there was a display of fireworks, the town being illuminated in honour of the Prince's arrival.

FINE ARTS.

A picture (signed) by Lorenzo Lotto, part of the bequest of Miss Solly, has been placed in the National Gallery. It represents a family group of a man and woman, probably a husband and wife, in Venetian, or at least Italian, costumes, a little girl and a little boy nearly nude. The former are seated at a table whereon is a dish of cherries, and the man is in the act of giving a bunch of the fruit to the boy. The background is open, presenting a view of a bay, with a mountain, apparently intended for a volcano. One interesting feature of the group is that of the female figure, which in physiognomy, allowing for variations of artistic treatment, dress, and pose is a counterpart of the superb portrait, also in the National Gallery, by Paris Bordone, of a lady of the Genoese family of Brignole—a splendid blonde *bella*, with yellow hair, in a low crimson satin dress, her hand to her hip. Both masters were natives of Treviso, both studied at Venice, and it is evident that one of the portraits of this lady is a copy or close imitation of the other. This circumstance, however, presents some difficulty, since Lotto was the senior of Bordone by about twenty years, though the lady in his picture is but little older than she appears in the superior presentment by his young townsman. And yet one would say, judging by the imperfect draughtsmanship and modelling, and its Venetian character generally, that the group is a comparatively early work by Lotto, painted not long after he was a scholar of Giovanni Bellini and Giorgione. As, however, the age of the lady—nineteen—is given on the Bordone picture, it is certain that (if the same person) she is some years older in Lotto's picture; therefore the latter must have been painted in emulation of the former. But among Lotto's later works are some vastly finer as regards solidity, effect, and chiaroscuro; indeed, certain of his portraits are among the best of his time. But his powers arrived somewhat tardily at maturity. He was born about 1480, and at first established himself at Venice, then returned to Treviso, which was in the Venetian state: he often signed himself *Pictor Venetus*. About 1513, however, he settled in Bergamo, and hence has been called Bergamasco; but according to Vasari he also painted at Ancona, Loretto, and other towns. He died about 1558. At Hampton Court is a fine portrait by him, long attributed to Correggio, the signature having been painted over.

An etching by M. Courtry, after Muncaksy's picture of "Milton Dictating 'Paradise Lost' to his Daughters," now exhibiting at Bond-street, has been published. As we remarked, in our review of the picture and the photograph from it, the artist's scheme of effect lends itself readily to reproduction in black and white, and we may now add that his sudden transitions from light to dark with little intermediate gradation is peculiarly fitted for effective interpretation by etching. M. Courtry has made the most of this special adaptability of the original, and, bringing his own best powers to the task, has produced a very acceptable version of a work which has striking merit, though, as we have already remarked, not, we think, deserving the encomia it has received abroad.

M. Schoeck, a landscape-painter, who has been *medaillé* at Vienna, is exhibiting a number of his pictures at the gallery, 20, Piccadilly. They represent views in various countries of Europe and North America, including some from the Arctic regions, the fruit, it is said, of ten years' travel. The subjects are interesting; and M. Schoeck is a vigorous painter, with, however, a tendency to force his effects, and his execution is to English eyes rather unpleasantly loaded and unrefined.

Mr. Heath Wilson and Mr. Pullan have dispatched from Florence to London a large design for the decoration of the cupola of St. Paul's, which they offer by way of suggestion to the Decoration Committee. It is earnestly to be hoped that the plan sketched by the late Mr. A. Stevens, and the projected employment of some of our leading artists to execute designs for the mosaic workers, will be reconsidered.

In September next a new gallery and museum will be opened in the Wedgwood Institute at Burslem. On the occasion will be exhibited a collection of paintings by two natives of the district, George Mason and J. Holland, the loan of whose works is invited by the committee. The whole of the pottery and porcelain bought by the Government in the Paris Exhibition of 1878 will be displayed in the new gallery.

The Earl of Bathurst has presented to the Royal Institution a large bust of Dr. William Hyde Wollaston, by Chantrey; and Lady Goldsmid has presented a bust of the late Sir Francis Goldsmid, Q.C., admirably executed in marble by Mr. Theed, to the Honourable Society of Lincoln's-inn, in commemoration of the fact that Sir Francis was the first Jew ever called to the Bar.

It is proposed to open a Free Exhibition of Pictures, Drawings, Photographs, &c., during the vacation of the Working Men's College in South London next August and September, when the spacious rooms will be otherwise unused, if owners of such works of art will lend them for this purpose in sufficient number. Every care will be taken of them, and they will be fully insured against loss by fire. South London is destitute of any museum or art-gallery, and it is believed that the inhabitants of the poor and crowded neighbourhood of Lambeth would value such a collection as it is desired to make.

The annual report of the Arundel Society has been issued. The position of the Association remains nearly stationary, though there has been a decline in the number of new members during the last four years. The expenditure was £6325. The publications for this year are chromo-lithographs after P. della Francesca and Giorgione. Next year will be issued a chromo-lithograph of the interior of the Piccolomini Library at Siena, with the frescoes by Pinturicchio, and another after the same painter of the Virgin, Child, and Saints, in the conventual church of Monte Oliveto. Two commissions were given during 1878 for copies from frescoes in the Piccolomini Library. It is proposed to produce a copy from Lord Pembroke's curious picture at Wilton House, representing Richard II. and his Queen praying.

The inhabitants of Barnard Castle, in the county of Durham, are gratified to learn that Mr. Robert Harley, a townsman, has been appointed Curator of the Bowes Museum. Mr. Harley's last appointment was on the staff of Professors at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Previously to that he was Head Master of the School of Art at Cambridge. Before, however, obtaining his Cambridge appointment he had studied in the Royal Academies of London and Antwerp, and in the Department of Science and Art at South Kensington. It will thus be seen that his knowledge of the fine arts is considerable, fully qualifying him for the important post he now holds. The Bowes Museum, as our readers know, has been erected at a cost of more than £100,000 by an individual benefactor. The magnificence of the building is worthy of the art-treasures it will contain, which are of incalculable value. These were collected by Mr. Bowes and his first wife, the Countess of Montalbo, during many years, in various parts of Europe. The Bowes Museum, with its contents and its park, will, ultimately, it is understood, be presented to the town of Barnard Castle.

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A three-days' meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society terminated at Cheltenham on Thursday, the 10th inst. Mr. T. Gambier Parry was president. The report of the council stated that it had been decided to open two museums—one at Gloucester and the other at Bristol. The first day was devoted to visits to places of antiquarian interest in and around Cheltenham. On Wednesday visits were paid to Southam House, the residence of the late Lord Ellenborough, and one of the oldest houses in the county; Cleeve Church, a fine parish and collegiate church, with styles of architecture varying from Early Norman to a Jacobean gallery; and Sudeley Castle, at times the temporary residence of Royalty, and now owned by Mr. J. C. Dent. On Thursday some early British and Roman remains along the brow of the Cotswold hills were inspected, and visits were also paid to two or three churches. There were two evening meetings, at which papers were read on local antiquarian subjects.

The sum fixed by the French Government for next year's Budget for the service of the fine arts is 7,706,730f., being an augmentation over the Budget for the current year of 186,720f. In the report to the Chamber of Deputies containing this estimate it is incidentally mentioned that a Commission is still considering the means for arresting the decoration of the Pantheon at Paris with religious subjects, and continuing, or even substituting, the decoration already effected by pictures and statues of a secular character, in conformity with the original destination of the edifice, as set forth in the decree of the Assemblée in 1791.

The exhibition of the Musée des Arts Decoratifs, in the Pavillon de Flore of the Tuileries, is in course of being changed into a retrospective exhibition without closing the doors, the cases and objects being replaced *seriatim*. Among the new attractions are a fine collection of works of Arabian art lent by M. de Saint-Maurice.

The authorities of Paris propose to form a gallery to contain all the available views of the city, ancient and modern.

An exhibition of the works of the celebrated sculptor M. Clesinger has been opened in Paris. Included are his beautiful statue of "Phryne," the "Bull of the Campagna," and the two equestrian groups of "Perseus and Andromeda" and "Nessus and Dejanira."

The death is announced of Mr. Frederick Richard Lee, R.A., at Cape Colony. Mr. Lee was one of the oldest members of the Royal Academy. He was born, in 1798, at Barnstaple, Devon. At a very early age he received a commission in the 56th Foot, and served in the Netherlands. He quitted the Army in consequence of ill health, and became a student of the Academy in 1818. He devoted himself exclusively to landscape painting, and first exhibited at the British Institution, from whose directors he subsequently received a £50 prize. In 1824 he contributed to the Royal Academy Exhibition. In 1834 he was elected an A.R.A., and in 1838 an R.A. During his long career he was a very constant exhibitor till 1870, when he withdrew to the rank of Honorary Retired Academician; since which period he has occupied most of his time yachting, visiting various distant countries. Several of his pictures were painted in conjunction with Mr. T. Sydney Cooper. Examples of his agreeable and workman-like if somewhat prosaic productions are in the Vernon, Bell, and Sheepshanks' gifts to the nation.

NOVELS.

Trim away some of the melodramatic overgrowth and we have in *How He Won Her*, by Mrs. Eiloart (Samuel Tinsley and Co.), a story which it does one good to read, wholesome in tone, vigorous in style, interesting in subject, worthy in sentiment, human in scope, excellent in purpose. It is not a work of high art, so far as constructive skill and literary graces are concerned; but it is, on the whole, eminently readable, and it possesses the comparatively rare charm of establishing at the outset, and confirming as it proceeds, sympathetic relations between the reader and the most prominent characters. Nothing could very well be more charming, in its simple, touching way, than the romance in which the poor little lame girl and the noble prince of her imagination play the principal parts; or, in its equally simple and almost equally touching, though more homely and more humorous way, than that in which the diffident, unselfish Dick displays his devotion towards the slowly awakened, gradually converted, repentant Mary Ann. But more touching, perhaps, than either is that which is told in a few short graphic paragraphs, describing how the "unpopular man," the despised and low-born money-lender, was left out in the cold to ponder over the truth or falsehood of the common saying, "'tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all." A bitter wail, however, makes itself heard, from time to time, throughout the tale, notwithstanding its generally healthy, cheery strain; and many a harsh, stern, uncompromising utterance seems to testify that the writer feels keenly and resents deeply what is represented as the unreasonable forbearance and martyrdom expected of injured women by purblind or hypocritical society. Especially is this the case, when the relations between husband and wife or mother and children are dealt with in the spirit of one who seems inclined to apply to those peculiar connections the rule of retaliation implied in the savage law, an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. Certainly, in the story under consideration, the provocation given is extreme and the indulgence demanded exceeds that which would accord forgiveness until seventy times seven; but, for all this, there is something which grates unpleasantly upon the feelings when an admirable woman behaves towards her profligate and despicable husband and towards her remarkably steady but almost equally despicable son in the strong-minded manner, accompanied by an unfeminine employment of unanswerable argument and cool irony, which is adopted by the otherwise amiable Mrs. Glynne, who, we are told, "was not one to love the worthless," and in connection with whom we are significantly informed that "the noblest type of woman does not grow from the spaniel race." True, but it is not woman's nobility which gives her that magic spell of hers, and it is a question whether, if she must be likened to something canine, she would not appear more irresistible for the qualities which distinguish the spaniel than for those which are conspicuous in the mastiff. At any rate, there is something almost too repulsive and unnatural in the representation of a gentle lady not only regretting to her husband's face that he is not dead, as he was supposed to be, but expressing to a stranger a wish that he had been killed by that stranger's hand, and determining to secure her own deliverance at the risk of putting a rope round his neck, and of having to enjoy her freedom under the disadvantage of possible remorse and of the notoriety attaching to felonious associations. A true lady, a true woman, though married to a devil, would hardly be capable of such a course; only a very "superior" person, brought up according to "the higher education of women," could display such sublime disregard of everything but sheer justice, could miss the opportunity afforded for the crowning act of self-sacrifice. Or perhaps an unusually stout-hearted, epicene sort of fish-wife might display such Roman resolution, such inflexible regard for right and equity; but not a lady like Mrs. Glynne. By-the-way, some mention is made of a pension which she is supposed to receive as an officer's widow; and, if memory may be trusted, she took no steps such as might have been expected of a lady with so strict a sense of justice, when she discovered that she was receiving money to which she had no claim, and such as would have probably stopped the novel altogether, to say nothing of bringing the diabolical husband to his knees, before the end of the first volume. But it may have been mere report that the "widow had not much to live upon but her pension and the slender remnant of her father's fortune;" and it would certainly have been a pity if so pleasant, on the whole, and in some parts so charming a novel, had come to a premature conclusion.

Anything like novelty of scene is so rare in fiction now-a-days that Mr. Richard Dowling's weird romance, *The Mystery of Killard* (Tinsley Brothers), would be welcome, if only for its freshness. But it has many other good qualities. We believe this to be the author's first three-volumed novel. Its undoubted merits, therefore, deserve especial commendation. Vigorously is the story opened in a small fishing village on the coast of Ireland; and distinctively portrayed at the outset are the characters of John Cantillon and his wife, and a stranger driven within their gates by the gale. A rocky islet known as the Bishop's lies off Killard, and furnishes the "Mystery," which has an evil influence on the clearly limned personages introduced to us. The Bishop's is inhabited by a morose deaf mute, David Lane, who seeks a wife similarly afflicted, in order to preserve the great secret of his life. Washed by the Atlantic, Killard and the Bishop's are pictured in calm and in storm with great charm and power; and a hurricane which rages on the Bishop's the night a rash and prying landsman visits the islet to unravel the "Mystery" is described with a vividness not surpassed by Victor Hugo. If the current of the story moves slowly in the first volume it runs swiftly enough in the last two, the concluding chapters being full of quick dramatic action, clever delineations of strongly contrasted human eccentricities, interwoven with which is a love story of singular freshness. "The Mystery of Killard" is, in brief, a novel interesting in itself, and, in spite of a few crudities here and there, full of brightest promise of further good work from Mr. Dowling's pen.

SHEEP-SHEARING.

The belongings of sheep-shearing are both picturesque and prosaic: picturesque in the process, prosaic in the result. We will deal with the former first. The time for sheep-shearing is early in June, but this year it had to be much later; for, until the sun has been able to "cream the bushes"—to make the elder come into bloom—it is not thought to be safe—in West Worcestershire, at least—for newly-shorn sheep to be turned out in the meadows.

The shearing of sheep is an olden custom, as old as the days of Nabal, who had three thousand sheep and a thousand goats, and who "sheared his sheep" in Carmel. Prior to the shearing, however, comes the washing, to free the wool from dirt and grit; and this is done upon a certain day, when the sheep to be shorn are all washed together, and thus is the process managed. The sheep, hemmed in with hurdles by a pool or river or by a mill-backwater, are let out one by one, and a chain put round them, when they are pushed into the stream to men who stand there, who seize and scrub them till each fleece is clean, then let them go; when, after floundering out and waiting by the side until their weight is lessened by the drainage from them, the washed sheep climb the bank and roam the meadow. Should there be nothing deeper than a brook at hand, as sometimes happens, a dam is made across it; and where there is not a run for the sheep when they emerge from the water, as is the case where the washing has to be done "on loan," another fold for them is hurdled off until they can be taken to their pasture. Though the "shearing" of sheep is narrated in Scripture, there is no mention made of "washing;" and in some places—in the Dartmoor district, for instance—sheep-washing is dispensed with, the wool being sold "in the yolk"—i.e., with the clogged oil and dirt still in it; but the price for it is less by one fourth than for well-washed wool.

In the washing of sheep, the mode in most favour is that of brisk hand-rubbing; but with those who believe in scrubbing iron or wooden paddles are used, or a stout broom-head; and while the majority of sheep-washers get into the water and hold the sheep against them, with the head well up, there are those who, more careful of themselves, keep on dry land and wash them from the shore, or from a barrel let into a hole at the side, and in which the washer stands. This washing of sheep, from its very surroundings and the time of year—the time of meadow-sweet and blossomed beans and honeysuckle-clover, when skies are blue, and bees are out, and cows are in the water—is at all times picturesque, and none the less so from the country children who, with sun-tanned faces and with white sun-bonnets, so crowd about it, and shout with lusty joy as sheep escape, or clap their hands when busy circling swallows dip the wing, or laden timber-waggons, with their sturdy teams, go creaking by, leaving a healthy smell of well-dried bark behind them. Such scenes lack not on-lookers, and in some districts the "sheep-washing parties"—genial gatherings of old friends and neighbours—are still kept up, as is also "the shearing dinner," when some of the young farmers will assist in the shearing, in emulation of the best man there, whose number often is "five in the hour, and catch and tie up, too!"

The usual time for shearing is in a month from washing—it is with some though but a week—when the new oil from the clean skin has got into the wool; and it takes place in the barn, where the shearers kneel or sit, with the sheep held close against them, the shears being worked round it as each part gets loose until the whole fleece comes away. It is then rolled up and tied, and the shearing goes on till the flock has been shorn, when the fleeces are placed in the granary, and a noisy supper ends it, the gentlemen of the party joining the workmen in their merriment, and the ladies looking on, till it is time "to drive home by the light of the moon."

Where working shearers shear the sheep payment is made for it by the score or hundred. Fat sheep are shorn in April and in May—as they are sold for mutton, and are not turned out—and stores are shorn in June. Those who keep long-woolled sheep shear lambs as well; but, as lambs' wool wont hold together in the fleece, it is put up loosely into bags or cloths. It is, of course, of less value than good fleece wool; but, if the quantity of it is not in undue proportion, the dealers—"wool-staplers"—will take the whole clip at one price per pound. The price of wool differs each year, and it is this year lower than ever, "lower," say the sellers, "than for twenty years," as it is but tenpence-halfpenny; the chief cause of the drop being bad condition, as the wool, through the long, cold winter and the heavy rains, is sticky, clogged, and rank. The average price used to be one and ten; but of late years it has drifted downwards.

When the wool has been sold it is turned over to the "sorter," who shortly sifts the lot, the finer fleeces being kept separate, and the coarser parts placed by themselves, such as the rougher body portions, and the discoloured wool. It is then duly packed and baled, when it is ready for home use or export.

There are different sorts of wool, and they are used for different purposes; the fine short fleeces for the best broadcloths, the coarser wool for the narrow ones, and the long thick flakes for the hosiers. The wools which used to be in best repute were the Southdowns and the Ryelands, but they have given way of late years to Merinos, those wools of finer texture from Australia. Of the varieties of sheep, the following, amongst "wool bearers," are those most in favour with the English breeders. In long wools, the Leicester, Lincoln, Cotswold, Devons, and Kents; in "mediums," the Dorset Horns, Oxfords, and Somersets; and in "shorts," the Southdowns, Hampshire Downs, and the Shropshire. A foreign wool, too, of much value, is that of the Alpaca, the native sheep of Peru, as it is long, strong, and silky, firm and fine. The heavy fleeces of the Oxford Downs are also fine and silky, but the wool most sought for, for length of staple and bright, high lustre, is that of the "good Kents," the native breed of Romney Marsh.

Breed has, no doubt, much to do with wool-bearing; but an important element is the soil itself; and it was laid down as a principle, in a paper read before the Acclimatisation Society of Paris, that "wherever the land is good, there the wool is equally so," as it was found that wool "grown" on poor, sandy soil was harsh, short, and brittle. This leading principle must, however, be modified now that artificial feeding is so much in vogue, as it has been clearly shown that a generous diet, if continually sustained, will produce both bulk and quality, and make the wool serrated, bright, and glistening: whilst under opposite conditions the fleece will be light and the staple thin, and of a wan, pale colour. In the former case the serrations in a fleece, on which so much depends—as they are invaluable to the manufacturer as hooking the fabric together—amount to the incredible number of 2000 to an inch, and even in best fleeces to 2700; while in the latter case—the fleece of an ill-kept animal—they are few and ineffective, and apt to part readily when the wool is stretched. With respect to how much a fleece will weigh, much depends on condition and breed. A good Cheviot may weigh as little as four or five pounds, and a Cotswold seven or eight; while an old Lincoln will turn the scale at from ten to sixteen pounds, with a length of wool of from twelve to eighteen inches. There is one fleece which differs wholly from all others, and that is the fleece of the Shetlands—those sheep that eat seaweed, flesh, and fish—and it is "plucked" not shorn, being composed of two coats, an under one, "fors," of short thick wool, and an outer one, "scudder," of long hair only. In summer the "fors" gets loose, and it is then pulled off by hand. There is one fleece, too, which is singular, the fleece of the Black-faced Heath, which is long-waved and wiry, and partakes more of the character of hair than of wool.

The uses to which the fleecy covering of a sheep is converted are many and important ones, and some of them are embodied in the following saying:—"No sheep no wool; and hence, no woolman, spinner, weaver, clothier, cloth-worker, fuller, tucker, shearman, or draper." With which quaint distich, through the exigencies of space, we are compelled to end this paper.

Mr. Gray, M.P., has accepted the Lord Mayoralty of Dublin for next year.

The Birkenhead Town Council has resolved to erect public baths, at a cost of about £3000. The subject has been frequently before the town, and a site was purchased twelve years ago.

In an action for breach of promise, which occupied Mr. Baron Huddlestone and a special jury the whole of Saturday last, at the Carnarvonshire Assizes, and in which the plaintiff, Sarah Owen, a widow, fifty years old, claimed £1000 damages of Benjamin Williams, a gentleman farmer, ten years her senior, a verdict was returned for the defendant.

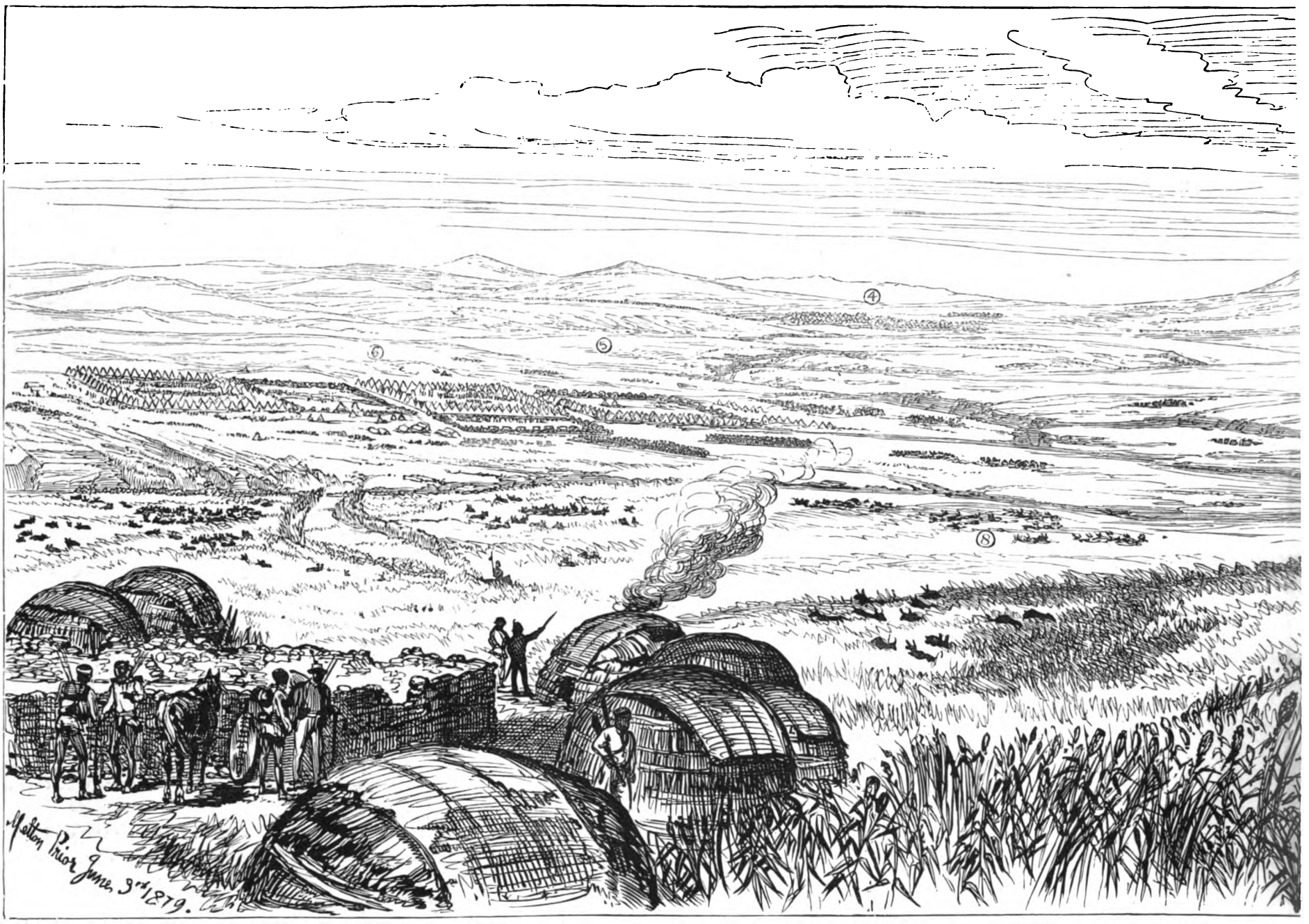
Last Saturday evening the Kentish Town and Gospel Oak Coffee-Tavern Company (Limited) opened its first coffee-tavern. The tavern occupies large and handsome corner premises in the upper part of the Malden-road, a thickly-populated working-class neighbourhood, and is named the Rose and Thistle. The opening of the tavern to the public was preceded by a public meeting in the St. Andrew's School-room close by, which was presided over by Mr. Samuel Hoare, J.P., one of the Middlesex magistrates.

The annual dinner of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain was given on the 10th inst. at the Grosvenor Gallery Restaurant, Dr. B. W. Richardson presiding. Earl Fortescue replied for the House of Lords, and Mr. Palmer, M.P., for the House of Commons. The chairman gave "Success to the Sanitary Institute," stating that they were about establishing an educational system which, in some respects, but in a more humble way, should resemble that of the Scotch colleges, which had conferred such great benefits.

At University College, London, the Hollier Scholarships of £60 for one year have been thus awarded:—Greek, G. W. Kilner; Hebrew, H. J. Cohen. The Clothworkers' Exhibition of £50 a year, tenable for two years, for chemistry and physics, has been awarded to J. Sakurai.—On the 9th inst. the annual speeches were delivered by the pupils of Malvern College, and the prizes distributed to the successful students by Earl Beauchamp, chairman of the governing body. A long list of honours was read by the head master, including, among others, two open classical scholarships, two first classes in moderations at Oxford, three second classes in the final schools, a Cooper's-hill appointment, and six Sandhurst cadetships.—The Foundation Scholarships in the Upper School, Dulwich, have been awarded as follows:—To F. O'D. Hoare, R. Greeven, W. N. Fleming, T. H. Passmore, H. T. Prescott, H. A. Izod, M. W. Woods, and F. J. A. Arch. C. D. Matthews, J. L. Wurm, H. M. R. Hopkins, and A. E. W. Mason were mentioned as deserving special commendation.—The 9th was Speech Day at Highgate School. The speeches, which are traditionally of a high standard, were perhaps even better than usual. At Oxford, C. G. Thomas, Scholar of Oriel College, has obtained a First Class in Moderations (Classical); E. P. Morgan (Oriel), a First Class in Natural Science; F. D. Dalton, Scholar Corpus Christi, a Second Class Lit. Human., and the Ellerton Theological Essay Prize. After the speeches, the company, which was a large and distinguished one, were received at lunch in his garden by the Rev. C. M'Dowall, Head Master. Mr. C. T. Blanshard, B.A., F.C.S., late Scholar of Queen's College, Oxford, First Class Natural Science, Science Master of Cheltenham College, has been appointed Modern and Science Master.—At the annual Speech-day at Durham, the Archdeacon of Durham gave three of the Dean and Chapter Scholarships, of £60 each, to be held for three years at any of the Universities, to Eugene Cradock, John Wethey, and Joseph Maccartie.—Mr. E. G. Hardy, late Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and Assistant Master at Felstead School, has been elected Head Master of Grantham Grammar School, out of about fifty candidates.—Mr. T. H. Baines, B.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, late assistant master on the Conway, has been appointed to an assistant-mastership at Trent College.

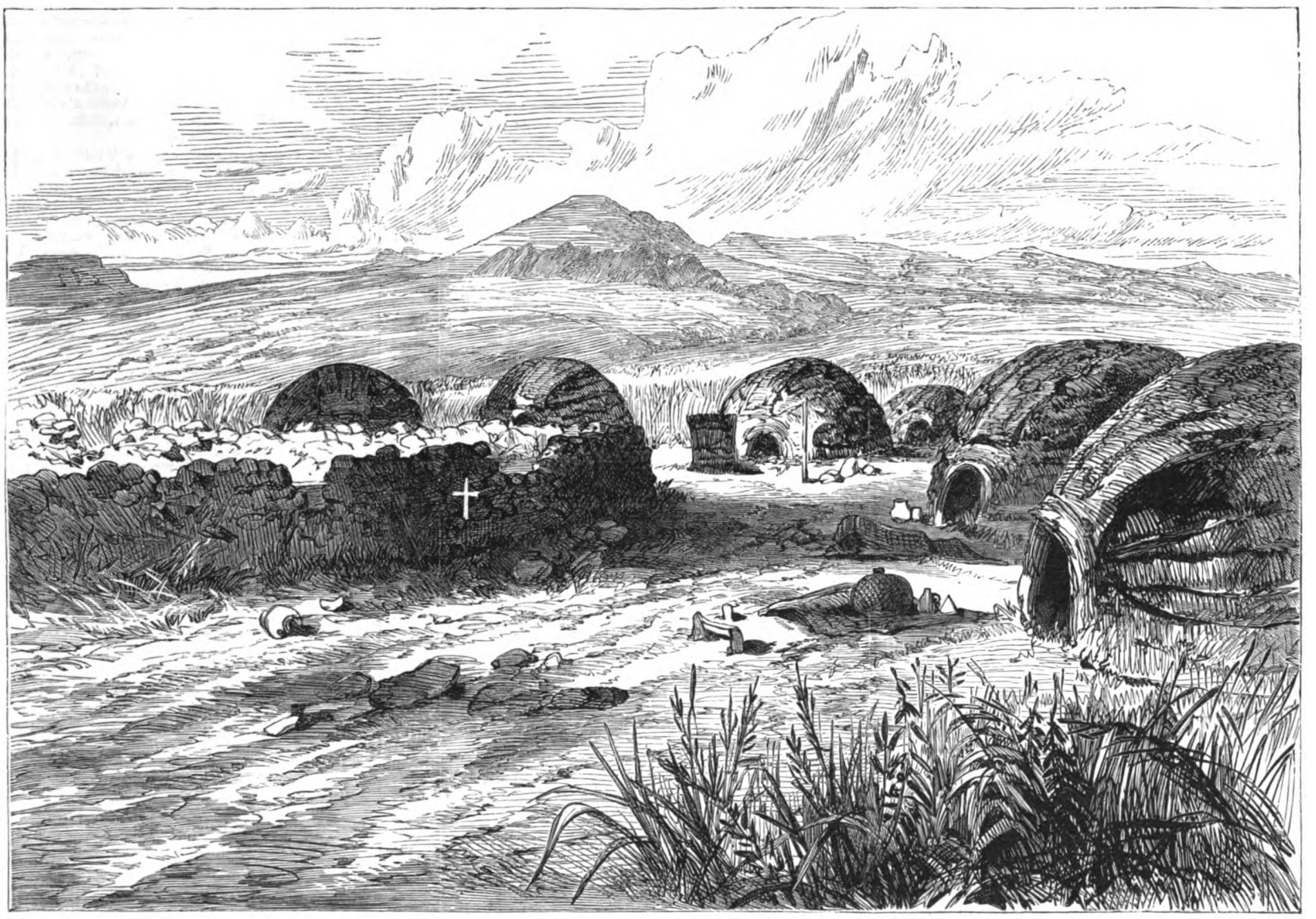
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DEATH OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—FROM SKETCH



1. Spot where the Prince's body was found. 2. Where the bodies of the two slain troopers were found. 3 Kraal where the party off-saddled and rested. 4. Brigadier-General Wood's

GENERAL VIEW OF THE

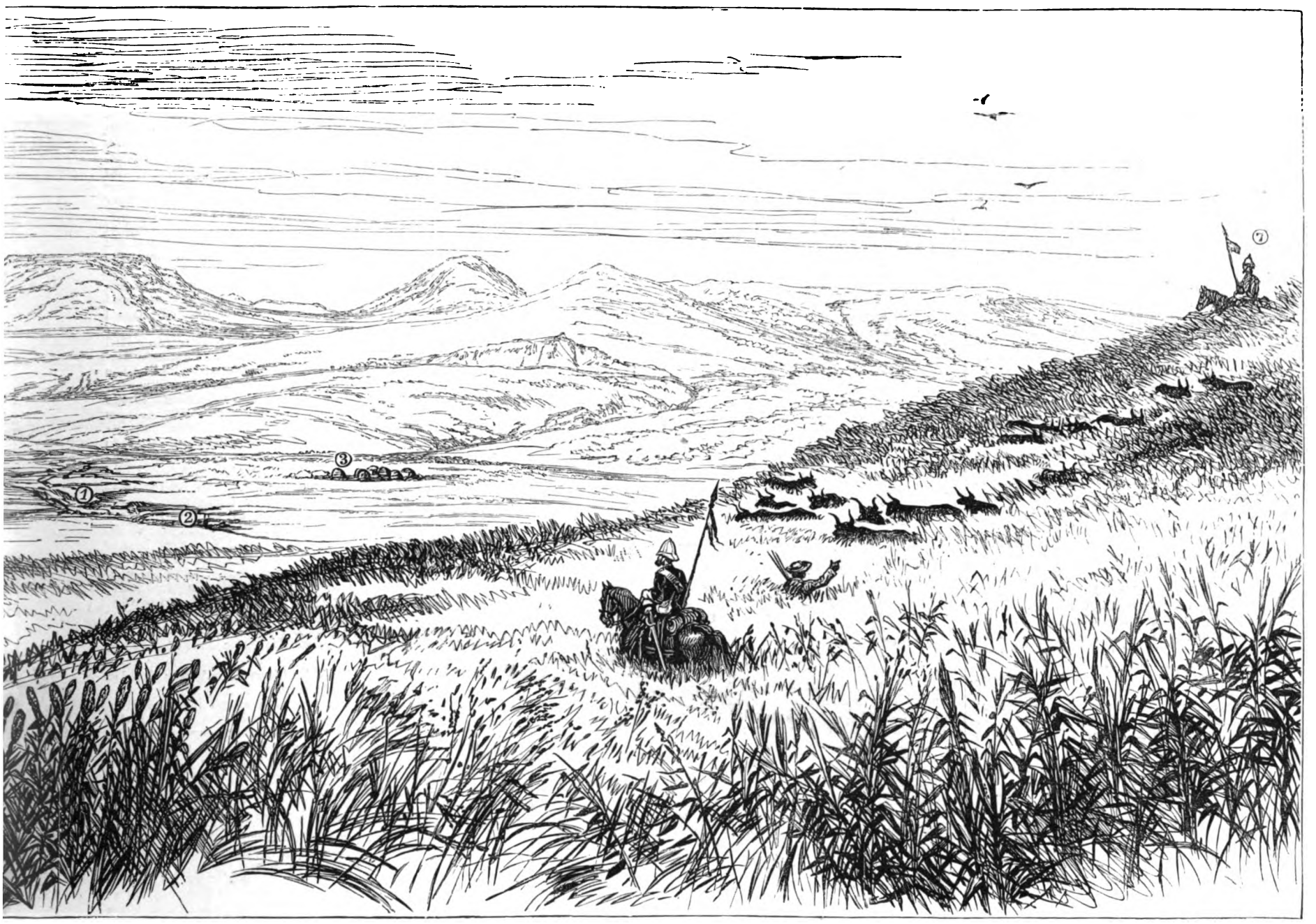


The White Cross indicates where the Prince was standing when first attacked.

THE KRAAL WHERE THE PRINCE AND HIS PARTY OFF-SADDLED AND WERE FIRED AT.

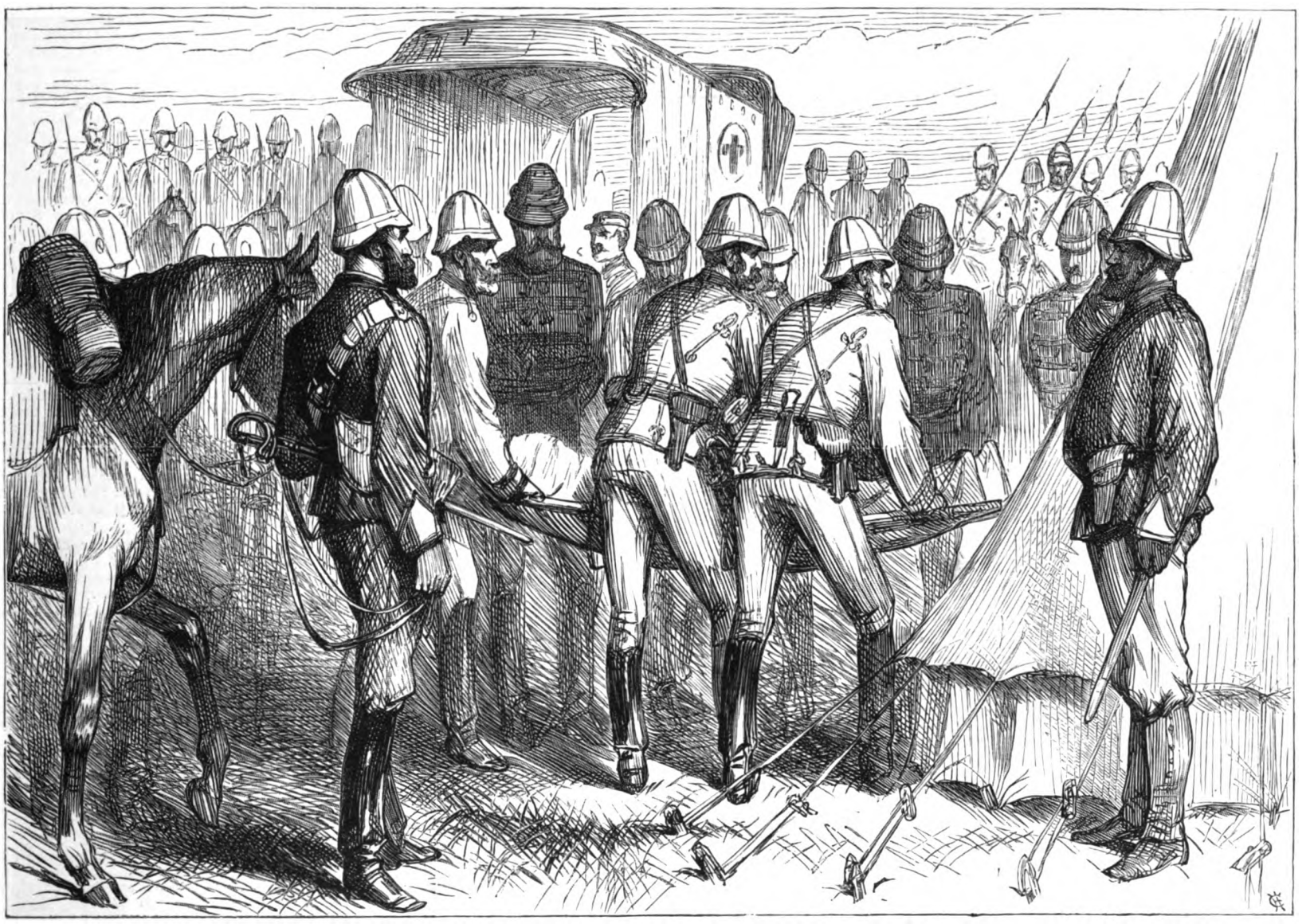
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ES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



Camp, three miles distant. 5. Where the body of a slain Basuto was found. 6. General Newdigate's Camp, half a mile distant. 7. Vidette Post of Lancers. 8. A span of oxen.

SCENE TWO DAYS AFTER.



ARRIVAL OF THE BODY OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AT ITELEZI CAMP.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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Fiesole, and dedicating it to the permanent enjoyment of the community at large. The timeously rescued Sylva has been photographed in six superb views by Mr. Vernon Heath. The mind recalls the charming lines of poor Mortimer Collins on the disappearance of the famous old tree known as the "Monarch."

That patriot of the pollard wood
Stout arm no longer reaches,
Chief of that mighty multitude,
The Famous Burnham Beeches.

But enough of the Monarch's brethren remain to preserve the fame of Burnham Beeches. G A. S.

DEATH OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, at the head-quarters of the Army in the Zulu War, has sent us the Sketches we have this week prepared for the Illustrations of the lamentable death of the Prince Imperial, which are presented in the Number here placed before our readers. The first is a general view of the whole locality, with the camps of General Newdigate and of Brigadier-General Wood in the distance, and with particular indications of the Zulu Kraal near the river, where the Prince and his party unsaddled their horses and lay down to rest; also of the precise spot where the unfortunate young Prince's body was found next morning, and where the two slain troopers of Bettington's Volunteers Horse were found. Another Sketch represents the kraal and the mealie-ground or field of maize, with the wall and six native huts, exactly as described in the statements of the soldiers and of subsequent visitors to the spot, which we have already published. The arrival of the Prince's body at the camp, on June 2, the day after his death, having been found by the reconnoitring party which General Marshall led out for that purpose, has also been related circumstantially in former reports of this sad affair. But our Special Artist's sketches will have undiminished interest for all in England who have just been called upon to renew, upon the occasion of the funeral last Saturday, their sympathy with the widowed Empress, and their expressions of regret for the untimely death of her son.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Liverpool course is usually very hard during the July Meeting, and this year, in spite of constant rain, it was never really heavy. The St. George Stakes, for three-year-olds, to which £500 was added, proved a great success, and the antagonism of Chippendale, Discord, Caxtonian, Reconciliation, and Adventure was very interesting. The Ascot doings of the first-named entailed a 3 lb. penalty upon him; still, as he had shown himself to be about the equal of Silvio at weight for age, he was naturally backed against the field. The pace was so bad at first that Archer was compelled to take Chippendale to the front to make his own running, and, after nearly everything in the race had looked like winning at one time or another, Robbie Burns, the outsider of the party, who did not look to be half fit, beat Discord very easily indeed, Reconciliation being a good third, and all the rest pretty close up. The winner, however, was objected to, on the plea that his nominator appeared in the Forfeit List, and, the matter being brought before the stewards, they ultimately disqualified Robbie Burns, and awarded the race to Discord. Chippendale must have been quite upset for want of a pace; and on the following day Discord, meeting Robbie Burns on 12 lb. better terms, turned the tables on him with scarcely an effort. Evasion, who ran so well in the July Stakes at Newmarket, at last rewarded the confidence of her supporters by taking the Mersey Stakes from three opponents, of whom Illuminata appears to have trained completely off. A field of eleven turned out for the Liverpool Cup on the Wednesday, and once more the luckless Glendale (7 st. 12 lb.) filled his accustomed berth of second. This time, however, there is no excuse to be made for his defeat, as he ran ungenerously until nearly the finish of the race, when he came with a tremendous rush, but could never quite catch Maximilian (7 st. 7 lb.). The latter has not brought in much return for the 4100 gs. that was given for him, still he has won three or four races, and has not proved such an impostor as do the majority of sensational yearlings. New Laund (5 st. 13 lb.), who ran very well, was only a neck behind Maximilian, but nothing else was near the three placed horses, as The Mandarin (8 st. 12 lb.) proved unable to stay the distance, and Carillon (5 st. 7 lb.) did not perform nearly so well as was anticipated.

Two fine days in succession and the presence of the Prince of Wales on the Thursday made the Kempton Park Meeting last week a brilliant success, and, considering that the Club was only established a year ago, the progress made in that time has been really wonderful. Turning to the sport, we note that Placida ran right away from Alchemist in the Trial Stakes, and it seems probable that now the Oaks winner's best course is about six furlongs. Whitebine, a very useful colt by Brown Bread—Voyageuse, carried his penalty home very cleverly in the Royal Two-Year-Old Stakes, but 4 lb. extra, and the allowances claimed by others in the race, proved too much for him in the Kempton Grand Two-Year-Old Stakes, which resulted in a dead-heat between Country Dance and Triermain. The former is a well-named daughter of Doncaster and Highland Fling, and was bred by Mr. Taylor Sharpe. She cost 700 gs. as a yearling; but Triermain has run too indifferently at Ascot and elsewhere to make her performance a praiseworthy one, especially as she was in receipt of 6 lb. from him, and also she only beat Whitebine by a neck at 15 lb. The Kempton Park Cup was the only noteworthy feature of the last day, and, in spite of the very liberal addition of £500, only seven horses faced the starter. Master Kildare (8 st. 7 lb.), who ran for the first time in the colours of Lord Hastings, was backed wherever a shade of odds could be obtained, despite the fact that his wind has become slightly affected since he was last seen in public. Abbaye (6 st. 8 lb.) was the only one that could make anything of a fight with him; and Placida (9 st. 7 lb.) was an indifferent third, but might possibly have failed to gain that position if one or two of the others had been ridden out.

The cricket records of the present season have been one almost unbroken series of disappointments, and now the Eton and Harrow match has to be added to the long list of unfinished contests. The weather, on the first day, was magnificent, and the scene at Lord's almost as brilliant as ever; but on Saturday came constant heavy showers, and the stumps were finally drawn when Harrow required 49 runs to win, and had six wickets to fall, so that it is impossible for either side to claim much advantage. There was nothing very remarkable in the play on either side; but of course the heavy state of the ground was sadly against brilliant performances. T. G. H. Moncrieffe (not out, 34) was batting exceedingly well for Harrow when the game was abandoned. C. T. Studd, the Eton captain, took eight wickets for 41 runs, and the brothers Ramsay bowled with great effect for Harrow, R. C. Ramsay securing ten wickets at an expense of 63 runs; nor must we omit to notice the fine wicket keeping of M. C. Kemp on the same side. Gentlemen v. Players at Lord's last week had also to be abandoned when it looked as though the latter would secure a victory, as the amateurs could do nothing with Shaw's bowling. Ulyett (61) and Lockwood (39) were the only heavy scorers on either side, though Mr. A. H. Evans (not out, 26) played a very good innings. The score of the first innings of the Derbyshire eleven in their match with Notts was almost a cricket curiosity, as they only put together 16 runs, Morley taking seven wickets for the same number of runs. Selby (53) batted exceedingly well for Notts, and that county eventually won in one innings, with 99 runs in hand. Lancashire has achieved a decisive and most meritorious victory over Yorkshire, beating the "big county" by an innings and 32 runs. This result was almost entirely due to the exertions of the Messrs. Steel, as Mr. D. Q. Steel made 52 runs, and Mr. A. G. Steel (31) got rid of eleven men for 73 runs; Mr Hornby (36) also scored freely. This week two usually unfortunate counties—Surrey and Derbyshire—have each scored their first victory for the season. The former defeated Kent by eight wickets, as Lord Harris's eleven collapsed for the wretched total of 38 runs at their second attempt, Blamires getting rid of six men for 15 runs. Mr. F. Penn (48) was the only batsman who made a good stand on either side. Derbyshire v. Yorkshire was a very close affair, the former only winning by 27 runs. Foster (68) was the only one of the victorious team who scored freely; and on the other side Bates (not out, 52) batted exceedingly well. Mycroft's bowling analysis was a very good one, as his thirteen wickets only cost 65 runs; and Hill and Pease bowled very well for Yorkshire.—The national testimonial to Mr. W. G. Grace will be presented to him at the Pavilion at Lord's on Tuesday afternoon next. It will consist of a book containing the names of all the subscribers to the fund, a purse, and a timepiece. The subscription-list includes 100 guineas from the Marylebone Club, £50 each from the principal county clubs, and the individual subscriptions range from £25 to twopence.

The final round of the open championship match at Lawn Tennis was played on the grounds of the All-England Club at Wimbledon on Tuesday. The weather being fine, a very large number of spectators assembled to witness the proceedings. The players were Mr. J. T. Hartley and Mr. V. St. Leger, the Irish Champion. The contest was very keenly fought throughout. In the end Mr. Hartley won by three sets to love, the scores of the different sets being: Number one, six games against two; number two, six games against four; number three, six games against two. The play of the competitors was frequently applauded. On the conclusion of the championship contest, a members' handicap, which had to be postponed from the previous day on account of the rain, was run through.

The Bicycle Union Fifty Miles Championship was decided at Stamford-bridge at the end of last week. Though there were four starters, the event was merely a match between H. L. Cortis (Wanderers' B.C.) and W. L. Ainslie (Dark Blue B.C.). The latter led until half the distance had been completed, but then Cortis went right away from him, and the Oxonian retired at thirty-five miles, leaving Cortis to finish alone. The winner's time, from twenty-four miles, is the best on record, and he completed the fifty miles in the marvellous time of 2 hours 56 min. 1 sec., which beats anything hitherto accomplished by no less than 11 min. 13 sec.

THEATRES.

Simultaneously with the fashionable performances of the *Comédie Française* at the Gaiety (the season of French plays at which theatre came to an end on Saturday evening last, when the total of forty-two representations were estimated by Mr. Hollingshead to have yielded the sum of £19,805 14s. 6d., or a general average of £472) the credit of native histrionic art was notably upheld by Mr. Henry Irving at the Lyceum. It is satisfactory to be able to record that large and enthusiastic audiences warmly appreciated the wide range of Mr. Irving's talents, which have enabled him in one week to exhibit vivid and powerful impersonations of such utterly dissimilar parts as the dual rôle in "The Lyons Mail," "Hamlet," Claude Melnotte in "The Lady of Lyons," "Charles I.," and the terribly real embodiment of Mathias, the Polish Jew, in "The Bells." In three of these pieces the grace and charm of Miss Ellen Terry's acting served as an inimitably tender foil to the rare intensity of Mr. Irving's style—the versatility of which will be conspicuously illustrated at Mr. Irving's benefit next Friday and Saturday. Returning to the Gaiety, the regular company, which presents with sufficient spirit a programme generally made up of operetta, farce, and burlesque, reoccupied the boards on Monday, and performed with due liveliness in "The Happy Village," "Stage Struck," and "Pretty Esmeralda," Miss Eveleen Rayne quite realising the title of the burlesque. The success of Mr. Charles Reade's adaptation at the Princess's of "L'Assommoir" has led to its being travestied at the Folly by Mr. Savile Clarke and Mr. Lewis Clifton, who give to their burlesque the title of "Another Drink," and who have secured in Madame Dolaro and Mr. G. W. Anson representatives quite capable of equalling Miss Amy Roselle and Mr. Charles Warner in the rôles of Gervaise and Coupeau. The musical accompaniments to "Another Drink" are furnished by Mr. E. Solomon. At the Adelphi Mr. Hermann Vezin repeats this (Saturday) afternoon his carefully studied representation of Richelieu. To-night the admirers of Miss Neilson will flock to the Haymarket, where this popular actress begins a fortnight's engagement, appearing as Juliet and Rosalind on alternate evenings. Mr. Hare will this evening bring his prosperous rule over the fortunes of the Court to a close, and will shadow forth the programme which he and Mr. Hare intend to open their joint management of the St. James's with next October.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's popular entertainment is announced to close on Saturday, July 26, and, after a few weeks' tour in the provinces, the little company will reassemble at St. George's Hall on Monday, Sept. 29.

Miss Cowen gave one of her charming dramatic recitals at Steinway Hall on Tuesday afternoon, well supported by Mrs. Osgood and Miss Alice Fairman as vocalists.

The Court of Common Council has adopted a report, brought up by the Coal, Corn, and Finance Committee, recommending the purchase by the Corporation of the open and waste land known as Burnham Beeches, the purchase-money to be paid out of the grain-duty fund.—On the recommendation of the Markets Committee the plans for the new fruit and vegetable market at Smithfield, at an estimated cost of £115,000, have been approved; ten additional slaughter-houses and other works at the Foreign Cattle Market ordered to be built, at an expense of £25,000.—The Court of Common Council has resolved to contribute to the Hospital Sunday Fund, £105; to the Gentlewomen's Self-Help Institute, £52 10s.; the Thames Church Mission, £105; the Reparation Fund of St. George's, Southwark, £105; the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, £210; the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, £105; and the Field-lane Ragged Schools and Refuges, £262 10s.

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PITH OF PARLIAMENT.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's curfew tolled the knell of the departing Session on Monday; but, ere we can follow "the ploughman homeward" on "his weary way," it is necessary to hark back to an exciting episode in the House of Commons. Passing reference could alone be made in the latest edition of this Journal last week to the very exceptional step taken by the Irish Home-Rule members on the evening of the 10th inst. The House was in Committee on the Army Discipline Bill, when Mr. Sullivan rose, and demanded that progress should be reported, in order that, with the Speaker in the chair, a question might be raised as to notes being taken in a side gallery by somebody who was not a member of the House. In measured tones and faultless language did Mr. Sullivan call attention to this implied fraction of a rule; and Mr. Callan was proceeding to enlarge on the alleged enormity of the offence when the Speaker interrupted him, and quietly explained that he had, for his own information, directed an officer of the House to make the notes in question to supplement the brief minutes ordinarily made of the business in Committee, the said notes being perfectly fair and impartial, and having no reference whatever to "particular members of the House." This last allusion was made to allay the suspicions of the Irish members, who sensitively deemed that they were subjected to more than their fair share of note-taking by the sweet little cherub who sat up aloft. But the passions of Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Connor Power, once roused, were not to be instantly appeased by this simple explanation, nor by the Speaker's prompt return to his deserted dinner. Their insatiable appetite for controversy even led them to the length of impugning the conduct of the Speaker, although Sir Stafford Northcote and the Marquis of Hartington united in urging that notice should be given of so unusual a step. Confusion was later rendered worse confounded by Mr. Gray's espial of the obnoxious young gentleman again taking notes, and—though the note-taker wore nothing red in his attire—his excited motion that progress should once more be reported. It was not until the succeeding (Friday's) sitting that the question was brought to an issue. The Speaker at the outset said he had not the slightest objection to the minutes complained of being laid on the table. Mr. Parnell, not to be deterred by this concession, forthwith moved a formal resolution, the gist of which was that the taking of notes in a side gallery by a non-member was a breach of the privileges of the House. The discussion was even lifted to the rank of a full-dress debate by the participation in it of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Marquis of Hartington, and Mr. Gladstone; and the inevitable result was realised, the Speaker being deservedly praised with genuine warmth for his unfailing courtesy and impartiality in the chair, and the motion being negatived by the considerable majority of 392—421 against 29. Nevertheless, in the evening sitting Mr. Gray once more raised the same issue, but was also placed in a minority—292 to 24; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer's amendment justifying and supporting the Speaker in his action was at length carried amid loud cheers. The effect of this protracted debate was to delay, singularly enough, an Irish motion—The O'Connor Don's motion calling on the Government to increase the facilities for training teachers in Ireland. This was eventually rejected by 64 to 48 votes; but Mr. Lowther promised a Ministerial plan for bringing about the desired object.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday announced that time would not admit of the Government proceeding with the Criminal Code Bill, the Patents for Inventions Bill, the County Boards Bill and the Irish Grand Jury Bill, and the Rivers Conservancy Bill; and, to facilitate the transaction of the important business that was left, the Leader of the House moved that Government orders should have priority on Tuesdays and Wednesdays for the rest of the Session. Sir Robert Peel seized the opportunity of pouring a heavy flank fire into the Ministry, and, pungently animadverting on the incompetency with which the campaign in Zululand had been conducted, emphatically claimed a night for a fresh debate on the South African difficulty. This unexpected attack was warmly deprecated both by Colonel Stanley and the Marquis of Hartington, the latter of whom elicited a protest from Sir Robert Peel by remarking that "the right hon. Baronet is about the most irregular member of this House." Ultimately the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion was agreed to. The Earl of Yarmouth, Comptroller of the Queen's Household, having brought up her Majesty's gracious compliance with the request that a Royal Commission should be appointed to consider, with the view of remedying, the depression in Agriculture, the House spent the remainder of the evening in Committee on the Army Bill.

Tuesday saw two noteworthy events—Lord Hartington's reconciliation with Mr. Chamberlain by taking up a strong stand against the continuance of Flogging in the Army; and the virtual passage of the Army Bill through Committee. Sir George Campbell had moved the adoption of a clause directing that a soldier found guilty of insubordination should be entered on a "bad list," and that only men whose names appeared on this list should be liable to corporal punishment. But the Marquis of Hartington, considering this compromise would be unsatisfactory, and seeing it was clear the Government had no clear conviction of the imperative necessity of retaining the punishment, at last brought himself to speak out decidedly against the custom of flogging. The solution of the difficulty recommended by the Leader of the Opposition was the adoption of a preamble to this effect:—"Whereas it is expedient that corporal punishment should no longer be in use except in cases where the punishment of death would be actually inflicted unless corporal punishment is inflicted in lieu thereof." But Colonel Stanley and the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not countenance this concession; and, at the suggestion of Mr. Gladstone, the long-debated question was postponed until the report, in order that the matter might be "fought out" for the last time this Session. Thereafter, Sir G. Campbell's amendment having been negatived, the remaining clauses were carried, and hon. members who tarried until the small hours doubtlessly experienced a feeling of relief when the measure, as amended, was ordered to be reported.

In the House of Lords, "least said soonest mended" seems to have been the order of the day. There was a sitting of less than two hours' duration on the 10th inst., and the formidable assemblage of spiritual Lords, and goodly gathering of peers generally, were regaled with the breezy eloquence of Lord Kimberley and Lord Aberdare in opposition to, and of Lord Cranbrook in defence of, the Public Health Act Amendment Bill, which aims by a side-wind to settle one part of the Burials Question. The Bishop of Peterborough likewise aired his oratory on this measure, which was forced into Committee by 117 to 69 votes, and the clauses of which were agreed to. The next evening the House sat for an hour longer, and the Premier declined to accede to the Archbishop of York's application that the "visitors" of cathedrals should be added to the Royal Commission on Cathedrals. The Marquis of Huntly raised a question relating to the Mar Peerage, which both the Lord Chancellor and Lord Selborne affirmed belonged to the Earl of Mar and Kellie; and the Irish University Bill passed through Committee, in spite of the adverse motion of Lord Oranmore and Browne. On Monday the Marquis of Salisbury shone in a new light by paying Earl Granville a compliment on his successful persuasion of the Sultan of Zanzibar to suppress slavery; but had recourse to his ironical vein again when he endeavoured to calm the fears of Lord Stratheden and Campbell as to the obstacles which stood in the way of carrying out the Berlin Treaty. The Report of the Irish University Bill was then agreed to, after a few noble Lords had pointed out the inadequateness of the measure, in their opinion. On Tuesday Lord Truro's Cruelty to Animals Bill was negatived; and the Public Health Act Amendment Bill and the Irish University Bill were read the third time and passed, the Earl of Beaconsfield, with regard to the latter measure, assuring the House that he was in ignorance of any negotiations with Roman Catholic dignitaries respecting the measure.

On Wednesday the Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer received with favour a suggestion that the measure should be referred to a Select Committee, but in the end the Bill was "talked out," Mr. Parnell being the last speaker in possession of the House.

On Thursday noble Lords found so little to interest them in the Upper Chamber that a fair representative body of them fully occupied the Peers' Gallery of the House of Commons to hear the opening of the debate on Flogging. Numerous were the questions which had to be answered, but few were of Imperial moment. The Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped to be able to present the Zulu War Estimate before the end of the month, promised a vote of thanks to the troops engaged in the Afghan War, informed Mr. Grant Duff that it would be optional to anyone to raise a debate on the latter war, but could not hold forth to the Marquis of Hartington the hope that the Government would volunteer any statement in relation to it. Opposition cheers greeted Mr. Charles Tennant when he approached the table and took the oaths as the new Liberal member for Glasgow. Soon after, the noble Lord the Leader of the Opposition, before the Army Discipline Bill could be considered as amended, rose to move—

That no bill for the discipline and regulation of the Army will be satisfactory to the House which provides for the permanent retention of corpora punishment for military offences.

The protracted and hearty nature of the cheering with which Lord Hartington was received by the Opposition may be said to have testified to the thorough reunion of Liberal members on this subject. The noble Lord spoke with marked energy, and retorted heavily on Lord Cranbrook for declaring at an after-dinner speech the previous night that this was a Party move. Suggesting by implication that the noble Lord who had spoken in that largest of glass houses, the Crystal Palace, should have been the last to throw stones, the Leader of the Opposition gave point to his criticism by asking—what was the recent Conservative meeting at the Foreign Office on this question but a Party move? He based his motion for the surrender of the "cat" on the lukewarm advocacy of the lash by the military authorities of the House, and by distinguished officers; and it was to be noted that during the noble Lord's earnest argument against corporal punishment, Mr. Hopwood (who initiated the discussion weeks ago as a kind of forlorn hope) complacently stroked his luxuriant beard, as who should say, "I knew my time would come at last!" Though pitched in too high a key at starting, the speech of Colonel Stanley was an able and firm argument in favour of the retention of the punishment of the lash in its considerably modified form as a necessary means of ensuring discipline in time of war. If the amendment were carried, it would be fatal to the bill. If punishment by "the cat" were abolished, punishment by the bullet would be more frequent. Mr. Gladstone followed the Secretary for War in an eloquent denunciation of the continued use of "the cat;" and when Lord Sandon rose the House speedily dispersed to dinner.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Sir Walter Riddell has retired from the judgeship of the Whitechapel County Court.

Mr. F. Goulburn Walpole has been appointed assistant-secretary of H.M. Customs.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will entertain her Majesty's Ministers at dinner at the Mansion House on Aug. 6.

The Lords Justices in the Court of Appeal on Tuesday decided that the Princess Alice was alone to blame for the collision with the Bywell Castle in September, which resulted in so lamentable a loss of life.

Another drinking-fountain was erected at the East-End on Monday. The site is the triangular space forming the junction of the Minories, Little Tower-hill, and Postern-row; and the structure, which is of Aberdeen granite, was erected by the Metropolitan Drinking Fountains Association.

A numerously-attended meeting was held last Sunday in Hyde Park, at which resolutions were passed strongly condemning the use of the lash as an instrument of punishment and adopting a petition to Parliament praying for its abolition. A gathering for a like purpose took place on Clerkenwell-green.

A noticeable feature—and, we believe, a novel one as regards hospital construction—in the new extension building of Brompton Hospital, of which the Prince of Wales laid the foundation-stone on Thursday, is the location of the kitchen at the top of the building. The object is, of course, to avoid the cooking smells which at times pervade all houses.

Dr. Samuel Kinns, Principal of the College, Highbury New Park, gave on Wednesday afternoon a lecture in the Assyrian Galleries of the British Museum, explanatory of the manners, customs, warfare, architecture, religion, &c., of that ancient people, illustrating his observations by a reference to the various slabs and sculpture.

Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, M.P., has been elected a trustee of the funds and property of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road, in the room of the late Baron L. N. de Rothschild, who was one of the trustees from 1842 to the time of his death. Colonel Makins, M.P., has also been elected a trustee, vice the late Mr. Seymour Teulon.

At the annual general meeting of the Law Incorporated Society, held yesterday week, the society elected Mr. Nathaniel Tertius Lawrence, of No. 6, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, president; Mr. John Moxon Clabon, of No. 21, Great George-street, Westminster, vice-president; and Mr. Richard Mills, of No. 1, Gray's Inn-square, and Mr. Richard Pennington, of No. 6, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, as members of the council.

Mrs. Gladstone yesterday week opened a home for young women engaged in business. The lease of a house, 11, Red Lion-square, Holborn, has been obtained by "The Girls' Friendly Society," and it is intended to fit up the rooms for the accommodation of twenty-five young women, at prices varying according to the comforts offered to the inmates; the object of the society, as the Rev. W. T. Thornhill Webber, Rector of St. John's, Holborn, explained in opening the proceedings, being to provide comfortable, healthy lodgings at a rate which should make the home self-supporting.

On Tuesday the Chancellor of the Exchequer received a deputation, which presented a resolution, passed at a meeting held at St Bartholomew's Hospital, protesting against the proposal in a bill now before Parliament to charge a duty of 1 per cent on the gross income of charities, as a contribution towards the expenses of the Charity Commissioners. In replying, Sir Stafford Northcote pointed out that the proposal was a much fairer one than any that had yet been made to meet the cost of the Charity Commission.

The 46th Middlesex was inspected last Saturday in Regent's Park by Colonel Logan, C.B. Lieutenant-Colonel Routledge was in command, and 718 of all ranks were present, only six men being absent without leave. The Inspecting Officer was very much pleased with the appearance and efficiency of the corps, and complimented the Commanding Officer on the state of the regiment. The Honorary Colonel, Sir Charles Russell, V.C., addressed the battalion on the conclusion of the inspection. Major-General Cameron, C.B., to whose brigade the regiment was attached when at Aldershott a fortnight ago, was on the ground as a spectator.

Lord Beaconsfield distributed last Saturday the gold and silver medals awarded to the exhibitors at the Westminster Industrial Exhibition. In an address upon the uses and advantages of such exhibitions, his Lordship expressed his pleasure at being called upon to distribute the prizes, and said he regretted that there were so few schools of design in this country, and no institutions for giving education in useful arts. His Lordship was obliged to leave on account of a pressing appointment before the conclusion of the ceremony, and Lord Hatherley gave away the bronze medals. The Dean of Westminster, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Sir C. Forster, M.P., and Canon Farrar were also present. A letter was read from the Speaker, who is a vice-president, regretting that he was unable to be present owing to the pressure of public affairs and expressing his continued interest in the exhibition.

There were 2604 births and 1179 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 248, whereas the deaths were 326 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes fell to a lower rate than has prevailed in any week since the middle of September, 1876. The deaths included 4 from smallpox, 67 from measles, 38 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, 12 from different forms of fever, and 29 from diarrhœa; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 197 deaths were referred, against 225 and 198 in the two preceding weeks. These 197 deaths were 176 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years, and were equal to an annual rate of 2·8 per 1000. In Greater London 3146 births and 1417 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 56 deg., and 6·4 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 16·9 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 114 hours; the recorded duration of sunshine was therefore equal to 15 per cent of its possible duration.

A Board School fête took place at the Crystal Palace last Saturday. The chief event of the day was the distribution by Earl Granville of 4000 Bibles, Testaments, concordances, and atlases, bought with the interest of the fund placed at the disposal of the London School Board by Mr. Francis Peek and the Religious Tract Society—this society contributing £5000, and engaging in addition to allow interest on the whole amount in perpetuity at five per cent per annum, thus securing prizes to the value of £500 each year. In the afternoon a trained children's choir gave a concert in the centre transept. Earl Granville presided, supported by Mr. Francis Peek, the founder of the scheme, and the Rev. John Rogers, vice-chairman of the London School Board, Mr. Stevenson, M.P., the Hon. Lyulph Stanley, Mr. Robert Browning, and others. Lord Granville, during an interval of the performances, addressed the assembly, after which Dr. Manning, on behalf of the Religious Tract Society, presented his Lordship with a copy of the Bible. Mr. Francis Peek stepped forward on the dais and said he was extremely sorry that on this anniversary of the prize-giving they were deprived of the presence of the esteemed chairman of the Board, who was absent in Ireland on the terrible and afflicting errand of searching for his youngest son, who it was feared had been drowned on one of the lakes.

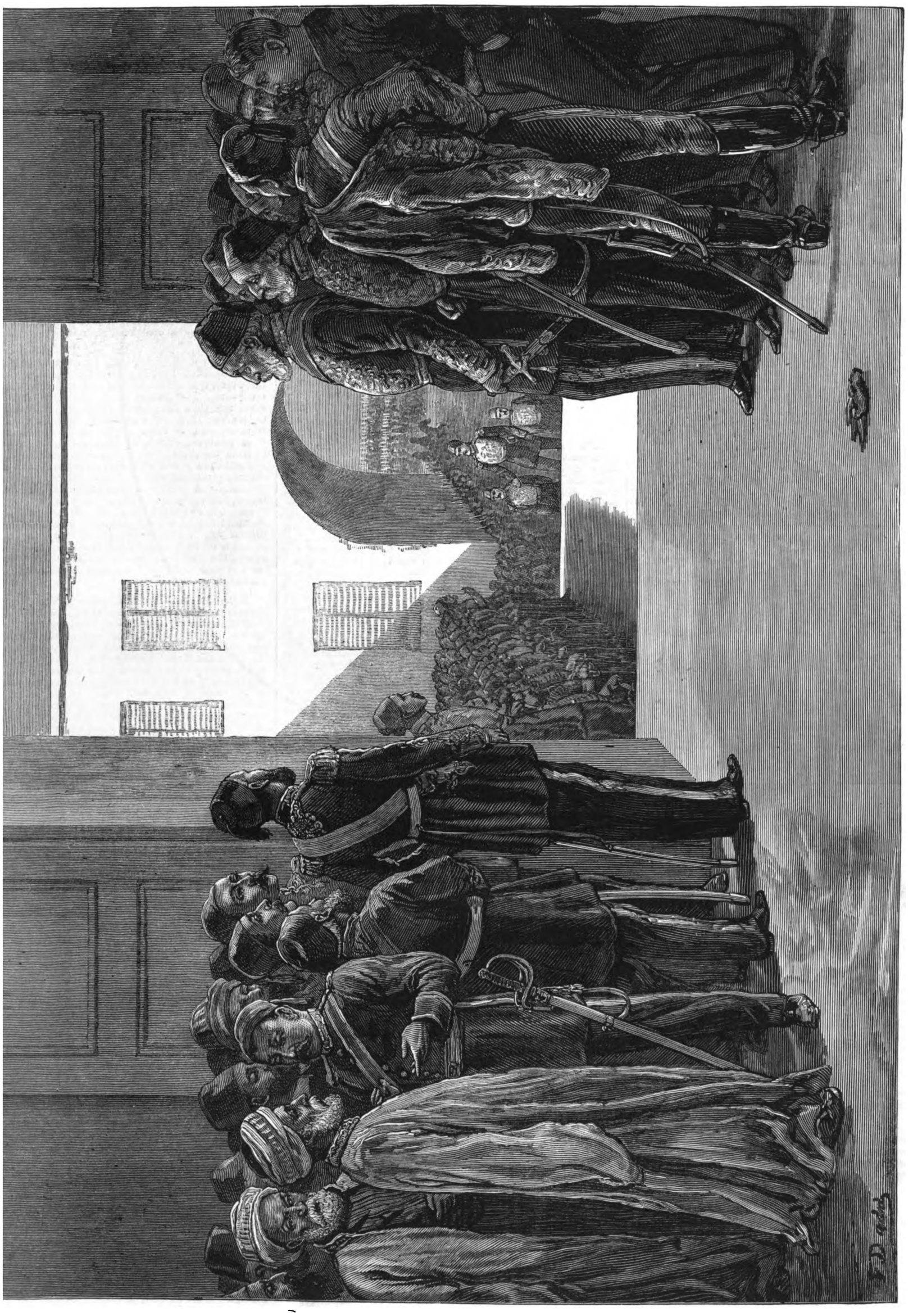
MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Novello's Collection of Trios, Quartets, &c., for Female Voices." (Novello, Ewer, and Co., Berners-street.) We have previously referred to this work in notices of detached numbers, and have now to record the publication of three complete volumes, the contents of which offer a rich store of part-music of various styles and schools, "from gay to grave, from lively to severe." The first volume contains eighteen pieces by Franz Schubert, H. Smart, E. H. Thorne, and J. L. Hatton. The second volume comprises twenty-four compositions, to which are appended the names of Mendelssohn, Spohr, Hiller, Gounod, Wagner, Sterndale Bennett, Sir H. R. Bishop, H. Smart, and J. L. Hatton; the contents of volume three numbering twenty-three pieces, by Cherubini, Mendelssohn, Sir M. Costa, Franz Abt, C. Reinthaler, Dr. Walmisley, H. Leslie, G. Roberti, O. Werman, and B. L. Selby. The work will be especially welcome in the domestic circle, being calculated to suit all tastes, and offering an ample choice of pieces both in the sacred and the secular styles, the price being so moderate as to place it within the reach of all purchasers.

"Henselt Album," Vol. 1 (Enoch and Sons), is a selection of pieces (edited by Mr. Berthold Tours) by one of the best of living composers, for the pianoforte. Belonging to the romantic school of Chopin, Henselt's music has also an individuality of style which removes it from all charge of imitation. Full of beautiful melody and refined thought, it is calculated to improve the executive powers as well as the taste of the player. The collection here offered contains twelve of the most striking of Henselt's productions, in various forms, and is wondrously cheap at the price of eighteenpence. The same publishers have also brought out a cheap edition of the characteristic "Albumblätter" of Theodor Kirchner, a living composer who has caught much of the spirit of Robert Schumann's music. "Happier days in Store," by Ciro Pinsuti, has a well-defined melody, of pleasing and expressive character, and lying within a moderate compass of voice. "Parted hearts," by C. A. Ranken, is also a pleasing song in a melodious and sentimental style. These are likewise issued by Messrs. Enoch.

Messrs. Metzler and Co. have brought out a neat and inexpensive edition of M. Bizet's "Carmen," the great success of which has been recorded by us in noticing its performances both in the Italian and the English versions, given at Her Majesty's Theatre. The new edition now referred to is, with the English text, skilfully adapted by Mr. Henry Hersee for the production of the opera by the Carl Rosa Company in February last.

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THE REVOLUTION IN EGYPT: RECEPTION OF TEWFIK PASHA AT THE CITADEL OF CAIRO.

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THE LATE COUNTESS WALDEGRAVE.

THE REVOLUTION IN EGYPT.

The enforced abdication of Ismail Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, by order of the Sultan at the urgent demand of several European Powers, is now an affair of the past; and he has been quietly superseded by his son, Tewfik Pasha, who was hailed as the new Khedive by the Government officials, the Mohammedan ecclesiastics, and representatives of foreign nations at Cairo, on Thursday, the 26th ult. Our Correspondent, Mr. George, of Cairo, furnishes a sketch of the scene at the Citadel, between five and six of the afternoon that day, when the formal reception was held by Tewfik Pasha.

The fact of this change of Government being definitely accomplished, though various rumours had prevailed for many days, was not generally known for certain at Cairo till after mid-day of the 26th. It was signified to all ears in that city by the sound of a grand salute of 101 guns from the Citadel batteries, after which official invitations to appear at the ceremony, at five o'clock, which is ten o'clock for the Moslems, were sent out to all persons of sufficient rank and importance. But the great news very soon became public throughout the whole population, some of whom, indeed, were scarcely able to believe or understand the fact, since the late Khedive had not yet personally taken his departure. To the Oriental mind, it is difficult to conceive the deposition of a ruler, whom the people are accustomed to imagine omnipotent until the "Effendina" or "Lordship" ceases to be present in his known bodily form amongst them.

The circumstances which brought about this revolution in Egypt are sufficiently notorious. It is only needful to say that when Prince Tewfik received his instructions from the Porte to assume the conduct of affairs here, he presented himself to his father, and, after a very affecting interview, proceeded to take up his position in a becoming manner. A considerable number of officials and others representing the native and European communities, presented themselves at the Abdine Palace to express sympathy with the late Khedive, who was visibly much affected. He spoke with much candour on the state of affairs, and the causes that had led to a resistance on his part that would never have obtained such a character but for certain of his advisers. The late Khedive transferred at once all the machinery of his office to his son, with such advice as at the time seemed suitable.

His Highness Prince Tewfik Pasha proceeded to the Citadel about 5.30 p.m., where he was received by the Ministers of State, the Sheik ul Islam, and the Ulemas; the heads of the Coptic, Armenian, Greek, and other Churches; the heads of all the public administrations, and a large assemblage of natives and Europeans. The Diplomatic Body had a separate reception. The customary Viceregal honours were paid to Prince Tewfik, and he read to the Diplomatic and Ecclesiastical bodies the telegraphic despatch he had received from the Porte, in anticipation of the firman of the Sultan.

The late Khedive, Ismail Pasha, left Cairo on the 30th ult. by special train for Alexandria to embark on board his yacht, the Mahroussa, for Naples. His Highness was treated with as much respect as if he had been still the ruler. Every mark of distinction and sympathy was shown him; the streets leading to the railway were lined with troops, and their bands played the National Air as the cortége passed. The railway station was crowded with people representing largely the native as well as the European elements. The departing Khedive on entering his old saloon carriage turned and addressed the crowds around him in a few words broken by intense emotion, which was fully participated in by thousands. Besides the members of his family and some of the principal grandees, he was accompanied by General Marriott, the President of the Railway Administration.

Our correspondent's sketch represents the assemblage of grandees, ecclesiastics, officials, and members of the various nationalities at the reception on the 26th, waiting in the ante-room of the palace, at the citadel of Cairo, for the arrival of his Highness Prince Tewfik Pasha, who can be seen ascending the stairs in the main court.



FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY THE LATE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

THE LATE COUNTESS WALDEGRAVE.

The Obituary in this Journal last week recorded the death of a lady whose social accomplishments, and the wide circle of her personal acquaintance in the upper ranks of society, have made her almost a public character. The Right Hon. Frances, Dowager Countess Waldegrave, Baroness Carlingford, was the wife successively of Mr. John James Waldegrave, a large landed proprietor at Navestock, in Essex; of his relative,

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the seventh Earl Waldegrave; of Mr. George Granville Harcourt, M.P., of Nuneham Courtenay; and of the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, created Baron Carlingford in 1874, some time Chief Secretary for Ireland. She therefore occupied, at various periods, in different social spheres, a position of great influence, which she had the talent and spirit to improve for the benefit of her contemporaries; and not only the Liberal party, but to a certain degree the general interest, felt the advantage of her presence, whether in town or country. Her residence at Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, was the seat of a graceful and genial hospitality, which she was admirably qualified to administer for the pleasure of frequent and numerous guests. She was born Frances Elizabeth Anne Braham, a daughter of one of the most famous English vocalists under the Georgian reigns.

NEW BOOKS.

Entertainment, and plenty of it, is to be found in the two large volumes entitled *Sport in British Burmah*, etc., by Lieutenant-Colonel Pollok (Chapman and Hall), but it is not entertainment made easy; it must be sought for diligently and patiently, even as the author pursued his game, but not with the painful accompaniments of his more dangerous researches. The fact is that the author, as he himself frankly confesses, has little or no literary skill, and has laid himself out to present a heap of interesting, amusing, important, and truthful facts, somewhat carelessly pitchforked together, rather than to witch his readers with fascinating penmanship, employed to dress up a meagre skeleton of truth in a voluminous and imposing integument of mostly fanciful, fictitious narrative. In his work, rough and ready as his mode of action, fiction has absolutely no part, imagination has no roosting-place. The helpful map is not forgotten, and there are coloured illustrations of a highly sensational and thrilling description. Index there is none, nor was it to be expected after what the author says by way of warning as to the crudeness of his work; and yet it is just the sort of publication which would be immensely improved by an index, so much more easily could the task of winnowing be performed. As regards the illustrations, they are calculated to create an impression of the author's jocularity, when he remarks, with respect to his own narrative: "If thrilling adventure or hairbreadth escapes are scarce, believe me it is because they are the exceptions and not the rule in Indian sport, when it is followed, as it ought to be, with due care." At any rate, one would conclude that he and his readers are likely to differ as to the definition of scarcity. His readers will probably think that he had what they would call a narrow escape when he "came right upon the bull," as in the adventure described at page 185 of the first volume; another, when a tigress fastened upon his elephant's trunk, as described at page 191 of the same volume; another, when a tiger once or twice "very nearly made good his charge," as described at page 120 of the second volume; and that these three cases, even if there were no others, would be regarded by ordinary people as plenty. But there are many more equally exciting incidents recorded as having occurred either to the author or to his friends, comrades, or attendants. It may be well to mention just two of his anecdotes by way of showing "the sort of man he is" and the caution with which his modest assertions must be received, when he tells us that there is "nothing in it," and that nobody must expect anything of a sensational character in the story he has to tell. "One night," he says, in his matter-of-fact way, "I was sleeping out in the open, and was awakened by feeling some brute gnawing away at my shoulder. This proved to be a mad jackal. Fortunately, my night-shirt intervened between his teeth and my flesh, and thus my escape from the terrible consequences." He does not say how he knew that the jackal was mad, but he appears to have no doubt about it; and the bare idea of the situation is enough to give imaginative readers the nightmare for the rest of their natural lives. To awake and find even a sane jackal, if there be such a creature, gnawing away at one's shoulder might be sufficient to temporarily unseat one's reason. Let us now present a short story about a leopard, premising that, if the author's deprecatory expressions were to be taken without any modification, the scene ought to be regarded as "nothing particular." We read that "a Sepoy in passing a bush, in the very midst of which the elephants had been beating, trod on the leopard's tail, so snugly was it hidden, and in one second it sprang on the man's shoulders, biting his arm, and clawing him about the head. The Ghoorkas dropped their rifles, and with their kookries or knives, without which no Ghoorka ever moves, they hacked the leopard almost to pieces *on the man*." Surely the spectacle suggested is as sensational and thrilling as anything represented, in a different phase of life and death, by M. Zola, the fashionable naturalist. The author takes the opportunity of remarking, and it may not be out of place just now to publish abroad his remark, that "these Ghoorkas are certainly a fine race; there are no better soldiers in the world—and when properly led they are fully equal to Europeans." It is not only as a sportsman, in pursuit of more or less dangerous game, but also as a soldier, in the discharge of onerous duty, that the author has a tale to tell of adventure and peril. He must have had a pleasant time of it, for instance, when he was sent at his own request to the Cocos Lighthouse works, his "sole companions being twenty-four murderers." This was in 1864, and it is no wonder that he says, "I shall never forget my first night here." For "as soon as the sun had gone down and the moon risen, thousands upon thousands of rats, in size equal to a bandicoot, appeared. They did not seem to fear anything, and I did not like their appearance at all, and did all I could to frighten away; but they speedily reappeared, and kept me awake all night rattling my tins about and devouring the rice and grain I had brought with me. Thinking to outwit them, I hung these bags well off the ground, on to branches of trees; but these rats ran up the trunks of the trees, and down the ropes, and devoured everything in the shape of grain or biscuits they could get at, and we were in fear of starving through their depredations." But Nemesis overtook those rats; for the four-and-twenty murderers fell upon them and devoured them, "saying they were very sweet." Surely the whole picture resembles a vision conjured up by the ghastly fancy of Edgar Poe; a solitary officer in charge of twenty-four murderers, a host of rats eating up their provisions, and the murderers eating up the rats. The author, in connection with this period, makes the following charge of heartlessness: "Vessels passed us daily, most of them American ones under German flags, for it was the days of the Civil War, when the *one* Southern vessel swept the commerce and the fleet of the boasting North off the face of the ocean. They were almost within hailing distance, and though I fired guns, rockets, blue-lights, and hung up signals 'that we were starving,' in accordance with Marryatt's code, not one of them took the least notice of us. We could see them watching us with their telescopes, and though our distress must have been known to them, not only did they take no heed themselves, but did not report it at Rangoon, as they were obliged to do by the universal law of nations." Of course, the author's bias is very evident; we are to infer that the chivalrous, slave-driving Southerners would have behaved very differently. To give a fair notion of the wonderful variety and interest of the subjects handled in these really valuable volumes, which contain the results of twenty years' experience, and which are most graphically illustrated, one can hardly do better than borrow from the titlepage, setting forth that the author deals with "sport in British Burmah, Assam, and the Cassyah and Jyntiah hills," and furnishes "notes of sport in the hilly districts of the northern division, Madras Presidency, indicating the best localities in those countries for sport, with natural history, notes, illustrations of the people, scenery, and game, together with maps to guide the traveller or sportsman, and hints on weapons, fishing-tackle, &c., best suited for killing game met with in those provinces." Lapse of time may have to some extent diminished the value of the information, but a great deal of it will be as acceptable as ever it would have been; and from the point of view of mere entertainment the book is as fresh as a new-laid egg.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson will probably shake his head over *Facts about Champagne and other Sparkling Wines*, by Henry Vizetelly (Ward, Lock, and Co.), for not only is the title sufficient of itself to create a thirst after vinous liquors and to banish any passing tendency towards taking the pledge, but the volume, with its hundred or more engravings, illustrative and ornamental, is so written, with its mixture of interesting information and pleasant anecdote, as to arouse in its readers a love rather than a horror of the subject, and to set them pondering upon the propriety and the possibility of straightway tasting every known variety of the sparkling cup which cheers, and, sad to say, inebriates. Seldom is it that the ridiculously small sum of eighteenpence, as Mr. Montague Tigg would have said, can purchase so much enlightenment combined with so much entertainment, resulting from effective co-operation between nimble pen and graphic pencil. The author, who writes with all the weight, experience, and trustworthiness of an accredited "wine juror," appears to have gone to the very best sources of knowledge, to have studied the grape upon its native soil, to have been admitted to the privacy of both the greater and the lesser lights among vine-growers and wine merchants, and to have spared neither his palate nor his stomach in the prosecution of his personal investigations. He has collected, with an appearance of extraordinary care and diligence, an astounding amount of instructive as well as amusing details; and so very large are the figures with which he sometimes deals that his readers are not unlikely to do him the gross injustice, undoubtedly, of thinking that his assiduous exertions in pursuit of vinous matters may have resulted now and then in producing that well known transitory faculty of seeing double. However that may be, his book will, no doubt, be generally attractive, to the total abstainer as well as to the wine-bibber, to the trader as well as to the consumer, to the expert as well as to the disciple; and it will be especially acceptable to that large class of persons who, at dinner-parties or at the restaurant, like to dazzle their neighbours and the waiters with a display of connoisseurship in wine and of acquaintance with vintages: them it will enable literally to "speak like a book." And here it may be remarked that some erroneous impressions are likely to be removed by the author, particularly as regards the wine now boldly proclaimed as "sparkling Saumur." Of course we have most of us known for a long time past that it was palmed off during many years upon the English public, "under the auspices of mythical Dukes and Counts," as coming from Ay, Bouzy, Châlons, Epernay, Reims, and so on, instead of from the province of Anjou and the banks of the Loire, but the general impression has surely been that it does possess rather too much of that "excessive lightness" which the author denies to it, and that it will not "keep." The author, on the contrary, says that "it has only to be kept for a few years, instead of being drunk shortly after its arrival from the wine-merchant, for its quality to become greatly improved and its intrinsic value to be considerably enhanced," and that he has "drunk sparkling saumur that had been in bottle for nearly twenty years, and found the wine not only remarkably delicate, but, singular to say, with plenty of effervescence." How, then, does it happen almost invariably to be "drunk shortly after its arrival?" Most probably from a misapprehension which saumur-drinkers have to thank the author for removing. The most interesting portions of the book, so far as the ordinary reader is concerned, are those, of course, which relate to the accidental discovery of sparkling champagne, to the history of the great firms, such as that of the late widow Cliequot-Ponsardin and that of Moët and Chandon—who to meet the exigencies of the times, have lately introduced a high class dry wine, under the title of Brut Impérial—to changes of taste among champagne-drinkers, to the properties upon which the effervescence of wines depends, to the great personages who have been addicted to champagne and its like in ebullience, to the why and how the Germans "transformed the acidulous wines of the Rhine into what we term sparkling hocks," and to similar questions. On all such points, as well as on many others, the author is liberally and most pleasantly communicative. Not much is said about the sparkling wines of Italy, but with what is said everybody is pretty sure to agree who is tolerably familiar with the taste of "Asti spumante" and other "sparkling hair-oil," and is in a position to endorse the author's statement that "numerous attempts have been made, although on the whole with but indifferent success, to produce a good sparkling wine" in Italy. As for the magic which the author ascribes to champagne, the enthusiasm with which he sings its praises, and the number of times he apparently expects it to go round, after a preparatory glass or two of other wines, he must be left to be dealt with by Sir W. Lawson, who may be expected to include the little work in his own private "Index Expurgatorius."

A labourer ploughing in a field at Southwick, on Lord Westmoreland's estate, turned up an earthen jar, which broke in pieces, disclosing ninety-one silver Roman coins, including some of Vespasian, Hadrian, Nerva, and Antoninus.

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OUT WITH THE OTTER-HOUNDS.

If there is one thing pleasanter than another to those who delight in the joys of the hunting-field, it is when accident, or residence, places them, in the blank season, within easy reach of the haunts of the otter, as there is then a chance that "the dreary time," as it is called from its freedom from sport, from April till September, will be occasionally enlivened by the musical bell-notes of the bow-legged hounds.

Many who have followed the fox for years, have never raced after the otter, as, unlike the fox, always to be met with where woods abound, he but frequents certain streams; therefore, unless a man is within reach of those rivers, he may hunt all his life, yet not know otter; and this was my own case until twelve months ago, when, as I was staying for a while in the charming neighbourhood of the Upper Teme, I had the good fortune, at last, to get out with the otter-hounds; and I need not say I enjoyed it, as the newness of the scene and the freshness of the country added materially to the excitement of the chase. This, of course, from the nature of it, takes place on foot, and in the water; the few who are mounted being those only who prefer a horse to a pole for the jumping, in their efforts to keep with hounds. They are the lookers-on, but the pole-men are the workers.

The meet was fixed for nine, as the hounds had to come some distance, and a good morning was expected, as two pairs of otters had been seen there, and half-eaten fish had been found upon the banks. Time was when, meeting at three, before sunrise, the pack would have their first kill as the lark soared; but nowadays eight is the earliest for otter-hounds, so the freshest of the morning is thus missed. But the alteration of the hour, and the abandonment of the otter-spear, as being a cruel and unfair practice, gives the ladies a chance now to turn out in the meadows, and to brush the hawthorn blossoms from the boughs; as in boots and gaiters, and looped-up skirts, they try to emulate the gentlemen in negotiating the fences; or at least in scrambling over them, should no stile or gate be handy by the river.

Duly dressed for the occasion—that is, with flannel under and outer garments, and strong nailed boots—we set out for the meet; my friend and I, and the rest of our party, being each provided with a leaping-pole, a good stout ash one, twelve feet long, that would suffice to bear our weight; and after an enjoyable walk—for it was the end of May, and a time of bloom—we reached the fixture, three miles up the river, and found a goodly company assembled, on horseback and on foot. It was a pretty scene; for the fields sloped down to the river, and woods rose from it to some steep green hills, which cut the blue sky with their close turf tops. The woodcutters were at work, too, with their teams and their timber-waggons, and we could see the breaks where the trees had fallen, and the smoke curling up from the fires, as we caught the cry of the jays and the doves and the pheasants, and the clank and the creak and the strain, and the noise of the men and the horses, as they tore away at the sticks to get them up out of the hollows. And as we stood there watching those sturdy teams, we could smell distinctly the sweet fresh odour of crushed leaves and hyacinths, which rose up where the trees had fallen, and which seemed to blend with the scent of the hawthorn hedges and the orchards that were budding into bloom, and with the orchis and the meadow-sweet and the cowslips that the ladies were gathering while waiting by the river for the hounds.

At length, as led horses are being walked about, and the gentlemen are amusing themselves with pole-work at the ditches, caw-caw goes a rook, and a woodpecker answers; and, looking beyond us where the river bends, we see a glimpse of colour through the osiers, and in a few minutes the huntsman and his two whips approach in their blue and scarlet, with fifteen couples of hounds and half a dozen terriers, the condition of the rough-haired grippers—some two-and-twenty-pound tough old dogs—doing credit to their gallant master, Major Mortimer, for—as is pointed out to me by my friend—they are strong-boned and even ones, long-backed, bow-legged, and deep-chested, with bell-like note, and many of them scarred, that told of old dog otters dying gamely.

All now is bustle, the ladies gathering up their skirts, and some of them being assisted into the saddle; while those of the gentlemen who have not to mount shoulder their poles and come up to the hounds. Then the pack spreads out; and, casting along by the willows, Coroner whimpers and stops, and Councillor and Commodore try to work it out with him. But the spraint is faint, and they make but little of it; till, getting forward into a rushy meadow, Stormer, who is a noted finder, scents the water; and as he and Prattler, Lucifer, and Labourer, dash away by the side of it, the seal is hit and the spraint is struck, and they then all take it up so lustily that the foot-people are distanced.

Amongst the mounted ones are the Squire's daughters, two rosy country girls; and as all is now excitement, they give the cobs their heads and join the great rush onwards. Ditches are jumped, fences flown, and stiles popped over, and whip-hand before the eyes is the order of the day, as ash and osier-beds are struggled through; the pole-people and the rest of the leapers taking the rails pluckily, and getting through a vast amount of work in a very little time in their strenuous endeavours to keep a good place down the meadows.

"Yelp, yelp, yelp," come the bell-notes as the bow-legs race on, full cry, by the water; Stormer leading. "Hark to Stormer," says the Major, "Stormer marks him! Good hound, Towler! Pilot, Coroner, Druid, good hounds! Hark to him, hark!" and as Stormer and Towler dash into the stream, Norval and Toiler follow them, when taking up the scent on the other side, "Yelp, yelp, yelp," come the notes again, as the rest of the hounds join them, and they carry it on splendidly as they race by the river, the gamest of the pole-people splashing through it after them—the water to their waists—with those on horseback; and as the two girls hit the ford with their cobs, and get over, too, they are in the seventh heaven of delight, as their respective steeds shake the drops off them, and bound up the bank, while the rest, racing and running down the meadows, shout with the joy of it.

But hounds soon turn and come back up stream, merrily and rapidly, for the otter has dived and distanced them. "Ho gaze, ho gaze!" cries the huntsman, as the otter vents and he spies him, and the noise increases; and as the hounds dip into the hollow where some old stubs lie, they set, bay deeply, and dash into the water—his holt is there. The proddlers with their poles now go to work, and the hounds tear away at the roots, and soon a splash is heard, and "Ho gaze!" is the cry again, for the otter has found another outlet, and is off down stream. But a holt is there, and he takes it.

"The rascal!" cries the Major. "We'll have the varmints, and we'll dig him out." So, spades and mattocks are brought and men rush into the water, and a vigorous stocking commences. But it is not until half an hour has elapsed, and three or four of the terriers have felt his teeth, that the otter consents to bolt. Then, as the hounds are held in hand to give him law, a long swim follows, and the bell-notes of the little pack again come cheerily. He turns, however, and dives under them, and they hunt his wash, and check till the

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bells on the water track him. A shout is heard, and up stream they come once more quickly and lustily; when, as the vents get more frequent, and the black nose shows oftener, they stop him each time he turns, and drive him to the shallows, where he stands and snarls, and then takes up a backwater.

The crowd pursue him with shouts, and he heads for the river again, grips a hound that pins him, and dives as the water colours; dives again, takes a long swim, and shows on the surface at his holt once more. Foiled, however, in his attempt by the men there—who have remained up to their hips in the water—he shows his teeth as they stop him, and dives under the stubs, and, passing under the hounds as they come up, gets the lead and keeps it; and on we race until we reach the mill, when we see he has slipped down the weir, for the pack, lengthening in their swim, are tumbling over it, hidden by foam and froth. Then, settling to it with a will when they get out of the rush of the river, they hunt him steadily until they drive him to the shingle, where he stands at bay.

They now surround him; but as he makes his teeth meet in each one that tackles him, they at last are glad to loose him, when another swim follows, and he gets under the bank, and then dodges into a drain, and there he sticks till he is bolted out, when, as the rest has given him breath, he soon makes headway; and again the folk go racing to where they think he'll come, while we in the water spread across, and keep a look out as we wade, as there are osier-beds there, and the river is bushed. Twice he tries the sides to find a holt, but fails, and the pack gains on him; and, after much diving and dodging, they once more tackle him, but as there is fight still in him he gets away up stream, and the racing and roaring become greater than ever, as the excitement is intense, for the finish is at hand, and all there hope to see it.

"Worry, worry!" cries the huntsman as he cheers on the hounds, for he is on the alert to tail the otter; and as they get alongside their prey they grab at him, but again and again does he shake them off each time he comes to the surface. But this constant tussle tells, and he is at last seized by Druid and held by Stormer, and he strives in vain to dive; and as there is a fierce struggle with the lot of them for precedence, Lucifer and Labourer dash at him, and they give him the grip. The rest come up, and they surround the huntsman; but he catches the otter by the tail and rescues him from the hounds, and as he flings him across a bough, and gives the "Death halloo!" the bow-legs bay in chorus. It was a dog-otter, and a fine one—just three-and-twenty pounds.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

Five Years of Tory Rule. A Lesson and a Warning. By Nemesis. Hodder and Stoughton.
Her Friend Lawrence. A Novel. 3 vols. By Frank Lee Benedict. Samuel Tinsley and Co.
His Wife. A Novel. 3 vols. By Mrs. C. J. Newby. Samuel Tinsley and Co.
Egypt under Ismail Pacha. Edited by Blanchard Jerrold. Samuel Tinsley and Co.
A Month in Yorkshire. By Walter White. Fifth Edition. Chapman and Hall.
A Londoner's Walk to the Land's End; and a Trip to the Scilly Isles. Third Edition. By Walter White. Chapman and Hall.
The Industrial Arts in Spain. By Juan F. Riaño. With numerous Woodcuts. Chapman and Hall.
The Swintons of Wandale. 3 vols. By J. Crawford Scott. Chapman and Hall.
The Orchard House (of Thomas Rivers); or, the Cultivation of Fruit-Trees under Glass. Sixteenth Edition. Edited by T. F. Rivers. Longmans and Co.
From Egypt to Palestine, through Sinai, the Wilderness, and the South Country. A Journey made with Special Reference to the History of the Israelites. With Maps and Illustrations. By S. C. Bartlett, D D, LL.D. Sampson Low and Co.
House and Home. A Journal for all Classes. Vol. I.
The Vision of Justice; and Other Poems. By Hyde Parker. Ward, Lock, and Co.
The Middle Temple: its History and Associations. Abram and Sons.
Early Bardic Literature—Ireland. By Standish O'Grady. Sampson Low and Co.
Companion Library: Cruel London. By Joseph Hatton. Frederick Warne and Co.
Blue-Bell Series: A Constant Woman. By Elizabeth Glaister. Marcus Ward and Co.
Elementary Lessons on Sound. By Dr. W. H. Stone. With Illustrations. Macmillan and Co.
Tourist's Guide to Surrey. By G. P. Bevan. Stanford.
Tourist's Guide to Norfolk By Walter Rye. Stanford.
Practical Guide to the English Lakes District. By Henry Irwin Jenkinson. Stanford.
Hygiene on the Sea. Translated from the Italian of Dr. Victor Giazzi. By F. W. Wright. Bemrose.
Christian Knowledge Series: Paley's Natural Theology. Edited, with Introduction, Epitome, and Notes, by F. Young. Ward, Lock, and Co.
Christian Knowledge Series: Keith on Prophecy. New Edition. Ward, Lock, and Co.
The Comédie Humaine and its Author. With Translations from the French of Balzac. By H. H. Walker. Chatto and Windus.
Index to our Railway System and our Leading Lines. Third Number. By W. Fleming. McCorquodale.
Farming for Pleasure and Profit: Dairy Farming and Management of Cows. By Arthur Rowland. Edited by W. H. Ablett. Chapman and Hall.
In Memoriam Ellen, Sarah, and Alberta. By Georgina Winter. Charing-cross Publishing Company.
The Lily Series: Helen. By Maria Edgeworth. Ward, Lock, and Co.
The Fallen Leaves. First Series. 3 vols. By Wilkie Collins. Chatto and Windus.
The Child's Life of our Lord. By Sarah Geraldina Stock. With Illustrations. Marcus Ward and Co.
The Globe Encyclopædia of Universal Information. Edited by John M. Ross, LL.D. Vol 6 (She-Zym). Edinburgh. T. J. Jack, Edinburgh.
The Black Forest: its People and Legends. By L. G. Séguin. Strahan and Co.
How I Volunteered for the Cape, and What I Did There. By T. E. Fenn. Samuel Tinsley and Co.
The Last of the Keidrecs. By W. Minturn. Samuel Tinsley and Co.
Archibald Malmaison. By Julian Hawthorne. Richard Bentley and Son.
His Excellency the Ambassador Extraordinary. 3 vols. Richard Bently and Sons.
Dante. Six Sermons. By Philip H. Wicksteed, M.A. C. Kegan Paul and Co.
A Child of the People; and other Poems. By James Chapman Woods. C. Kegan Paul and Co.
Consular Formulary: Being a Collection of Forms and Precedents for the Use of her Majesty's Consular Officers. Harrison.
The Light of Asia; or, The Great Renunciation: Being the Life and Teaching of Gautama, Prince of India and Founder of Buddhism. (As told in Verse by an Indian Buddhist.) By Edwin Arnold. Trübner and Co.

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ABEL AVENGED.—A Dramatic Tragedy.
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London: E. Moxon, Son, and Co., Salisbury-square, E.C.

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THE SALE will comprise some Recent Purchases at very low prices of New Goods made for this Season's trade, but remaining unsold on account of the unprecedented universal depression.
Also an extensive assortment of their ordinary Spring and Summer Stock in all departments at reduced prices.
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SUMMER SALE HAS COMMENCED.
All Goods will be greatly reduced in price, marked as usual in plain figures, and sold for cash only.
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Patterns, Samples, Lists of Prices from every Department sent post-free; and to known customers Sample Boxes sent on approval, carriage paid one way, of any description of Goods, including Costumes, Mantles, Outfitting, and every kind of made-up Articles.
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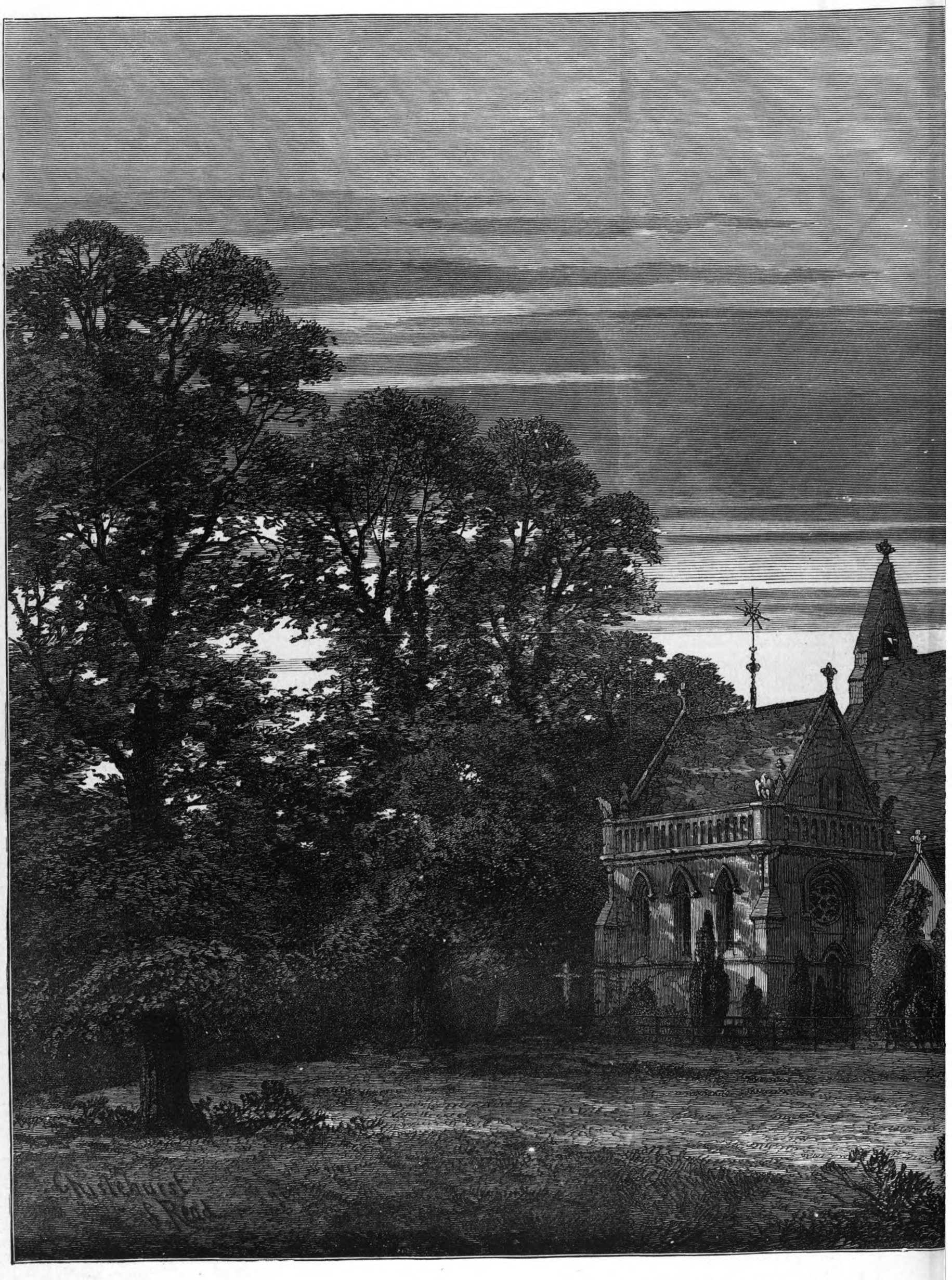
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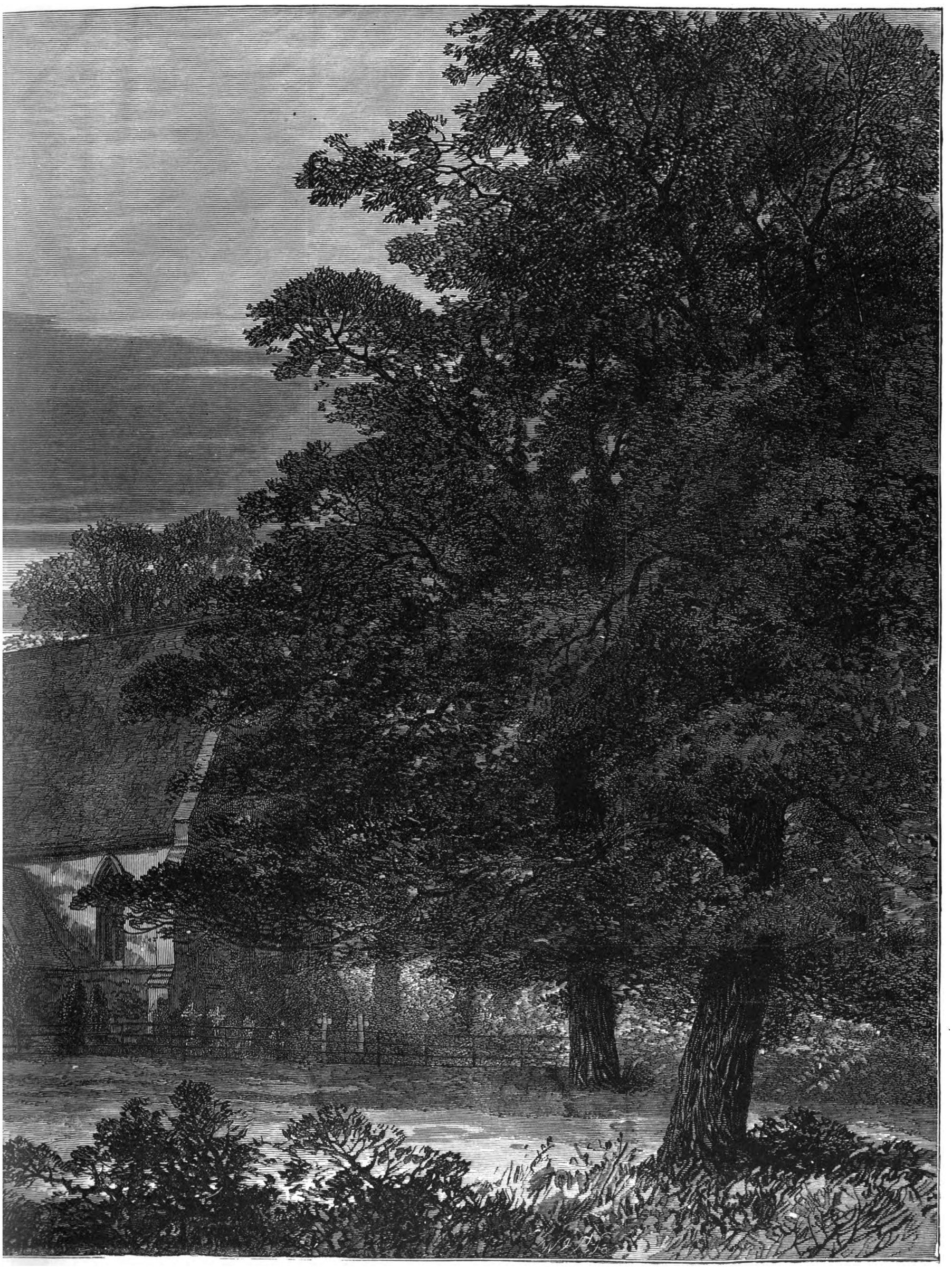
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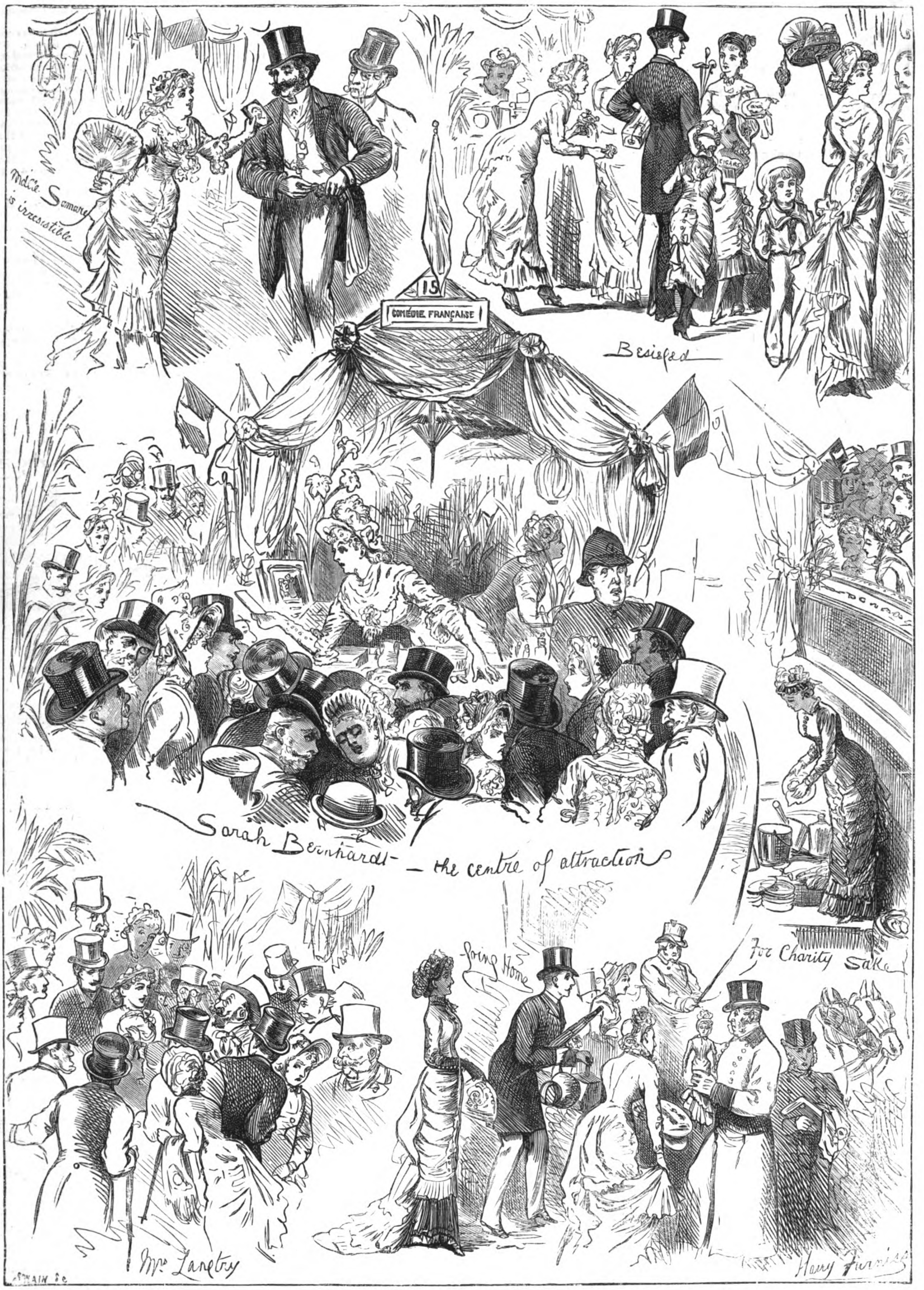
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SKETCHES AT THE GRAND FRENCH CHARITY FÊTE IN THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—SEE PAGE 67.

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ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(*Continued from page 42.*)

In 1827 another exciting murder was committed, and the *Observer*, undeterred by former censures, published a portrait of the criminal and a view of the scene of his crime, but did not on this occasion deal with the case in the elaborate way in which the murder of Mr. Weare was treated. The story of the Red Barn is well-known to provincial playgoers in the Eastern Counties, where it still sometimes figures in theatrical programmes on Saturday nights. William Corder was a farmer's son residing not far from Ipswich. He had for some time carried on an intrigue with a country girl named Maria Marten, whom he at last enticed into a barn not far from her father's cottage, and there murdered her, and buried her body under



WILLIAM CORDER.
From the "Observer," Aug, 10, 1828.

the floor of the barn. After this he continued to visit her father's cottage, and by various falsehoods accounted for the girl's continued absence. Months went by, and Corder wrote several letters to the girl's parents, in which he told plausible stories about her being at the seaside with relatives of his own. The girl's mother, however, had had her suspicions aroused by several circumstances, and at length she dreamed three times that her daughter had been murdered and her body hid under the floor in the Red Barn. The woman's mind was so worked upon by the recurrence of this dream that she induced her husband to search under the floor of the barn, and there, sure enough, the murdered body of the girl was found. In the meantime Corder had advertised for a wife in the *Morning Herald* in the following terms:—"A private gentleman, aged twenty-four, entirely independent, whose disposition is not to be exceeded, has lately lost chief of his family by the hand of Providence, which has occasioned discord among the remainder, under circumstances the most disagreeable to relate. To any female of respectability, who would study for domestic comfort, and is willing to confide her future happiness to one in every way qualified to render the marriage state desirable, as the advertiser is in affluence. Many happy marriages have taken place through means similar to this now resorted to. It is hoped no one will answer this through impertinent curiosity; but should this meet the eye of any agreeable lady, who feels desirous of meeting with a sociable, tender, kind, and sympathising companion, they will find this advertisement worthy of notice. Honour and secrecy may be relied on. As some little security against idle application, it is requisite that letters may be addressed, post-paid, A. Z., care of Mr. Foster, stationer, 68, Leadenhall Street, with real name and address, which will meet with most respectful attention."

Through this advertisement Corder became acquainted with a lady who kept the Grove House Academy at Ealing near London. They were married, and he went to reside with his wife at Grove House, where he was arrested one morning in the spring of 1828. Various circumstances pointed to him as the murderer of Maria Marten, and he was tried for the crime at Bury St. Edmunds on Aug. 6, 1828. The crowd was so great that the counsel and officers of the court had to fight their way to their places. Corder appeared at the bar dressed in a new suit of black, and with his hair combed over his forehead. He wore a pair of blue French spectacles, through which he eyed the witnesses smilingly. Being called on for his defence, he read a statement which amounted to charging Maria Marten with having committed suicide. He said that in consequence of a quarrel they had in the Red Barn she shot herself with one of two pistols which he had with him:—"The instant the mischief happened, I thought to have made it public; but this would have added to the suspicion, and I then resolved to conceal her death. I then buried her in the best way I could. I tried to conceal the fact as well as I could, giving sometimes one reason for her absence, and sometimes another." He was found guilty and sentenced to death, and the night before his execution he made the following confession:—"I acknowledge being guilty of the death of poor Maria Marten, by shooting her with a pistol. The particulars are as follows: When we left her father's house, we began quarrelling about the burial of the child, she apprehending that the place wherein it was deposited would be found out. The quarrel continued for about three quarters of an hour upon this and about other subjects. A scuffle ensued, and during the scuffle, and at the time I think that she had hold of me, I took the pistol from the side pocket of my shooting-coat . . . . I have been guilty of great idleness, and at times led a dissolute life, but I hope through the mercy of God to be forgiven. W. Corder."

This murder excited great and marked interest, not only in Suffolk but through the whole country. On Aug. 10, 1828, the day before the execution, the *Observer* published a portrait of Corder and a view of the Red Barn, which are copied below. The excitement showed itself in the streets, where Puppet shows represented the scene of the crime, and Methodist preachers held forth in the fields near the barn to thousands of attentive listeners. The Red Barn itself was nearly pulled to pieces by curiosity-seekers.

On the Monday of the execution all the workmen in Bury struck work in order to see the murderer hanged, and persons came from long distances for the same purpose. One man was pestered by everyone he met on his return by inquiries whether Corder had really been hung that morning. This was repeated so often that he became quite weary of the constantly recurring question, "Is Corder executed?" In the evening, in order to get rid of the gloomy feelings created by what he had witnessed, he went to the theatre, where he arrived somewhat late. The play ("Macbeth") had advanced to the fourth scene of the first act as he seated himself in the pit. The newcomer, who was better acquainted with the details of the murder in the Red Barn than with the plays of Shakspeare, was not a little astonished when King Duncan entered, and, fixing his eye upon him, repeated what he thought was the same question that had been so often addressed to him that day, "Is execution done on Cawdor?"

The *Observer* continued its illustrations of events as they occurred, sharing the engravings with *Bell's Life* and the *Englishman*. St. Katherine's Docks were opened on Oct. 25, 1828, and on the following day the *Observer* published a bird's-eye view of the Docks, showing the ceremonies attending the opening. In January, 1829, appeared two views of Buckingham Palace, then building for George IV.; and in August a cut of the "Post-Office Accelerator," a carriage for conveying London postmen to their several districts. A portrait of Rowton, the winner of the Great St. Leger for 1829, was given in September. This year the lovers of wonderful shows were attracted to an exhibition in London of two Siamese youths who were united together by a short cartilaginous band at the pit of the stomach, but with no other connection existing between them. They were perfectly straight and well made, and walked with a gait like other people; being perfect in all their parts, and having all their functions distinct. Their names were Chang and Eng; and they were first discovered on the banks of the Siam river, fishing, by Mr. Hunter, an American, by whom they were taken to New York, were they were exhibited, and were afterwards brought to England. They were supposed to be about eighteen years old when they were exhibited in London in 1829. The *Observer* of Nov. 22, 1829, published a long account of the Siamese Twins, with a woodcut representing them as they were exhibited to the public.

After having been exhibited for several years in London and the provinces, the Siamese twins went to America, where they settled on a farm and married sisters. In the year 1869 they returned to London, and were as elderly men again exhibited; but they soon went back to America, where in a few years they died, both together. A similar exhibition was made in London about 1868 of twin girls, named Millie-Christine, or the "Two-headed Nightingale," and it was probably the appearance of these two "black birds" that suggested the idea of the Siamese twins appearing again in public.

In June, 1830, George the Fourth died, and the *Observer* published several engravings connected with the event. On June 24 appeared a portrait of "His Majesty George the Fourth As he last appeared in his Pony Phaeton in Windsor Park;" and on July 18 three illustrations of the lying in state and the funeral were published.

"The King is dead! Long live the King!" So said the citizens of London when they invited William IV. and Queen Adelaide to a banquet at Guildhall on the following Nov. 9; and on the 1st, eight days before the entertainment came off, the *Observer* duly supplied the public with "A correct view of the grand civic entertainment," as it was to be. On Aug. 1, 1831, new London Bridge was opened by the King and Queen, and two engravings illustrative of the event were published in the *Observer*, the *Morning Chronicle*, *Bell's Life*, and the *Englishman*. One of them is interesting, as it shows the relative positions of the old and the new bridge. The view was taken from the tower of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, looking towards Fish-street-hill.

The *Observer* of Sept. 11, 1831, contained four illustrations of the coronation of King William the Fourth and Queen Adelaide, together with long and elaborate descriptions. There was another paper in existence at this time, called the *United Kingdom*, which also illustrated the coronation. This was the period of the great Reform agitation, when the newspapers were absorbed in political excitement; and after this the *Observer* for a time ceased to give any illustrations.

On July 28, 1835, a diabolical attempt was made in Paris to shoot Louis Phillipe, King of the French. The assassin, whose name was Fieschi, constructed an infernal machine consisting of twenty-five barrels, charged with various kinds of missiles, and lighted simultaneously by a train of gunpowder. The machine was fired from a window as the King rode along the lines of the National Guard, on the Boulevard du Temple, accompanied by his three sons, and suite. The King and his sons escaped; but Marshal Mortier was shot dead, and many officers were dangerously wounded. Amongst the spectators upwards of forty persons were killed or injured. In its number for Aug 9, 1835, the *Observer* gave a sketch of the attempted assassination, a portrait of the criminal, and a representation of the infernal machine.

The actual infernal machine, with a waxen effigy of Fieschi, formed for many years a prominent attraction at Madame Tussaud's Exhibition.

The reign of William IV. was a short one, and soon the *Observer* had to illustrate his funeral, as it had done that of his predecessor. The number for July 3, 1837, contained three engravings of the Royal obsequies, and ere long the brief rule of the sailor King was forgotten in the dawning glories of the Victorian era. The epoch of railways was opening. The North-Western, or the London and Birmingham, as it was then called, was the first railway out of London, and the next was the Greenwich Railway. On July 24, 1837, the *Observer* published a large woodcut of the "Grand entrance to the London and Birmingham Railway at Euston-square." Mr. Hardwick's massive structure was then in progress, and formed the entrance to the first of the great London railway stations—vast buildings, some of which have swallowed up whole streets, and contributed greatly to alter the appearance of London in their vicinity.



THE RED BARN.
From the "Observer," Aug. 10, 1828.

On July 24, 1837, a balloon ascended from Vauxhall with a parachute attached, in which was Mr. Cocking, who in descending was killed. The *Observer* published illustrations of this event, which excited great interest at the time. Other papers illustrated Mr. Cocking's death, which I will recount more at length when I come to treat of the *Weekly Chronicle*, which contained more illustrations of the event than any other paper. A large engraving appeared in the *Observer* for Aug. 20, 1837, representing the Waterloo shield, given by Lord George Bentinck, and run for at Goodwood Races, 1837.

(*To be continued.*) M. J.

Lord Elcho, M.P., presided last Saturday afternoon at the luncheon of the East Lothian Agricultural Society at Dunbar.—The annual show of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society will take place at Leeds on Aug. 5, 6, and 7 next. In every section of the show the entries are large, and the list of exhibitors of live stock comprises breeders from every part of the kingdom, including the Prince of Wales, who is represented in three classes. The exhibition of implements will be larger and more important than ever held at any former meeting of the society. A splendid site for the show has been secured in Cardigan-fields, on the Kirkstall-road, and the ground occupied by the Royal Agricultural Society in 1861.



HIS MAJESTY GEORGE IV., AS HE LAST APPEARED IN HIS PONY PHAETON IN WINDSOR PARK.
From the "Observer," June 29, 1830.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated March 13, 1879, of Mr. James Burness, late of No. 5, Addison-road, Kensington, who died on May 20 last, was proved on the 1st. inst. by George Richard Burness and James Alexander Burness, the sons, and Alfred Savill, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Harriet Burness, £1000, and the household furniture and effects at his residence, Addison-road; and for life his said residence, and Tilbury Lodge, Moffat, Scotland, with the furniture and effects. He confirms the deed of settlement relating to his estates at Leytonstone and Prittlewell, Essex. The Tilbury estate, Essex, he devises to his son George Richard, charged with £30,000 upon trust for his (testator's) daughters Harriet, Julia Matilda, Annie, and Lucy, and £10,000 for his son Alfred John. The Royden Estate, Essex, he devises to his said son Alfred John, charged with £300 per annum in favour of his (testator's) wife. The testator also leaves the sum of £25,000 upon trust for his wife for life, and then for all his children, and he states he makes no special provision for his daughter Fanny, as she was provided for on her marriage, and also by the said deed of settlement. The residue of his property he gives to his sons George Richard and James Alexander.

The will (dated April 9, 1878) with a codicil (dated May 15 following) of the Rev. John Griffith, D.D., formerly Vicar of Boxley, Kent, and Canon Residentiary of Rochester Cathedral, and late of No. 3, Bayshill-lawn, Cheltenham, who died on May 29 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Mr. Francis Barlow, Q.C., the Rev. Frederic Jonathan Richards, the Rev. Robert Edward Williams, and William Massey, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator bequeaths £500 Consols to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, the dividends of which are to be applied by the Vicar of Boxley within ten days of Christmas as prizes to five boys and five girls instructed in Boxley National Schools; £200 Consols each to the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Old Kent Road, the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, and the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton; £100 Consols each to the Asylum for the Blind, St. George's-fields, Southwark, and the Kent Female Penetentiary, St. Mary Stow, near Dartford, and numerous other legacies, many of them of considerable amount. All his real estate and the residue of his personalty he gives to his adopted daughter, Mrs. Amy Harrison, Frederic Jonathan Richards, and the Rev. Robert Edward Williams.

The will (dated Jan. 14, 1879) of Mr. Edward Basil Farnham, late of Quorndon House, Quorndon, Leicestershire, who died on May 13 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Sir Frederick Thomas Fowke, Bart., and Robert Bristow Berridge, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Gertrude Emily Farnham, £500, wines and liquors to the extent of one hundred dozen, and £700 per annum, so long as she shall remain his widow. He directs that not more than £500 shall be expended in a memorial window and tablets to be placed in the chancel of the church at Quorndon; and he gives £200 for a clock for the Townhall of Loughborough for the use of the inhabitants, farmers, and others, in recognition of the kindness shown to him for the many years he represented as member the northern division of the said county of Leicester in Parliament; £100 each to the Leicester Infirmary and the Loughborough Dispensary; £100 each to his executors, and some other legacies. After augmenting the portions of his younger children under settlements, he leaves the residue of his personalty upon trust for his eldest son, William Edward John Basil Farnham, on his attaining thirty years of age. His real estate at Quorndon and elsewhere in Leicestershire, and also in the counties of Stafford and Middlesex, and any other real estate he may have, the testator devises to the use of his said eldest son for life, with remainder to his first son and his heirs male. The furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects at Quorndon House are made heirlooms, to go with the estate. The deceased was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Leicestershire, serving as High Sheriff in 1870; and he represented the northern division of the county in the Conservative interest for upwards of twenty years, in five Parliaments, from 1837 down to 1859.

The will (dated Feb. 18, 1878) of Louis Marie Napoleon Helene, Baron Gourgaud, late of No. 43, Avenue d'Antin, Paris, deputy member of the General Council of the Haute Saône, and Knight of the Legion of Honour, who died on April 11 last, was proved in London on the 5th inst. by Paul Alexis Donon and Joseph Simonot, the executors, the personal estate in England being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Catharine, the usufruct of one half of his revenues until she shall enter into a contract for a second marriage; to his son Napoleon all papers, arms, and different objects belonging to the late Emperor Napoleon I., and he particularly recommends to him the sword of the Emperor, which he considers a precious remembrance, and desires should be preserved in the family; to his son Etienne the horsewhip of Napoleon I., and a portrait of Bonaparte, by Gros; to his son Maurice the star of the Legion of Honour worn by the Emperor Napoleon at Waterloo, and a portrait of him, by Robert Lefevre; to his son Robert two fowling-pieces of the Emperor Napoleon I.; and other legacies. The residue of his disposable property he gives to his sons, Napoleon, Maurice, and Robert; Etienne having been already provided for by a member of the family.

The will (dated June 27, 1878) with two codicils (dated July 4 and 5 following) of the Hon. Miss Maria Otway-Cave, late of Stanford Hall, Leicestershire, who died on May 13 last, was proved on the 27th ult., by Major Fairfax William Cartwright, M P., and the Hon. Alfred Thomas Townshend Wyatt-Edgell, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testatrix bequeaths £6700 Consols upon trust for her maid, Catherine Langham, for life; to her sister, the Hon. Mrs. Wyatt-Edgell, and her nephews, the Hon. Alfred T. T. Wyatt-Edgell, and the Hon. Adrian Wyatt-Edgell, £3000 each; to her nephew, the Hon. Edmund Verney Wyatt-Edgell, £10,000, and she also settles upon him all her real estate; to her niece, the Hon. Violet Cecilia Wyatt-Edgell, £2000; and some other legacies; the residue of the personalty she gives to her said two nephews, Edmund and Alfred The deceased was the eldest of the four daughters of the late Baroness Braye, and by her death the barony of Braye, heretofore in abeyance, falls in its entirety to the Hon. Mrs. Henrietta Wyatt-Edgell, the last surviving daughter of the late Baroness.

The will (dated June 28, 1875) of Mr. James Grant, late of No. 35, Cornwall-road, Westbourne Park, who died on May 23 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by John Miller Grant, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £9000. On the death of his four daughters the testator bequeaths £500 each to the London City Mission. Bridewell-place, New Bridge-street; Dr. Barnardo's East-End Juvenile Mission, Stepney-causeway; Miss Cole's Establishment for Girls, Cambridge-road, Kilburn; and the Paralytic and Epileptic Hospital, Queen-street, Bloomsbury.

The will (dated Feb. 10, 1871) of the Right Hon. Emily Elizabeth Julia, Lady Walsingham, late of No. 23, Arlington-street, Piccadilly, who died on May 14 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Lord Walsingham, the Hon. John Augustus de Grey and Edward Partington, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £5000.

So far as the late Countess Waldegrave's will is known (the *Times* says), she has left the whole of the Waldegrave estates to Lord Carlingford for his life, with remainder to Earl Waldegrave, or whoever may be the representative of the Waldegrave family at Lord Carlingford's death. She has left £1000 a year for life to her niece, Miss Constance Braham, and £600 a year to Mr. Charles Braham.

With the heading Charitable Bequests, the following advertisement appeared in Monday's *Times*:—"Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Acts 30th and 31st Vic., cap. 54, that Richard John Ormsby Vandeleur, formerly of Merrion-square, in the city of Dublin, and subsequently of Carlsruhe, but late of Baden, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Esquire, who died on the 25th day of May, 1879, at Baden aforesaid, by his will, dated 26th day of January, 1877, bequeathed to the committee of the Royal Irish Academy of Music his musical instruments, consisting of a grand piano, two violins, and a tenor, as prizes for the students; and said testator bequeathed all his personal estate (except what he otherwise disposed of by his said will) to Richard Studdert Reeves and Robert Reeves, both of 17, Merrion-square East, Dublin, Esquires, upon trust, to pay the following legacies:—To the Royal Irish Academy of Music the sum of £1000; and he further directed the said trustees to invest the sum of £4000 in the purchase of Government New £3 per Cent Stock, or Government New £3 per Cent Consolidated Bank Annuities, and transfer same to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland, upon trust, to pay the dividends on the said stock from time to time to the Council of the said Royal Irish Academy of Music, to be applied for the benefit of the said Academy, as in the said will mentioned. To the Society for the Abolition of Vivisection, £500; to the Reverend Frederick A. Wynne, or the Incumbent for the time being of St. Matthias's Church, Dublin, for the benefit of the Widows' House to be erected in the district in which said church is situate, £500; to the Boys' and Girls' Home (Ragged Schools), £2880; to the Magdalen Asylum, 8, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin, £2880; to the National Institution and Molyneux Asylum for the Blind of Ireland, Leeson Park, Dublin, £2880; to the Cripples' Home, Bray, £1000; to the Stewart Institution for the Training and Education of Idiotic and Imbecile Children, near Dublin, for the purposes of a ward, to be called the "Vandeleur Ward," £2000; to the Convalescent Home, Stillorgan, £1500; to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, for constructing a life-boat to be called "The Vandeleur," and to be stationed somewhere on the coast of Donegal, £500; to "Dublin by Lamplight," £500. And he bequeathed all the residue of his property to the Society at Carlsruhe for the Protection of Animals. And the said testator appointed the said Richard Studdert Reeves and Robert Reeves executors of his said will, and probate thereof was granted to them forth of the Principal Registry of the Probate and Matrimonial Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, on the 2nd day of July, 1879.—Dated July 7, 1879.—S. S. and E. Reeves and Sons, Solicitors for said Executors, 17, Merrion-square East, Dublin."

FRENCH FÊTE AT THE ALBERT HALL.

Our Metropolitan News of last week gave some account of the Monday's festive mimicry of a market, or Fancy Fair, held at the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, to benefit the funds of certain charitable institutions for the French in London. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Prince Leopold were among the visitors that day, and the fair was continued next day. The centre of attraction, as shown in the centre of our page of Illustrative Sketches, was the famous leading lady of tragedy at the Comédie Française, Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt, who wore a cream-colour dress, adorned with yellow roses, fine old lace about her neck, and a chip straw hat with a great feather. She was assisted in her shop-keeping by Mdlle. Baretta and Mdlle. Martin, and her success, in disposing at high prices of a variety of fancy wares, must have been very profitable to the good cause. Mdlle. Sophie Croizette and Mdlle. Jeanne Samary, also members of the celebrated company which has lately performed at the Gaiety Theatre, had each her circle of admiring purchasers; and many other ladies, English as well as French, did service in the same manner with very satisfactory results.

SKETCHES IN AFGHANISTAN.

Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, late at the head-quarters of the British Army on the road towards Cabul, furnishes the Sketches of two scenes in that country, which are given among this week's Illustrations. The road from Jellalabad, about ten miles beyond Gundamuk, and near the Jugdulluk Pass, crosses a river which is called the Surkh-Ab, or "Red Water," from its peculiar colour, probably the effect of clay in its muddy admixture. The bridge is also painted of a reddish colour; hence the name of the "Surkh-Pool." On the Cabul side, a portion of its parapet has fallen, which can easily be repaired, and the main fabric is substantial enough. The other Illustration was taken at the village of Hazarnow, on the Cabul River, and represents a party of young girls and others enjoying a swing, precisely as they do in England.

"AVE MARIA!"

This picture, by Mr. H. R. Robertson, has been noticed with deserved commendation by visitors and critical inspectors of the Royal Academy Exhibition. It is a scene on the Lagune of Venice, where the sunset light is shed with surpassing loveliness on the broad expanse of placid water. The boatman and his young wife have stopped before a shrine of the Blessed Virgin, which rises, with a flight of stairs, upon a timber platform erected in the midst of the water. And here they pause, at the sound of a distant church bell, to offer their humble adoration; and to realise in heart, as we may admit without professing their creed, that "ever-womanly" and truly motherly aspect of tenderness, which is surely comprehended, with all else, in the infinite perfections of Divine Love.

Gadshill Place, Higham, the residence of the late Charles Dickens, has found a purchaser in Captain Austin Budden, of the 12th Kent Artillery.

The attendance of the battalions and detachments of volunteers authorised to drill with the regular troops at Aldershott since the 14th ult. closed last Saturday, when the last four battalions left the camp. Altogether, eight battalions, exhibiting a total strength in camp of a little over 3700 officers and men, have been under canvas for eight days.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

M. Ambroise Thomas's "Hamlet" was given on Saturday, for the first and only time this season. Mdlle. Heilbron sustained the character of Ophelia with much success; the cast having included Mdlle. Mantilla as the Queen, and Signori Cotogni, Sabater, Scolara, Capponi, Raguer, and Manfredi, respectively, as Hamlet, Laertes, the King, the Ghost, Horatio, and Marcellus. The other announcements of the week were repetitions of familiar operas. With next week the season will terminate.

The last Floral Hall concert of the season took place on Saturday afternoon, when the brilliant singing of Madame Adelina Patti was a special feature among many successful performances by eminent artists of the Royal Italian Opera.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The regular season closed on Saturday last, when "Don Giovanni" was given in the morning and "Dinorah" in the evening. The cast of each was an efficient and familiar one, having included, in the first instance, Madame Pappenheim, (Donna Anna), Madame Marie Roze (Donna Elvira), Madame Trebelli (Zerlina), Signor Brignoli (Don Ottavio), Signor Del Puente (Don Giovanni), Signor Susini (Leporello), Signor Franceschi (Masetto), &c. In "Dinorah" the brilliant singing of Madame Gerster was a special feature, as in a previous performance of the opera recently noticed; other characters having also been sustained, as then, by Mdlles. Tremelli and Lido, Signori Roudil, Frapolli, and Tecchi.

The season just closed began on April 26 with a repetition of the late M. Bizet's "Carmen," which proved so attractive last year and again this season, Mdlle. Minnie Hauk's fine performance as the heroine having been again a conspicuous feature. The specialties in production have been Verdi's "Aïda" and M. Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon," neither being absolute novelties, but both having been heard for the first time in this theatre. Of the splendour with which the first-named work was brought out, and the general excellence of its performance — the principal characters sustained by Mdlle. Kellogg, Madame Trebelli, Signori Campanini, Galassi, and Foli—we have recently spoken. In the reproduction of "Mignon" at Her Majesty's Theatre, the characters of Mignon and Federico were (as in its previous performances at Drury-Lane Theatre) sustained, respectively, by Madame Christine Nilsson and Madame Trebelli. Of the exquisite charm, vocal and dramatic, of Madame Nilsson's performance, and of the general efficiency of the representation, we spoke last week. Besides the artists already named, Mesdames Sinico, Hélène Crosmond, and Lablache, Mdlles. Ambre, Robiati, and Filomena, Signori Runcio, Leli, Rinaldini, Grazzi, MM. Candidus, Thomas, and Pyatt, and Herr Behrens have reappeared; and first appearances have been made, with more or less success, by Mdlles. Vanzandt, Libia Drog, and Lido; Signori Pantaleoni, Roudil, Vazelli, and Susini.

The continuance of Sir Michael Costa in the office of conductor has been a valuable aid to the general efficiency of the performances, his place when absent (a rare occurrence) having been ably supplied by M. Sainton, the excellent chef d'orchestre. The Saturday afternoon performances have proved attractive. These have been skilfully directed by Signor Arditi.

The season is followed by a series of twelve extra performances, beginning last Monday evening with "Mignon."

On Wednesday afternoon another concert was given at the Royal Albert Hall, the programme having included performances by the principal artists of Her Majesty's Theatre.

Miss Florence Coplestone's Matinée Musicale, which took place last Saturday at Steinway Hall, deserves special mention. The young lady, who is from America, has been studying at Leipsic and Weimar, and bids fair to take a high position as a pianist. Her excellent mechanism and style were displayed in her execution of a series of solo pieces by Bach, Beethoven, Schumann, Liszt, Chopin, and Heller, and in Rubinstein's sonata for piano and violin in association with Herr Feininger. Vocal pieces were contributed by Mdlle. Vanzandt, Madame Feininger, Signor Tecchi, and Mr. Carleton. Miss Coplestone is, we believe, about to return to New York, where she can scarcely fail to meet with the success that she deserves.

Among the concerts of last week was that of Mr. Ferdinand Praeger, a musician of high attainments, practical and theoretical. The programme consisted entirely of his own compositions, vocal and instrumental. The most important of the latter were two pianoforte trios, a pianoforte sonata, and a string quartet. The pianist was a pupil of Mr. Praeger, Miss Maude Grace, who earned well-merited applause by her playing in the trios and the sonata, and in several short solo pieces. The quartet was led by that skilful violinist, Herr Pollitzer, who also played an expressive solo. His coadjutors in the quartet were MM. N. Mori, Heimendahl, and Van Biene, the two latter having rendered the string parts of the trios. Vocal pieces were contributed by Misses Arnim, R. Levinson, and Mr. A. Lortzing.

At the competition for the Parepa-Rosa gold medal for singing, recently held at the Royal Academy of Music, there were ten candidates—the successful one having been John H. d'Egville. The examiners were Messrs. Henschel, Lewis Thomas, and Li Calsi (chairman).—The competition for the Lucas gold medal for composition, at the same institution, was decided on Monday, when the award was given to Arthur G. Thomas, out of nine candidates. The examiners were Messrs. G. A. Osborne, C. Pinsuti, and C. E. Stephens (chairman).

Sir William Jenner has accepted very cordially the invitation of the Midland Medical Society committee to deliver the address at the opening of the ensuing winter session.

The Earl of Ducie has returned 12 per cent to his tenants on their arable land, and Mr. Severne, M.P., has returned 10 per cent to his tenants on Thenford Estate.

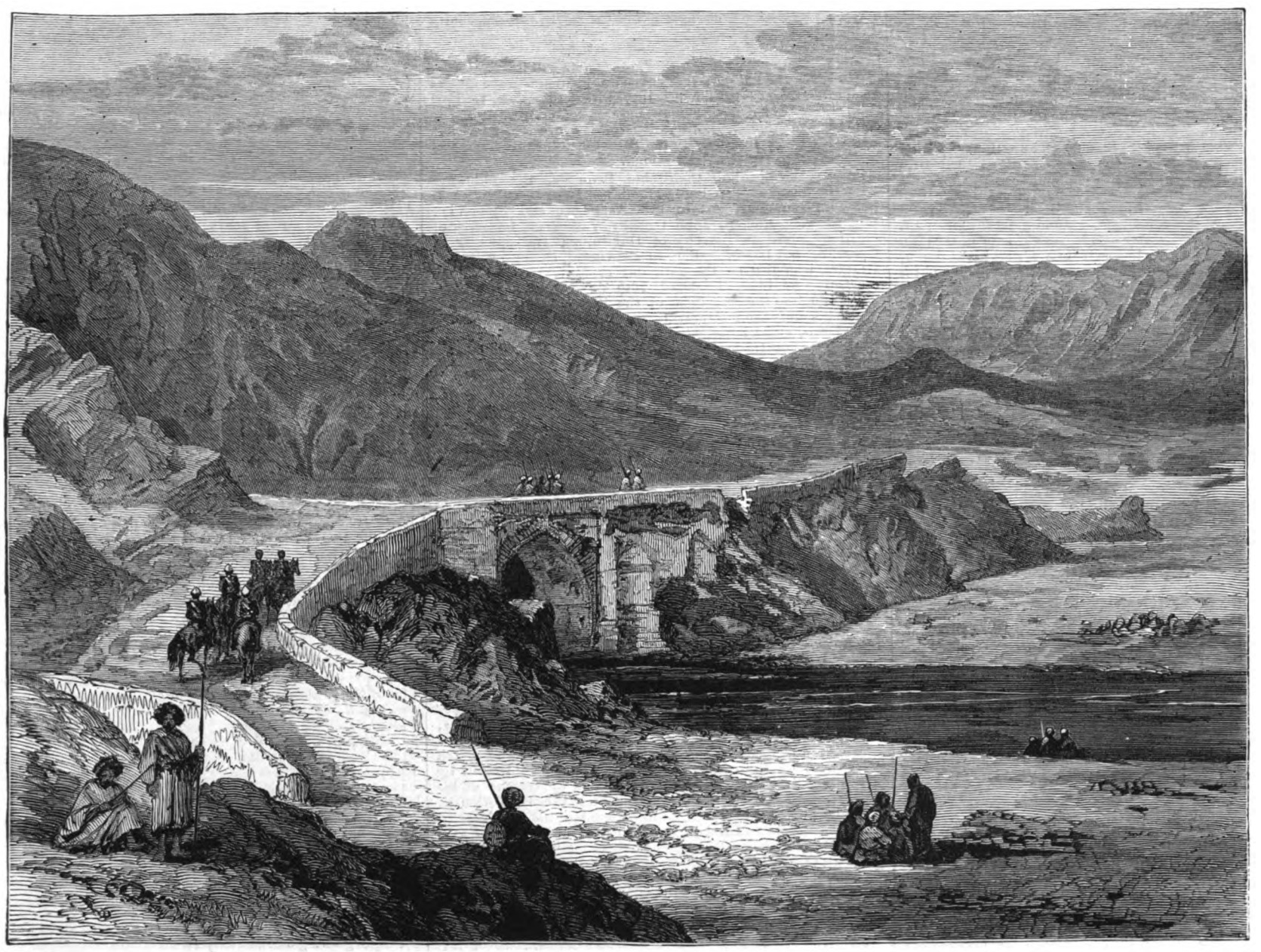
Yesterday week the 3rd Administrative Battalion of the Lancashire Rifle Volunteers were reviewed in Colonel Clifton's park, Lytham, where they had been encamped for a week, by Colonel Thompson, 15th Brigade Dépôt, Burnley. The men of all ranks numbered 1051, the largest number the battalion has made for many years. Colonel Thompson warmly complimented Colonel Dugdale on the efficiency of the battalion.

A beautiful black ebony box, containing a powerful binocular marine glass, from the Emperor of Germany, was on Tuesday handed by the directors of the Great Eastern Railway Company to Mr. Robert Wilson Massingham, their harbour master at Lowestoft, as a token of his Majesty's appreciation of the successful efforts made by Mr. Massingham, on the night of Sept. 29 last, in rescuing the passengers and crew of the German steam-ship Castor, which had come into collision with another vessel and grounded near the Nore Sands. This is the second testimonial he has received for saving life; the first, which consisted of a gold chronometer and chain, having been presented to him by the inhabitants of Lowestoft for rescuing the crew of a Norwegian vessel in November, 1874.

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SKETCHES IN AFGHANISTAN.

SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

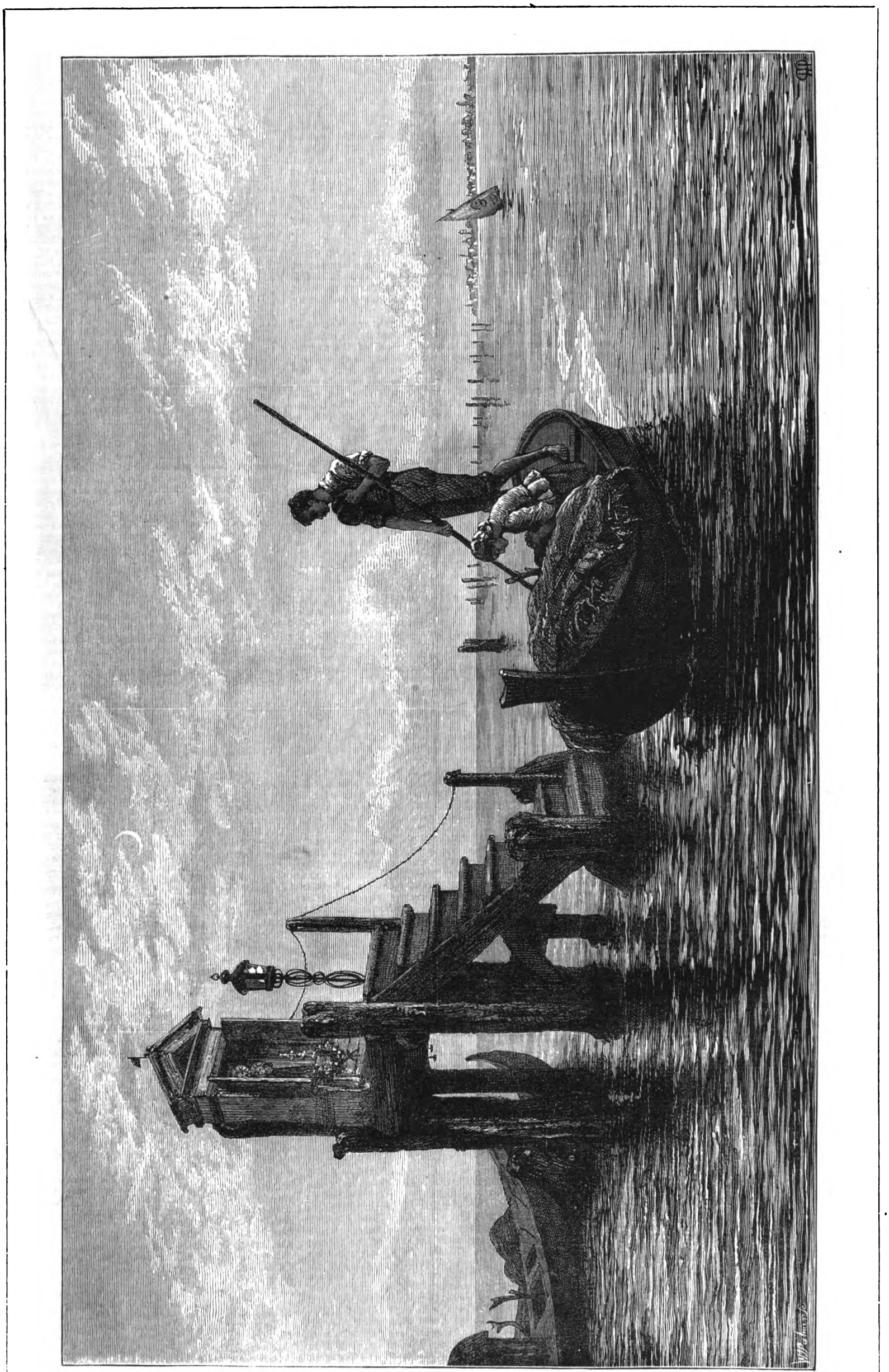


THE SURKH-POOL, ON THE SURKHAB.



A SKETCH IN AN AFGHAN VILLAGE.

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"AVE MARIA." BY H. R. ROBERTSON.—SEE PAGE 67.
IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

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FUNERAL OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

A portion of the impression of last week's Number of this Journal, made up on Thursday afternoon, contained the announcement of the arrival of H.M.S. Orontes in the British Channel, bringing from the Cape of Good Hope the lamented Prince Imperial's body, in charge of Colonel Pemberton, of the 60th Rifles. The Orontes, which is one of the finest troop-ships belonging to the military transport service, under the command of Captain Kinahan, received the body on the 15th ult., in Simon's Bay, the eastward harbour of the Cape, from H.M.S. Boadicea, which had brought it from Port Natal. Her approach to England was known by the telegraph from Madeira, and she lay to off Plymouth, on Wednesday of last week, to receive orders from shore, which directed her to go to Spithead, the anchorage off Portsmouth, and there to meet the Admiralty yacht Enchantress, commanded by Captain Hills. This smaller and lighter vessel, which had been fitted up for the occasion, was to convey the Prince's body from Portsmouth to Woolwich.

The Orontes accordingly reached Spithead early next morning (Thursday), and was there met by the Admiralty yacht, to which the coffin was transferred with the least possible delay. It was still in charge of Colonel Pemberton, and was received by several friends of the Empress and connections of the House of Bonaparte on board the Enchantress. That vessel arrived at Woolwich on Friday afternoon about two o'clock, and lay at the T Pier of the Royal Arsenal. A distinguished company, both French and English, was there assembled to receive the Prince's body, for which elaborate preparations had been made. On the part of the members and friends of the Bonaparte family and of the late French Imperial Government, there were Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Prince Charles Bonaparte, the Duc de Bassano, General Count Fleury, M. Rouher, formerly Minister of State, M. Paul de Cassagnac, and many others. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Connaught were present to show their kindly regard for the late Prince Imperial and for the Empress, but did not mix with the phalanx of Bonapartist courtiers and partisans. The Duke of Cambridge arrived soon afterwards. A number of British officers of rank, including General Sir John Adye, General Sir Lintorn Simmons, Major-General Turner, holding special authority at Woolwich, were there in full uniform. The coffin was borne ashore by sailors of the Admiralty yacht, while M. Rouher, General Fleury, and another French General, with Major-General Turner, walked beside it, and the Roman Catholic clergy intoned their Latin prayers. It was followed by several hundred persons to a small domed building in the Arsenal, which had been fitted up as a temporary mortuary. Here the bier was visited by the principal personages of the company; after which the medical men, Baron Clary, Baron Corvisart, and Mr. T. Evans, dentist, had the coffin opened and inspected the body, for the purpose of identification. The corpse was then placed in a new shell, a leaden, and an oaken coffin, which was put on one of the guns of the Royal Horse Artillery, covered with the British flag. It was escorted from Woolwich to Chiselhurst, by way of the Common, Shooter's-hill, and Eltham, by a troop of the Royal Artillery and Horse Artillery, and by a procession on foot, which reached Camden Place, the residence of the Empress, about nine o'clock in the evening.

The final ceremony at Chiselhurst on Saturday was quite a soldier's funeral, as befitted one who, in the words of the Princess of Wales, written by her own hand on the card which accompanied her wreath of violets, "died a soldier's death, fighting for our cause." The whole of the inscription on this wreath is well worth quotation, since it indicates the spirit in which the Royal House of England did such ungrudging honour to the memory of a cherished and lamented guest of this country. But first the words of the Queen, thoughtfully written in French by her Majesty and attached to the wreath of golden laurel-leaves which she laid upon the coffin, should be given. Written in the Queen's own hand, the words are:—

Souvenir de vive affection, d'estime, et de profonds regrets de la part de Victoria Reg.

The Princess of Wales wrote:—

A token of affection and regard for him who lived the most spotless of lives, and died a soldier's death fighting for our cause in Zululand.
From Albert Edward and Alexandra, July 12, 1879.

When the coffin containing the remains of her son, with which was placed a crucifix blessed by Pius IX. and brought from Rome two years ago by her Chaplain, Monsignor Goddard, was brought to Camden Place on Friday night, the Empress was anxiously awaiting it. We dare not attempt to inquire how it was received by the widowed mother. All that night, with but slight intermission, the Empress passed beside the body of her son. Very early in the morning, at about four or five, when the tall candles burning beneath a silver cross in the little white chapel had not long paled in the light of the dawn, the Empress heard mass. It was said before her there, and before the dead, by Monsignor Goddard, who had kept the vigil with Monsignor Las Casas, Bishop of Constantine, and two of the aides-de-camp of the Prince. Afterwards the Empress retired to her room, which she did not leave during the day. At nine the white hangings with the letter "N." were affixed by the Pompes Funèbres to the outer gate, and many mourners were then arriving.

By the Queen's repeatedly expressed desire, great care had been taken in preparing the mind of the Empress for the funeral ceremony, of which she could not but be conscious, although she took no part in it. The Queen left Windsor South-Western Station at nine o'clock, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford and the Hon. Frances Drummond, and by Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby, K.C.B., and Colonel Du Plat, her Majesty's Equerry, of the Royal Artillery, the arm of the service with which the young Prince, following in the footsteps of the founder of his family, had associated himself. The military pageant of Saturday had strictly the character of an Artillery, or rather of a Woolwich celebration. All the troops engaged came from the Woolwich garrison, of which the Prince had been a member, and many of the Princes wore Artillery uniforms.

The Queen arrived at Chiselhurst Station and immediately drove to Camden Place. Lord Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and Lady Sydney were present at the station on the Queen's arrival. The Queen was conducted by the Duc de Bassano, Grand Chamberlain of the exiled Court, to the *chapelle ardente*, where her Majesty knelt for a little while near the kneeling priests, and then placed upon the coffin her wreath of laurels in gold. Princess Beatrice placed a cross of violet porcelain flowers upon the coffin. Many flowers and wreaths had already been deposited in that sacred place. The Queen gathered two or three flowers in her hand. In the reception-hall Prince Napoleon with his two sons, Prince Victor and Prince Louis Bonaparte, advanced to do her Majesty homage. The Queen was received also by Princess Mathilde, Prince Napoleon Charles Bonaparte, Prince Murat, Princess Eugénie Murat, the Duchesse de Mouchy (Princess Anne Murat), the Duc de Bassano, and M. Pietri.

The Prince of Wales's special train left Charing-cross soon after ten, and arrived at Chiselhurst at 10.30, five minutes after the Queen's train. It carried the Prince and Princess of Wales and a very brilliant company of Royal personages, members of the Diplomatic Body, and officers. On the previous day, at Woolwich, the Prince of Wales and his illustrious relatives had been dressed as civilians, but now the Prince of Wales wore an Artillery uniform with spiked busby (the uniform of the Prince of Wales's Own Norfolk Artillery, of which his Royal Highness is hon. Colonel) and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, with the French military order founded by the late Emperor, and other orders on his breast. Similar uniforms and decorations were worn by the other Princes, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Teck. Prince Leopold wore the Windsor dress. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were in scarlet, against which the bars of crape on the arm which, like all the officers, they wore, showed more distinctly. The Crown Prince of Sweden was conspicuous in his handsome light buff cavalry dress; Prince Leiningen was in naval uniform. There were also in the train Prince Christian, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden, Prince Louis of Battenberg, and Count Gleichen.

Among the officers who came were:—Colonel F. A. Stanley (Secretary of State for War), Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, General Lord Napier of Magdala, Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Probyn, General Sir Charles Ellice, General Stephenson (commanding the Home District), and, in short, almost every general officer of distinction who is in England at this time, and was able to attend. We believe that every regiment at Aldershott, and all arms of the service, were represented by Colonels or some of their officers.

The cadets of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, commanded by Major Van Straubenzee, about 200 in number, were stationed under the tall trees at the end of the avenue nearest Camden House, and presented arms as the Queen and the Princes arrived. Beyond them, on the left of the principal entrance, the officers and the other mourners massed themselves. The gun-carriage on which the coffin was to be placed was drawn up before the door. The Queen took up a position on the gravel walk at the side of the House nearest the lodge till the ten young Captains and Lieutenants of the Royal Artillery, to whom the like duty had been confided on the previous day, had borne the coffin from the chapel to the bier. The drums beat with a muffled sound, the first minute gun was heard, and the bearers carried their burden to the gun. It was now ten minutes past eleven. The Queen, followed by the Princess and the ladies in waiting, was conducted by the Marquis de Castelbajac, in attendance upon her Majesty, along a path marked out by black cloth to the raised black-draped pavilion from which she saw the passage of the funeral procession across the common to the church. The Princess of Wales had already driven to the church with the Comtesse d'Otrante and Lord Suffield, way being made for this improvised movement by the personal exertions of Captain Baynes. A battery of artillery just without the lower gates fired the first of a series of mourning guns, and the gentlemen cadets stepped slowly off with arms reversed, while the Royal Artillery band played the Dead March in "Saul," which is always heard at a soldier's funeral. The drummers beat a monotonous funereal roll upon drums bound with black crape. The cross was borne before the gun by an Alsatian Curé. The Abbé Kœnig, Vicar of St. Eustache, followed, with the Abbé Laine, almoner to the Emperor; the Abbé Métairie, Canon of St. Denis; the learned Bishop of Constantine, Monsignor Las Casas, wearing his golden mitre. The gun was drawn by six dark-brown horses, beside each pair of which rode a mounted artilleryman, one on the right, one on the left. The coffin above the gun was rolled in the English Union Jack and the French Tricolour. The sword of the Prince, his belt, and his sabretache were placed above. On a cushion were the great cross, the plaque, and ribbon of the Legion of Honour, founded by the Emperor. The dismounted men carried the largest of the wreaths. By the side of the coffin walked the pall-bearers, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, with M. Rouher, on the left; the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Leopold, and the Prince of Wales, with the Duc de Bassano, on the right. The Princes and Princesses came to lay their wreaths upon the coffin in the chapel, and as they passed into the saloon reserved for the Queen and the Princes of the various Royal Houses, they had each received a few violets or other flowers from the chapel. The Princes who walked as pall-bearers still carried in their hands the flowers they had received. At the side of the pall-bearers walked the Ambassadors. Behind the coffin came the Prince's brown horse Stag, caparisoned in white and silver starred trappings of Imperial state, led by Mr. Gamble, the faithful retainer who attended the baptism of the Prince and now followed his funeral. This also was the place reserved for the English soldiers, Lomas and Brown, who served as groom and valet to the Prince, and Uhlmann, his own body servant. Next came the chief mourners, Prince Napoleon and his sons Prince Victor and Prince Louis, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Prince Joachim Murat, Prince Napoleon Charles Bonaparte, and Prince Louis Murat. These Princes of the Imperial house were followed by other personages of princely rank, but not all related by kindred—the Duke of Teck, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden, the Duc de Rivas (representing personally the King of Spain), the Prince of Monaco, the Duc d'Albe, the Duc d'Huescar, the Marquis de Roccagiovine, Comte Primoli, Duc de Tamames, Duc de Mouchy, Duc d'Albufera, Duc de Feltre, and Duc de Marino. Next came the great officers of the Imperial Crown, many of them bearing wreaths. Here were General Comte Fleury, the Prince de la Moscova, General de Béville, General Favé, General Castelnau, General Canu, Comte Davillier, Baron Bourgoing, M. Raimbaud, and the three aides-de-camp of the Prince, General Despeuilles, Admiral Duperré, and Colonel de Ligneville. Here also were the Marquis de Bassano, the Comte Louis de Turenne, M. Bachon; M. Franceschini Pietri, executor of the Prince; General Sir Lintorn Simmons, formerly Governor of the Royal Military Academy, with the sons of the chiefs; MM. Conneau, Espinasse, and Bizot, the legatees; Adrien Fleury, Pierre de Bourgoing, and Scipion Corvisart, and M. Filou, tutor of the Prince. Dr. le Baron Corvisart remained near the Empress, but Dr. le Baron Larry followed in the cortége. A place was here reserved for Mr. Strode, the owner of Camden House. There followed also Colonel Brady, Prince Poniatowski, the Comte du Bourg, the Marquis de Massa, M. Cyprian Corvisart, Comte de Labedoyère, M. Busso-Billaut, Duc de Cornegliano, Baron T. Lambert, Duc de Trévise, Baron Tascher de la Pagerie, Baron de Montbrun, Baron d'Azugon, Baron Corberon, Comte Galloni d'Istria, Dr. Evans, Comte et Vicomte Aguado, and Comte de la Poèze. The gentlemen nearest after the chief mourners bore wreaths in their hands, the violet wreath with the Princess of Wales's card, which she had placed with her own hands on the coffin; a wreath of white roses from "Albert Edward, Prince of Wales;" a white wreath from "Louisa, Victoria, and Maud of Wales;" and one from "Edward and George of Wales," sent by the young Princes to the friend whose daring and skill in manly exercises were specially calculated to attract boyish admiration. Prince Leopold's offering was an immortelle with the words written by him on the card—

"Hommage d'affection et d'estime de la part de Léopold."

The congregation of French mourners included many active political partisans, members of the present or former Legislative bodies. Delegations came from the manufacturing towns of Roubaix, Cambrai, and Tourcoing; from the students of Paris, the workmen of Paris (among whom marched Didion and Bradier); from old soldiers living in Paris, the Society La Jeunesse. Other deputations came from the departments of Giers, La Creuse, Tarn-et-Garonne, Allier, Seine Inférieure (Rouen). Draped eagles, wreaths, and tricolours set with golden bees were borne aloft by the deputations; an immense and confused concourse of French mourners followed. All, even the Princes of the Imperial house, were in ordinary French mourning (evening dress), not in uniform, as so many of the English mourners were. As the several portions of the procession reached the park gates a change was made in its composition. A troop of the Royal Irish Lancers from Woolwich, with pennons flying on their lances bound with crape, and with green plumes nodding as they rode, placed themselves at the head, coming out from their station under the trees by the side of the common. Captain Paley was here in command. When the mourners had passed on, the dull rattle of the guns of the Royal Horse Artillery, wheeling into the line of the cortége, was also heard behind. The whole of the military display was under the command of General Turner, commanding at Woolwich, with his Staff, Colonel Markham, Colonel Wrottesley, and Captain Loraine. The riding establishment of the Royal Horse Artillery, under Major Ward-Ashton, who had formed the escort the previous day, placed themselves again in the rear of the procession. There were two batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery, under Colonel Andrews, and three of Field Artillery, under Colonel Rowley. The whole of the 5th Lancers were on the ground, under Colonel Browne. The battery on the north-east of the common, which fired minute guns, was commanded by Major Blackwell. This battery remained at its post, but the other troops joined in the procession, and so prolonged it that it formed a line stretching all the way from the park to the church. So mournful a ceremony was not looked at from the point of view of a spectacle, and the dull sky was rather unfavourable to military display. There was no sun to flash back from the helmets of the Lancers or linger on the gold of the splendidly mounted Horse Artillery. But it was a most unusual and impressive sight to see that strangely and variously composed line of soldiers on horseback, and priests and mourners on foot, moving slowly along the serpentine road across the great uneven plain of the common, with thousands of spectators stationary on each hand. To those who thought of the childless Empress in her lonely house, and knew that the chief mourners were Princes, and that the Queen was watching the procession from her black tribune, unless she had left it to console the sorrowing mother, the sight was much more than impressive.

The head of the procession moved slowly on to the mournfully swelling and diminishing cadences of the Funeral March in A flat from the 11th sonata of Beethoven. The common was thickly lined with silent rows of spectators standing on the grass or in carriages. Many stands had been erected and were partially occupied. At the old church the 1st Kent Administrative Battalion Rifle Volunteers, 380 strong, under Major Bristowe, were formed up and presented arms. Most of the ladies who attended the service had gone beforehand to the church; but half-way across the common M. Henri Chevreau brought Madame Ferdinand de Lesseps, who is nearly related to the Empress, to join the mourners and enter with them. Abreast of the Catholic schools a lady tottered forward with a wreath, which she handed to the nearest person in the procession, begging him to lay it on the coffin. It was twelve o'clock, nearly an hour after leaving the house, when St. Mary's Church was reached and the gun wheeled round to allow the officers to raise its load. The cadets formed in rows each side of the way to permit the coffin to pass between them. The little bell of St. Mary's Church tolling for the soul of the departed was answered by the deeper note of the bell from the steeple of the Anglican church. The priests came out to meet the dead. The Bishop of Southwark, in full pontificals, was preceded by Monsignor Goddard, in violet robes, and the rest of the clergy. The officers placed the coffin on their shoulders. The Bishop sprinkled the coffin with holy water and recited the *De Profundis*, and then, preceded by the cross-bearer, who had come from Camden Place, and by the whole of the clergy, he led the way for the bearers into the church. The officers placed the body on the catafalque before the sanctuary. The mourners passed in. The high mass proceeded. When the eyes grew accustomed to the gloom of the darkened little church, hung throughout with sable cloth, on which the Imperial "N." in gold glistened, while the cross and the figures of the Virgin stood out in bold relief, it became possible to see how it was tenanted. The English Princes who had borne the pall sat to right and left of the coffin; the Imperial Princes on the left. The Princess of Wales was in the gloom on the right, Princess Mathilde sat beside her brother and nephews on the left. The only daylight came through the Napoleon Chapel.

The Ambassadors of Germany, Italy, Austria, Turkey, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium, Holland, Spain, and other foreign States, accompanied by ladies of their respective families, and the wives of several French Marshals or Generals, including those of Marshals Lebœuf and Canrobert and the Duke of Malakoff, were in the seats reserved for distinguished foreigners. This congregation now waited for the commencement of the religious ceremony.

Within the sanctuary stood the mitred Bishop of Southwark, the Right Rev. Dr. Danell, who sang the solemn requiem mass, assisted by Canon Bamber, with Father Reeks as deacon and Father Delaney as sub-deacon. Monsignor Goddard read an English prayer at the end, after the Bishop had finished the one absolution. The Rev. Father Crook was master of the ceremonial, with Mr. Louis Clovis assisting. "Napoleonis Ludovici Eugenii anima" was the soul prayed for in the Latin of the ritual. The Baronne de Caters-Lablache sang a beautiful "Ave Maria," by M. Saint-Saëns, the French composer, who has written the new cantata for the Birmingham Musical Festival. She also sang "Pie Jesu," by Faure. Other solos were sung by Dr. Crookall, Mr. Doyle, and a young French chorister. The chant was plain Gregorian. M. Serpette accompanied the Baroness Caters-Lablache. Miss Danvers, the usual organist, accompanied most efficiently the remaining part of the service. Monsignor de Las Casas, the former Bishop of Constantine, was present, together with Canons Crookall, Bamber, Doyle, O'Halloran, Wenham, and North. The last words of the English prayer, said by Monsignor Goddard, were:—"To Thee, O Lord, we commend the soul of Thy servant Napoleon, that, being dead to this world, he may live to Thee; and whatever sins he has committed in this life through human frailty do Thou in Thy merciful goodness forgive, through our Lord Jesus Christ."

The beautiful words of the introit, "Requiem æternam

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dona ei Domine," were many times repeated. The triple peal of the bell above the church told the great crowd of mourners, who were perforce excluded from the little building and stood in the churchyard, of the elevation of the Host and chalice, and the worshippers within heard, with a sudden shock, the cadets fire their three volleys to the memory of their comrade.

After the mass, which lasted till one, the procession did not return to the house. Many remained at the church, and the public flocked in to walk round the corpse, to sprinkle it with holy water, and to add wreaths to the many upon it. It was visited by several thousands in the course of the day, and so great was the pressure that at one time the palings and the police were nearly swept away together by those anxious to enter. The coffin, meanwhile, was vigilently guarded by a watch of four gentlemen at a time, who relieved each other from hour to hour. From twelve to one the aides-de-camp to the Prince and M. Bachon were appointed to be on guard. At one the duty began of the Marquis de Bassano, Comte Louis de Turenne, Marquis de Castelbajac, and Colonel Brady. From two to three Capitaine Bizet, Lieutenant l'Espinasse, Sous-Lieutenant Conneau, and Sous-Lieutenant Fleury held their watch; and next came the turn of the Marquis de Massa, the Baron de Bourgoing, Pierre de Bourgoing, and Cyprian Corvisart. They were succeeded by the Comte de Labédoyère, M. Busso Billaut, Duc de Conegliano, Baron Tristan Laubert. The last and longest duty fell at five to the Duc de Trévise, the Comte du Bourg, the Baron Tascher de la Pagerie, and the Comte de la Poèze At seven the Princes of the Imperial house arrived again with M. Pietri. A brief service was held by the clergy, headed by Monsignor Goddard, and the coffin was removed from the catafalque to the ante-sacristy in which the Emperor's body lay for a year, till the side chapel was built for his remains. In the ante-sacristy it now lies, with the Queen's wreath and those from the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice's cross upon it.

The Queen returned at twelve, and the Prince of Wales at 11.5. About 1400 police were in attendance, under the direction of the Chief Commissioner, Sir Edmund Henderson, who was assisted by Colonel Labalmondière, and by Captain Baynes, District Superintendent. Mr. Gernon, Mr. Butt, and other experienced officers were also on duty. The South-Eastern Railway ran thirty-two speçial trains to Chiselhurst, and nearly as many back. It conveyed by these and the ordinary trains 11,000 passengers to Chiselhurst and carried from Chiselhurst 12,500.

It was variously estimated by some of the police authorities that between 35,000 and 40,000 persons were present. Photographs were given away to those who entered Camden Park early, chiefly French visitors who had obtained cards at Willis's Rooms or the station. Two thousand photographs were speedily exhausted. Rain falling in the afternoon greatly reduced the crowd at Chiselhurst. In the afternoon the mortuary built at Camden Place, in which the coffin had been deposited for a night, was visited by very many people, and large quantities of flowers were presented to the visitors as souvenirs by the graceful act of the Imperial family.

This little chapel in the vestibule was filled with beautiful wreaths. They came from Corsica and Chambéry, from the Lycée Bonaparte, from Princess Metternich, and a little one from the child whom the Prince last kissed before he left England. Some 500 or 600 wreaths were sent, and many hours were devoted on Friday night to unpacking them. Father Rooney, the priest who accompanied the remains of the Prince to England, performed the proper religious rites so far as was possible in the circumstances on shipboard. As a proof of this confidence, Father Rooney was desired on Sunday to celebrate mass in the presence of the Empress at Camden House, in the bed-room of the Prince, where there now lie on the bed the faded violets which Lady Frere put on the coffin of the Prince, the bouquets, cross, and inscription in everlasting flowers, and all that came in the little chapel of the Orontes from Simon's Bay. The mass was said at half-past ten, and was heard throughout by the Empress, though she was at the beginning much affected.

Mass was said at Chiselhurst Catholic Church on Sunday at eleven by the Bishop of Southwark in the presence of the Imperial family and a numerous congregation, and the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, who has just been deprived by death of his own favourite nephew, Monsignor Manning, preached from the top of the steps of the sanctuary a most pathetic sermon. As his text the Cardinal took the verse from the Gospel of St. John—"What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter."

After the service the congregation came forward to see the coffin through the iron bars of the temporary sepulchre, where it lies surrounded by wreaths of white eucharis, roses, stephanotis, violets, and lilies. Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, arrived in the afternoon, with the Duke of Teck, visited Camden House, and placed a wreath within the ante-sacristy of St. Mary's Church. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Princess Frederica of Hanover paid similar tribute to the family and the dead.

Our Illustrations presented in this Number of the *Illustrated London News* comprise those of the procession from the landing-pier at Woolwich Arsenal to the temporary mortuary, in which the body of the Prince Imperial was first placed for surgical inspection and personal identification; the funeral procession next day, at Chiselhurst, from Camden Place to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church; and the soldiers paying their final tribute, in military fashion, of homage to the gallant young soldier then laid in the tomb. A View of the Church, with the appropriate motto "Requiescat in Pace," is given as our Extra Supplement.

The Lord Chancellor having considered a petition of the Earl of Westmeath praying that his right to vote at the elections of representative peers of Ireland to sit in the Parliament of the United Kingdom might be admitted by their Lordships, and having called for evidence in support of the claim, has reported to the House of Lords that the right has been established to his satisfaction.

An attempt to commit a burglary in the house of Mr. Rolleston, J.P., who resides near Parsonstown, was frustrated by the bravery and self-possession of Mr. Rolleston's niece, who was in the house. Hearing a noise in one of the corridors at about one a.m., the young lady got up, and was astonished at seeing a light in an unoccupied room. Looking in she observed a man in a stooping posture. Going quickly and noiselessly to where a double-barrelled fowling-piece was hung up, she loaded it with cartridge, and then called her uncle, a gentleman nearly eighty years of age. He at once accompanied her to the room, and, pushing open the door, saw the burglar engaged in rifling a box. Pointing the gun at him, Mr. Rolleston ordered him to drop on his knees, or he would receive the contents of the gun. The man was so startled that he obeyed, and remained in that position until assistance was obtained. Miss Rolleston raised an alarm in some adjoining cottages, and the burglar was taken into custody. He turns out to be a convict at large on a ticket-of-leave.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

A STUDENT.—The "Handbuch" so frequently quoted is published by Veit and Co., Leipsic. It has never been translated into English in its entirety, but many English works upon the subject have been compiled from its pages.

EAST MARDEN.—We have not the position at hand, but shall refer to it next week.

TOZ (Manchester).—Want of space prevents our adopting your suggestion. Thanks.

LORNA (Hampstead).—There was a chess tournament, in which sixty-four players engaged to play, organised at the Café de la Régence, Paris, in the winter of 1862. We do not think it was ever brought to a conclusion.

C E R (Malvern).—Thanks for your note. We had already adopted the course you suggest.

H B.—There was no displeasure; our remarks were made in explanation.

E T (Bath).—The game is very acceptable. Your request is noted, and it shall have our best attention. Did the game occur in a match, or was it played offhand?

N R (Freckenham).—The position is complicated, but you will discern the weak point of your attack if you examine the problem further.

P J F (Italy).—Correspondence received on the Saturday of one week is acknowledged in the issue of the following week.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1844 received from P S Shenele, C G Ellison, Toz, R Bohm, jun (Vienna), P le Page, H Benthall, and Jno Tucker.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1845 received from P S Shenele, R D O'M, Laura Greaves, W T K (Brentford), C G Ellison, H A Moes, Toz, Percy J Fryer, P le Page, Ireleth, R Bohm, jun (Vienna), Trial, O Wendl, B C and M D.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1846 received from L Sharswood, Little Woman in White, S Farrant, R H Brewster, H Barrett, G L Mayne, Lorna, D Templeton, Helen Lee, G Fosbrooke, E Elsbury, C S Coxe, W Boulger, D W Kell, Robin Gray, F Barrington, M O'Halloran, H Langford, W Warren, R Ingersoll, Nerina, Elsie V, B L Dyke, R Arnold, An Old Hand, Kitten, T Greenbank, N Cafor, R Jessop, Ben Nevis, R Arnold, East Marden, Cant, C F Jones, P S Shenele, Alfyn, R H Brooks, E P Williamy, Toz, N Warner, E H H V, S P Macartney, W S B, Lulu, Julia Short, P le Page, Ireleth, H Benthall, Alpha, and Jno.

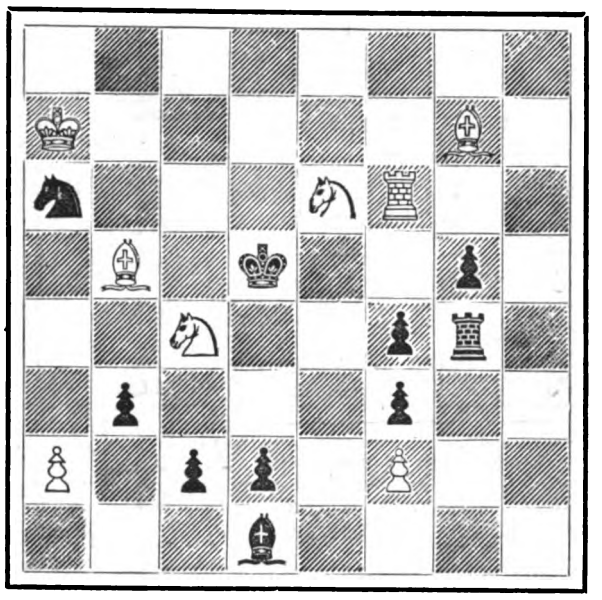
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1845.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to Q 4th	Any move.
2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1848.

By J. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A Game, played at the Divan, between the Rev. Professor WAYTE and the Rev. G. A. MACDONNELL.

(*King's Knight's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Prof. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. B to B 4th	B to Kt 2nd
5. P to B 3rd	P to K R 3rd
6. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd
7. Kt to R 3rd	

We are inclined to think that 7. Castles is better, but the move in the text is favoured by Mr. Macdonnell with the view of reserving the option of castling on the Queen's side, if desirable or necessary.

7.	Kt to K 2nd

7. Q to K 2nd would have compelled White to castle forthwith, and is therefore preferable.

8. Q to Kt 3rd	Castles
9. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th
10. Q B takes P	P takes Kt
11. P takes P	Q Kt to B 3rd
12. R to K Kt sq	

Although White obtains a strong attack, the sacrifice of the piece was unsound, and he should, at all events, have prevented the exchange of his K B for the adverse Knight in this position.

12.	Kt to R 4th
13. Q to B 2nd	Kt takes B
14. Kt takes Kt	Kt to Kt 3rd
15. B to Kt 3rd	P to Q 4th
16. Kt to K 3rd	P takes P
17. P takes P	Kt takes P

This capture is evidently made to prevent the Pawn being advanced to R 7th—a move that might have been very troublesome at a later stage of the game.

18. Castles	Kt to B 6th
19. R to R sq	Q to Kt 4th
20. Q to K B 2nd	B to Kt 5th
21. K to Kt sq	P to K B 4th

Black has now repelled the attack, and with a piece in hand has a good defence.

22. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
23. Q to K 2nd	P to B 3rd
24. P to Q 5th	P takes P
25. Q R takes P	Q to Kt 3rd
26. Q to B 4th	Q R to K sq

All this is very interesting. Black sees that the discovered check is harmless, while he threatens Kt to Q 7th (ch), if the adverse Rook is moved from the Queen's file.

27. K to R sq	K to R 2nd
28. R to Q 7th	R takes P
29. Q to Q B 7th	K R to K sq
30. P to R 3rd	Kt to K 4th
31. R to Q 6th	Q to B 2nd
32. Q to B 5th	B to B sq
33. B to B 2nd	Kt to Q 6th

It would perhaps have been a shorter road to victory to play 33. B takes R, followed by 34. R to K 3rd: but the line of play adopted leads to a better finish.

34. Q to K Kt 5th	R to K 8th (ch)
35. B takes R	R takes B (ch)
36. R takes R	P takes Q
37. R takes Kt	B to B 4th
38. P to Q Kt 4th	B to B 7th
39. K R to Q sq	P to Kt 6th

Of course! White may capture the Queen if he likes to do so.

40. R to Q 7th	K to Kt 3rd
41. K R to Q 6th (ch)	Q to B 3rd
42. R to Q 8th	Q takes R
43. R takes Q (ch)	K to R 4th.

White resigned.

The eighth game in the match between Messrs. Mason and Potter, begun and adjourned on the 7th inst., was abandoned as drawn on the 9th, and the ninth game stands adjourned as we go to press, the score being—Potter, 2; Mason, 1; drawn games, 5. The number of adjourned games incidental to this match appears to have excited some surprise among our correspondents, several of whom have addressed us on the subject; it may therefore be explained that the adjournments are found necessary because, both players being engaged in business throughout the day, the games are not commenced until six o'clock in the evening. The match promises to be a remarkable one in respect of drawn games, or, in other words, the singular equality of the opposing forces.

The score in the match by correspondence between a number of amateurs representing England and the United States of America now stands—England, 22; America, 24; drawn games, 7. Mrs. Gilbert, of Hartford, Connecticut, has scored one game in very brilliant style against Mr. Gossip, of Colchester, but there are, we believe, three others pending between the same players, in which "the event has yet to name the winner." In our next issue we shall present our readers with a capital Partie occurring in this match between Mr. Coates, of Cheltenham, and Mr. Delmar, of Brooklyn.

A match is announced to be played by Mr. Delmar and Captain Mackenzie, the latter yielding the odds of pawn and move in four games, and playing on even terms in three, the player scoring the majority of the seven games to be the victor in the match.

Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., on Saturday distributed the prizes in connection with the Cambridge local examination at Eastbourne, and in the afternoon laid the foundation-stone of a new building for the Evangelising Society.

The judges appointed to examine the designs of improved cattle-trucks offered in competition for prizes given by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have awarded £100 to Mr. Gilbert Murray, of Derby, who will be entitled to a second premium of £100 as soon as he shall have induced a railway company to build fifty of his improved trucks and bring them into actual operation.

OBITUARY.

CAPTAIN STACPOOLE, M.P.

William Stacpoole, Esq., of Ballyalla, in the county of Clare, M.P. for Ennis, died on the 10th inst., at his residence, Cupola House, Carlyle-square, Chelsea, aged forty-eight. He was son of the late Andrew Stacpoole, of Castle Lodge, by Diana, his third wife, daughter of Daniel Finucane, Esq., of Stamer Park, in the county of Clare. He was educated at Cheltenham College, and at Trinity College, Dublin, was formerly J.P. for the county of Clare, and held a Captain's commission in the Clare Militia from 1855 to 1865. He was first elected for Ennis in 1860, and was an advanced Irish Liberal. He married Mary Annie Catherine Winifred, daughter of Charles Hennessy, Esq., of Leamington, and leaves issue.

MR. WIGGETT-CHUTE, OF THE VYNE.

William Lyde Wiggett-Chute, Esq., of The Vyne, Hampshire, J.P. and D.L., died on the 6th inst. at his seat near Basingstoke, aged seventy-nine. He was second son of the Rev. James Wiggett, Rector of Crudwell, Wilts, by Rachel, his wife, daughter and heiress of Samuel Lyde, Esq., of Ayott, Herts, and succeeded in 1827 to the estates of his kinsman, the Rev. Thomas Vere Chute, of The Vyne, Hants, and Pickenham Hall, Norfolk, whereupon he assumed by Royal license the surname and arms of Chute. He was educated at Winchester, and at University College, Oxford, graduated B.A. in 1821, and M.A. in 1825, was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1827, served as High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1832, and sat in Parliament as member for West Norfolk, on the Conservative interest, from 1837 to 1847. He married, June 1, 1837, Martha, second daughter of Theophilus Russell Buckworth, Esq., of Cockley, Cley Hall, Norfolk, and leaves a large family.

MR. GREAVES.

Edward Greaves, Esq., of Watchburg House, Barford, in the county of Warwick, and of Glen Etive, Argyleshire, J.P. and D.L., late M.P. for Warwick, died on the 6th inst., at his residence, Barford, aged seventy-five. He was second son of the late John Greaves, Esq., of Radford, by Mary, his wife, daughter of John Whitehead, Esq., banker, of Warwick. His eldest brother, Richard Greaves, Esq., of The Cliff, High Sheriff of Warwickshire, 1861, died in 1870; and his younger brother, John Whitehead Greaves, Esq., of Plas Wennydd, was High Sheriff of Merionethshire in 1860. Mr. Greaves, whose decease we record, formerly a banker at Warwick, represented that town in Parliament from 1852 to 1865 and from 1868 to 1874, when he was defeated by Mr. Arthur Wellesley Peel. He married, in 1828, Anne, daughter and heir of John Hobbins, Esq., and widow of Thomas Ward, Esq., and was left a widower in 1862.

The deaths have also been announced of—

The Rev. George Henry Townshend, for sixteen years Vicar of St. John's, The Pleck, Walsall, aged forty-nine.

The Rev. Simeon James Etty, M.A., for thirty-seven years Vicar of Wanborough, Wilts, on the 4th inst., aged seventy-one.

The Right Rev. Monsignor Manning, nephew of Cardinal Manning, on the 10th inst., at St. Charles's College, Bayswater.

Mr. George Sweet, a well-known Conveyancer. He was called to the Bar in 1839, and was author of many useful contributions to legal literature.

Colonel Edward Jackson Bruce, R.A., at Nynee Tal, on the 7th ult., aged forty-nine. He was formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Flora Elizabeth, Lady Darvall, wife of Sir John Bayley Darvall, K.C.M.G., and daughter of the late Colonel Shapland, C.B., on the 10th inst.

Edward Henry Sladen Banks, J.P., on the 6th inst., at Rye, Sussex, aged sixty-four. He was son of Lawrence Banks, Esq., of Boys Hall, Kent, by Sarah, his third wife, daughter of Joseph Sladen, Esq., of Ripple Court, Kent.

Frances Theodora, Dowager Countess of Morton, died on the 12th inst., at her residence in Brook-street, Grosvenor-square. She was the eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir George Henry Rose, of Sandhills, Hants, G.C.H., by his wife, Francis, daughter and co-heir of the late Mr. Thomas Duncombe, of Duncombe Park, Yorkshire, and was sister of Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., and of Sir William Rose, K.C.B., Clerk of the Parliaments. Her Ladyship had nearly completed her eighty-first year.

The ten days' grace allowed for payment of the second moiety of the call on the West of England Bank shareholders expired yesterday week. The amount received is nearly £120,000, making, with the first moiety, £300,000, or £100,000 short of the estimated deficiency.

At Chesterfield on Monday the Duke of Devonshire opened a hall, which has been raised in memory of George Stephenson, who spent the later years of his life in that town and was buried there. The hall is a handsome structure, erected at a cost of £13,000, and it is intended to apply it to scientific, literary, and educational purposes. It contains a valuable collection of pictures and other works of art. Subsequently there was a banquet at the Gaiety Theatre, the Duke presiding.

A strange sequel to a trial for attempted murder is reported. William Ballard was tried before Mr. Justice Hawkins, at Worcester Assizes, for attempting the life of his sweetheart, Susan Little, and afterwards his own. The Judge elicited on the trial that the girl was still willing to marry Ballard. Accordingly, next day the Judge released the prisoner, on the understanding that he would at once marry the girl, and last Saturday they were married at St. Mary Magdalene, Worcester, in the presence of a great crowd. The Judge, it is said, provided the ring, and the High Sheriff the special license.

Atcham Church, near Shrewsbury, was struck by lightning on Sunday during Divine service. Five members of the choir were injured. The congregation was greatly alarmed, and many rushed from the building. The roof of the church was damaged, but the square tower and flagstaff appeared to be uninjured.—Liverpool was also visited by the storm. The lightning struck the large cross on the Roman Catholic poor schools of St. Francis Xavier, Salisbury-street, completely shattering it. It fell, but no one was injured, the heavy rains keeping within doors the Sunday school scholars.

The arrivals of live cattle at Liverpool from the United States and Canada last week were slightly in excess of the preceding week, though of live sheep and fresh meat there was a falling off. The conveying steamers were the City of Berlin, with 1260 quarters of beef and 250 carcases of mutton; the Wisconsin, with 660 quarters of beef and 200 carcases of mutton; the Bohemian, with 641 quarters of beef; and the Helvetia, with 549 quarters of beef: being 3110 quarters of beef and 450 carcases of mutton. The steamers bringing live stock were the Pembroke, with 250 head of cattle and 1048 sheep; the Lord Gough, 129 cattle and 700 sheep; the Bohemian, 424 cattle; the Ganos, 988 sheep; the Teutonia, 323 cattle; and the Helvetia, 128 cattle: making the totals 1254 cattle and 2736 sheep.

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Rich Coloured Gros Grain at 2s. 11½d. per yard;
Also 500 Pieces of Pure Dye Black Silk,
Extra special value, 2s. 11½d., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. yard.
Patterns post-free.

FOR THE SEASIDE.
Indian and China Washing Silks, with
Beautiful Embroidery to match, at
extremely low prices.
1000 odd Dress Lengths of Extra
Rich Silks, all reduced to 3s. 6d. per yard.
No Patterns can be cut from these lengths.

SEVERAL THOUSAND PIECES OF
BEST FRENCH COSTUME
PERCALES, at 3½d., 4½d., and 6d. per yard.
Anglo-Cashmirs, All-Wool Twilled Bege.
In endless variety of make, colour, and quality,
at 6d., 9d., and 1s. per yard.

CASHMERE MERINOES, 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d. per yard,
Bege Angola, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per yard.

SEASIDE and TRAVELLING DRESSES.
180 Pieces Best Witney Serges, in Black and
Rich Shades of Navy, at 1s. per yard.
Patterns post-free.

SILK COSTUMES.
Coloured Silk Costumes (5 yards for Bodice), 58s. 6d.
Black Silk Costumes (5 yards for Bodice), 35s. 6d. and 3½ guineas.
Embroidered Tussore Silk Costumes (ready for wear), 4½ guineas.
Pompadour Surat Silk Costumes, 4½ guineas.
Rich Silk Costumes, mixed Brocade and Velvet, 8½ guineas; usual price, 13 guineas.
The whole of the French Model Costumes, together with the copies, will be sold at half price,

SUMMER COSTUMES.
An immense Collection of Black and Coloured
Material Costumes in all the new fabrics and styles,
including Fine Wool Bege, from 31s. 6d.
Cashmere and Silk, from 2½ guineas.
Pompadour Angola, trimmed plain to match, from 3 guineas.
Also a number of Paris Models at half price.
Washing Costumes in all the new materials, 10s. 6d., 15s. 9d., 21s., 25s. 6d., 31s. 6d.
Evening Dresses in Tarlatan, 15s. 9d.
Evening Dresses in Brussels Net, 25s.
Illustrations sent free on application.

CASH PRICES. Parcels free.

WRITE for Circular of Particulars to

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

DEBENHAM AND FREEBODY.
DEBENHAM and FREEBODY beg respectfully to announce that their usual SUMMER SALE of SURPLUS and FANCY STOCK, at Reduced Prices, will COMMENCE on MONDAY, JULY 7, and be continued until the end of the month.
Reductions have been made in all Departments; and, owing to the lateness of the Season, there is a larger variety than usual of Costumes, Mantles, made-up goods generally, which will be offered at CLEARANCE PRICES.
In consequence of a considerable advance in the price of silk, every description of silk goods is dearer; but during the Sale Old Prices will be maintained, and all Fancy Silks will be greatly reduced.
In the Mantle Department arrangements have been made on a large scale for the Autumn Season, and attention is specially invited to five hundred Fur-lined Cashmere Cloaks, at 78s. 6d. These are much below the usual price.
Among other items worthy of notice are one hundred and fifty Costumes, in printed Cambric and other washing Fabrics, at 16s. 9d.; original price, 25s. 6d. One hundred and fifty White Muslinette Costumes, in good styles, at 22s. 6d.; original price 33s. 6d. One hundred Beige and other Costumes, at 35s. 6d.; and fifty Embroidered Pongee Silk Costumes, at 63s.
A Catalogue containing full details will be forwarded, post-free, on application.
DEBENHAM and FREEBODY,
Wigmore-street and Welbeck-street, London.

IMPORTANT SALE.
D. NICHOLSON and CO.,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD, LONDON,
Beg to announce that THIS DAY and during the Week, they will hold their
ANNUAL SALE of Goods in all the following Departments at greatly reduced prices:—Paris Embroidered Costumes, Berlin Mantles, Seal and Fur-lined Cloaks, Silks, Dress Goods, Velvets, Juvenile Dresses, Furs, Lace, Gloves, Umbrellas, &c.
D. NICHOLSON and CO. also offer the Entire STOCK of Messrs. BRADFORD and LIGHTFOOT, Milk-street, Cheapside, bought of the Assignees at a DISCOUNT OF 50 PER CENT., together with a considerable portion of the Salvage Cargo of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's S.S. Australia, which caught fire off Malta, necessitating the Sale of the Damaged Cargo by order of the Underwriters.
Catalogues post-free.
D. NICHOLSON and CO.,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

POPE and PLANTE, Hosiers, Glovers, and Shirt Makers, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London, S.W. Terms, 10 per Cent Discount for Prepayment or Cash on Delivery. 5 per Cent Discount on Quarterly Accounts.

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH RUPTURE.—PRATT'S WATER-PAD TRUSSES are the most effectual Cure.—Apply to J. F. Pratt, Surgical Mechanician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 420, Oxford-street, London.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.
PULVERMACHER'S "GALVANISM,
NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY."
In this Pamphlet the most reliable proofs are given of the vast and wonderful curative powers of Pulvermacher's Patent Galvanic Chain-Bands, Belts, &c., in Rheumatic, Nervous, and Functional Disorders. Sent post-free for three stamps, on application to
J. L. PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, Regent-street, London, W.

TOOTH-ACHE.
INSTANT CURE.
BUNTER'S NERVINE
SAVES THE TOOTH.
E. Smith, Esq., Surgeon, Sherstone, writes:—"I have tried Bunter's Nervine in many cases of severe Toothache, and in every instance permanent relief has been obtained."
A Gentleman at Bristol writes:—"For six years a decayed tooth prevented mastication on one side, causing many sleepless nights; but, having used Bunter's Nervine, I am relieved of the most troublesome of all pains, and can now use the tooth without the slightest inconvenience. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d.

JAYS' SUMMER SALE. In consequence of the unfavourableness of the season, Messrs. JAYS' Stock is considerably larger than is usually the case at this period of the year. Special reductions have therefore been made in each department, of which the following is a Syllabus:—

SILKS.
Black, Black and White, Striped Pekin, Bengaline, and Foulard, PURCHASED BEFORE THE ADVANCE, and offered at 33 per cent under present market value.

MANTLES.
Paris Models, in Silk, French Cashmire, Cashmire des Indes, Velvet, Cloth, and Fur, à des prix exceptionnels.

HOSIERY.
Black Silk, Spun Silk, and Lisle Thread Hose greatly reduced. Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 10s. 6d. per dozen; Real French Cambric, fancy borders, 1s. 11d. each; Courvoisier's two-button lavender Gloves, 2s. 11d. per pair; two-button black Kid Gloves, 2s. 9d. per pair; black and white, eight to ten buttons, from 4s. 11d. per pair.
Mourning Parasols, Umbrellas, Fans, Fichus, and Trimmings equally cheap.

COSTUMES.
Paris Models in Black Silk, Silk and Broché, Satin and Broché, Pompadour Silk Grenadine, Pekin Silk, Bayonnaise, and Cashmere des Indes, at half price.
Grenadine Walking Costumes, with Material for Bodice, 21s. 6d.

MILLINERY.
Paris Bonnets, Hats, Caps, and Head-Dresses at half their original cost.

BLACK MATERIALS.
100 Pieces of Grenadine, at 6d. per yard; worth 18d. 100 Pieces of Indian Cashmere, at 18d. per yard, 46 inches wide. All-Wool Biege, 1s. per yard; All-Wool Serge, for Travelling Costumes, 1s. per yard. Pompadour Silk Grenadine, 1s. 9d. per yard; worth 3s. 6d.

EVENING and DINNER DRESSES.
Plain or Striped Grenadine, Plain and Broché Grenadine, Pompadour, and non-crushing Brussels Net, 1½ guinea.

MOURNING.—This Sale will not in any way affect the usual Mourning Orders, a Special Staff being retained for that purpose, and Messrs. JAYS' experienced Dressmakers and Milliners Travel to any part of the Kingdom, Free of Expense to Purchasers, when the emergencies of Mourning require the Immediate Execution of Orders. They take with them Dresses and Millinery, besides Materials at 1s. per yard and upwards, to cut from the piece. All marked in plain figures, and at the same price as if purchased at the London General Mourning Warehouse. Reasonable Estimates are also given for Household Mourning at a great saving to large or small families.
JAYS',
The London General Mourning Warehouse,
Regent-street, W.

THE COURT HAIR DESTROYER.—The newly-discovered effectual remedy, without pain or inconvenience to skin, 3s. 6d.; post, carefully packed, 3s. 10d., of Inventor, JOHN LEON, 19, Portens-road, W.; or all Chemists, &c.

COMÉDIE FRANCAISE.—PIESSE and LUBIN have the honour to announce that they have, under special command, made a new and exquisite Bouquet, pour le mouchoir, named The Comédie Française. Sold in Bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s., 21s., at all fashionable Druggists and Perfumers in the principal Cities of the World. Distilled at the Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, London.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalculæ," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailed everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR. If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials post-free.—B. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Price 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. London; Pinaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Chariots, Brussels.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY? Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

BILIOUS ATTACKS.—In bilious people, and what are called bilious attacks, the liver is employed in getting rid of excessive quantities of certain ingredients, and when it is unable to do so sick headache is produced by a retention of bile in the blood. ENO'S FRUIT SALT exercises a simple but special action on the liver, by which the secretion of bile is regulated. In deficiency, therefore, of the excretive powers of the liver into the intestines, biliousness is caused, and, as a natural consequence, great sluggishness of the body and apathy of mind. In any case where the liver is sluggish ENO'S FRUIT SALT will increase its action by natural means, and thus prevent what is termed "the blues."

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks; avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda-water will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the power of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woe is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT; therefore no family should ever be without it.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see the CAPSULE is MARKED "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.
Sold by all Chemists.
Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

PREPARED ONLY AT ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

BERDALLE'S "PHOSPHORIC WINE" (Trade Mark).—THE ONLY SAFE AND RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS KNOWN. Supplies vital force to the brain and spinal cord; cures nervousness, headache, and neuralgia; imparts vigour to the most debilitated, improves appetite and digestion, and regulates all the bodily functions. Forty-eight doses for 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists; or sent direct for P.O.O. for 6s. from the Proprietors, R. Berdalle and Co., 176, Albany-street, Regent's Park. Send three stamps for pamphlet.

HAY FEVER. — ANTHOXANTHUM. This Tincture is sold in Bottles, 2s. 9d. (by post, 3s.), 4s. 6d., and 11s. A Spray-Producer, for its perfect application, 5s. Prepared only by JAMES EPPS and CO., Homœopathic Chemists, 170, Piccadilly; and 48, Threadneedle-street.

KEATING'S POWDER DESTROYS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. Sold in Tins, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by all Chemists.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Pure, mild, and mellow, delicious, and most wholesome. Universally recommended by the profession. The Cream of Old Irish Whiskies.
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Dr. Hassall says:—"Soft and mellow, pure, well-matured, and of very excellent quality."
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Dublin Exhibition, 1865, the Gold Medal.
20, Great Titchfield-street, London, W.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE is a Light, Pleasant Drink, made simply from Oranges. It is effervescent, but entirely free from spirit, and perfectly wholesome. Price 7s. per dozen Quarts; 4s. Pints. Bottles 2s., and Cases 1s. per dozen, until returned.—Made only by CHAS. CODD and CO., 79, Copenhagen-street, London, N.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS.
"THE FRESH AND SPLENDID distinction of a Gold Medal, now given in 1878."—Paris Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."
FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT.
Guaranteed pure Cocoa, only deprived of the superfluous oil.
Sold in Packets and Tins.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS.
FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
A CHOICE PREPARED COCOA.
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.
"No more delicious, refreshing, nourishing, and wholesome beverage has ever been manufactured."—Morning Post.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted.
Four times the strength of Cocoas Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c.
The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestive Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis.
In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.
H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

HORNIMAN'S TEA for Forty Years has commanded a large sale, because it can always be relied on for strength, flavour, and cheapness. It is the best tea imported. Sold only in Packets.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
A SLIGHT ADDITION OF THE EXTRACT GIVES GREAT STRENGTH AND FLAVOUR TO SOUPS, MADE DISHES, AND SAUCES, AND EFFECTS GREAT ECONOMY.
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
In use in most households throughout the Kingdom.
Caution.—Genuine only with facsimile of Baron Liebig's signature in blue ink across label.

WILLS' BEST BIRD'S EYE TOBACCO.
WILLS' BEST BIRD'S EYE TOBACCO.
This Tobacco is now put up in 1-oz. Packets, in addition to other sizes, the label being a reduced facsimile of that used for the 2-oz. Packets. Also in Cigarettes, in boxes of 10 each, bearing the Name and Trade-Mark of W. D. & H. O. WILLS.
WILLS, W. D. and H. O.

MEDICINAL FOOD, WASTING DISEASES, and CONSUMPTION are ARRESTED, the strength and weight are restored and maintained, and the appetite improved by the Food known as

PANCREATIC EMULSION, which has been for the last twenty years recognised by the Medical Profession as a NECESSARY FOOD for persons having a tendency to WASTING, CONSUMPTION, &c.

SAVORY and MOORE, New Bond-street, London, and Chemists everywhere, from whom Pamphlets, containing full particulars and Medical Testimonials, may be obtained, gratis, on application.

CALISAYINE COCKTAIL BITTERS. The PRINCE of PICK-ME-UPS.—A Delicious Tonic Liqueur Bitters. Appetiser, a Digestive, an Exhilarant. For Champagne Cocktails, for Gin Cocktails, for Whisky Cocktails, for Brandy Cocktails, for Sherry and Bitters, Cups and Fascinating Drinks. Delicious with Milk and Soda Water. A Pamphlet, "Drinks; and How to Make Them," sent free. CALISAYINE COCKTAIL BITTERS. Sold by Wine Merchants and Grocers. 3s. 6d. per Bottle; Dozen Cases, 40s.—YEATMAN and CO., Purveyors to the Queen and Government, 119, New Bond-street, W.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.
The Great English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism. Sure, safe, and effectual. No restraint of diet required during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY for LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, prepared without mercury, are invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Irritability, Loss of Appetite, Sour Eructations, and General Debility. As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation and grateful to the stomach. They will be found, in slight cases, by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind. Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere-street, London, W. 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; or post-free, 15 or 35 stamps, and sold by all Chemists. The Genuine are in a Square Green Package.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

CORPULENCE.—Dr. YATE HOLLAND'S POWDERS (or PILLS) speedily and safely absorb superfluous fat and reduce corpulency, however long standing. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per Box. MARTIN and CO., 3, Paradise-road, London, S.W.; or through any Chemist. Beware of imitations.

DIAMONDS. JEWELLERY. WATCHES. CLOCKS. SILVER.
Mr. STREETER,
New Bond-street, W.
ORIGINATOR and SOLE INTRODUCER of STANDARD 18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.
READY-MONEY VALUE GIVEN FOR READY-MONEY PAYMENTS.
CATALOGUE POST-FREE FOR TWO STAMPS.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1879.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

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THE ZULU WAR: FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

SEE PAGE 78.



ARRIVAL OF NEWS AT FORT PEARSON.



CONSULTING THE MAP OF ZULULAND.

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BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at Fairmead, Bournemouth, the wife of R. Radclyffe Hall, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 20th inst., at Cheltenham, the wife of Richard Barnes, the superintendent of the Colonial Bank, West Indies, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at Eastbourne, the wife of John Fair, of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at Hingham, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Calogan, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at 16, Eccleston-square, the Viscountess Gormanston, of a son.

On the 21st inst., at 12, St. George's-place, S.W., the Viscountess Crichton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Poulton-le-Sands, Lancashire, by the Rev. Maurice H. Marsden, M.A., assisted by the Rev. George F. Reynolds, B.A.; Jesse, youngest son of the late James Nowell, Esq., of Stonefield, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, to Edith Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Palethorpe, Milton-place, Halifax, Yorkshire.

On the 16th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Earl of Rocksavage, to Winifred Ida, youngest daughter of Colonel and Lady Emily Kingscote.

On the 14th inst., at Sand Hutton, Yorkshire, Captain Richard Frederick Meysey-Thompson, Rifle Brigade, A.D.C. to Major-General J. R. Glyn, C.B., Commanding Dublin Dist., second son of the late Sir Harry S. Meysey-Thompson, Bart., Kirby Hall, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Sir James Walker, Bart., Sand Hutton.

On the 15th inst., at St. Matthew's Church, Denmark-hill, by the Rev. F. K. Povah, M.A., Curate of Alton, Hants, assisted by the Rev. J. V. Povah, M.A., Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral and Priest in Ordinary of her Majesty's Chapel, cousin and uncle of the bride, Robert Gofton Salmond, of 33, Beverley-road, South Penge Park, son of the late Mr. Robert Salmond, R.N., Captain of H.M.S. Birkenhead, to Lucy, third daughter of Mr. John Wotherspoon, of Denmark-hill, Surrey.

On the 22nd inst., at St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, Temple Rwell, Curtis John Johnson, eldest son of the late John and Leah Johnson, of New Bridge, Dover, and Morton Villa, Kearsney, to Marion, third daughter of William Robinson, Great Waters-end, near Dover.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., at Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, in the 78th year of her age, the Dowager Lady Jervis-White-Jervis, widow of John Jervis-White, LL.D., barrister-at-law, of Ferns, county Wicklow, Esq.

On the 21st inst., at Bishop's Lodge, Finchley-road, St. John's-wood, Jessie, third daughter of Frederick Bidgood, aged 19.

On the 16th inst., at St. Aubin's, Jersey, accidentally drowned, William Ludlow Alves, Lieutenant Royal Artillery, youngest son of the late Colonel N. Alves, Madras Army, in his 29th year.

On the 16th inst., at the Consular Residence, Civita Vecchia, Italy, John Thomas Lowe, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul and Vice-Consul at that port for thirty-five years, aged 58, deeply mourned by all who knew him.

On the 18th inst., aged 31, on board the mail-steamer Lombardy, Arthur Edward Clarke, of Penang, barrister-at-law, third son of William Clarke, of 18, Kensington Park-gardens, Notting-hill.

On the 21st inst., at 30, Page-street, Westminster, Alexander Russell, in his 86th year, for upwards of seventy-one years with John Broadwood and Sons, highly esteemed and deeply mourned.

On the 16th inst., at 27, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, Sir Charles Stanley Osborne, Baronet, of Beechwood Park, in the county of Tipperary, and 20, Eccleston-square, London, aged 54.

On the 20th inst., at Belmont Castle, Perthshire, Jane Constance, wife of Sir William Biddulph Parker, Bart., of Shenstone Lodge, Lichfield.

On the 16th inst., at Madehurst Lodge, near Arundel, Emma Tylney-Long, aged 87, youngest and last surviving daughter of the late Sir James Tylney-Long, Bart., by his second wife, Lady Catherine Windsor, eldest daughter of Otho, fourth Earl of Plymouth.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 2.

SUNDAY, JULY 27.

Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: 1 Chron. xxi.; Acts xxvi. Evening Lessons: 1 Chron. xxii. or xxviii. 1—21; Matt. xiii. 53—xiv. 13.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. W. M. Sinclair; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Spence, Vicar of St. Pancras.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Dean Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.
St. James's, noon, Rev. J. St. John Blunt.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Bishop of Jamaica; 7 p.m., Rev. J. H. Snowden, Vicar of St. Paul's, Hammersmith.

MONDAY, JULY 28.

Goole Regatta, Yacht, Rowing, &c. (two days).

TUESDAY, JULY 29.

Goodwood Races (four days).
Seventeenth Annual Barge-Match, from Erith to the Nore Light.
Chesterfield Dog Show (two days).
Worcestershire Agricultural Society Meeting, at Malvern (three days).
Regattas: Royal Cornwall Yacht Club, Falmouth; Tewkesbury.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.

Christ's Hospital, speech day.
Society for Development of Science of Education. Memorial Hall, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. H. A. Nesbitt on Abstract Science).
Wigan Annual Horse, Cattle, Dog, and Poultry Show.
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30.
Crook Cattle, Dog, and Poultry Show.
East Derbyshire Agricultural Society Show, Chesterfield
Pickering Poultry Show.
Yarmouth (Isle of Wight) and Freshwater Regatta.

THURSDAY, JULY 31.

Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, half-yearly court and elections, Cannon-street Hotel, noon.
Royal Toxophilite Society (gold medal and other prizes).
Royal Western Yacht Club of England Regatta, Plymouth.
Southport Agricultural Society Show (two days).
Whitby Dog and Cat Society Show.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1.

Lammas Day. Scotch Quarter Day.
Accession of George I. and the House of Hanover, 1714.
Battle of the Nile, 1798.
Doggett's Rowing-Match on the Thames.
Port of Plymouth Regatta.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2.

Full Moon, 7.12 a.m.
International Gun and Polo Club, Preston Park, Brighton: free prize shooting and polo meeting.
Isle of Purbeck Yacht Club, Channel matches.
Barnes and Mortlake Rowing Regatta.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
July 13	29·464	56·5	52·5	·87	8	64·6	51·0	SW. S.	291	0·110
14	29·545	56·8	51·9	·84	9	62·3	54·2	SSW. SW.	212	0·415
15	29·808	57·8	52·3	·83	10	63·8	54·8	SW. N. NW.	157	0·000
16	29·847	58·5	54·7	·88	8	69·8	53·2	NE. E. S.	172	0·005
17	29·831	60·8	54·6	·81	10	64·8	54·7	SSE E.	192	0·000
18	30·007	60·6	55·5	·84	"—"	68·3	55·0	NE. E.	219	0·000
19	29·928	59·9	57·5	92	9	70·3	54·8	E. SE. SSW.	162	1·260

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·480	29·515	29·753	29·882	29·797	29·306	29·968
Temperature of Air	59·3°	56·6°	57·6°	59·8°	61·2°	64·6°	64·8°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	56·3°	53·6°	55·0°	57·2°	58·3°	62·1°	61·4°
Direction of Wind	S.	WSW.	WNW.	SE.	E.	NE.	SE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 2.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 13	7 40	8 —	8 28	9 27	10 10	10 55	11 37	—	0 14	0 45	1 13	1 40	2 5

To use a vulgar expression, it needed to be "licked into shape." There was a sad absence of steadiness in the conduct of the measure, as, indeed, there was of the opposition made to some of its clauses; and there was, on the part of a few obstructionists, a systematic and almost insuperable process of delay which, but for the fore-mentioned causes, might have been easily overcome. Altogether, the passage of the Bill through the Commons gave rise to a series of incidents which were not very creditable to the character of any deliberative body, and which may yet bear fruit of an undesirable kind. No doubt, however, the measure as it went to the Lords was a much better one than as it was introduced to the Commons. It may call for future amendment, and experience in the practical working of it will doubtless suggest what such amendments should be. But, on the whole, as a piece of legislative work, it has not been accomplished before it was required; and it is fairly fitted to effect a considerable reform in the discipline and regulation of her Majesty's Army.

What other Legislative business will be completed during the next three weeks it is almost impossible to state beforehand. Several important measures have already been thrown overboard with a view of lightening the ship. The Bankruptcy Bill, shorn of its consolidating clauses, and consisting exclusively of such as profess to amend the present law, may, perhaps, obtain a place in the Statute Book. The Public Works Loans Bill is to be insisted upon by the Government, and the Indian Loans Bill will probably be pushed through Parliament. Then the Irish University Bill still has to run the gauntlet of discussion in the Commons, and will, perhaps, disclose a discrepancy of opinion such as it may prove impossible to smooth down within the present brief remainder of an almost wasted Session. There are other subjects which, albeit in the hands of private members, will claim and probably obtain discussion, besides a rather formidable *remanet* of the Estimates which must be got through. The House will therefore be under necessity to "work double tides," and it is to be feared that work done under such conditions is pretty sure to be done negligently.

The news from South Africa indicates the approaching close of the disastrous Zulu War. A great battle was fought on the 4th inst., and the victory was gained by Lord Chelmsford, within a few miles of Ulundi, the principal military kraal of the Sovereign. Things, therefore, are drawing near to a supreme crisis in that part of the world, and it is far from improbable that before Parliament rises tidings will have reached it of the termination of the contest. It is reported, indeed, that an army of 20,000 men was lost to Cetewayo in the neighbourhood of Ulundi. But it remains still uncertain whether the looked-for peace will have been secured by the late engagement. At any rate, there would appear to be strong likelihood that by this time our quarrel with the Zulu nation has been practically settled. Sir Garnet Wolseley, having been prevented by the raging surf from landing on the coast of Zululand, has returned to Natal, intending to join the army, now appointed to be under his command, by a tedious land journey. He will not take long in completing both the military and political task before him. There will remain only to pay the bill; and we fear it is too much to hope that it will not be a grievously heavy one. There is really nothing satisfactory to show for it. Neither the interest nor the honour of England called for the war, and it has been attended by a succession of misfortunes. Good, however, may eventually come out of what we all admit to be an evil. Still, the affair is one which the British public would fain forget, and which it will be glad to see closed. There seems, at last, to be a promising prospect that such may be the case, and we may express our earnest expectation that it will be speedily realised.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, went to Chiselhurst on Thursday week. Her Majesty drove from the railway station direct to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Chapel, where she was received by Earl Sydney and the Duc de Bassano, and was conducted by Monsignor Goddard to the temporary resting-place of the remains of the late lamented Prince Louis Napoleon, and placed flowers near the coffin. On leaving the Chapel the Queen and Princess drove to Camden House and visited the Empress Eugénie, returning after half an hour's stay to Windsor. Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Frederica of Hanover, the Prince of Leiningen, Earl and Countess Sydney, Lord Elphinstone, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, and Lieutenant-General Sir H. Ponsonby, were entertained by the Queen before her departure from Windsor for the Isle of Wight. Prince Lucien Bonaparte visited her Majesty, and the Earl of Beaconsfield had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty also invested Lady Napier of Magdala (wife of General Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B.) with the Imperial order of the Crown of India.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Windsor Castle for Osborne House on Saturday last. The journey was made over the customary route by the Great Western and the South-Western Railways, special arrangements having been made for the comfort and safety of the Royal travellers. Her Majesty was received at Gosport by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the chief naval and military officials in command. The Queen and the Princess crossed the Solent in her Majesty's yacht Alberta, Captain Thomson, and arrived at Osborne at one o'clock.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Osborne on Sunday, performed by the Rev. George Prothero

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The EXHIBITION will CLOSE on MONDAY, AUG. 4. Admission (from Eight a.m. to Seven p.m.), One Shilling. Catalogue, 1s.; or bound, with pencil, 1s. 6d.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—EVENING EXHIBITION.—The EXHIBITION will be OPEN in the EVENING from MONDAY, JULY 28, to MONDAY, AUG. 4 (Bank Holiday), from Eight to Eleven. Admission, Sixpence; Catalogue, Sixpence. On the Bank Holiday the admission throughout the day will be Sixpence. On other days it will be as usual.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION of MODERN PAINTINGS WILL CLOSE AUG. 4. Open from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling; SEASON TICKETS, FIVE SHILLINGS.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS WILL SHORTLY CLOSE their FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Open from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL. AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF MODERN PICTURES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS. NOTICE TO ARTISTS. The above Exhibition will OPEN in the WALKER ART-GALLERY on MONDAY, SEPT. 1. The Days for Receiving Pictures are from Aug. 1 to 13, both inclusive. Cards of Particulars and all information may be obtained on application to Mr. Charles Dyall, Curator, Walker Art-Gallery, Liverpool, to whom all works intended for exhibition should be addressed. London Agent, Mr. Jas. Bourlet, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital. JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Hon. Sec.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—A new roof being required for a portion of the building, it will be necessary to take down some of the oil pictures and to CLOSE the main Gallery for THREE WEEKS from AUG. 5; but the Directors will be happy to retain the Works sent in for Season 1879-80, and to add good Pictures to replace those that have been sold. Artist who not wish to have their pictures rehung for the remainder of the season will please communicate with Mr. Wass, Superintendent of the Gallery.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," each 33 ft. by 24 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldier of the Cross," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ECCE HOMO and the ASCENSION.—DORÉ'S Two New Works, with all his other Great Pictures, at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35 New Bond-street, W. Ten to Six daily. Admission, 1s.

THE CAUCASUS, CRIMEA, RUSSIA, ITALY, &c.—EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by Signor PREMAZZI, Professor of Fine Arts at the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, NOW ON VIEW at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly, Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

CANTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL!! ARIEL!!! A new grand Mystic and Poetical Ballet, entitled ETHEREA, at 10.15, in which ARIEL appears in her wonderful Flying Dance and Magic Flights of forty feet.

CANTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL!! ARIEL!!! The Morning Post says:—"Grace, ingenuity, and celerity are united in remarkable combination." "This performance is novel, pretty, and unique, and therefore well worth seeing."

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT at Eight. PAT'S PARADISE at Nine. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Mdlles. Ada, Broughton, Powell, and Corps de Ballet. Price, 6d. to £2 2s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. THE WORLD-FAMED MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS. The Oldest-Established and the most Popular Entertainment in the Universe, the present being their FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR AT ST. JAMES'S HALL, in one continuous Season, without the break of a single lawful night throughout the entire period. EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT; MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, THREE AND EIGHT, all the year round. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for Programmes.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1879.

The Proverb tells us that "The darkest hour precedes the dawn." Whether we have passed the darkest hour remains to be proved. We are not altogether without omens that prophesy—somewhat faintly and intermittently, it must be admitted—the near approach of more light. Even as it respects the weather, it is not by any means certain that we have not been carried through the crisis. The Meteorological Office seems puzzled. Science must draw its inferences from a sufficiently extended area of facts, and on this side of the Atlantic Ocean no such area can be obtained. We are constantly liable, therefore, to be baffled in our calculations by phenomena that lie outside of our ken, and our fairest prospects are often enough dashed by unexpected storms. Still, "it is a long lane which has no turning;" and one may hope, though one cannot prove, that we are coming to the end of it. "Oh, for a glimpse of steady sunlight!" is the aspiration that we breathe forth every morning as we rise, and the response which comes to us is in the form of monition, "Patience, courage!" What can one think? A three-days' gale of wind, a continuous fall of rain, rivers overflowing their banks, hay-crops flooded from the meadows, immense breadths of corn laid by blustering winds, and a pervading cold, or shall we call it chill, just when the fruits of the earth require heat to ripen them. How is it possible to stave off moral depression amid such discouraging environments? Well, but depression need not yet deepen into despair. For aught that can be made good to the contrary, we may be upon the very verge of a long period of fine weather. A week or two of "glorious sunshine" will put an entirely different aspect upon harvest prospects, and change the general gloom to equally general cheerfulness.

The Army Discipline and Regulation Bill has at length got beyond reach of the perils of legislation. It is an important measure, and one which, it may be hoped, will prove effective for its purpose. The first portion of it deals with persons subject to military law, and brings under that law, henceforth, camp followers and sutlers. The second relates to the punishment of military offences, reducing corporeal castigation to the lowest practicable point, inflicting the punishment of flogging only for offences committed during active service, and such as rendered the culprit liable to the sentence of death. And the last part of the bill affects the subject of enlistment and the transference of men from the Army to the Reserve. The passage of this measure through Committee in the House of Commons has been unusually slow. Indeed, the Bill may be described as the "*pièce de résistance*" of the Session. Various reasons have been assigned for this. It was introduced in a crude and ill-digested condition.

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Prince Alfred and Princesses Marie Victoria Melita and Alexandra of Edinburgh arrived at Osborne on Monday.

Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has taken daily out-of-door exercise.

The Queen has inspected Mr. Belt's bust of the late Prince Louis Napoleon, and has commissioned Mr. Belt to execute the work in marble.

Prince Leopold has been confined to his rooms at Buckingham Palace for some days with a sprained knee.

The Hon. Evelyn Paget has succeeded the Hon. Amy Lambart as Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

At the Queen's state concert at Buckingham Palace last week, among the Royal guests with the Prince and Princess of Wales were the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of rich violet velvet, with draperies of gold broché gaze and fine Brussels lace looped with bunches of dark violets; corsage to correspond. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds. Ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert, the Star of India, St. Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order. Princess Christian wore a dress of white crêpe de chene and silk, with a trimming of white beaded embroidery. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds. Ornaments, opals and diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order, the Prussian for Care of the Wounded, St. Isabel of Portugal, and St. Catherine of Russia. The artistes were Mesdames Gerster, Scalchi, and de Caters-Lablache, Mdlles. Turolla and Schou, Signori Gayarré and Ciampi, Herr Ludwig Straus, Messrs. Svendsen, Horton, Pettit, and John Thomas. Mr. W. G. Cusins conducted. The band and chorus, consisting of upwards of 100 performers, were selected from the Italian Operas, the Philharmonic and Sacred Harmonic Societies, and her Majesty's private band.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the North London Collegiate and Camden Schools for Girls yesterday week, when her Royal Highness distributed the prizes to the pupils of the institution, and afterwards declared the new hall which has been erected there open. The ceremonial is described and illustrated in this week's issue. Their Royal Highness visited Prince Leopold at Buckingham Palace. The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway lunched with the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. Their Royal Highnesses went to the Earl and Countess of Listowel's ball at Kingston House.

The Prince and Princess left town on Saturday last on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury at Hatfield House. The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and a large circle were present. The Marchioness of Salisbury had an afternoon party, and at dinner covers were laid for upwards of forty guests. The Prince and Princess returned to Marlborough House on Sunday evening.

Their Royal Highnesses left town last Monday on a visit to the Countess of Yarborough at Brocklesby Park, Lincolnshire, for the purpose of opening the Union Dock at Great Grimsby and of unveiling a statue which has been erected in the borough by Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., to the memory of the Prince Consort. The inauguration took place on Tuesday. The Prince and Princess, with their hostess and a distinguished party, left Brocklesby Hall at a quarter before twelve, and proceeded to the Brocklesby station of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, whence they travelled by special train to Great Grimsby. The Prince and Princess were received at the Grimsby town station by Sir Edward Watkin and several of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire directors, the general manager of the system, Mr. R. G. Underdown, and by the Mayor and Corporation of Grimsby. The Royal party, escorted by a troop of the Earl of Yarborough's Light Horse, proceeded in carriages from the railway station to the entrance of the new dock, the youthful Earl of Yarborough accompanying the Prince and Princess. Upon arriving at the new dock the Royal party proceeded on board the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company's steamer Manchester, and passed through the new dock to the Royal Dock, at the commencement of which the Prince Consort "assisted" thirty years since, and which was visited by the Queen and the Prince Consort, with their eldest three children, in October, 1854. The Prince having declared the new dock open, addresses from the Pelham Pillar Lodge and the St. Alban's Lodge of Freemasons, illuminated and bound in a handsome quarto volume, were presented to his Royal Highness by Major Smyth, Provincial Grand Master for Lincolnshire, to which the Prince returned a written reply. The Royal party disembarked from the Manchester on the east side of the Royal Dock, and were conveyed in a special train, which was drawn up alongside the landing-place, to the dock passenger station, whence they walked to the site of the statue of the Prince Consort, and witnessed the ceremony of the unveilment, after which the Prince repeated his thanks to Sir Edward Watkin for his thoughtful and generous gift. The Prince and Princess, with 270 other guests, were entertained at luncheon by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, presided over by Sir Edward Watkin, after which the Prince, in a graceful speech, concluded by saying, "I now call upon you to drink prosperity to our enterprise of Great Grimsby Docks, and I couple with it the name of our chairman, Sir Edward Watkin." The Royal party returned to Brocklesby Hall shortly after four o'clock. The town of Great Grimsby was en fête, and 6000 children were ranged to witness the Royal procession, and sang their welcome to the Prince and Princess. His Royal Highness reviewed the Yarborough Light Horse on Wednesday in Brocklesby Park.

The Prince and Princess have dined with Earl and Countess Spencer, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Prince Alexander of Hesse (Cassell) have lunched with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House.

Miss Geöbel has submitted to the Princess specimens of her works in wood carving.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have been to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, and to the Prince of Wales's Theatre. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have also been to the Royal Italian Opera. The Duchess of Connaught has fixed Aug. 2 for the presentation of new colours to the 12th East Suffolk Regiment. The ceremony will take place on Southsea-common.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has arrived at St. James's Palace from the Continent. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duchess of Teck, and Princess Frederica of Hanover visited Mr. Belt's studio on Tuesday to inspect his bust of Prince Louis Napoleon.

The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway left London on Tuesday on a tour through England and Scotland before taking his departure for the Continent.

The Empress Eugénie, unattended, visited the tomb of the late Prince Louis Napoleon, in St. Mary's Chapel, Chiselhurst, on Saturday last.

His Excellency Count Münster, with the Countess Marie Münster, has left the German Embassy for the Continent. Baron Von Den Brinken will act as Chargé-d'Affaires during the absence of the Ambassador.

NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Prince, her husband, went to Camden Town yesterday week (Friday) to open the new building of the North London Collegiate School for Girls, and to distribute the prizes to the scholars of this and of the Camden School. The new building is just behind the Camden-road station of the Midland Railway, which was decked with flags and flanked by riflemen. The guard of honour was of the 29th North Middlesex Volunteers, under Captain Wade.

The North London Collegiate School is an upper school, and the Camden School a lower school, both for girls. The upper school was founded by Miss Buss and her mother in 1849, became a recognised local institution in 1850, and was carried on by Miss Buss upwards of twenty years with a success which has given it a distinguished place in the English higher education of women. In 1870 Lord Lyttelton presided at a meeting in St. Pancras Vestry-Hall, in which the formation of the lower school (the Camden School) was resolved upon, and a trust was created to which the Collegiate School was conveyed and the Camden School was confided. The Endowed Schools Commissioners suggested that a portion of the Platt endowment, derived from property in St. Pancras and administered by the Brewers' Company, should be applied to provide buildings. The Charity Commissioners, with the concurrence of the Company, drew a scheme by which the schools were to receive £20,000 for buildings and a contingent endowment of £600 a year. The Prince of Wales became president and governor of the trust. The Clothworkers' Company gave their benefaction of £2500 mentioned below and one hundred guineas a year for scholarships. The Brewers' Company established, at a cost of £2000, four scholarships, tenable in the Collegiate School by girls from Dame Alice Owen's School, and lent £6000. Miss Ewart and other private subscribers gave large donations. The Charity Commissioners authorised a scheme propounded by the Brewers' Company (who nominate under the scheme half the board of governors) for the erection of buildings for the upper and lower schools to accommodate over 400 pupils each. The lower school was opened twelve months ago. The upper school was opened on Friday week by the Princess. It will cost £15,000, and has been erected, from the designs of Mr. E. C. Robins, by Messrs. Adamson. It is an adaptation of Queen Anne's style. The plan is to have class-rooms for thirty, each opening into the central hall, a spacious and lofty apartment, in which yesterday's ceremonial was held. The Clothworkers' Company have given £2500 towards the erection of this hall, and it is called "Clothworkers' Hall," to commemorate their generosity. It is of red brick and stone with pine deodo, a timber roof, and a handsome gallery supported by a colonnade of Mansfield stone piers and arches. Elsewhere are a cooking-school, kitchen, and science lecture-room, music-room, drawing school, and gymnasium. The pupils have presented an organ for the great hall, which was built, at a cost of £300, by Messrs. Bevington and Sons, of Soho; and on this fine instrument Mr. John Blockley, junior, chief professor of music in the schools, played during the afternoon the music of Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Meyerbeer, Handel, Schumann, Rossini, and the Commemoration March, "Alexandra," composed by himself in honour of the visit of the Princess.

Their Royal Highnesses, who were accompanied by the Countess of Macclesfield, Lord Colville of Culross, Mr. Holzmann, in attendance on the Princess, and Lieutenant Clarke, Equerry-in-Waiting on the Prince, arrived punctually at 3.45, and were first conducted to a tent, in which the Princess presented the prizes to the junior pupils, those of the Camden School. Thence they proceeded to the platform in the hall. As the Princess entered the building she graciously accepted a bouquet of blush roses (Souvenir de Malmaison) and carnations from Miss Aitken. The hall was filled with 500 girls of the school and of a preparatory class, in summer toilettes of every tender shade, with nosegays in their hands. Behind sat their friends. The Princess was in black, relieved by a white fichu and red roses. Miss Buss was on the left of the Princess, the Bishop of Rochester on the right of the Prince. There were also present the Rev. William Rogers, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Mr. E. N. Buxton, the Rev. Llewelyn Davies, Canon Spence (Vicar of St. Pancras), and Mr. Kent and Mr. Seaton (churchwardens), Miss Ridley, Miss Chessar (of the London School Board), Rev. A. Buss (honorary clerk), Rev. Septimus Buss, the Master of the Clothworkers' Company (Mr. Edgar Horne), Mr. E. C. Robins, Mr. Charrington, Mr. Neate and Mr. White (Clothworkers' Company), Mr. Perkins and Mr. Worsley (Brewers' Company), Mrs. Burbury, Mrs. Armstead, Mr. W. T. Elliott (Merchant Taylors' Company), Mr. W. Danson, and many more.

After Luther's hymn had been sung, the Rev. Alfred Buss read the report, which gave the history of the schools and referred to the impetus their development received from the Schools Inquiry Commission in 1863. The report referred to distinctions won in the past year. Two of the girls were the successful competitors for two scholarships tenable at Girton College, Cambridge, for three years, one of £100, and one given by the Clothworkers' Company of 80 guineas a year. Two of the girls gained the gold and silver medals of the Apothecaries' Society for knowledge of botany, and a third extra prize was gained by a pupil of Camden School.

The Princess of Wales then distributed the prizes to about 150 young ladies of all ages, from students leaving to become graduates, or quasi-graduates of Cambridge and London, to little children in white with flaxen hair. Among the names most prominent on the list are:—Miss M. T. Meyer (scholar of Girton and Clothworkers' exhibitioner), Miss E. Aitken (Clothworkers' exhibitioner), Miss S. E. Mason (Gilchrist scholar), Miss A. M. C. Crowdy and Miss M. Shirley (third class English and mathematics in Cambridge Higher and Local Examination). Honours had been gained also from the College of Preceptors, the Backchurch examiners, the Christian Evidence Society, and the National Training School of Cookery. A past pupil (Miss J. S. Gill) had won a place at Cambridge equivalent to Senior Optimè in the Mathematical Tripos, another (Miss M. Boyle) had gained at the Sorbonne a diplôme d'équivalence au Bachelier-ès-lettres. Others took honours at London matriculation, (Miss E. A. Joscelyne, first class); at London University General Examination of Women (Miss F. E. Eves, special certificate of higher proficiency for botany; and at Cambridge Higher Local Examinations (Miss D. L. Davis, geology and botany; Miss A. W. Lane, arithmetic and English literature). Lady Hardwicke's prize for diligence was taken by Miss Aitken, Mrs. Newmarch's for English by Miss M. Hodgkinson, Mrs. Laing's for needlework by Miss Dicker, Lady Camden's for German by Miss E. A. Isaacs, Lady Dartmouth's for French by Miss J. M. Bishop. The Misses M. T. Meyer, E. E. Wood, J. Mein, E. Anderson, L. J. Benham, E. M. Childs, E. S. Collet, M. J. Webb, F. Richards, E. A. Jackson, E. A. Green, Webb, Miall, Snoxell, and Cassells also took prizes in the highest division. The prizes given by Miss Byrom for diligence, the Rev. B. G. Johns and Dr. Abbott for English composition, by Lord Dartmouth for domestic economy and the laws of health, certificates for needlework, music, political economy, Scripture, and swimming were also adjudged.

The Bishop of Rochester (Dr. A. W. Thorold, formerly Vicar of St. Pancras) moved the vote of thanks to the Prince and Princess, which was seconded by Mr. E. N. Buxton. His Royal Highness acknowledged this vote, when carried by acclamation, and said it was gratifying to find that a school founded on such good principles was answering so well; it was the mother school of all those high-class girls' schools now cropping up in this country, which were sure to do a great deal of good. He asked Miss Buss, in the name of the Princess, for an extra week's holiday, which was at once granted, to the great delight of all the girls.

The second of the new 100-ton guns was proved at Woolwich on Monday with a satisfactory result.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Nineveh, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in April.

Mr. James W. Benson, of Old Bond-street and Ludgate-hill, has been appointed jeweller and watchmaker in ordinary to her Majesty.

The United Presbyterian Synod on Tuesday, by a large majority, suspended the Rev. David Macrae, of Gourock, for unorthodox views with regard to everlasting punishment.

The Rev. Professor Watts, D.D., Moderator of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church, has appointed the 30th inst. as a day of general humiliation and prayer on account of the continued depression of trade and agriculture.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has awarded the Flag Officers' good service pension of £300 a year to Admiral George G. Wellesley, C.B., void by the promotion of Sir Thomas Symonds to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat from Canada and the United States during the past week showed an increase over those of the previous week, more particularly with regard to sheep.

The Field-Marshal Commanding on Tuesday witnessed a sham fight at Aldershott, in which about 9000 men took part. The troops were divided into two opposing forces, the southern division being under General Cameron, and the northern under General Pakenham.

The trial heat for the Wingfield Sculls took place on Wednesday afternoon from Putney to Mortlake, the two competitors being C. G. White, of the Pembroke Rowing Club, Dublin, and J. Lowndes, of Hertford College, Oxford. Mr. Lowndes won by two lengths, and was to row Mr. F. L. Playford, of the London Rowing Club, on Friday.

Kingstown Regatta began on Tuesday morning, and, the weather being favourable, there were large numbers of visitors. The match for her Majesty's Cup presented to the Royal Alfred Club was won by Mr. Stanley's cutter Formosa; the Number One Champion Cup being carried off by Commodore Rowley's yawl Latona.

The Manx Legislature has received a report from a Committee which has arranged with her Majesty's Government some points of difference that have existed for some time between the insular and the Imperial authorities. The result is extremely satisfactory to the island. It includes the grant of a daily mail throughout the year, Sundays excepted.

The new line of railway from Bettws-y-coed to Festiniog, connecting the London and North-Western system with the great slate-producing district of Merionethshire, was opened for passenger traffic on Tuesday morning. Its length is about eleven miles, and it has cost upwards of £500,000, half that amount being expended on a tunnel two miles long.

A meeting, presided over by Mr. R. Leake, was held on Monday night in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, in support of the claims of Greece. Among the speakers were the Earl of Rosebery and Mr. Arthur Arnold (who attended as a deputation from the executive of the Greek Committee in London), Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., Mr. Slagg, one of the Liberal candidates for Manchester, and others.

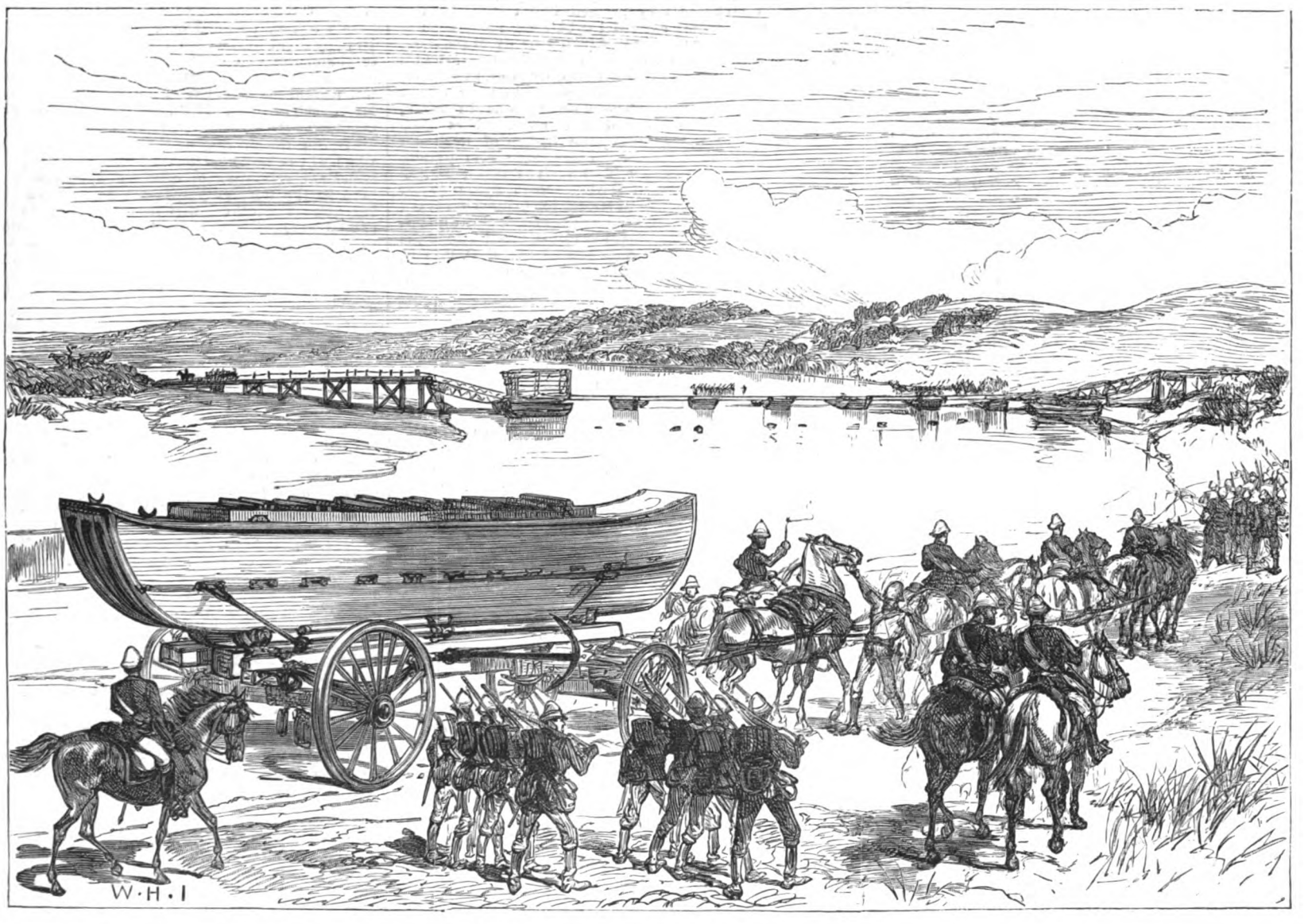
During the meeting of the British Association at Sheffield, which will be held near the close of next month, there will be an important exhibition of scientific apparatus and specimens, both in the temporary museum and at one of the soirées. Inventors and others who may have objects of interest to exhibit would, therefore, do well to communicate at once with the local secretaries at Sheffield, as this will be an exceedingly favourable opportunity of calling the attention of the scientific world to their discoveries.

The summer fête of the Earlswood Asylum took place on Tuesday, under the patronage of a large number of the friends of the institution. The report of the Commissioners in Lunacy made with regard to the asylum is everything that could be desired, both as regards the ability of the management and the state of the building and the inmates. Brushmaking has lately been added to the number of the trades, but tailoring and shoemaking are the most successful, all or nearly all of the work required in the asylum in these departments being done in the shops. With regard to Tuesday's proceedings, all that could be done to give pleasure to the inmates of the asylum and their friends had been attended to, and every kind of amusement provided. The whole proceedings were under the superintendence of Mr. William Nicholas, the secretary, and Mr. J. Beveridge Spence, the assistant medical officer.

The Wesleyan Conference was opened on Tuesday morning in the Islington Chapel, Birmingham, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Rigg. A most unusual announcement was made by the secretary, that there was no vacancy in the Legal Hundred caused by death. The Rev. Benjamin Gregory was elected President of the Conference; and the Rev. Marmaduke Osborn secretary. It was decided to hold the next Conference in London. At an evening sitting the representatives from other Conferences were introduced; and the Rev. Wesley Gerard delivered an address on the work of Wesleyan Methodism in Ireland, Dr. Punshon on the work in France, and Dr. Campbell (a coloured Bishop from the African Methodist Episcopal Church) advocated the cause of the negro race, and the spread of Methodism among them.—A scheme of retrenchment has been adopted by the committee of the Wesleyan Foreign Missionary Society. There is to be a reduction of the grants made to districts everywhere. Strictly missionary districts are to be subjected to a reduction of 5 per cent, and those districts which are of a more pastoral character to a reduction of 10 per cent. This course has become necessary owing to the enlargement of the mission field, and to the falling off, to the extent of many thousand pounds, in the annual income of the society.

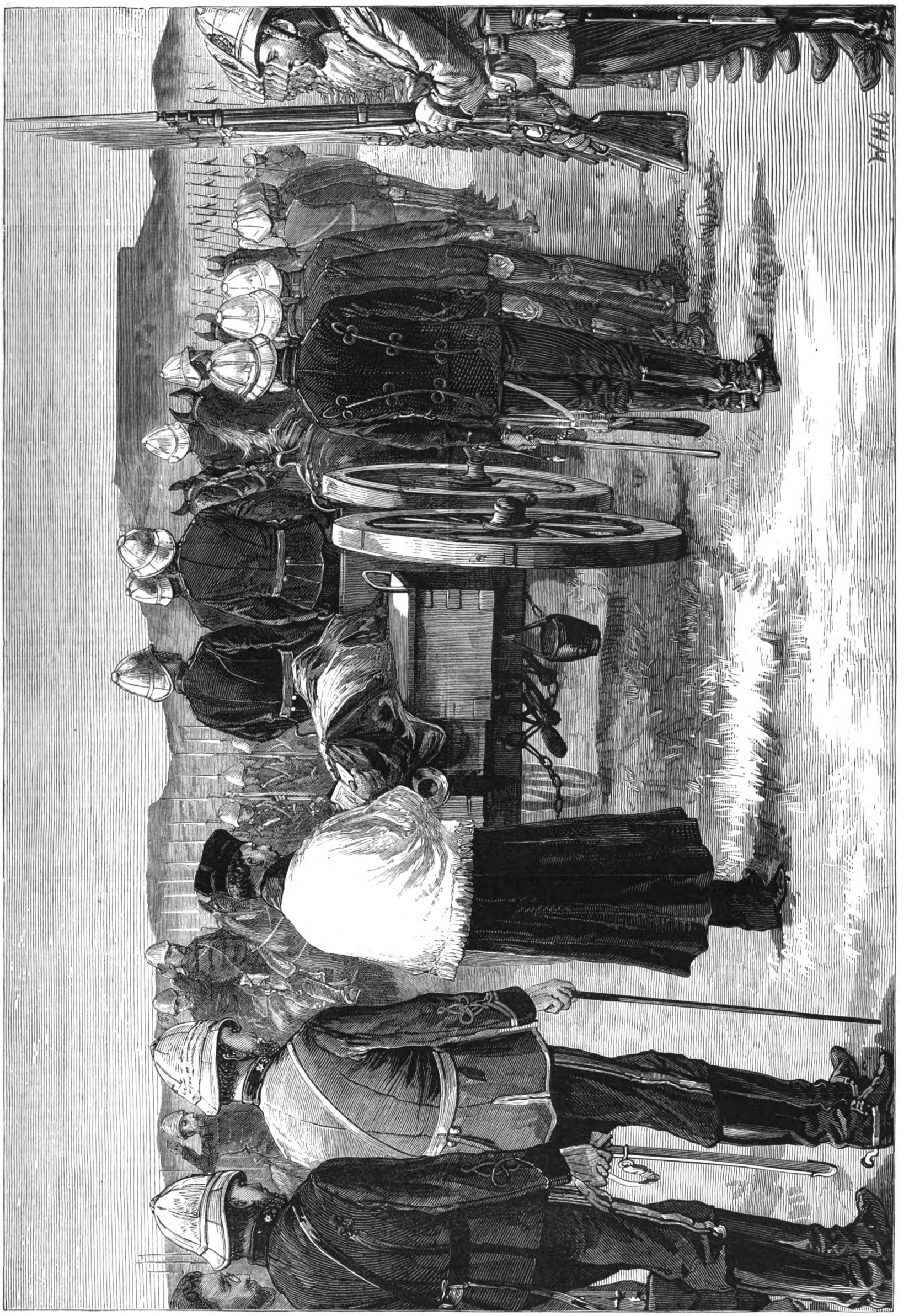
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THE PRINCESS OF WALES PRESENTING PRIZES AT THE NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE ZULU WAR: NEW TRESTLE AND PONTOON BRIDGE OVER THE TUGELA RIVER.

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THE ZULU WAR: LORD CHELMSFORD FOLLOWING THE BODY OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AT ITELEZI CAMP.

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THE ZULU WAR.

A great battle has been fought by Lord Chelmsford at Ulundi, the capital of the Zulu kingdom; and it is to be hoped that the easy victory he has gained, with the small loss of ten killed—one of them an officer—and fifty-three wounded on our side, may put an end to this hitherto disastrous and inglorious, as well as needless and profitless war. The following is Lord Chelmsford's despatch, forwarded by Major-General the Hon. H. Clifford to the Secretary of State for War:—

"July 4.—Cetewayo not having complied with my demands by noon yesterday, July 3, and having fired heavily on the troops at water, I returned the 114 cattle he had sent in, and ordered a reconnaissance to be made by the mounted force under Colonel Baker. This was effectually made, and caused the Zulu army to advance and show itself. This morning a force, under my command, consisting of the 2nd Division, under Major-General Newdigate, numbering 1870 Europeans, 550 natives, and eight guns, and the flying column under Brigadier-General Wood, numbering 2192 Europeans and 573 natives, four guns, and two Gatlings, crossed the Umvolosi river at 6.15, and marching in a hollow square with the ammunition and intrenching tool carts, and bearer company in its centre, reached an excellent position between Enadweng and Ulundi, about half-past eight. This had been observed by Colonel Buller the day before. Our fortified camp on the right bank of the Umvolosi was left with a garrison of about 9000 Europeans, 250 natives, and one Gatling gun, under Colonel Bellairs. Soon after half-past seven the Zulu army was seen leaving its bivouacs and advancing on every side. The engagement was shortly after commenced by the mounted men. By nine o'clock the attack was fully developed; at half-past nine the enemy wavered. The 17th Lancers, followed by the remainder of the mounted men, attacked them, and a general rout ensued. The prisoners state Cetewayo was personally commanding, and had made all the arrangements himself, and that he witnessed the fight from Lickazi Kraal, and that twelve regiments took part in it. If so, 20,000 men attacked us. It is impossible to estimate with any correctness the loss of the enemy, owing to the extent of the country over which they attacked and retreated, but it could not have been less, I consider, than 1000 killed. At noon Ulundi was in flames, and during the day all military kraals of the Zulu army and in the valley of the Umvolusi were destroyed.

"At two p.m. the return march to the camp of the column commenced. The behaviour of the troops under my command was extremely satisfactory. Their steadiness under a complete belt of fire was remarkable. The dash and enterprise of the mounted branches were all that could be wished, and the fire of the artillery very good.

"A portion of the Zulu forces approached our fortified camp, and at one time threatened to attack it."

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE.

Mr. Archibald Forbes (who, as stated in Sir Bartle Frere's despatch, rode with the news in fifteen hours to Landsman's Drift) sent to the *Daily News* the following graphic telegrams describing the reconnaissance on July 3 and the decisive repulse of the Zulus on the following day:—

CAMP, UMVOLOOSI RIVER, July 3.

The Zulus took no advantage of the grace granted to them until midday to-day. We until then remained supine on the hither bank. Soon after midday Colonel Buller took out his Irregular Horse on a reconnaissance, to support which guns were moved out in front of the camp. All the morning Zulu stragglers from the rocky hillock on the opposite side of the river were firing at us. One man was wounded. This hillock was shelled while Buller's men crossed to its right, lower down the stream, bent to the left, took the hillock in reverse, and chased the Zulus, who ran into a military kraal named Delanyo, shooting several. Sweeping round to the left of this kraal, and leaving a detachment to cover the retreat by holding the hillock in the rear, the horsemen galloped across the open towards a larger kraal named Nondjueno, about 200 Zulus retiring before them. No more were visible, and an easy success seemed awaiting Buller as he galloped by the Nondjueno kraal and headed straight on Ulundi, but a deep hollow intervened. The body he was pursuing was merely a decoy. Suddenly from a hollow sprang up a long line of Zulus, 2000 strong, confronting him in front and flank. He held back, but frequently turned at bay. Meanwhile the whole plain had suddenly sprung into life. Quite 10,000 Zulus closed on his lines of retreat, intent upon cutting him off. He made good his retreat, fighting all but hand to hand, with a loss of three wounded. Lord William Beresford greatly distinguished himself, killing the Zulus with his sabre in single combat, and rescuing a wounded sergeant from under a heavy fire. I understand that Lord William Beresford will be recommended for the Victoria Cross. The Zulus were much elated by Buller's retreat. The whole force crosses the river to-morrow, intent upon penetrating to Ulundi. The 24th Regiment remains to garrison the laager. We shall probably fight our way in and out of Ulundi.

July 4.

At daybreak this morning the whole force was waiting for the order to advance again. Buller's Horse, to the front, crossed above and below the hillock, gained it, and found the country abandoned. The whole force passed the drift and through the bush clear of the Delanyo kraal. The formation consisted of a great square. The 80th formed the front; the 90th and 94th the left face; the 94th the rear; the 58th and 13th the right face. Inside, ready for action, were the Artillery, the Engineers, the Natives, &c. We had passed the Nondjueno kraal, and all was quiet as yet. The enemy was visible in one considerable straggling column moving parallel with us. Another was crowning and descending the eminence on the left rear, towards Nondjueno. Another was visible fitfully in various directions on our left. A fourth great mass was moving down on the right from Ulundi. It was impossible to tell how many lay in the dongas on and about the direct front. Buller was continually stirring them up, and a brisk fire was exchanged. The Zulus began to close on us on all sides. The guns were moved out on their flanks and into action. Buller's Horse resisted as long as possible, and then galloped back into square. In a short space of time the guns alone were in action; but, the Zulus coming on swiftly, the Infantry opened fire first, the closest on our right front. The artillery practice was beautiful, but it failed to daunt the Zulus, who rushed into the Nondjueno kraal, which had not been burnt, utilising the cover. Thence men with white shields streamed with great daring against the right and rear of the square, where were two companies of the 21st, and two nine-pounders. The Zulus dashed with great bravery into close quarters amidst the deadly hail of the Martini bullets and volleys of canister, and stubbornly assailed us on all four faces of our square, which stood like a rock. The whole affair was in a small compass, which made it seem more animated. The Zulus fired half Martini and half round and jagged bullets, which rent the air above our soldiers, who observed a stern purposeful silence. At the first shell fired, at 9.30, there rose a mighty cheer from the right flank and rear, the enemy giving way. A responding cheer came from the left; and then the front square opened to emit the Lancers and Buller's Horsemen, who burst like a torrent upon the broken enemy. The Lancers dashed towards the rear, caught a number of men in the long grass, and cut them down with their sabres and lances. Several officers of the Lancers killed four Zulus each. Two received assegai wounds. Captain Wyatt Edgell was killed, and two officers were slightly wounded. The British cavalry effectually vindicated its reputation. The enemy were driven widely distant. Their dead lay thick all round the square, most of them facing the 21st. I estimate that 400 Zulus lay dead. After a slight halt, the cavalry moved to the front and burnt Ulundi and the neighbouring military kraals. The whole force advanced close to Ulundi, and halted to eat. About two o'clock the force marched back to laager. The success of the day is unquestionable. Its bearing on the conclusion of peace is not clear. It is estimated that about 10,000 Zulus were engaged. Our loss was ten killed and about fifty wounded, exclusive of natives.

THE KILLED.

Lord Chelmsford's telegram concluded with the lists of killed and wounded, the former of which we subjoin:—

Second Division: Captain Wyatt-Edgell; Farrier-Sergeant Taylor, 17th Lancers; Corporal Tompkinson; Private Coates, 58th Regiment; Private Kent, 94th Regiment; Trooper Silona, Shepstone's Horse. Flying Column: Corporal Carter, R.A.; Bugler J. Burnes; Private W. Dirdley, 13th Regiment; Private Floyd, 80th Regiment; Trooper Jones, K.N. (sic) Horse.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ZULU WAR.

We present several Illustrations—one of which, drawn by Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist, represents the funeral parade at the Itelezi Ridge Camp on June 2, with Lieutenant-General Lord Chelmsford and his staff officers walking behind the gun-carriage which served for the bier of the Prince Imperial, whose body had been found that morning. The Roman Catholic priest, the Rev. Father Bellow, follows the bier closely. The body is covered with the tricolour flag. Besides Lord Chelmsford and his staff, as mourners, walks a Frenchman, M. Deléage, correspondent of the Paris *Figaro*. General Newdigate, commanding the 2nd Division of the Army in South Africa, with the officers of his staff, is seen on horse-back, in the background, saluting the funeral procession. We have been reminded of an accidental mistake in the first hasty account of the Prince Imperial's death. It is to be observed that Lieutenant Carey and Colonel Harrison, respectively the Deputy Assistant and the Assistant-Quartermaster General, belonged to the Head-quarters Staff of the Commander-in-Chief—not to General Newdigate's Divisional Staff.

Our Correspondent on the Lower Tugela, writing on June 3, gives the following account of a ride into the enemy's country, and a visit to the battle-field of Gingihlovo:—"The main road from Fort Pearson to Fort Crealock is perfectly free from the enemy. Fort Crealock lies thirteen miles from the Lower Tugela, and overlooks the banks of the Amatikulu. A short ride from there takes you to the battle-field of Gingihlovo. This lies to the left of the main road going in the direction of Fort Chelmsford. One of Lonsdale's Horse volunteered to accompany me, but was refused permission, as strict orders had been given that nobody was to be allowed to be further than a mile from camp. Luckily, an officer of the 91st Highlanders was going for a ride in the afternoon, and we started on our expedition to the battle-field. Of course we kept our eyes open as we jogged along, especially as only the week before this same officer was stalked by two Zulus, who glided like panthers through the long grass, and came unpleasantly near before they were seen. Some men of the Native Contingent, who were luckily not far off, thoroughly scoured the bush, where they were again sighted, but managed to escape. Just as we came to the road which turns off from the main track we overtook two of the Native Horse, and they volunteered to accompany us.

"A sharp canter of ten minutes brought us to the Laager, which is still covered with débris. A great many Zulu shields are scattered about the field; any heap which gives the slightest covering is a sure find. The tombstones of Lieutenant Johnstone and some men of the 99th, and that of Colonel Northey, which lies close to them, were rapidly sketched. These were in a good state of preservation; the wooden fencing around Colonel Northey's tomb has a rustic aspect, and the gravestone looks solemn and impressive, standing alone in the centre of this dreary plain. No dead bodies were to be seen, but I was told that they were lying in the surrounding bush. Luckily, no Zulus made their appearance; they swarm in the hills opposite, but perhaps our numbers were not sufficient to tempt them from their lurking-place. At any rate, a sharp trot would soon have brought us out of their reach.

"On our return to Fort Crealock we heard the alarm sounded. My friend leaped off his horse and rushed into the fort. In less than five minutes all the four faces of the fort were lined with men, two deep. The Native Contingent seemed perfectly happy, thus protected, squatting in the centre of the fort. A perfect stillness reigned during fifteen minutes. It had a peculiar effect to see so many men, with not a whisper to be heard among them. The setting of the sun heightened the picture still more. When the tattoo was sounded, a sudden transformation took place. What had seemed statues, were now animated with life and motion. The natives, as they marched to their own huts, uttered unearthly sounds.

"A neighbouring hill, a mile and a quarter distant, on which a vidette is stationed, is connected with the fort by a telephone. It is the first time that instrument has been used in warfare. It is of the greatest service, as voices are easily recognised by the sound. The telegraph has been laid between Fort Pearson and Fort Crealock, and the posts for it have been fixed nearly up to Fort Chelmsford.

"The movement of the 1st Division will be a slow one; the first steps will be to cover the landing-point at Port Durnford, and to build a pontoon bridge across the Umhlatosi river. These will of necessity be slow operations, but it is well to take such steps that another disaster may practically be impossible. This 'haphazard' war is a slow and tedious one, disliked both by officers and men. The general desire is for a successful termination of it this year, as the outcome of our vast preparations.

"There are eight hundred men *hors de combat* from the 1st Division. This is a big number, out of a total force of less than six thousand. If the present rate of sickness continues there will be no field officers left at the disposal of the General. Brigadier Clark is now laid up with fever. Yellow jaundice has lately appeared among the troops. A great deal of the sickness may be ascribed to the effluvia which arises from the carcases of oxen in different stages of decomposition. These lie on the road where the troopers have to escort the convoys, and at every hundred yards this horrible atmosphere has to be breathed. If detachments of mounted men could have been told off to drag the carcases a reasonable distance from the road, this would have greatly lessened the evil.

"The rain which has been long expected has at last come down. The grass, lately burnt up, will now soon change its arid aspect. Already green shoots are appearing. The three-days' rain did not flood the rivers to any extent; at present they are easily fordable on horseback. The huts at Fort Pearson, for the reception of the sick, are being rapidly run up. Four are already completed; they are built of reeds, and will be whitewashed inside. These huts will be a great boon to the sick; they have the advantage of being more comfortable and healthy than canvas tents. While the Engineers were cutting reeds from a lonely swamp, Mr. Dickens, the proprietor, came up and said that he would send in a claim against the British Government for damage. He has already asked for compensation for loss of personal convenience. But he totally ignores that, if it were not for our troops, the Zulus would cross the river and burn his house, taking with them his cattle and all his moveable property. In pleasant contrast to such behaviour is the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Cooley, in attending to the wants of the patients at Hirwin Hospital. They have devoted themselves entirely to the charitable work, and they deserve the thanks of every British soldier.

"Two months' provisions have now been accumulated at Fort Chelmsford, and a movement in advance will take place at the beginning of next week. The inaction has caused great complaints among the men, but the transport difficulty alone stops the onward march of the British soldier.

"The two Zulu emissaries, who made their appearance at Fort Chelmsford, did not come direct from Cetewayo, but only with his sanction. The chiefs had brought pressure upon the King to allow them to make overtures for peace. Shortly after, Usumquinto joined them, sent from the King himself. He was instructed to tell the white men that the King was willing to accede to any terms, if the white men would only retire across the Tugela, and the agreement should be made on the banks of that river. John Dunn was sent by the Major-General with a message asking, if the King wanted peace, why was he gathering an impi to fight against General Wood? He was told that, in future, he must send his peace messengers to Lord Chelmsford, as the Major-General was there only to fight."

We have engraved one of this correspondent's sketches. It shows a section of the trestle-and-pontoon bridge recently constructed by the Royal Engineers over the Lower Tugela, being conveyed by a team of eight horses, with an escort of soldiers, to the place on the river-banks where it will be launched for an additional component part of the structure across the water. The Lower Tugela, as most of our readers are aware, is the frontier stream dividing the British territory of Natal from Cetewayo's Kingdom of Zululand. The other Illustrations presented in this Number are mostly contributed by Mr. Melton Prior in his sojourn at the different stations and head-quarters of the Army during this campaign. Such incidents as the arrival of news at a camp, or the study of topography in maps spread before the consulting party of officers, must often have come before his observation. The scene on the march to Ulundi, where the General and his staff draw rein and stop for a minute, while some the natives are questioned about the route to be pursued, forms an effective subject for our larger Engraving.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. Jules Simon was yesterday week elected, by five votes to four, President of the Committee of the Senate on the Ferry Educational Bill. Both Chambers met on Saturday. The Senate, by 153 votes to 116, adopted the bill relating to the return of the Legislature to Paris, together with the amendment voted by the Chamber conferring upon the presidents of the two Houses the right of requisitioning the assistance of an armed force without the necessity of a previous application to the Minister of War. The Chamber of Deputies, after voting a credit of 35,000f. for the Munich Art-Exhibition, passed, by 363 votes to 166, the Bill of M. Jules Ferry remodelling the Supreme Council of Education. On Monday the Chamber adopted the Navy estimates. The House then began the discussion of the Government Bill authorising the prolongation of the existing treaties of commerce until Jan. 1, 1880. M. Keller moved as an amendment that the treaties should remain in force until March 1, 1880, and, after urgency had been declared for the Bill, the Chamber adjourned the debate. The Chamber agreed on Tuesday, without a regular division, to the bill empowering the Government to prolong commercial treaties till six months after the passing of the new general tariff, and the bill was at once sent up to the Senate, where urgency was voted. M. Keller proposed March 1, 1880, on the ground that a fixed date was preferable, and that otherwise the treaties might go on till the end of next year. M. Keller strongly condemned the policy of prolonging the treaties. M. Tirard, Minister of Commerce, in his reply, said that a country which showed every year a surplus of 100,000,000f. of revenue was not in such a deplorable position as M. Keller had described, and spoke warmly in favour of free trade.

Speaking on Sunday last, on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the successful scholars of the Association Polytechnique, M. Jules Ferry strongly defended the University of France from the various animadversions which had for so many years been directed against it, and stated that its admirable influence had been annihilated by the union of clericalism and despotism which prevailed in 1850.

Prince Jérôme Napoleon on the 17th received at his residence in Paris a deputation from the Bonapartists of several departments, to whom he stated that, as head of the Bonaparte family and chief of the dynasty, he would not fail to fulfil his duties, but he must be allowed to choose the day and hour. "As to myself," he said, "I shall lend myself to no intrigue which may tend to place this House in contradiction with its revolutionary origin." The Republic was the regular and legal Government of the country, and though they might not sympathise with it, yet it was entitled to their esteem. A meeting of Bonapartists held in Paris last Sunday adopted a resolution declaring that by the death of Prince Louis Napoleon Prince Jérôme Napoleon becomes the head of the Bonaparte family.

ITALY.

The chamber of deputies on the 17th again adopted the bill for the abolition of the grist tax, providing that the tax shall cease altogether in 1884. Signor Sella condemned the resolution as a "leap in the dark." Signor Depretis voted with Signor Cairoli. Signor Cairoli, in presenting the new Italian Cabinet to the Chamber, said that the country needed a long period of peace and industry; that the Ministry would devote themselves exclusively to questions of internal interest, in conformity with which their foreign policy would be framed. On Saturday the Chamber of Deputies unanimously adopted the chief clause of the bill relating to cereals of an inferior description, and then agreed by 138 votes against 67 to the gradual reduction of the tax upon superior cereals. The bill concerning the duty on alcohol was also passed. There was a long discussion on Monday in the Chamber on the estimates of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. In the course of the debate, Signor Depretis said that the Italian Government always acted in a spirit of friendship and sympathy towards Greece, but could not at the present time make a statement on the Greek question, because all foreign Governments had left it in the hands of their representatives, and were bound to secrecy, as upon some points they were not yet unanimous. Signor Cairoli said that in the difference between Greece and Turkey the Government would observe the article of the Treaty of Berlin relating to the Greek question. With regard to the Egyptian question, the Government must be reserved in the matter, but the official documents would prove that the Ministers had protected Italian interests against the preponderance of other Governments in Egypt. An exchange of views was proceeding between Italy and the other Powers, and no steps would be taken for the regulation of the Egyptian finances except by the common action of the Powers. Ultimately the Chamber voted the Foreign Affairs Estimates; and several other bills, including one approving the convention for the purchase of the Roman railways, were adopted.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William arrived at Gastein on Tuesday evening, and met with a hearty reception from the visitors at the baths. His Majesty appeared to be in excellent health.

Prince William of Prussia, the son of the German Crown Prince, will start upon a tour in the East in the long university vacation.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Emperor William has substantially approved the sentence of the second court-martial in the case of the loss of the Grosser Kurfürst. It is reported that the principal persons accused are sentenced to a long term of imprisonment in a fortress.

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The election to the German Reichstag for Breslau of Herr Hasenclever, a Social Democratic agitator, is being much discussed by the German press. At the first poll, a fortnight ago, 5682 electors of the industrial quarter of Breslau voted for the Liberal candidate, Dr. Leonhard, a Berlin Bureaucrat; 5415 for the Socialist, Hasenclever; and 2933 for Dr. Hagen, the Clerico-Conservative champion. No absolute majority, however, being thus obtained, a second ballot was necessary between the first two, and the Social Democrat was returned with nearly 1200 votes more than his opponent.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria left Vienna on Sunday night for Ischl for ten days' chamois shooting. In the course of the day a Cabinet Council was held, in which the Hungarian Minister-President and the Minister of Finance took part. The departure of his Majesty and of Dr. Stremayer, Count Taafe, and Baron Pretis, the three leading men of the Austrian Cabinet, is taken as an indication that the question of the reconstitution of the Ministry has been deferred.

Baron I. de Horst, Minister for the Defence of the Country, has been elected to represent the district of Bukowina in the Reicherath.

RUSSIA.

General Gourko, the temporary Governor of St. Petersburg, has issued an order rendering the proprietors and tenants of houses in which secret printing presses are discovered answerable for the illegality, and stating that their premises will be closed by the authorities.

Lieutenant Landsberg, formerly an officer in the Guards, has been tried at St. Petersburg and condemned to fifteen years' hard labour for the murder of an old gentleman named Vlassoff, who had been his benefactor, and of a woman servant of the latter.

The St. Petersburg *Vedomosti*, referring to the Russian official disclaimers of an intention to advance on Merv, says that General Lazareff, though not ordered to attack Merv, may, by the necessities of the campaign, be compelled to take it. Were Merv to remain untouched the Turkomans would hardly fulfil whatever obligations they might be forced to accept.

A destructive fire occurred at Nijni Novgorod last Saturday. Seventeen persons were killed by an explosion of combustible materials in one of the shops burned, and the charred remains of four other persons were found in the ruins.

TURKEY.

Kheredine Pasha on the 17th had an interview of two hours' duration with the Sultan, in the course of which he again tendered his resignation, which the Sultan refused to accept. News was received at Vienna on Monday from Constantinople that the Ministerial crisis was over, the Sultan having accepted the programme of Kheredine Pasha. A Constantinople telegram dated Monday evening, however, says that the Grand Vizier had an audience of the Sultan of three hours' duration on Monday to discuss the difficulties which have given rise to the present crisis; but, notwithstanding the protracted character of the interview, no arrangement was arrived at on the points at issue. On the contrary, fresh differences of opinion arose between his Majesty and Kheredine Pasha.

The Imperial firman formally appointing Tewfik Pasha Khedive of Egypt has been drawn up and submitted to the Sultan. According to a Constantinople telegram, it confirms all the privileges granted to Ismail Pasha, with the exception of the right to conclude treaties. The firman will shortly be communicated, though not in an official manner, to the British and French Ambassadors.

A claim for £2,000,000 (Egyptian) has been presented by the Porte to the Egyptian Government for alleged arrears of the Egyptian tribute; against this the Egyptian Government claims a set-off for arms and ammunition supplied during the late war. An endeavour to arrange the matter is being made by the Consuls-General of the Powers.

ROUMANIA.

A new Ministry has been formed, composed as follows:—M. Bratiano, President of the Council and Minister of Public Works; M. Boerescu, Minister for Foreign Affairs; General Lecca, Minister for War; M. Stourdza, Minister for Finance; M. Cogalniceano, Minister for the Interior; M. Stolojan, Minister for Justice; M. Kretzulesco, Minister for Public Worship. The new Ministry has proposed to the Chamber an adjournment for one month to enable them to prepare the measures which they have to submit to the House.

EGYPT.

The new Khedive arrived on the 17th at Cairo from Alexandria, and received a hearty welcome from the European and Arab population. The town was decorated, and salutes were exchanged between the fort and the English war-vessel in the harbour. At night the ships in the harbour, the public buildings, and the private houses were illuminated. Next day the illuminations and fireworks were repeated; and on Saturday there were a Venetian fête and fireworks in the harbour.

AMERICA.

Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury, in a speech delivered at Boston on Tuesday, advocated a sound currency, and declared that an untarnished credit was indispensable to the vast commerce and trade of the country. He urged the cultivation of a broad national feeling, and the protection o the rights of all classes, which he regretted to say were not maintained in all parts of the country.

During the recent tornado in the State of Massachusetts thirty-five persons lost their lives.

Two companies of United States troops are reported to have had an engagement on the 17th inst. with 300 Sioux Indians at the mouth of Beaver Creek, in which the troops lost four killed. The main column coming up, however, to their assistance, the Indians fled to Sitting Bull's camp.

CANADA.

The Quebec Budget was brought forward on Tuesday by the treasurer in the Legislative Assembly. It shows a deficit of 43,000 dols. for last year, and an estimated surplus of 370,000 dols. for the ensuing financial year.

The appointment of the Hon. Thomas Heath Haviland as Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island was gazetted at Ottawa on Saturday last.

The strict enforcement of the law prohibiting the throwing overboard of dead fish has been directed by the Dominion Government. The American fishermen consider this regulation as injurious to their interests.

Eight persons have been drowned by the capsizing of a yacht at Pointe aux Trembles, near Quebec.

INDIA.

The beautiful statue of the Prince of Wales, presented to the citizens of Bombay by Sir Albert Sassoon, was on June 26 unveiled by his Excellency Sir Richard Temple, in presence of a great concourse of Europeans and natives, drawn together in spite of heavy rain to do honour to the occasion.

Major Cavagnari and the other members of the English mission to Cabul have been cordially received on Afghan territory, and the Ameer has sent a detachment of troops to escort them to the capital.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

A bill has been introduced into New South Wales to prevent the influx into the colony of certain foreign criminals, particularly convict refugees from New Caledonia.

Sir William Fitzherbert has resigned the Speakership of the New Zealand House of Representatives, and has accepted that of the Legislative Council.

Intelligence received at New York from Hayti states that during the late riots at Port-au-Prince 130 persons were killed and wounded, and 147 houses burned down. Order has been restored

The *Golos* announces that a few days ago the well-known Warsaw banker and president of the administrative council of the Russian South-Western Railway, Mr. J. G. Bloch, bought the little town of Leutshny for 900,000 roubles (£144,000).

Things are quiet in Burmah. It is believed that the Shan rebellion near Bhamo is suppressed. Rangoon papers state that the British Residency at Mandalay is about to be removed to a more secure site than it at present occupies, and that the Resident's guard is to be increased to 500 men.

A telegram was received on Monday by the Church Missionary Society announcing the safe arrival at Uganda, on the northern shore of the Lake Victoria Nyanza, of the missionaries lately sent out by the society to spread the Gospel in the dominions of Mtesa, the most powerful king in Equatorial Africa. Of the four clergymen who originally started on this distant enterprise one was compelled by ill-health to return, but the rest pushed on, and, having reached their destination, have been received by Mtesa with a most hearty welcome.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

The Wimbledon Meeting of 1879 will henceforth be remembered by meteorologists as the wettest of the wet gatherings of the National Rifle Association, while volunteer crack shots will mention 1879 as "Taylor's year," Corporal Taylor, of the 47th Lancashire, having on Tuesday earned the enviable distinction of winning the Queen's Prize with the excellent score of 83 at the last three ranges. High scoring has prevailed throughout in all competitions. In the first stage of the Queen's the silver medal and badge of the Association, with £60 in money, were carried off by Quartermaster Macdonald, of the 10th Forfar, who, having marked 33 at 200 yards and 30 at 500 yards, put on another 33 at 600 yards, making the unprecedented aggregate of 96, one point more than was counted by Private Lowe, of the 22nd Middlesex, who was at the head of the "Sixty" last year. The rainy weather and saturated nature of the ground rendered the shooting in the final stage on Tuesday far from agreeable. This last stage was shot with the Government Martini-Henry rifle, at 800, 900, and 1000 yards, seven shots at each range, the competition being restricted to the sixty making the best scores in the first stage, the prize being £250 in money, the gift of her Majesty the Queen, the winner taking also the gold medal and the gold badge of the National Rifle Association. At the 800 yards' range, Quartermaster-Sergeant Taylor, of the 10th Gloucester, and Corporal Roberts, of the Hon. Artillery Company, made 30 each, Private Kydd, of the 5th Forfar, coming next with 28. Corporal Taylor, of the 47th Lancashire, made 29. Of the three Scotch favourites, Private Rae, of the 1st Stirling, the winner of the Queen's Prize of last year, made 27; Private M'Vittie, of the 7th Dumfries, made 19; and Lieutenant M'Kerrell, of the London Scottish, made the same score. At the 900 yards' range, Corporal Taylor, of the 47th Lancashire, at once came to the front with 27, making his aggregate score at the two ranges 55. At the 1000 yards' range Corporal Taylor made another 28, winning the Queen's Prize with a total score of 83, five points more than it was won by last year, and nine points higher than made by any of the other competitors, Private Kydd, of the 5th Forfar, taking second place with a score of 74. Directly the last shot was fired three cheers were given for the winner, who was seized and hoisted on to the shoulders of some of his brother Volunteers, and congratulated in the usual hospitable manner by the President, and in the camp of the Victorias. Corporal Taylor, in responding, said he was glad that the Queen's Prize had been won this year by England and for the second time by Lancashire.

The Battalion Sweepstakes connected with the Queen's was decided by the aggregate scores of the six highest scorers of the battalion in the first stage in order of merit. The following are the winners:—

Corps.	Score.	Prize.	Corps.	Score.	Prize.
3rd Lanark ...	528	... £7 13 0	1st London ...	523	... £3 16 6
1st Queen's Edin.	527	... 5 14 9	1st A, B. Sussex	522	... 1 18 3

The shooting for the Prince of Wales's Prize was brought to a close early on Saturday last at the 500 yards and 600 yards ranges. General satisfaction was expressed when it became known that the £100 and badge had been carried off by one of the Canadian Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Gibson, 13th Canada, with the splendid aggregate of 94 out of a possible 105, none of his competitors being within three marks of him. The Duke of Cambridge and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., during their visit to the camp the same day, were received by Colonel Gzowski in the prettily laid out quarters of the Canadian Volunteers; and the Colonial Secretary gracefully complimented the Canadians on their success. The match which attracted most attention on Saturday was that between the Lords and Commons for the "Vizianagram Cup," a challenge cup presented by the late Maharajah of Vizianagram. The conditions of the match are that it is to shot for at 200 and 500 yards, with "any rifles," by members of both Houses of Parliament. Last year the Lords carried off the trophy with a score of 443 points as against 435 made by the Commons. This year again they have been successful, scoring 351 against 343 made by the Commons:—

LORDS.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Aggregate.
Lord Cloncurry	48 ...	44 ...	92
Earl Spencer	47 ...	43 ...	90
Earl Waldegrave	43 ...	44 ...	87
Earl Ferrers	44 ...	38 ...	82
Total			351

COMMONS.

Hon. R. Plunkett	48 ...	45 ...	93
Mr. A. P. Vivian	40 ...	47 ...	87
Mr. F. Monckton	38 ...	46 ...	84
Mr. W. J. Ingram	37 ...	42 ...	79
Total			343

The next match in point of interest was that for the "National Challenge Trophy," which, as originally established, was to be competed for annually by the English, Scotch, and Irish Twenties. In consequence, however, of a dispute which arose in 1877 as to the country in which the annual contest was to be held, Scotland had seceded from the match during the last three years. England, it will be seen, won last Saturday:—

NATIONAL TROPHY.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Aggregate.
England	588 ...	621 ...	537 ...	1746
Ireland	590 ...	583 ...	511 ...	1684

The "China" Challenge Cup presented by the Volunteers in China for annual competition at Wimbledon by the Home Volunteers is shot for by the County Tens, being the best shots selected from among the efficient Volunteers of each county. The competition is shot with the Snider rifle at 500 yards, the number of shots being seven. The cup was won on Saturday by Cheshire with the unprecedentedly high score of 30·8 points per man, not a single shot of the whole squad being outside of the "inner." Devon, winning last year with a score of 26·4 per man, made 29·0 per man on Saturday, Lancashire being third with 28·8, and Surrey fourth with 28·4 per man. The following were the scores made in the Belgian Volley Cup:—

BELGIAN CUP.

	Points.		Points.
Cup and £30, 1st Notts ...	158	£15, 3rd Lanark	153
£20, 1st Berks	154	£10, 1st A. B. Derby ...	150

Summarising the remaining principal results, we may add that Private Gentles, 1st Stirling, won the principal prize in the St. George's contest—the vase, dragon cup, gold jewel, and £30—with 33 points. The silver jewel and £25 went to Corporal Millington, 12th Stafford, for a like score. The Martini Cup was won by Sergeant Hooton, 5th Lancashire. In the contest between the Canadians and the Liverpool team, Canada won by 25 points. The Alexandra Prize was decided in favour of Captain Lang, of the Bristol Engineers, who scored 65 points.

In the Albert aggregate, on Monday, Mr. William Rigby came off an easy winner with 100 points out of a possible 105, and thus fully maintained the high position he has taken, of being a competitor among the best shots of Great Britain and America. For the second and third prizes, Colonel Fenton and Mr. Farrow were bracketed equal with 98 points each; the fourth was won by Mr. Milner, another distinguished member of the Irish Rifle Association; the fifth by Mr. Humphry, of Cambridge University; the sixth by Lieutenant Fenton, the seventh by Mr. Frank Hyde, the eighth by Lieutenant Backhouse, the ninth by Mr. Wyatt, of Ellesmere, and the tenth by Corporal Gillham, 39th Middlesex. The principal prize in the Curtis and Harvey series was won by Lieutenant Fenton, 77th Foot; the first of the Henry prizes by Corporal Bates, 1st Warwick; the Secretary of State for War's prize by Major Scriven, and the Robin Hood prize by Sergeant McGibbon, 105th Lanark. Among the prize winners in the latter competition were the members of the Canadian team, and the Dominion was well represented also in the Albert series by Lieutenant Cruit and Lieutenant-Colonel Gibson. Eton won the Public Schools Veterans' Trophy on Tuesday, the scores standing thus:—

PUBLIC SCHOOL VETERANS.—1. Eton.

	Points.		Points.
Mr. Edge	38	Sir J. Willoughby	31
Lieutenant-Colonel Walrond	37	Lieutenant Mellish	31
Earl Waldegrave	36	Aggregate ...	173

Next in Order of Merit.

	Points.		Points.
Winchester	168	Clifton	131
Rugby	167	Dulwich	123
Marlborough	159	Charterhouse	111
Cheltenham	157	Glenalmold	105
Harrow	151	Whitgift	105

The Snider Wimbledon Cup, shot for at 600 yards, ten shots being allowed, was won on Tuesday by Private Goulding, of the Bristol R.V., with a score of 41. Subjoined are a few other results:—

Winner of Canada Trophy and £50.

	Points.
Captain Lang, Bristol Engineers	299

Winner of £30.

Sergeant Woolley, 6th Cheshire	297

Winners of £20 each.

Lieutenant Akerigg, 6th Cumberland	295
Sergeant Palmer, 1st Warwick	291

On Wednesday the Army team of twelve won the match against the Volunteers on a tie. The shooting of Corporal Falconer, of the Scots Guards, at the longest range virtually won the match for the Regulars. Cambridge took the Chancellor's Plate in the University teams. Mr. Farrow, from Creedmoor, America, won the Albert Prize, value £100; and Lieutenant Fenton, of the 77th Regiment, secured the Wimbledon Cup, of the same value. The English Twenty have agreed to the proposal of the Scotch and Irish Twenties to hold the match for the International Trophy next year in Dublin.

On Thursday the Public Schools Team competed for the Ashburton Shield and Spencer Cup, the schools represented being—Winchester, Eton, Rugby, Harrow, Charterhouse, Dulwich, Cheltenham, Rossall, Marlborough, Derby, Glenalmond, Clifton, and Whitgift, eight members of each school taking part in the competition. Harrow won with 414 marks; Charterhouse was second with 392 points; Winchester third, with 385; Marlborough fourth, with 381; Eton fifth, with 380. The Oxford and Cambridge match resulted in another victory for Cambridge, with 565 against 555 made by Oxford. The competition for the Kolapore Cup ended in victory for the home team, making the fourth consecutive victory for England. The scores were: Home team, 653 points; Canadians, 630. The competition also took place for the Elcho Shield, between the eights of England, Ireland, and Scotland, the ranges being 800, 900, and 1000 yards, and the weapon any rifle. In the first range, Scotland was 521, Ireland 509, and England 503. At the 900 yards' range both England and Ireland at once began to draw up to the Scottish total, and at the tenth round England was level with Scotland at 825 points, Ireland having got ahead of both to 850 points. At the end of this range Ireland's total at the two ranges was 1018; Scotland, 1008; and England, 999.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will distribute the prizes to-day (Saturday).

At the monthly general meeting of the Zoological Society it was reported that amongst the additions to the society's menagerie during June were a spotted-billed toucanet and two Tuatera lizards, obtained by purchase.

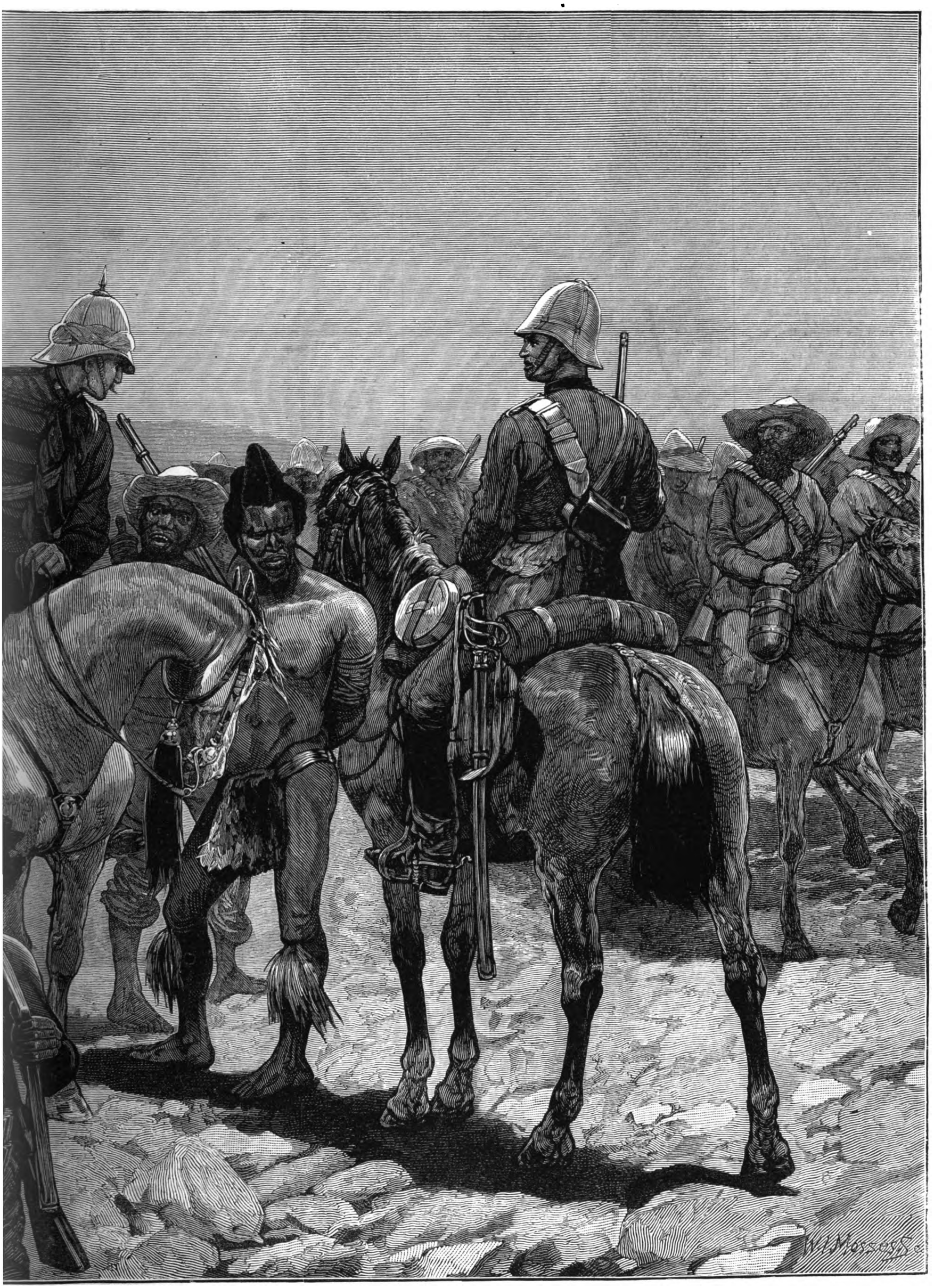
A silver cradle has been recently presented to the Mayor of Norwich. The "cradle" is a costly piece of plate—a massive épergne of artistic design and finished workmanship. Resting upon a base of polished ebony are three modelled figures, in frosted silver, emblematical of Faith, Hope, and Charity, extending aloft a basket, fitted with a glass bowl, and richly chased with a representation of primroses and other spring flowers. Underneath the bowl, which forms to it a kind of canopy, is a cradle, nestling among roses and flowers and foliage. On each of three sides there is a handsome silver shield—one bearing the arms of the city, another to display the Mayor's Arms, and a third containing the following inscription:—"Presented by the Sheriff (Donald Steward, Esq.), the Deputy-Mayor (J. D. Smith, Esq.), the Magistrates, Aldermen, Councillors, and Officers of the Corporation of the City of Norwich, to Harry Bullard, Esq., in commemoration of the birth of his daughter, Hilda May, on May 13, 1879, the year of his Mayoralty." The plate was manufactured by Elkington and Co., and supplied through Mr. Alderman Newman, silversmith, St. Giles-street, Norwich.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Opposition, limited in extent, but intense in its bitterness, has been raised, seemingly by persons who hate the very name of Bonaparte, to the proposed memorial to Prince Louis Napoleon in Westminster Abbey. Those who are favourable to the rendering of such a tribute to the dead Prince are accused of being either flunkeys or enemies of the French Republic. Controversy is a thing which I always carefully strive to avoid in the "Echoes;" but as it happens that the propriety of erecting a monument to Prince Louis Napoleon in the Abbey was first publicly mooted in this Journal and in this column (Sat., June 28), I venture to say a few last words on the subject. It is painful to see a journal habitually so generous, so tolerant, so high-minded as the *Daily News* opening its columns to a flood of savage and spiteful letters full of rancorous abuse of the Bonaparte family. One gentleman indignantly writes—

> How would the House of Brunswick and the friends of civil and religious liberty have felt if Louis XIV. had put up a statue of the old or young Pretender in Notre Dame?—and that was a century and a half ago.

What was a century and a half ago? Notre Dame? As a matter of fact, both the Old and the Young Pretender were alive at the period of the death of Louis XIV., and Charles Edward survived until the twenty-eighth year of the reign of George the Third. His younger brother, the Cardinal of York, died at Rome in 1817. Please to bear these dates in mind. In the grandest Basilica in the Christian world—in the Cathedral of St. Peter at Rome—there is a famous monument from the chisel of Canova. Angels are weeping at the portal of a tomb. It is that of Charles Edward Stuart. Beneath, in the crypt, moulder the ashes of the three last Princes of the Royal House of Stuart; and the sepulchral inscription enumerates them as "James the Third, Charles the Third, and Henry the Ninth, Kings of Great Britain, France, and Ireland." At the period when these monuments were erected a friendly *rapprochement* had, almost for the first time since the Reformation, taken place between the British Government and the Vatican. We had used our good offices after the Restoration to get back from the Louvre the pictures and statues which Napoleon had stolen from the Pope. Lord Exmouth, after bombarding Algiers, had obtained the liberation of a large number of Papal subjects who were languishing in chains and slavery. The venerable Cardinal of York had died a pensioner of the Prince Regent. Did the head of the House of Brunswick protest, did the "friends of civil and religious liberty in England" protest against the action of the Holy See in suffering an inscription within the walls of St. Peter's of the phantom titles of the three pretenders to the throne of Great Britain?

Mem.: The assumption that the French Republicans are in a terrible rage because Dean Stanley has condescended to give houseroom to a memorial of the Prince in the Royal Chapel of Henry VII., which structurally is not in the Abbey at all, is effectually disposed of in Tuesday's *Times*. Writes the well informed correspondent of that journal—

> It should also be stated that the proposed statue in Westminster Abbey does not excite a particle of irritation here. The only moral drawn from all these tributes to the Prince Imperial by the few French Republicans who comment on them is that the English feel themselves a little to blame for the Prince's sad fate, and take this way of evincing their compunction.

I have been reading a very able lecture called "A Bird's-eye View of the Scientific Claims of Vivisection," delivered before the Dialectical Society by Dr. A. P. Childs, F.R.C.S. To my mind, he has treated this terribly vexed question in a very lucid and temperate manner. I can offer no decided opinion on vivisection, for I do not possess any special knowledge on the subject; and it is both unwise and unjust to argue on a scientific subject from a purely sentimental point of view. Dr. Child's lecture put me in mind of a very curious letter from Dr. Edward Jenner to Sir Charles Morgan, which will be found in "Lady Morgan's Memoirs, Diary, and Correspondence," edited by Mr. Hepworth Dixon. The illustrious benefactor of humanity writes (March 14, 1813):—

> My pursuit has lately been, when uninterrupted by vaccination, the morbid changes in the structure of the livers of brutes, which led me to some conclusions respecting the same changes in the human. . . . . There are plants which, somehow or another, are capable of throwing the state of the liver into that sort of confusion which calls hydatids into existence. These do not continue long in their native state, but produce a number of tubera, cartilaginous, bony masses, &c. In other cases the disease originates in the biliary ducts, which become astonishingly enlarged and thickened *in every part of the liver, and finally destroys it in various ways.* This is the outline of my research. *The hydatids I can call into existence in the rabbit in about a fortnight.*

Now, I will put it to the casuists (there must be some students of Escobar and Sanchez and Jeremy Taylor's "Ductor Dubitantium" left) whether, *in foro conscientiæ*, the illustrious Dr. Jenner was justified in artificially producing liver complaint of the most painful kind in the body of a harmless and normally healthy rabbit?

Mem.: The discoverer of vaccination was assuredly a most humane and merciful man, and a warm friend of the brute creation. Indeed, in another part of the letter just cited he remarks that "it is hard that the poor animal that is content with what the meadows afford for his daily bill of fare, and whose cellar is the pond or the brook, should perish from the same diseases as the drunkard. Yet so it is." In American parlance, one might opine that the practical result of the Doctor's gentle sympathy with the lower animals was "rather rough" on the tee-total rabbit.

There seems, anyhow, to be a surprising amount of perfectly gratuitous cruelty in existence. I read in the *New York Tribune*:—

> The recent delight of Bonanza City, Nevada, was a prize tournament on a washboard between a scorpion and a tarantula spider. This would appear to indicate the lowest water-mark of civilisation.

Not so; I have seen civilisation sink to much lower water-mark, in the way of cruelty to animals, in England.

What do you think, *Mesdames*, or rather *Mesdemoiselles*, of an "Old Maids' Association"? There is such an awful organisation, I read, at Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A. The Association, however, does not appear to be in a very flourishing condition. Although it has enacted laws of frightful severity against the marriage of any member, under which statutes the offender is liable to be branded on the sole of the left foot with the mystic initials "U.D.I."—standing, probably, either for "U've Done It" or for "Unfaithful Daughter of Iniquity"—the celibate ordinances are continually broken. Even the President of the Association has been impeached and censured for "a conspiracy to get married," and there are many other signs and symptoms that the Anti-Matrimonial League is collapsing.

There is a sumptuously illustrated weekly periodical, called *L'Art*, which is published concurrently in Paris and London, and the stately text of which is adorned by a profusion of etchings, wood engravings, and facsimiles of crayon drawings. One of the most meritorious features in *L'Art* is that it directs attention, and that conspicuously, to the works of the English school, as well as to those of Continental artists. Looking through the second volume for 1879 I came across a sparkling drawing by M. Du Maurier, entitled "Madame est Servie." The scene represented is that of a party of ladies and gentlemen, duly marshalled in accordance with the laws of precedence, going down stairs to dinner. External evidence shows that the dinner party is a very grand one, and that the ladies and gentlemen are personages moving in the very highest society. The contemplation of these patrician couples fills me, not for the first time, with perplexity. Will any Past Mistress of the Art of Etiquette be kind enough to tell me whether a gentleman taking down a lady to dinner should offer her his right or his left arm? A lady to whom I propounded the question the other day made answer that it depended on the structure of the house; but that in any case the lady must be next the wall, so that her male escort should act as a kind of buffer to protect her dress from contact with the banisters. Is this so? But in M. Du Maurier's drawing the couples are so arranged that in some cases the ladies are next the wall and in others they are next the banisters. Is this an artistic license, or an error? Experts, please say.

G. A. S.

FINE ARTS.

The determination of the Government to abolish the Indian Museum, South Kensington, has been received with astonishment and regret by many. It is proposed to remove forthwith portions of the Indian collections to the British Museum, where they must, at least for the present, be consigned to darkness and oblivion in the cellars, in company with other Indian archæological curiosities already there. And it can hardly be hoped that even when the natural history collection shall have been removed from Bloomsbury to the new building at South Kensington, the objects selected for preservation from the Indian Museum can be adequately shown, so many other claims on the forthcoming vacant space being already in abeyance. It is even reported that the jade collection, which cost £5000, is to be hurriedly sold at a time when it will probably not realise anything near what it would fetch in a more favourable season. The reasons alleged for the abolition of the Museum are that it is not popular, and that a saving to the Indian Exchequer of £9000 per annum would be effected. That the Museum does not prove attractive is true, but it is equally certain that it might (as it should) be made so by judicious weeding, and enrichment of its artistic and archæological divisions. The annual cost is but trifling, although it may be distasteful to the people of India to support an Indian Museum in London, and they might be willing to pay a much larger sum for such museum in Calcutta. But surely this is a matter of national, as well as Imperial, concernment. Mr. W. H. Gregory in a letter to the *Times* very pertinently asks whether anyone can conceive if France or Germany, or, indeed, any one of the European Great Powers, were masters of India, that their Governments would treat the records of the past after our fashion? "Everyone who gives the subject a thought will feel that at the present period, when Oriental literature and research occupy so large a space of modern study, it will be a scandal and a reproach to England utterly to ignore the records of that vast Empire of India which is so identified with our fame. We have made her Majesty Empress of Hindostan, a country fraught with memorials of a remote, continuous, and high civilisation which adds dignity to the title. The Secretary of State in Council, however, virtually pronounces that the study of these memorials and of all that pertains to the works of man in India is unworthy of consideration." In short, the present seems to be a fitting opportunity for establishing an institution which shall not only serve as a museum of the art and archæology of India, but where also its art, archæology, monuments, history, and literature may be studied. Mr. Gregory suggests as an alternative proposal that a portion of the space now occupied by the Indian Museum should remain assigned to the archæological and art-objects contained in it (the natural history specimens being transferred to the new neighbouring museum), and that to these objects should be added those now stowed away in the British Museum, and also the fine collection of photographs illustrating the monuments of India, in the Indian Library at Downing-street, and which are rarely resorted to owing to difficulty of access and want of proper room to study and to copy. To these should be added the coins of India, of which the British Museum authorities might select such specimens as they require, giving electrotypes of those retained. To the authorities of the South Kensington Museum might be intrusted the custody of the new museum, which would only involve the expense of a few attendants and a director. The addition of an honorary consultative body, whether entitled committee or trustees, would strengthen the hands of the director, develop the institution, cause it to become the resort of those who interest themselves in the literature and antiquities of this great portion of the Eastern world, and in time diminish the strange and disgracefully apathetic indifference of the general public to the artistic, ethnical, linguistic, and antiquarian interest of this our greatest and most splendid dependency.

The South Kensington Museum has lately bought one of the most important and varied collections it has had the opportunity of acquiring for many years, and most of the objects are now exhibited in the sections to which they severally belong. Among the multifarious objects included are samples of Spanish ecclesiastical metal-work of the most splendid kinds, lace made for Philip IV. of Spain, a large collection of embroidered vestments, including the rich silk-embroidered banner actually borne on the occasion of the last Auto-da-Fé; a garniture of Sèvres porcelain, very fine lac Japan, and other articles exquisitely mounted in ormolu; decorative furniture, and, perhaps most important of all, several works of mediæval and renaissance sculpture.

Mr. Algernon Graves, a son of the well-known print-publisher of Pall-mall, has been at considerable pains to compile a numerical list of all the pictures exhibited at the Old British Institution. The painters' names are arranged in schools, the number of works exhibited under each name, and the number of those painted by two or three artists in conjunction. The usefulness of such a list in many cases is obvious.

Manchester is about to follow the example of its great rival Liverpool in having an "Arts Club" of its own. The object set forth is "to facilitate the intercourse of members of the various professions, artistic, dramatic, literary, and musical."

M. Vereschagin's immense picture, "The Prince of Wales at Jeypore," has been shown to the Queen at Windsor Castle, and is now returned to the interesting and extensive exhibition of the able artist's works at the French Court, South Kensington.

An exhibition of the works of William Hunt and Samuel Prout will be held in the Fine-Art Society's galleries, New Bond-street, in November and the following months. Collectors possessing fine examples of those painters are invited to contribute. The examples will be selected by Mr. Ruskin or a committee named by him. The number is limited to one hundred by each artist, including those contributed by Mr. Ruskin, who will supply notes on the painters and their works. Mr. Huish, the secretary of this society, has translated a new catalogue of Meryon's etchings by M. Philip Burty, which is about to be published by the society. The new catalogue will incorporate several new facts brought to light since M. Burty's first treatise on Meryon's etchings appeared in the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*.

The exhibition of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, is now open in the evening from seven till ten o'clock, as well as in the daytime.

The preservation of Burnham Beeches from threatened destruction, and the assumption of the ownership by the Corporation of London, is a very appreciable boon to artists and the lovers of our noble and beautiful sylvan scenery. In many landscapes, in many genre pictures—notably, in illustrations of Shakspeare, which has been exhibited at the Royal Academy, these giants have figured conspicuously. It would seem, however, that greater care will be required in future to protect them from the damage by thoughtlessness and neglect which they have suffered according to Mr. Vernon Heath, who, having photographed them repeatedly, should speak advisedly. Another correspondent to a contemporary, signing himself "A Landscape Painter," calls attention to an insidious cause of destruction from the surrounding inhabitants. The poorer classes are not content with carrying away the fallen wood for fuel; but "any constant observer may see parties of boys climbing the trunks and breaking off large masses of the shell, which, being very old, yields readily to their blows; or women with tough sticks beating at the old branches until some portions give way, which are broken up and carried home at leisure." We all know how rapidly injuries to and detachment of the bark of a tree at its maturity will accelerate its decay. There are certain classes of boring insects which sometimes settle in the bark of trees and will quickly reduce the healthiest colossus to a skeleton. Several cases of this kind are to be seen in the Forest of Fontainebleau.

Mr. R. C. Woodville is engaged upon a large equestrian portrait-picture of the late Prince Imperial at his first reconnaissance in Zululand. The Prince is shown at the head of his party, half turning in the saddle, with raised field-glass in the act of scanning the surrounding country. In the middle-distance is seen the escort, composed, in this instance, of men of the 17th Lancers.

Messrs. Downey, the eminent photographers, of 61, Ebury-street, Eaton-square, have issued a picture of her Majesty the Queen seated in the centre of a group consisting of the husband and children of the late Princess Alice. The Queen occupies the place of the lamented Princess, and the picture has a pathetic interest which is very touching. The same artists have also produced capital photographs of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Mrs. Langtry as Marguerite, and several theatrical celebrities, including Sarah Bernhardt and Mdlle. Samary, the former seated under the shade of a Japanese umbrella, and the latter laughing at the spectator. Madame Nilsson and Mdlle. Thalberg are also very good. All these pictures are first-rate examples of photographic art.

Mr. Charles Landseer, R.A., died on Tuesday evening at his residence in St. John's-wood, in his eighty-first year. He was the elder brother of Sir Edwin Landseer, and was, like their father, an artist from his earliest days. For more than half a century his works have been hung on the walls of the Royal Academy, his first picture having been shown there in 1828, and the venerable painter was still able to contribute to the present year's exhibition. He was elected an Associate in 1837, and eight years afterwards he became an Academician. When the Keepership of the Academy became vacant by the resignation of Mr. Jones in 1851, Mr. Charles Landseer obtained the appointment, which he continued to hold till his failing health compelled his resignation, about six years ago. He then retired in the enjoyment of a pension equal to the salary of the office which he quitted, but did not cease to labour in the art which was the solace and pride of his long life.

A Retrospective Art Exhibition is to be held in the Pitti Palace, Florence, in November next, and promises to be of great importance and interest. Everything produced by the artists and art-workmen of Italy from the earliest times to the seventeenth century is, as far as possible, to be illustrated.

A Raphael Exhibition is to be held at Dresden during next month and September. When the originals of paintings, sketches, or other works cannot be obtained, good copies, photographs and engravings, will be exhibited.

A statue of Rabelais is to be erected at Chinon, and it is proposed to erect statues to Béranger and Theophile Gautier.

M. Frédéric Baudry, Administrateur de la Bibliothèque Mazarine, has been elected member of the Académie des Inscriptions, in place of the late M. Ferdinand de Lasteyrie.

The International Art Exhibition at Munich was opened on Saturday last by Prince Luitpold, the uncle of King Louis, who was commissioned by his Majesty to preside at the inauguration. The ceremony was also attended by other members of the Royal family, the members of the Diplomatic Body, the Bavarian deputies, and the chief civil and military authorities.

A statue is to be erected in Moscow to the Russian poet Pushkin.

The Bedford Agricultural Show was held at Bedford on the 17th inst. The entries for horses and stock were numerous, and the depression in agriculture seemed to affect only the class of hunters. For the best two-year-old bull the Marquis of Exeter took the first prize with his Telemachus XVII., the first prize for the best cow with his Seagull, and the prizes for the three best shorthorns. Messrs. J. and F. Howard took all the first prizes for pigs.

Lady Edith Ashley opened a new cottage home last Saturday afternoon in extension of the Home for Little Boys at Farningham. The building is the gift of Miss Mary Ann Leicester, of Bishop's-road, Bayswater, and will accommodate about thirty additional boys, though the fund for their maintenance has not yet been obtained. Lord Shaftesbury presided at a luncheon after the ceremony. Lady Templemore having distributed the prizes to the boys, the company proceeded on to the grounds to witness the sports.

The water of the "Wilhelm's Quelle," a spring of natural mineral water, situated at Kronthal, near Homburg, which has been celebrated in Germany since the year 1600, has lately been introduced into this country, and has attained a marked success. Its purity is guaranteed by the Mayor of Kronthal, and its hygienic and invigorating properties have earned for it the approval of the most eminent men. Dr. Morell Mackenzie writes, that in abundance of natural carbonic acid, with a relative freedom of alkaline carbonates, it is pre-eminent. It is also highly recommended as a most wholesome beverage—either alone or mixed with wine, spirits, or milk—by Sir G. Burrows, Bart., M.D., Dr. John Harley, of St. Thomas's Hospital, Dr. Spencer Wells, Dr. Quain, and many others. The leading medical journals unite in ascribing to the "Wilhelm's Quelle" water properties which no other mineral water possesses.

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PITH OF PARLIAMENT.

An able artist has within the past year or so painted a singularly faithful picture of the Opposition side of the House of Commons; and the same brush might well have been employed to depict a salient feature of the last great debate in the Lower House on the vexed flogging clauses of the Army Discipline Bill. The opening of this final debate on the 17th inst. was touched on in the latest edition of our last issue. Scant justice could be done then, however, to the inimitable air of self-satisfaction which, not without reason, stole over the features of Mr. Hopwood, and found further illustration in the fond stroking of his luxuriant black beard, as the Marquis of Hartington at the eleventh hour so far made amends for his rebuke of the hon. anti-flogging champion that his Lordship rose and moved:—

That no bill for the discipline and regulation of the Army will be satisfactory to this House which provides for the permanent retention of corporal punishment for military offences.

The concessions and vacillations of Ministers on the point were the chief reasons alleged by the noble Lord for bringing his courage up to the striking point; and the suddenness of his conversion did not escape the pungent criticism of Colonel Stanley, who based his opposition to the motion on the grounds that the lash was indispensably necessary for the maintenance of discipline in the Army, and that the abolition of the "cat" would inevitably increase the number of military executions. Mr. Gladstone followed on the humanitarian side, and Lord Sandon on the Ministerial; and Mr. Mundella characterised the latter noble Lord as:—

The mildest-manner'd man
That ever scuttled ship or cut a throat.

Mr. Benett-Stanford, Sir Henry Havelock, Mr. R. Yorke, Mr. Hopwood, Colonel Arbuthnot, Mr. Walter, Mr. Otway, Sir C. Russell, Major Nolan, Mr. Chaplin, Sir W. Harcourt, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer continued the debate, which ended in the defeat of the Marquis of Hartington's motion by a majority of 106—289 against 183 votes. The House on the following evening took the Army Bill, as amended, into consideration; and Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Donnell distinguished themselves by the number of their amendments. At the suggestion of Sir Charles Dilke, it was agreed that the knots should be removed from "the cat." It was not until long after dawn on Saturday morning that the bill was read the third time and passed. The House of Lords met for a few minutes on Saturday afternoon, especially to push the formidable measure through its first stage. On Monday, Lord Cranbrook secured the second reading after the Duke of Cambridge had expressed his opinion that in the long run the bill would "be more simple than the old Mutiny Act," and that "unless corporal punishment be retained in the service it will be impossible to maintain discipline;" and after the measure had received the approval of Lords Cardwell, Longford, Truro, Denman, and had undergone the mild criticism of Earl Granville, a few not untimely remarks having fallen from Lord Waveney as to the necessity of a thorough reorganisation of the Army, the bill was read the third time and passed on Tuesday; and at a special sitting on Wednesday the Army Discipline and Regulation (Commencement) Bill was expeditiously passed through its remaining stages.

The House of Lords has had no burning question of "Privilege" to interrupt the even tenour of its way, or to impede the rapid passage of the Army Bill. Several bills received the sanction of a Royal Commission on Monday. Earl Cadogan (who was an attentive listener to the flogging debate in the Commons) yesterday week aired his elocutionary powers by the reading of Sir Garnet Wolseley's telegram from the seat of war in South Africa; and on Monday Lord Bury read with equal distinctness General Clifford's later telegram from Pietermaritzburg. Lord Selborne at the latter sitting was successful in his motion for papers anent any anti-slavery communications addressed by the Government to Spain in relation to Cuba, and elicited, moreover, from the Earl of Beaconsfield the statement that "moral influence" was as a rule more effective than direct intervention in suppressing slavery. On Tuesday, among the measures advanced a stage was the Public Loans Remission Bill, which was read the third time and passed.

The Lower House, relieved of the infliction of the lash—we mean its controversial application—has hied to fresh woods and pastures new. On Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave a not over-encouraging account of the state of the Military Chest; and the great part of the sitting was taken up with the discussion of the Civil Service Estimates, in the course of which Irish members took great exception to the arming of the Irish constabulary, Major O'Gorman favouring the House with a rich specimen of his anecdotal oratory with the view of showing that there was no foundation for the stories told by "Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Protestant Archbishops, and others to the Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary for Ireland." The hon. and gallant member occasioned much laughter by declaring, with some disdain, that these personages knew so little of Ireland really that they "cannot pronounce the word 'Geoghegan.'" Nevertheless, the motion to reduce the vote for the Irish Constabulary was negatived by 127 to 18 votes. On Tuesday the Chancellor of the Exchequer read the Report of the Select Committee on the case of Messrs. Grissell and Ward, alleged to have stated that for £2000 the Committee on the Tower Bridge could be got to dismiss the Bill; and the Leader of the House moved that on the morrow the two gentlemen named should be called to the bar to answer to the charge. To facilitate the progress of the Banking Bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed that it should only deal with English, not Scotch and Irish, banks; but the debate on the second reading had to be suspended. The evening sitting was occupied with Sir Charles Dilke's motion for an address to her Majesty praying her "to procure the prompt execution of those articles of the Treaty of Berlin which relate to reforms in Turkey" and to the rectification of the frontier of Greece. The hon. Baronet again distinguished himself by his skilful handling of the leading facts of the Eastern Question; and found a seconder in Mr. Shaw Lefevre. Mr. Hanbury, on the other hand, moved an amendment approving the steps taken by the Government; but Sir H. Drummond-Wolff, speaking from the 'vantage ground of High Commissioner for East Roumelia, qualified his support of the Government by frankly declaring it to be necessary for the House of Commons to be outspoken in the matter in order to influence the Turkish Government. The inconsistency of the hon. member for Christchurch speaking one way and voting another was promptly pointed out by Mr. Gladstone, and the discussion was continued by Mr. Bourke on behalf of the Ministry; but, on the motion of Mr. Monk, the debate was adjourned. Thereafter, the Irish National School Teachers' Bill (which proposes to distribute over £1,000,000 of the Irish Church Fund surplus in pensions to Irish schoolmasters) was read the second time, on the motion of Mr. Lowther, despite a motion by Mr. Courtney to adjourn the consideration of the Bill.

The decisive victory of Lord Chelmsford over Cetewayo at Ulundi on July 4 was on Wednesday communicated to the House of Lords by Lord Bury, and to the House of Commons by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, whose reading of the despatch was greeted with loud cheers. The good tidings put the Lower House in so good a humour that some hearty laughter was occasioned when Captain Gossets came to read the telegram anent the peccant Grissell's flight from Boulogne, and his inability, by "Doctor's orders," to answer the summons to appear at the bar. The gallant Serjeant-at-Arms was more fortunate with Mr. John Sandelands Ward, the solicitor. Mr. Ward appeared in person, and pleaded that his connection with Mr. Grissell had been purely professional, and that he had not the remotest idea of infringing the privileges of "this honourable House." But the Chancellor of the Exchequer was obdurate; and Mr. Ward was hurried away, in the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, to repent at leisure ever having done business with the missing Grissell. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then sought to get the altered Public Works Loan Bill read the second time, but, as Mr. Rylands pointed out, there was a technical difficulty in the way of this being done. The Poor Law Amendment Bill was next read the second time; Colonel Stanley gave expression to the satisfaction of the Government that "General Lord Chelmsford has been able to vindicate his character as a military commander, and to achieve a great victory," and the House separated after the transaction of a little more business.

Royal Assent was given by Commission on Thursday in the House of Lords to the Army Bill and other measures. When noble Lords met again at five o'clock, nothing more toothsome than the consideration in Committee of the Summary Jurisdiction Bill was forthcoming; and it was to be observed that the faces of the Prime Minister and Lord Cranbrook were wreathed in smiles—mayhap at the good news of the previous day from Zululand; mayhap at the "coming-events-cast-their-shadows-before" suggestion offered by the fact that meanwhile the Marquis of Salisbury and Earl Cadogan had sought the cold shade of the Opposition to avoid the fierce sunlight which beat upon the front Ministerial Bench on what was almost the first summer afternoon of the season. In the Lower House Major O'Gorman once again elicited loud laughter by gravely putting an extinguisher on Mr. Chaplin's Turveydrop motion in the form of this neat notice of an amendment:—

That the motion in question be postponed till it shall have been presented to the House in grammatical language.

The late Prince Imperial was the theme of fresh questioning, Colonel Stanley informing Mr. Price that the military memorial would be purely private, and Sir Robert Peel that Colonel Harrison had not sat on the Carey Court-Martial; whilst Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to Mr. E. Jenkins and Mr. Callan, quietly observed that Dean Stanley had the right of placing monuments in Westminster Abbey, and the Government had not deemed it necessary to interfere with the proposed memorial of the Prince, inasmuch as they attached no political importance to the matter. Before five o'clock Mr. Lowther was able to rise, and move, in his habitual toothpick style, that the new University of Ireland Bill be read a second time. There was a vague foreshadowing of a willingness to endow the new University in Committee; and Mr. Shaw, in an admirable speech, cheered on both sides the House, expressed the hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer might later in the evening feel himself justified in announcing that, acting on the lines of the Intermediate Education Act of last Session, the Government would comply with the desire of the Roman Catholic gentry of Ireland and grant a liberal sum to the new University. Unless they did so, Mr. Shaw could only say he and the Irish members for whom he spoke would be compelled to oppose the measure. Virtually the first long speech he had made since he was chosen to succeed the late Mr. Butt as Leader of the Irish Home-Rule Party, this able address of Mr. Shaw was a true Parliamentary success. But Mr. Courtney (who spoke shortly after Mr. Shaw) was not to be dissuaded by the evident sympathy of the House with the hon. and learned member from declaring that he saw no necessity whatever for the bill, and from assigning reasons from his abundant professorial experience in support of his objections. The manner of Mr. Courtney, however, still smacks too much of dictatorial superiority for his undoubtedly able arguments to be palatable to the House.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has accepted the office of president of the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, Gray's Inn-road.

Mr. W. G. Grace, the famous cricketer, was presented at Lord's on Tuesday with a testimonial, the value of which is about £1400, the results of a subscription raised by his admirers in all parts of the kingdom.

It was reported at Tuesday's meeting of the Court of Aldermen that the Government had granted a retiring pension of £583 per annum to Mr. John Weatherhead, late Governor of Holloway Gaol.

The fête at the Albert Hall in aid of the French charities of London had its pleasant sequel on Tuesday at Willis's Rooms, when those articles remaining unsold at the termination of the fancy fair were disposed of by "grand tombola."

The annual flower show of the parish of Brompton was held on the 17th inst., in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society. Children and adults exhibited about 700 plants reared by themselves. The prizes were distributed by Lady Belper.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on Monday decided that the preamble had not been proved of the bill promoted by the Metropolitan Board of Works for the construction of a high-level bridge over the Thames, adjoining the Tower.

Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, was present last Saturday at a dinner of the Corporation of Westminster, given at the Star and Garter at Richmond, and, in responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," spoke at length on the onerous duties of England.

The following gentlemen have been elected to scholarships by the Inner Temple Society:—In common law—Mr. Francis Amboor Keating, B.A., late scholar of St. John's College, Oxford; in real property law—Mr. George Cave, B.A., scholar of St. John's College, Oxford; and in equity—Mr. O. Williams.

The fifth annual show of bees, hives, and honey, under the auspices of the British Beekeepers' Association, of which the Baroness Burdett-Coutts is the president, has been held this week in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society. An ample prize-list stimulated competition.

The annual competition for the 500-Yards Swimming Challenge Cup was held at the Lambeth Baths on Monday evening last, when W. Beckwith secured an easy victory. Neither Jones nor J. B. Johnson competed; but Beckwith was said to cover the distance in 7 min. 37 sec., the fastest time on record in a bath.

We have received, as we always have done at this time of the year, a large number of appeals for a "Day in the Country;" but we can only recommend persons disposed to contribute to such a laudable purpose to look about in their own neighbourhood, where they will have ample opportunity of giving.

A crowded and influential meeting was held on Wednesday at Willis's Rooms, to hear an address from Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, a barrister-at-law, of Calcutta, who has been deputed by the Indian Associations to bring before the British public certain questions affecting the interests of the people of India. Mr. John Bright, M.P., occupied the chair.

University College Hospital, Gower-street, will be closed for enlargement and improvement from Aug. 1 to Sept. 14, inclusive, and we are asked to state that annual subscriptions and donations to the maintenance fund for the forty additional beds to be provided whilst the hospital is closed will be thankfully received by the hospital bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand, or by Mr. Newton H. Nixon, secretary, at the hospital.

The Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund has realised £25,200, being about £400 more than was collected last year. The secretary to the Chief Rabbi informs us that the sum of £692 was, on Friday last, paid over to Mr. H. N. Custance, this amount being the aggregate of the collections made in the metropolitan synagogues under the spiritual charge of the Rev. Dr. Adler in aid of the fund.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board last Saturday made their annual inspection of the Caterham Imbecile Asylum, when a large number of gentlemen interested in the administration of the Poor Law attended. During the past year the average number of inmates had been just under 2000, and the mortality on the total number of patients had ranged from 8·5 to 7·7 per cent. A large proportion of the inmates are engaged in domestic and industrial occupations.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the second week in July the total number of paupers was 77,952, of whom 40,981 were in workhouses and 36,971 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show an increase of 1451, 1006, and 719 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 672, of whom 500 were men, 135 women, and 37 children.

The Mansion House committee of the Royal Agricultural Society met on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, when the fund in promotion of the recent exhibition at Kilburn was stated to have amounted to £8450, of which £2307 remained in hand. Colonel Kingscote, M.P., Sir John Heron Maxwell, and others expressed their regret that, owing to the weather, the show had been a great disappointment from a pecuniary point of view, and would no doubt result in a heavy loss to the Royal Society.

Special services have been arranged to be held in St. Peter upon Cornhill on Sunday, the 27th inst., to celebrate the seventeen-hundredth anniversary of the church (which was founded according to tradition as early as A.D. 179), when the Archbishop of Canterbury will preach at the morning service, which begins at eleven, and Bishop Claughton, Archdeacon of London and Chaplain-General of her Majesty's Forces, at the evening service, which commences at 6.45. The offertories will be devoted to the London Hospital.

The London School Board on Wednesday resolved to borrow a further sum of two hundred thousand pounds for school building purposes, making a total of three and a half millions borrowed up to the present time. A report from a Special Committee on the management of the Upton House Industrial School was adopted, and it was resolved that the resignation of the governor should be accepted. Miss Taylor gave notice of a resolution for the prosecution of the governor and the labour master for breach of trust in the infliction of cruel punishment.

Dean Stanley, in the absence of Lord Napier of Magdala through illness, presided on Monday afternoon at a preliminary meeting for the purpose of considering a proposal to erect a monument to the late Lord Lawrence, in recognition of his eminent services to our Indian Empire. Several distinguished officers were present. Lord Shaftesbury, Sir A. Hobhouse, Sir C. Trevelyan, Lord Northbrook, Sir T. F. Buxton, and General Pollock having briefly addressed the meeting, it was agreed that a national memorial to the honoured dead should be a personal monument, that a committee should be appointed to carry out that design, and that Major-General Hutchinson and Mr. F. Edgcomb be secretaries.

Last Saturday at St. George's Hospital the nurses selected for the appointment of St. Katherine nurses received their badges from the hands of the Duchess of Westminster. The Duke, who presided, opened the proceedings with some remarks on the Queen's kind offer of two of these badges to the hospital, and, in alluding to the arduous duties of nurses generally, pointed out that these marks of distinction offered by her Majesty should stimulate the nurses to greater exertions, and cause them to take still more pride in their profession. The nurses selected by the Governors were head-nurse Bradley, of King's Ward, and head-nurse Bailey, of the Wellington Ward.

Mr. Bright presided on Wednesday over a crowded meeting held at Willis's Rooms, convened by a committee, of which Sir David Wedderburn, M.P., is chairman for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, a barrister, of Calcutta, on questions affecting the interest of the people of India. Setting forth the more prominent of their grievances, he dwelt especially on the difficulty experienced in obtaining employment in the Civil Service, and upon their being called on to pay the expenditure in connection with the Afghan war. These with other points were taken up by Mr. Bright in a speech fifty minutes in duration, the right hon. gentleman being particularly emphatic on the non-fulfilment by successive Governments of the pledges made to the people of India with respect to the facilities to be afforded for their admission to the Civil Service. Mr. Fawcett, M.P., and Sir David Wedderburn, M.P., were also amongst the speakers.

There were 2488 births and 1190 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 93, whereas the deaths were 490 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. During the three weeks ending last Saturday the rate of mortality in London has averaged 17·2 per 1000; the nearest approach to so low a death-rate during the first three weeks of July was in 1860, when, as now, the summer was marked by an excessive rainfall. The deaths included 6 from smallpox, 73 from measles, 40 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, 5 from different forms of fever, and 27 from diarrhœa. These deaths were 284 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 197 and 185 in the two preceding weeks, further declined to 169 last week, but exceeded the corrected average by 7. From bronchitis 97 resulted, and 43 from pneumonia. In Greater London 3046 births and 1395 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 35·1 and 16·1 per 1000 of the population. In the Outer Ring the death-rate from all causes, and from the seven principal zymotic diseases, was but 11·7 and 1·5 per 1000 respectively, against 17·2 and 2·8 in Inner London. The mean temperature of the air was 58·4 deg., and 5 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 12·5 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 112·5 hours; the recorded duration of sunshine was, therefore, equal to but 11 per cent of its possible duration. The recorded amount of ozone showed a great excess on Sunday.

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THE REED-WARBLER.

With birds, as with society,
There 's infinite variety:
Some seem for glare and bustle made,
Others for privacy and shade.
One of the latter here is shown—
The song-bird as Reed-Warbler known;
So called because he haunts the sedges
And reeds upon our water-ledges.
This term, or Sedge-Bird, as some name him,
Is thought by learned folk to shame him.
And so in lingo scientific
They dub him with a name horrific:
It runs—but I won't shock your ear
With aught so dissonantly drear—
A name too bad to be inflicted
Upon the bird herein depicted.
Skimming the quiet pool he goes,
Quick to and fro, without repose,
Some unconsidered trifles taking
Throughout the day from his first waking.
All insect life is his escheatal,
From dragon-fly to water-beetle;
The daintiest tidbits borne elate
As rightful prizes to his mate.
And now and then the Warbler flits
To where his spouse close-brooding sits,
The sedges and the reeds among,
To solace her with his clear song.
And such a darling nest they 've made!
(Where *did* birds learn the building trade?
The weaving, joinering, plastering too?—
And all so exquisitely true.)
A cup-shaped structure, where unite
All elements of strong and light,
Supported by the reeds around
To which the nest is deftly bound.
And here, when not in search of prey,
The Sedge-Bird wiles the time away,
Warbling a tender roundelay.—J. L.

"SKIMMING THE QUIET POOL HE GOES."

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"WARBLING A TENDER ROUNDELAY."

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PROPOSED MONUMENT TO THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The proposed erection of a monument to the Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey has called forth strong expressions of disapproval. The Dean of Westminster has defended the admission of the unfortunate Prince into "the great temple of silence and reconciliation" by the following able statement:—

Some misconceptions having taken place with regard to the proposed erection of a monument to the Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey, it has been thought right to make the following statement of the facts.

When I received an application to this effect I at once consented, subject to the approval of her Majesty, in whose Royal Chapel of King Henry VII. the statue was intended to be placed. It seemed to me that the manifestation of public sympathy had been of such an unusual and extensive character as to leave no doubt of the propriety, so far as I was concerned, of acceding to the request. The tragic associations connected with the fate of a foreign Prince bearing a great historic name, fighting under the British flag, and giving his life for the country which had received him and his parents as guests, and which had learned to honour him personally for his blameless and engaging character, were such as to give him a claim to be ranked amongst those Princes to whom Westminster Abbey has, at various times, given shelter or admitted memorials under its roof. The spot chosen for the memorial at once indicates the nature of the honour thus to be paid.

It is not in the Abbey Church, properly so called, but in the Royal mausoleum appended to it, and in which, as a general rule, no one is interred or commemorated except members of the Royal family or persons specially connected with them. In this chapel the particular locality chosen was the north-east corner, corresponding to that which on the south-eastern side had received a like monument to another exiled Prince from the same country. There the Duke of Montpensier, brother of King Louis Philippe, who had died in England during the first exile of the Bourbon family, together with the Queen of Louis XVIII., were interred. The Abbey knows no difference of politics, either foreign or domestic. It is, as Lord Macaulay has well described it, "the great Temple of silence and of reconciliation." It seemed that another example of this cherished characteristic of our great national mausoleum, another link in the invisible chain of hospitality and charity which stretches across the widest gulf of race and party and creed, would be added if, over against the memorial of the Bourbon Prince of the House of Orleans, were erected a memorial of the chief of the rival dynasty, who, like him, had been received on our shores and died surrounded by more than like respect. There is no association in Westminster Abbey which attracts greater interest than the analogous correspondence between the tombs of Elizabeth and Mary; and if to these we add the circumstance that not far off is the grave, now, alas! rifled and undistinguished, of the ruler whom history has always compared more or less with the first Emperor of the Napoleon dynasty, it was thought that the circle of historical combinations would at least be not unsuitable.

It has been objected that, the space of the Abbey for the memorials of eminent Englishmen being so limited, no permission should be given to the commemoration of any persons not falling under that designation. No one can feel more strongly the duty of rigidly protecting this space than he, whoever he may be, who is its appointed guardian; but the chapel in which the monument of the Imperial Prince was to be erected is altogether apart from those portions of the building that are appropriated to such interments or commemorations; and it must further be added that there is another stream of interest in the Abbey altogether disconnected from the recollections of great men. The tombs of Princes are not merely the monuments of the members of Royal families, but they are landmarks of English and European history in a sense which has not belonged to the tombs of private individuals, however eminent. There is no comparison between the individual claims of Mary Queen of Scots and Sir Isaac Newton, or between the two Princes murdered in the Tower and those of Pitt and Fox; yet it is not too much to say that the public interest attaching to the former exceeds the interest attaching to the latter, and it was thought that such an extraordinary combination of historical associations as is presented by the death of the young Prince was not unworthy to be thus distinguished.

One word more. I have not the honour of acquaintance with any member of the Imperial family in France or in England. No one rejoiced more than I did in the fall of the Empire at Sedan. Even should the present Government of France fail to establish itself in that country, it is to the hope of a Constitutional Monarchy that I should look, under the guidance of those Orleans Princes whom, if I may be permitted to say so, I regard with so sincere and grateful a respect. But I should have been ashamed of myself if I had allowed these predilections to interfere with the natural response to what I believed, and still believe, to have been the genuine expression of national concern in an event of singularly tragic interest, in which the spontaneous sentiments not of England only, but of Europe are combined.

The *Morning Post* states that the bereaved Empress will furnish the sarcophagus which will inclose the remains of her lost hope in the chapel of Chiselhurst, while the Queen will also place in the same chapel a beautiful personal memorial. At Woolwich some testimony of the strong feeling of comradeship will be put on record; and the Army Memorial will reach proportions of considerable magnitude.

GROSVENOR SCHOOL OF ART, 16, North Audley-street, London, W.
Miss Digby Williams begs to announce that the LIFE MODEL and ANTIQUE Classes will Close July 25 and reopen Sept. 15. China Painting, &c.

THE YORKSHIRE FINE-ART and INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, NOW OPEN IN YORK, comprises a Magnificent Collection of Paintings, Works of Art, Manufactures, Machinery, Antiquities, &c.
Concerts, Lectures, the Fairy Fountain, and other Entertainments Daily.
Admission, One Shilling.

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A ZULU SCOUT.

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ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(*Continued from page 66.*)

When her Majesty Queen Victoria paid her first visit to the city of London after her accession, the *Observer* came out with larger engravings than it had ever before produced. Two large views of the interior of Guildhall were given, together with a panoramic sketch of the Royal and civic procession, and a portrait of the youthful Queen, "surrounded by a beautiful Emblematic Design, in which innocence and strength are happily portrayed by the playfulness of the Doves and the fearless defiance of the Lion." Such was the flowery language of the *Observer* in those days.



THE CORONATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA.
From the "Observer," July 2, 1838.

The *Observer* of July 2, 1838, was a double number, price tenpence, and contained several illustrations of the coronation of Queen Victoria, which were also printed in *Bell's Life*. I have copied one of them, not because it is particularly good, but simply to mark an important historical event, which ought to have some record in an account of illustrated journalism.

On the occasion of her Majesty's marriage the *Observer* published a wedding number, containing several engravings, which were introduced to the reader thus:—"Little in the way of explanation is necessary to render the sketches in the opposite page, with which we have illustrated our account of the splendid ceremonials of Her Majesty's Nuptials on Monday last, intelligible. Our readers will no doubt make due allowance for any imperfections which may be discovered, when they reflect on the fact that the whole of the labours of the artists and the engravers have been accomplished in less than a week, and this under circumstances of difficulty, in obtaining admission to the scenes to be sketched, almost insurmountable. We should not be doing justice to our engraver were we not to state that it is to Mr. Orrin Smith we owe the consummation of our desire to gratify our patrons."

On Oct. 30, 1841, a fire occurred in the Tower of London, when the Armoury and 280,000 stand of arms were destroyed. On Nov. 7 the *Observer* published three illustrations of this great fire. On Nov. 14 it presented its subscribers with a large emblematic engraving on the occasion of the birth of the Prince of Wales. In the following January, when the Prince of Wales was christened, it published a large page engraving designed by W. B. Scott, and engraved by Smith and Linton, containing the ceremony of christening in St. George's Chapel, the banquet in St. George's Hall, illustrations of the history of the Princes of Wales from the presentation of the first Prince of Wales to the Welsh, to the religious instruction of Edward VI. by Archbishop Cranmer, including the battle of Cressy with its feats of the Black Prince, and the subsequent pageantry attending the introduction of the King of France as a prisoner into London over London Bridge; following this is the dismissal of Falstaff and his profligate companions by Henry V., with views of Windsor, &c. From this time until 1847 the *Observer* published no more engravings. In the interval the *Illustrated London News* commenced its career. On July 12, 1847, the *Observer* published the last of its illustrations. This was on the installation of Prince Albert as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. The engravings have the name of W. J. Linton attached to them, and are on a larger scale, and are better done than anything hitherto appearing in the same paper.

The *Weekly Chronicle*, the first number of which was published Sept. 18, 1836, started with the idea of illustrating the news of the day as one of its principal features. The price was threepence, and with it was incorporated the *Weekly Times*. In the first number the public were "requested to be on their guard against the substitution of any other paper." This probably had reference to some threatened rivalship, for exactly a year later appeared *Holt's Weekly Chronicle*, a paper which also gave illustrations of current events. It published engravings connected with the rebellion in Canada, and also illustrated the burning of the Royal Exchange in 1838 It appears to have had only a brief existence. The first number of the *Weekly Chronicle* contained an engraving of "the new grand Balloon which ascended from Vauxhall Gardens with nine persons on Friday, September 9th, engraved by W. C. Walker, from a drawing made by a gentleman who ascended expressly for this paper." Number 2 contained a page of comic sketches, apparently by Seymour, and with the number for Oct. 30, 1836, was presented gratis an almanack containing a view of the new Houses of Parliament, not quite as the design was eventually carried out. Very early in its career the *Weekly Chronicle* selected the criminal records as favourite subjects for illustration. Perhaps some memory of the profits realised by the *Observer* on the occasion of the Weare murder induced the conductors to cultivate this class of news. Certainly nothing more repulsive ever figured in the pages of an illustrated newspaper than some of the woodcuts published by the *Weekly Chronicle*.

Towards the end of 1836 another attempt was made on the life of the King of the French, and on Jan. 8, 1837, the *Weekly Chronicle* published a portrait of the criminal. A month or two later the public were enlightened as to the personal appearance of another murderer, one Pegsworth, who had his portrait taken in Newgate on the morning of his execution. The annals of crime were varied by the exploits of war and a view of the heights of Amelzagame, illustrated the career of the Spanish Legion under the command of General Evans. In the spring of 1837 occurred the Greenacre murder, and the *Weekly Chronicle* at once went into the case with an evident determination to do full justice to its sensational merits. From the first examination of the murderer before the magistrates to his final exit in the Old Bailey the artists of the paper were on the alert, pencil in hand. It is a painful fact that the numbers of the *Weekly Chronicle* containing the illustrations of the Greenacre murder had a very large sale. The details of the crime are too shocking to recapitulate, but I will give a list of the woodcuts published in connection with it.

April 2, 1837.—A sketch of Greenacre taken while under examination at the police office. Head of the murdered woman as preserved in spirits at Paddington Workhouse.

April 9.—Greenacre taking notes at his examination before the magistrates at Marylebone Police Office. Exterior of Greenacre's house in Carpenter's-buildings, Windmill-lane, Camberwell. View of Pineapple-gate, Edgware-road, where the body was found. Matthew Hale, lock-keeper, who found the head. Rear of Greenacre's house. A back room looking into the garden. Portraits of Mrs. Gale and child taken while under examination at Marylebone Police Office. Room where the horrible mutilation was committed. Osier-bed in Cold-harbour-lane, where the legs were found.

April 16.—Trial of Greenacre.

April 23.—Chapel in Newgate, sketched during the preaching of the condemned sermon to Greenacre.

April 30.—Greenacre in condemned cell.

On May 7 the *Weekly Chronicle* wound up this series of illustrations by publishing a large cut, which it entitled, "A scene in the Old Bailey, immediately before the execution, engraved expressly for the *Weekly Chronicle* by a distinguished artist." According to an announcement in the paper itself, the sale of the *Weekly Chronicle* during the publication of these engravings was 130,000.

On May 14, 1837, the *Weekly Chronicle* published portraits of Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Leader, the former of a superhuman length, with a shocking bad hat. In the following number, as if the public had not been sufficiently supplied with horrors, there was printed "a sketch of Eliza Davis as she lay on the mattress after the murder." This was known as the Frederick-street murder, and was remarkable from the circumstances, and from the fact that the murderer was never discovered. This paper now commenced "The Pictorial Gallery, illustrating every object of interest and curiosity in Art, Science, Literature, and amusement. (To be continued weekly)." In this series were published a view of the Euston Railway Station, a portrait of Madame Taglioni, a sketch of a novel mode of propelling balloons, representations of the Bedouin Arabs, the City of London School, the Adelaide Gallery, the Hippodrome at Bayswater, proclamation of Queen Victoria at Temple Bar, portraits of the Queen, the late King, the Earl of Durham, and the Duchess of Kent. Then followed a view of the Royal mausoleum at Windsor, and several illustrations of Mr. Cocking's fatal descent in a parachute.

Mr. Cocking was an enthusiast in aerostation—he was, in fact, balloon mad, and had spent years in inventing a parachute which he believed to be perfectly safe, and in which he ascended from Vauxhall Gardens on July 24, 1837, attached to Mr. Green's Royal Nassau balloon. The experiment was widely advertised, and when the day and hour arrived, the poor enthusiast faithfully appeared, and ascended in his fatal machine for more than a mile. He then himself liberated the parachute from the balloon. For a few seconds he descended steadily; the parachute then collapsed, broke, turned over, and shot straight down to the earth a hopeless ruin. Poor Cocking was still in the basket of the parachute when he reached the earth, but was quite insensible, and in ten minutes he was dead. The parachute fell at Lee; and it is recorded that not only was the machine itself carried away piecemeal, but the dead man's purse was stolen from his pocket, his watch, his snuff-box, his eye-glass were taken, even the cap was stolen from his head, the shoes were pulled from his feet, the buttons from his dress. Such statements seem incredible, and for the credit of human nature one could wish they were false; but they have been seriously made, and never contradicted.

The *Weekly Chronicle* published several illustrations of this event. They represent Mr. Cocking in the car of the parachute at the moment of ascension; the Nassau balloon as it appeared from the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall; the parachute in its various stages in its descent; and Mr. Cocking as he lay for the inspection of the jury in the room at the Tiger's Head, at Lee. The first of these I have copied below.

This rash adventure was wound up by the opening of a subscription list for the benefit of Cocking's widow, which was headed by the Queen with £50. The gas company that had supplied the gas for the disaster gave £30, and the proprietors of Vauxhall gave the gardens for a benefit. Thus the friends who ought to have restrained the vanity of the enthusiast and the speculators who led him on to his fate did their best in the way of atonement; but it was clearly a case where the civil power ought to have interposed to prevent the fatal catastrophe.

The *Chronicle* varied its illustrations of events by an occasional portrait of a public man, such as Mr. T. Wakley, Mr. Roebuck, Lord John Russell, and Daniel Whittle Harvey. The Queen's first visit to the City, and her Majesty delivering her speech to her first Parliament, furnished subjects for large woodcuts. Early in the year 1838 the Royal Exchange was burnt, and this historical event was made the subject of an engraving in the number for Jan. 14, 1838.

This year the *Weekly Chronicle* also published several engravings illustrative of the rebellion in Canada, including a portrait of Papineau, the insurgent leader, and views of



MR. COCKING IN HIS PARACHUTE AT THE MOMENT OF ASCENSION.
From the "Weekly Chronicle," July 30, 1837.

Quebec and Montreal. The murder of Eliza Grimwood in the Waterloo-road furnished another opportunity for sensational sketches, and in the same number that contained them (June 10, 1838) appeared three illustrations of the Courtney Riots at Canterbury. M. J.

(*To be continued.*)

ARCHÆOLOGY.

The annual congress of the Royal Archæological Institute will be held this year at Taunton, and will occupy the entire week, from Tuesday, the 5th, to Tuesday, Aug. 12, inclusive. It will be under the presidency of the Bishop of Bath and Wells and of Lord Talbot de Malahide; and the names of Lords Bath, Cork, Carnarvon, Bridport, Portman, and Carlingford appear on the list of patrons of the meeting. After the presidential address on Tuesday the members will visit Taunton Castle, St. Mary Magdalen's Church, and other objects of interest in the town, and will be entertained at lunch by the Mayor and Corporation. The next day (Wednesday) will be devoted to an excursion by railway to Cleeve Abbey and Dunster Castle, followed in the evening by a conversazione in the castle hall at Taunton. The morning of Thursday, being the annual meeting of the institute, will be devoted to business; and in the afternoon there will be a carriage excursion to Staple FitzPaine and Castle Neroche. Friday will be spent in visits to Bridgewater, Cannington, and Fairfield (where the members will be received by Sir A. Hood), and also to Quantoxhead and St. Audrie's; and in the evening the Mayor of Taunton will entertain the members and visitors at a conversazione. Saturday will be devoted to Muchelney Abbey, Montacute House, Barrington Court, Ilminster, &c.; and Sunday will be a *dies non*, but there will be a special service in the Church of St. Mary Magdalen. Monday will form, perhaps, the most attractive portion of the programme, as the institute will make an excursion on that day by railway to Glastonbury Abbey and to Wells, where, after inspecting the cathedral, close, deanery, &c., they will be hospitably received by the Bishop at the palace. The concluding day, Tuesday, will be occupied by sundry sectional

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meetings in the morning and excursions by carriages to Norton Fitzwarren, Bishop's Lydeard, Cothelstone, &c.; and the general concluding meeting will be held in the evening. During the week will be formed a temporary museum in the castle, under the superintendence of the Rev. W. Hunt and Mr. A. Malet.

The Surrey Archæological Society held its annual country meeting on the 17th inst., being favoured with excellent weather. Lord Hylton acted as president for the day; and, on passing the gates of his park at Merstham, the party were invited to refreshment under a large marquée. Afterwards they visited Merstham church, which they found to have been restored more than once since their former visit. The carriages thence proceeded to Chaldon church, where an able paper upon its architecture was read by Mr. Nevill, F.S.A., followed by Mr. J. G. Walker, with a highly interesting description of the celebrated wall painting. Chipstead church was next visited, where Major Heales, F.S.A., gave a history of the building as deduced from the fabric, and pointed out its special features; and thence the party went to Gatton Hall, by the kind permission of Mr. Robert M'Calmont, and at Gatton church Canon Cazenove (the Rural Dean) called attention to the beautiful woodwork brought from Flanders; and Mr. W. G. Leveson-Gower, F.S.A., standing beneath the trees which formerly served for (as, indeed, the site is called) the Borough Hall, read a paper on "The Parliamentary History of that very rotten borough." The line of route passed through a beautiful country. The meeting ended by a collation at the Royal Public Hall, at which Lord Hylton presided.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

A grand musical entertainment was given here on Wednesday evening in aid of the sufferers from the inundations in Italy, and from the eruption of Mount Etna. The programme comprised portions of several familiar operas, and included the co-operation of some of the principal artists of the establishment, a special feature having been the performance of a new piece, entitled "Fior di Primavera," for orchestra and military band, composed by Madame Adelina Patti. Of this we must speak next week. The benefit of Madame Patti was announced to take place on Thursday, in "Il Barbière di Siviglia;" and the season is to close this (Saturday) evening with "L'Etoile du Nord," Madame Patti sustaining the character of Caterina. The other performances since our last record have consisted of repetitions of operas as recently noticed, until yesterday (Friday) week, when "Il Trovatore" was given for the first and only time this season, with Madame Patti as Leonora, in which her singing and acting were of the same high excellence as on many former occasions in the same part. The character of Azucena was efficiently filled by Mdlle. Pasqua, and others as often before, including Signor Nicolini (Manrico), and Signor Graziani (Conte di Luna).

The season just terminated opened on April 8 with "Le Prophète," in which Madame Scalchi sustained the character of Fides and Signor Gayarrè that of John of Leyden, as during last season. Madame Adelina Patti reappeared on May 13 as Aïda, having subsequently repeated other well-known performances, an addition to her répertoire having been made by her first assumption, on June 14, of the character of Selika in "L'Africaine." Domestic reasons have prevented Madame Albani's appearance in public during the opera season. Other well-known artists, besides those just named, have reappeared, including Mesdames Scalchi and Cepeda, Mdlles. Hilbron, Thalberg, Mantilla, Cottino, Sonnino, Belocca, Ghiotti, M. Capoul, Signori Sabater, Manfredi, and Fille; M. Maurel, Signori Cotogni, Ciampi, Capponi, Scolara, and Raguer. That excellent artist Mdlle. Valleria transferred her services from Her Majesty's Theatre to this establishment; and successful first appearances have been made by Mesdames Turolla, Rosine Bloch, Pasqua, Schou; Signori Nouvelli, Sylva, Igenio Corsi, and MM. Lassalle and Vidal.

As regards novelties, the promise made by Messrs. Gye (sons and successors of the late Mr. Frederick Gye) have been faithfully kept, two out of the works named in the prospectus having been produced. These were Italian versions of "Les Amants de Verone," by the Marquis d'Ivry, and M. Victor Massenet's "Le Roi de Lahore." On these works and their efficient performance we commented at the time.

The orchestral, choral, and scenic effects have been on the same efficient scale as heretofore; and the ballet department has included the clever dancing of Mdlle. Zucchi and the Mdlles. Reuters. The chief duties of conductor have been, as during previous seasons, ably fulfilled by Signor Vianesi; some of the performances having been, as hitherto, skilfully directed by Signor Bevignani.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

We gave last week a summary of the proceedings at this establishment during the regular season, which ended a fortnight ago. The supplemental series of performances, at reduced prices, have drawn good houses. The chief specialty of last week was Mdlle. Minnie Hauk's first assumption here of the character of Elsa in "Lohengrin," in which that excellent artist achieved a genuine success. She sang the music with alternate sentiment and brilliancy, and her dramatic conception of the part was throughout highly effective. The cast was otherwise the same as that recently commented on. On Monday "Mignon" was repeated, with the title-character transferred to Madame Marie Roze, who sang with artistic style and acted with genuine dramatic power, having thus added another part to her répertoire here; one, however, in which she had been successful in America. The cast of the opera was otherwise the same as recently. For Thursday last "Linda di Chamouni" was announced, for the first time at this theatre, with Madame Gerster as Linda. Of this performance we must speak next week.

The series of extra performances at reduced prices is to be prolonged to Aug. 2.

The annual orchestral concert of the students of the Royal Academy of Music took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon, when the Duchess of Edinburgh distributed the prizes. These included the Parepa-Rosa and Lewellyn Thomas gold medals for singing, awarded respectively to J. H. D'Egville and Marian M'Kenzie; and the Lucas silver medal for composition, to A. G. Thomas; other prizes having been bestowed on Margaret Gyde and F. W. Bampfylde (for pianoforte playing), A. F. Jarratt (for declamatory English singing), T. A. Matthay and H. R. Rose, for composition; besides silver and bronze medals and certificates of merit to a large number of the other students. The performances were generally very satisfactory, including the pianoforte playing of Miss M. Willett and Mr. F. W. W. Bampfylde, the violin playing of Master J. Payne, and the singing of Misses A. Patterson, A. Aylward, E. Lloyd, Madame M. Bolingbroke, Mr. A. F. Jarratt, Mr. Davies, and others. Favourable proofs of progress in composition were offered in an "Andante" and "Gavotte" for orchestra by Cecile Hartog, and a "Creed" (from Communion Service) by Ernest Ford. The performances were conducted by Mr. Walter Macfarren.

A dramatic performance of Auber's opera, "Le Maçon," followed by Grisar's operetta, "The Disguise," was given at St. George's Hall on Thursday evening, by the London Academy of Music. We must defer till next week giving a notice of the performances and of the distribution of prizes to the pupils of this Academy, which took place the same evening.

The so-called Musical Festival in aid of the fund for the restoration of Chester Cathedral took place on Wednesday and Thursday. On each day there was a special service in the cathedral, where, on the first day, Attwood's Coronation Anthem, "I was glad," a new "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" by Dr. Bridge, Spohr's "Last Judgment," and a short selection from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" were performed; and on the following day another "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis," by Dr. Bridge, and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" were given. On Wednesday evening there was a miscellaneous concert. A full orchestra was engaged, and the chorus was formed from the cathedral choirs of Chester, Westminster Abbey, York, Durham, Ripon, Manchester, Worcester, Hereford, Bangor, St. Asaph, St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Leeds parish church, and the College chapels of the University of Cambridge. The solo singers named were Miss José Sherrington, Miss Jessie Jones, Madame Patey, Mr. Joseph Maas, and Signor Foli. Dr. Bridge conducted, and Dr. Rogers, of Bangor Cathedral, presided at the organ.

Dr. Sloman's cantata "Supplication and Praise" will be performed by the Norwood Choral Society during the ensuing autumn, it being now in course of rehearsal.

The original autograph will of George Frederic Handel was sold by auction on Monday by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson for £53, the purchaser being Mr. W. H. Cummings.

The general congress of the Cecilia Societies of Germany will be held at Ratisbon on Aug. 4, 5, and 6. The object of these societies is to effect a reform of the music in the Roman Catholic churches, and to bring it back to the more severe style of Palestrina and his school. It is usual at these German annual meetings to perform some specimen works (both of the more important and minor kind) of the earlier Church composers; and as the number of singers is large, and all have been thoroughly well trained, the effect of ensemble, which is one of the great features in such works, is always well realised. At the approaching meeting there will be choral services and other performances of church music both in the forenoons and afternoons of Aug. 5 and 6, in the Cathedral of Ratisbon, and the Dominican church and the Church of St. Emmeran. The chief selection of music of the early composers will be on the afternoon of the 6th.

THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

Miss Neilson reappeared on Saturday, commencing a series of twelve performances previous to the resumption of her professional engagements in the United States. "Romeo and Juliet" was represented on the occasion; and on Monday, "As You Like It." Both plays serve to illustrate the mingled delicacy and power of the actress's style and genius, and they have continued judiciously to be alternated during the week.

COURT.

Mr. John Hare terminated on Saturday, as announced, his management of the theatre which has owed all its popularity to his excellent conduct of its business. The programme included the comedietta of "Cousin Dick," the comedy of "The Lady's Battle," and the little play of "A Quiet Rubber." Mr. Hare availed himself of the occasion to address the audience, and explained his mode of proceeding, and his designs touching the St. James's Theatre, which it is his purpose to reopen next October. In referring to the influence of the recent performances of the Comédie Française, he remarked, "that it should have needed the advent of a troupe of foreign artists to compel this marked recognition of the dignity of histrionic art is no doubt galling to English actors—not that the latter are jealous of it; on the contrary, perhaps the warmest, certainly the most appreciative admirers of the finest company of the world have been their English brothers in art;—but," added Mr. Hare, appealing to his audience, "you must not think us vain if the effect upon us, after witnessing their representations, is to give us a feeling of pride and strength in ourselves, inasmuch as that, without the aid and advantages given by the State and by the marvellous system of enforced training in which those gifted artists are subjected, we in England in the case of individual actors, and in many all-round representations at theatres devoted to various forms of dramatic expression, have unassisted, save by native wit and perseverance, succeeded in a manner that we have every reason to be proud of; and when that general respect and sympathy are extended to our art that are given to the sister arts (and our own when expressed in a different language), so much higher and more ambitious will be the aim of the actor, so much better the work given to the public." Mr. Hare then alluded to his proposed management of the St. James's, undertaken in conjunction with his friend Mr. Kendal, with the "reasonable hope of conducting successfully a theatre which, up to the present time, has laboured under the stigma of being unfortunate." He then proceeded to state that "our plan of campaign will be similar to the one adopted by me here. Comedy and comedy-drama will form the staple of our dramatic fare, and we shall endeavour to get the best company together, with a view to giving that which is always, I take it, the most satisfactory thing to an audience—an even all-round performance. Our opening play will be "The Queen's Shilling," which has already been received with great favour at matinées, and in the course of the season we may revive one or more English comedies, and an original play by Mr. Dubourg will also be produced. These remarks and arrangements appear to us to be very judicious, and we wish Mr. Hare full success in his venture.

OLYMPIC.

This house was on Monday the scene of, in its way, a daring and, relatively to the audience, triumphant experiment. Messrs. Paul Meritt and Henry Pettitt, who formerly had so prominent a hand in the production of original pieces at the Grecian, have essayed their best skill in providing a similar popular sort of drama for the West-End. They acknowledge that in this sort of thing there is no special literary aim, nor any other than an humble endeavour to entertain a large section of the public by means of dramas that they can understand and sympathise with. These dramas have generally a pronounced moral purpose and a specific application. Goethe has told us that the drama or romance which is capable of being condensed into a moral tag pronounced at the end is essentially a bad one, at least one of moderate ambition, and that the highest efforts of dramatic genius have signally avoided the practice. Modern writers, particularly among the French, and at our East-End houses, have sought popularity by adopting it. Mr. Charles Reade has acquired that same popularity by pursuing it as a plan;—specifically in his "Never Too Late to Mend," and in his adaptation of "L'Assommoir," under the title of "Drink." Messrs. Meritt and Pettitt are well-practised hands in such productions. Ignoring "literary merit," as it is "called," they have "simply aimed at human interest, and to illustrate the terrible consequence of intemperance by means of a simple, honest, English melodrama, intended to reflect English homes, and English hearts, and English life." They insist that in this they have not imitated "L'Assommoir," but stand on original ground, and paint life from their own observation, and as it exists in those who live it. Their present work, they state, has long been in existence, though not acted, and has no relation at all to the French drama. Nevertheless, we have detected more than one situation having a manifest reference to the Princess's version. We dwell not on this, for undoubtedly the Olympic drama stands on independent ground, and shows considerable original talent. The drama is in five acts, and is of great length. It has, however, what its authors name "human interest," and is skilfully manipulated. This kind of interest is mainly centred in two parts, acted by Mr. Edward Righton and Miss Maria Davis, which are as well drawn as they are amusing. Mr. Alexander Needham and Mrs. Ambrosia Needham are an eccentric couple—the former acting as broker's man and in other occasional callings, and the latter keeping a chandler's shop. Both, engaged apparently in sordid business, have tender and benevolent hearts, and are capable of great generosity. The lady gives unlimited trust in her shop, and the gentleman (for so he deserves to be called) gives up his own dinner to the unfortunate whom he is expected to "distress." They are, in fact, angels in disguise; and so much is said two or three times over in the dialogue, so anxious are the authors that the pit shall catch their meaning. The other two promising parts are Matthew Brayton and Mary Brayton, his wife (Mr. W. H. Vernon and Miss Louise Moodie), the victim of thirst, and his unhappy partner, who, bred in the country, fall easily victims to London sharpers, and imitate their worst habits. Of these, the chief is Stephen Luard (Mr. E. H. Brooke), who lives by the circulation of forged notes. The rest of the characters, more than thirty in number, are necessarily mere sketches. The story, such as it is, lies in a nutshell. All parties are engaged in "The Worship of Bacchus"—such is the title of the piece, and such is the tale it tells. It divides itself into portions relative to the worship and its temple. It begins "at the gates" of the latter. The Devonshire couple are in a state of excitement, and the husband has already cultivated the art of constant thirsting and frequently visiting the public-house, in the vain attempt of allaying a vicious habit. He finds solace in a London tavern, and is seduced into the snuggery. The next step shows him in "the Temple," a room in Rasper's-alley; and the next at "the Shrine," in a restaurant in Leicester-square. His appearance in the charge-room at Bow-street police-station is described as "Behind the Veil." The last act shows the reformed culprit at the Old Home in Devonshire, under the title of "The Broken Idol;" and here he takes revenge on his old tempters for the ruin they had betrayed him into, showing that, albeit he had been cured of the vice of drunkenness, he remained a slave to bad passions. There is a manifest want of elevation and completeness in the moral, with an admixture of something worse to supply the deficiency. The acting was careful throughout, and the new scenery and effects were good and striking. So far the arrangements were commendable; and there were some occasional pious sentiments, which were applauded. Indeed, the theme is one fitter for the pulpit than the stage.

It is announced that Mr. George Buckland is about to reappear at the Polytechnic on and after the 24th inst.; and, as a new entertainment has been written for the occasion by Mr. F. G. Burnand, there can be no doubt that many a hearty laugh will be got out of Professor Pepper's Metempsychosis, which is to be introduced.

THE LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The playing of an interesting series of matches in this popular and fashionable exercise of skill at the All-England Croquet Club Ground, Wimbledon, is the subject of one of our Illustrations. It was on Monday, the 6th inst., that the competition began, to be carried on through six rounds, the winner of the duel upon each occasion having to meet a fresh antagonist at the next meeting. The prize of that ultimate superiority, which may be styled, in Darwinian philosophical terms, "the survival of the fittest," was the Gold Prize and the Championship of Lawn Tennis, with a cup held by the champion for each year. This honour was gained in 1877 by Mr. Spencer N. Gore, and in 1878 by Mr. P. F. Hadow, who is now absent in Ceylon, his ordinary residence these four years past, and has not therefore been able to defend his title for the present year. The two leading competitors at the present meeting, as the matches went on day after day, proved to be Mr. J. T. Hartley, of Yorkshire, and the Irish champion, Mr. V. St. Leger. Among those who had contended and succumbed to the prowess of one or another of this conquering pair were Messrs. C. J. Heathcote, A. S. Tabor, and C. F. Parr; while Sir Victor Brooke, Mr. C. D. Barry, and others, played their part with much dexterity. At last, on Tuesday week, the 15th, the final round was played between Mr. Hartley and Mr. St. Leger. The Irish champion was decidedly the favourite in betting circles, and his performance was eagerly watched by the spectators, among whom not a few ladies occupied chairs on the ground. But he was, after all, rather easily vanquished by Mr. Hartley, who throughout all the sets played in the most wonderful way, returning balls over the nets everywhere. Though the rain had been very heavy in the night, the lawns were in a very good state for playing, great care having been taken in rolling them during the morning. More than a thousand people were on the ground, and the interest shown in every rally was remarkable. The form of both the competitors was far superior to anything yet seen in any lawn tennis matches, the returns being not only very good both as to height and sharpness, but also as to the placing. Mr. Hartley won the first set by six games to two, the second by six to four, and also the third by six to two. The first and second sets were the best contested, three of the games in each being called "deuce." The certainty of Mr. Hartley's returns was most marvellous, ball after ball being sent back which most players would have given up as hopeless. There were other prizes and matches on the ground in those days. Our Illustrations show the final round of the contest for the Championship, and two or three little bits of by-play among the spectators; that of "three to love" being intelligible not perhaps to all our lady readers, but to all who are conversant with the rules and scores of lawn tennis.

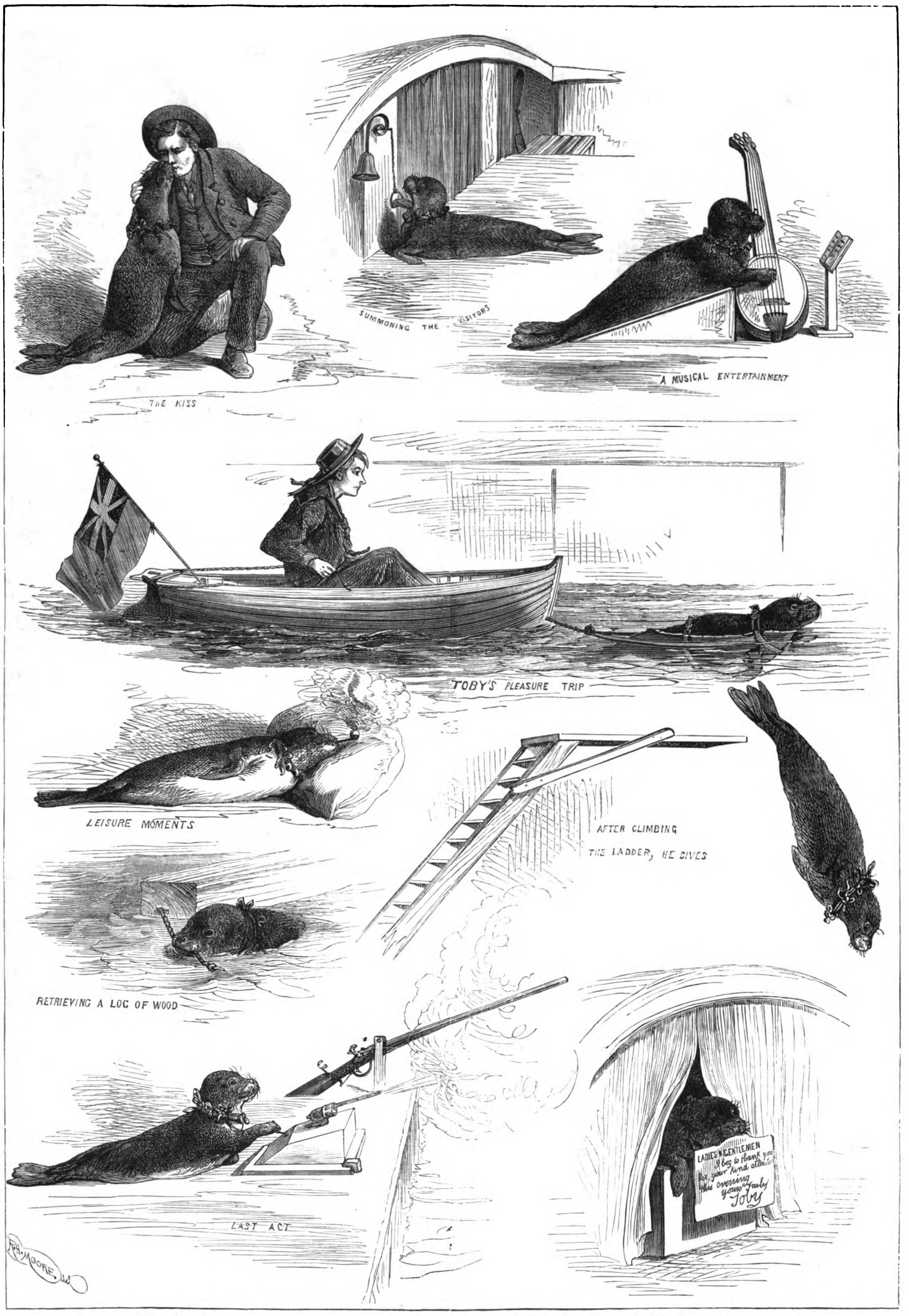
An action was on the 17th inst. brought at the Maidstone Assizes by a widow to recover damages from the South-Eastern Railway Company for causing the death of her husband. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £900, and apportioned to the widow £400, and £125 to each of her four children.

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SKETCHES AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP LAWN TENNIS MATCH, WIMBLEDON.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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THE PERFORMING SEAL AT THE ROYAL AQUARIUM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

Mormonism and its accessories were at one time topics of absorbing interest, but that mine of curiosities has been so energetically worked that it is a question whether the Mormonic experiences related in *Rambles in North-Western America*, by John Mortimer Murphy (Chapman and Hall), will awaken more than a transient feeling of mild surprise, not unaccompanied by contempt. And yet the two chapters devoted to Utah, its area and population, its agricultural aspect, its adaptability for grazing purposes, its climate, minerals and mining districts, its remarkable streams, its abundance of fish and game, its natural scenery, and its unnatural system of religious doctrines and social institutions, are quite worthy of close attention. And so are all the other portions of the book, in which the author describes what seemed to him most to deserve notice, as he travelled and observed and made "assiduous inquiries," from the Pacific Ocean to the Rocky Mountains, in Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming. Marvels he has to tell of; but, of course, he has been to some extent anticipated, and the edge has been taken off from the novelty of his revelations. It is some years since the quiet readers who stay at home were fain to gape with admiration over the spectacle presented in the pages of "The Yellowstone Region;" but reminiscences of that charming work enhance rather than diminish the gratification derived from Mr. Murphy's chapter concerning "the Yellowstone National Park." It is a park well suited to the ideas of the nation which boasts that it possesses the "biggest" of everything. Fancy a "park" with an "area of 3575 square miles!" There may be something irónical in the notion of setting apart "for the benefit and enjoyment of the people" a place so situated that "the people," with their limited amount of opportunities, are not likely to "look in" between work and bed-time; but it is no doubt true that, when you are once there, "as a ground of recreation, in every sense of the word, it has no peer, nor is there any to approach it in its array of numerous and magical attractions." What if it be 6000 feet above the level of the sea, and "hemmed in on all sides by mountains that range from 9000 to 12,000 feet in altitude, and are perpetually enshrouded in snow," so that "the weather is very severe there, except from June to September, and even then frost is found every night, and the thermometer frequently falls to 23 deg. or lower?" Well, on the other hand, "every element which one might think of in a landscape may, in fact, be found there." Do "the people" rejoice in "the most violent igneous action?" There it is, and plenty of it. In "deep and gloomy precipices?" They are there; and so are "brilliant waterfalls, crackling lakes of brownish mud, and tarns as crystalline as a mirror," forming a striking contrast with "turbid streams of sooty water." Springs there are, on the one hand, "as pure and cold as ice," and, on the other, "so hot that they can cook an egg in five minutes." The eye which is satiated with "miniature fountains, that gleam in the sunshine," can be relieved, at once and on the spot, at a turn of the head, with the sight of "stupendous geysers that hurl the water into the air to a distance of from 50 ft. to 200 ft." There is "bracing air that arouses every nerve into action, and imparts to the mind and body extraordinary exhilaration," and, should the exhilaration require to be taken down a peg, there are, hard by, "noxious vapours of sulphur, soda, salt, and other minerals that depress the spirits." Add to this cataracts, canyons, and splendid rivers stocked with fish, to say nothing of the game on land—the bear, the panther, the buffalo, the wolf, the deer, and what not, whilst "the feathered tribe is numerous enough to satisfy the appetite of the most insatiable fowler." From which it would appear as if it were open to anybody to "fowl" and to follow other sports; but should "the people" ever come forth "in their millions" to take advantage of the privilege, it is probable that "boards" would soon have to be put up, even in that miraculous "park" of more than three thousand square miles. Last in order, but certainly not least in interest, is the chapter which the author occupies with an account of the "Flatheads," the name formerly given to all the Indians in "the vast country lying between the Pacific Ocean and the Rocky Mountains, owing to their habit of compressing the cranium, so as to give it a flattened appearance in the frontal and occipital regions," but "now more particularly applied to tribes that dwell in Oregon, Washington Territory, and parts of Idaho and Montana, as they still retain the custom in a large degree, though it is fast dying out with the rising generation." They do not seem likely to make a name for themselves as musicians, seeing that their music, at any rate their dance-music, is said to be limited to the beating together of two pieces of stick with a vocal accompaniment of "He, ha! hi, ho!" or, perhaps, "Hee-haw!" on special occasions, and a "grunting sound" of "hu ha! hu ha!" When discoursing about Cheyenne, the author tell us that women sit upon juries, and relates that "men are said to be rather partial to the feminine jury, as it is more apt to do them justice than one composed entirely of the sturdy sex;" and this view is confirmed by the "sage remark" of a veteran defendant in cases for breach of promise: "Them womin know mighty quick," said he, "how a fellow is taken in by designin' widders and gals that seem innocent-like, and, knowin' it, they give a man some show; for womin is things that no man can know, and they know it." Altogether, the book is excellent reading, useful as well as amusing. The exact date of the author's travels is not mentioned in such a manner as to strike the eye and impress itself upon the memory, if at all; but there is reason to believe that his expedition took place about three years ago. There is a convenient map, but there is no index.

Splendid is scarcely too strong an epithet to apply to the handsome and very important volume entitled *From Egypt to Palestine:* by S. C. Bartlett, D.D., LL.D. (Sampson Low and Co), a volume of Transatlantic authorship, full of learning, observation, argument, and carefully-drawn conclusions, with elaborate maps, numerous charming illustrations, an appendix relating to thermometrical matters, and an ever desirable index. The scope of the work will be best understood from the following brief statement:—The author desired to gather together in a compact form, for the benefit of his fellow-creatures, the results arrived at from the investigations carried on for many years past into the history of the Israelites in connection with the Sinaitic Peninsula. He would, of course, have to weigh various discoveries and theories; and he determined to qualify himself for the task by personal examination of places and things. He was fortunate enough to have for his companions "three intelligent and observing friends," whose co-operation must have been invaluable to him, and whose support, if in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, must, whenever they agreed with him, have lent to his authority an additional force which is not likely to be lost upon the more intelligent and reflective of his readers. Nor is his own unassisted authority inconsiderable, for he is announced as "President of Dartmouth College, and lately Professor of the Chicago Theological Seminary." So worshipful a dignitary would be sure to bring to the labours of his survey a mind well stored with knowledge and well trained for the accomplishment of his aim. It is true that he might also bring with him a bias, a load of prejudices; but his praiseworthy resolution to see for himself and form his judgment, as far as possible, on ocular evidence and the probabilities it might suggest, is the best indication he could give of his conscientiousness and of his desire to deal impartially. He does not seem, however, to have spent a disproportionately vast number of months over the work of personal verification of localities; indeed, the whole trip is made out to have lasted only from December in one year to April in the next; but, on the other hand, further lingering would probably in many cases have been mere waste of time. The author, if he have been properly understood, took a plunge, as it were, into the antique atmosphere of Rome by way of preparing himself for the influence of a still more remote antiquity; and so went by way of Brindisi to Alexandria, tasting for forty-eight hours the bitterness of quarantine. In a few chapters he is in the land of Goshen, and forthwith he begins his disputations. But long before this he has run a-tilt against Professor Piazzi Smith, whose notion that the great pyramid's proportions were divinely inspired to teach us the exact length of a yard-measure and the true capacity of a pint-pot he characterises as "all this extravagance," remarking further that "General Sir Henry James, of the British Ordnance Survey, in his brief Notes on the Great Pyramid (1869), has punctured this bubble summarily, but satisfactorily," the "bubble" being, of course, the learned Professor's aforesaid notion touching the burial-place of Cheops. Indeed, the author's range of observation and disputation is very wide, whereby his subject proper is greatly diversified and enlivened.

MADAME ROZE (MAPLESON).

This lady, Madame Roze, is the wife of a son of Mr. Mapleson, of Her Majesty's Theatre. Marie Roze was born in Paris, in 1849, and was partly educated in England for the sake of acquiring a knowledge of our language. Her remarkable musical and dramatic talents were early recognised by Auber, the great composer, who was a friend of the family; and at his instance Mdlle. Roze became a pupil at the Paris Conservatoire, where her progress was great and rapid, and she soon made her début at the Opéra Comique, with a success that was sustained by repeated appearances in various masterpieces of French opera—the last but one of Auber's productions, "Le Premier Jour de Bonheur," having included the co-operation of Mdlle. Roze in the important part of Djelma, for which she was specially chosen by the composer. The début of the accomplished vocalist in this country took place during Mr. Mapleson's season at Her Majesty's Opera, in 1872, at Drury-Lane Theatre. The decided success then obtained was enhanced in subsequent appearances there, and afterwards at Her Majesty's Theatre on Mr. Mapleson's removal to the new building. Since 1877 the lady, recently married, has fulfilled a round of engagements in America, where she was recognised at once as an artist of exceptional merit. Her reappearance at Her Majesty's Theatre, with rather enhanced than diminished powers, has recently been noticed by us.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mora, of Broadway, New York.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Metzler have lately brought out some pleasing vocal pieces, among which are two graceful songs—"Rest, weary heart," and "I will seek her whom I adore"—by Signor Arditi; two songs by Berthold Tours, "The old trysting-tree" and "A shadow only," each one full of flowing melody and nice feeling; "The solicitor's song," "Strictly proper" (duo bouffe), "The servant's song," and the ballad, "True, true love," from Mr. Alfred Cellier's lively music to the vaudeville, "After All." The same publishers have also issued Mr. Brinley Richards's effective pianoforte transcription of the popular "Toreador's song," from Bizet's "Carmen;" other brilliant and moderately difficult pianoforte pieces from the same firm being P. De Vos's "Melodia Brazileira"—and "L'Attaque" ("Galop Militaire") and "Morning Chimes" ("Caprice Matinal"), both by Edouard Dorn.

From Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. we have two pleasing songs, "When the crimson sun was low," and "After so long"—each in the sentimental style, and both bearing the well-known name of Louisa Gray, as also does a very spirited Polka for the Pianoforte, entitled "Hand in Hand."

"The Organists' Quarterly Journal," Part 43, for July (Novello, Ewer, and Co.), has a special interest, opening, as it does, with a "Postlude" by the late Henry Smart, whose death was recently recorded by us. The movement just specified was probably one of his recent compositions, being produced specially for this work, as all its contents are. Like all Mr. Smart's music, the "Postlude" is written with the fluency and coherence of a practised and skilled master; and is admirably calculated for the display of an instrument on which he was himself so accomplished a performer. It opens with a dignified "Andante lento," leading to a highly effective and well-sustained "Allegro," in which the several manuals and their various stops are skilfully contrasted. The number contains other well-written pieces, consisting of an "Andante," by Hamilton Robinson, R.A.M.: an "Introduction and Fugue," by Mrs. Mounsey Bartholomew; an "Introduction and Allegro," by Dr. Spark (the editor of the work); and a "Prelude and Fugue," by C. E. Melville.

"Earl Haldan's Daughter" is a setting, by Professor G. A. Macfarren, of words by the late Charles Kingsley. The music is in the form of a trio for soprano, contralto, and bass, with a pianoforte accompaniment. Mr. Macfarren has successfully reflected the spirit of the words, and has impressed a distinctive character on his trio; which is, moreover, well written for the display of each voice, in alternation and combination. Messrs. Duff and Stewart are the publishers.

ROYAL AQUARIUM, WESTMINSTER.

The entertainments at this popular establishment are sufficiently varied for all differences of taste, and special directions of curiosity or fancy, in the minds of many thousand visitors, including both regular Londoners and country people visiting London. There is a performing bull from sunny Spain, Ligero by name, whose accomplishments are worthy of that land of romantic chivalry; but there is also, a creature of high merit in its way, the performing seal, which is the subject of our Illustration. It reminds us of the gambols that everybody has seen in the large circular basin at the Zoological Society's Gardens, where that kindly venerable old French sailor used to encourage his sea-lions to disport themselves in his gentle company for the public amusement. The feeding of the seals and otters at the Royal Aquarium is an ordinary operation to be witnessed three times a day. There are, moreover, a troupe of performing fleas; one of performing dogs, who are, we trust, exempt from fleas of their own; marionettes, ballet-girls, a crystallised woman, and several artists of illusion, legerdemain, and other pleasant surprises or wonders. The Aquarium Theatre, with good old English comedy and brisk novelty of burlesque, has a more intellectual attraction for its attentive audience.

OBITUARY.

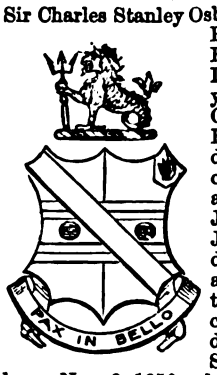
VISCOUNT ST. VINCENT.

The Right Hon. Carnegie Robert John Jervis, third Viscount St. Vincent, of Meaford, in the county of Stafford, died at Courtlees, near Canterbury, on the 19th inst. His Lordship was born Aug. 12, 1825, the elder son of the Hon. William Jervis, by Sophia, his wife, daughter of George Narbonne Vincent, Esq., and was grandson of Edward Jervis, second Viscount St. Vincent (nephew of the celebrated Naval commander, Earl St. Vincent), whom he succeeded Sept. 25, 1859. Lord St. Vincent was educated at Eton. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Staffordshire, and a Magistrate for Kent. He married, March 14, 1848, Lucy Charlotte, youngest daughter of John Baskeroyle Glegg, Esq., of Withington Hall, Cheshire, and had five sons and four daughters. The peerage devolves on his eldest son, John Edward Leveson, now fourth Viscount St. Vincent, Lieutenant 7th Hussars, who was born April 3, 1850.



SIR C. S. OSBORNE, BART.

Sir Charles Stanley Osborne, thirteenth Baronet, of Beechwood Park, in the county of Tipperary, and Eccleston-square, London, died in Dublin, on the 16th inst. He was the youngest son of Sir Daniel Toler Osborne, eleventh Baronet, by Lady Harriette Le Poer Trench, his wife, daughter of William, first Earl of Clancarty, and succeeded to the baronetcy at his elder brother Sir William's death, July 2, 1875. Sir Charles married, first, July 13, 1846, Emilie (who died 1869), daughter of M. Geantz, of Arden, France; and secondly, 1873, Emma, daughter of the late Charles Webb, Esq., of Clapham-common, but had no issue. The title devolves, consequently, on the present Sir Francis Osborne, fourteenth Baronet, born Nov. 2, 1856, who is son of the late Charles Osborne, Esq., only child of the second marriage of Sir Henry Osborne, tenth Baronet, with Elizabeth, daughter of William Harding, Esq., of Ballyduff. Four of the Baronets of this family sat in Parliament for the county of Waterford.



MISS TYLNEY-LONG.

Emma Tylney-Long died at Madehurst Lodge, near Arundel, on the 16th inst., aged eighty-seven. This lady was youngest and last surviving daughter of Sir James Tylney-Long, Bart., M.P., of Draycot, Wilts, by Lady Catherine Windsor, his second wife, eldest daughter of Otho, fourth Earl of Plymouth. With her expires the last but one—Lady Victoria Long Wellesley—of that branch of the Long family, distinguished in Burke's Romance of the Peerage by the Legend of the White Hand. She led a life of great gentleness and nobility, and the list of her public charities was only exceeded by those private benevolences which carried courage to the weak and succour to the unfortunate. She was sister of the great heiress Miss Tylney-Long, of Draycot, Wilts, and Wanstead, Essex, whose luckless marriage with the late Hon. William Wellesley Pole (afterwards Earl of Mornington) so much interested the public some sixty-five years ago. The beautiful seat of Wanstead, which has long since disappeared, came through the marriage of Sir James Tylney-Long's father, Sir Robert Long, Bart., M.P., with Lady Emma Child, daughter and heiress of Richard Child, Earl of Tylney. The Longs of Draycot flourished in the county of Wilts for many generations, "Knyghtes," as Camden says, "and men of greate worship."

The deaths have also been announced of—

Henry Carey Owtram, Esq., J.P., on the 12th inst., at Newland Hall, Ellel, Lancashire, aged fifty-eight.

Thomas Whaley, Esq., of Taplow Lodge, Bucks, J.P. for the county of Lancaster, on the 15th inst.

The Hon. Charles William Manners, son of John Thomas, late Lord Manners, and brother of the present Lord, on the 14th inst., at 43, Princes-gate, aged twenty.

Henry Thomas Lambert, Esq., of Sandhills, Bletchingley, Surrey, and of Queen's-gate, South Kensington, J.P., on the 8th inst., in his sixty-first year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Russell Alexander Stevenson, R.A., son of the late Brigadier-General Stevenson, C.B., Bombay Artillery, on the 17th ult., at Ahmedebad, Bombay.

Vice-Admiral John Barling Marsh, on the 12th inst., aged seventy-one. He entered the Royal Navy in 1822, and attained the rank of Vice-Admiral 1879.

John Paterson, Esq., at Talargoch, North Wales, aged eighty-one. He was eldest son of General Sir William Paterson, K.C.H., Governor of Carisbrooke Castle.

Thomas Leedham Robinson, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for the county of Surrey, on the 15th inst., at 40, Queensborough-terrace, aged seventy.

The Rev. Henry Bayley Williams, J.P., of Pant Afon, Carnarvon and Coppy Hall, Aldridge, in the county of Stafford, for many years Rector of Llanrug, on the 7th inst., aged seventy-three.

Adelaide, Mrs. Neale, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel E. St. John Neale, C.B., H.M. Minister Plenipotentiary at Quito, and daughter of the late Henry Sewell, Esq., Madras Civil Service, on the 12th inst., aged fifty-five.

Colonel George Baxter Browne, C.B., late Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and late Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, on the 12th inst., at Clifton-gardens, Folkestone, aged ninety-one. He was the second son of George Browne, Esq., Imperial and Tuscan Consul at Liverpool, and brother of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Henry Browne, K.C.H., of Bronwylfa, in the county of Flint, a distinguished Peninsula officer, and of Felicia Hemans, the celebrated poetess.

Major-General Edward Fellowes, late Assistant Adjutant-General in Ireland, on the 10th inst., at Uppingham Hall, Rutlandshire. He was formerly in the 78th Regiment, and afterwards in the 11th Hussars. He served in the Crimean War, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol. He had the medal with four clasps, and attained the rank of Major-General in 1877.

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He was second son of the late Robert Fellowes, Esq., of Shotesham Park, and brother of Lady Gladstone and of Lady Sandhurst.

Josiah Patrick Wise, Esq., late of Dacca, Bengal, on the 3rd inst., at Rostellan Castle, in the county of Cork, aged seventy-five. He was son of the late Thomas Wise, Esq., of Lunan, Montrose, by Anne, his wife, daughter of William Chalmers, Esq., of Glencricht.

Charles Moreton-Macdonald, Esq., of Largie, on the 16th inst., in London, aged thirty-nine. He was eldest son of the late Hon. Augustus Henry Moreton, M.P. (who assumed the additional surname of Macdonald), by Mary Jane Lockhart Macdonald, his wife, daughter of Sir Charles Macdonald Lockhart, Bart., of Lee and Carnwath, and was grandson of Thomas, first Earl of Ducie. He married, 1870, Elizabeth Hume, daughter of Archibald Campbell, Esq., and leaves issue.

Colonel Patrick Lewis Cole Paget, late Scots Guards, on the 17th inst., at Farnham, Surrey, aged fifty-nine. He was son of the late General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B. (brother of Henry William, first Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., G.C.B., twice Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), by Lady Harriet Legge, his second wife, daughter of George, third Earl of Dartmouth. He married, Oct. 23, 1855, Frances, youngest daughter of the Rev. Richard Garth, of Morden and Farnham, Surrey, and leaves issue.

THE QUARTERLIES.

A very good number of the *Quarterly Review* opens with an able article on "The English Monarchy," in vindication of the Sovereign's right to interfere actively in public business. The writer produces numerous instances, derived from the memoirs of the late Prince Consort, of occasions on which this power has been advantageously exercised. On getting to the root of the matter, however, one is struck by the curious inversion of the most obvious relations between the monarch and his counsellors; the former advises, the latter decides. A paper entitled "Why is Scotland Radical?" rather attests than explains the phenomenon. Another on the Irish University question betrays the desire of the Ministry to coax their followers into sanctioning the endowment of denominational colleges. A review of the lives of Dean Hook and Bishop Selwyn is a somewhat too undisguised endeavour to turn these holy men to account as weapons against Ritualists and Non-conformists. "Music and Musicians" is distinguished by great technical knowledge, and the chatty anecdotic paper on Cavour, and the scholarly and genial survey of Herefordshire, are excellent specimens of styles indigenous to the *Quarterly*. The most permanently valuable contributions, however, are the articles on Polybius and the Glacial Epoch. The first is a most luminous and statesman-like review of the condition of the Latin and Hellenic worlds at the period when their fusion was effected by the Roman conquest of the latter; the other a masterly exposition of the supposed influence of the vicissitudes of the inclination of the earth's axis in producing the succession of glacial periods whose traces are so incontestibly legible in the northern hemisphere.

The contribution to the *New Quarterly Magazine* which will probably attract most notice is Mr. George Meredith's powerful "Tale of Chloe," a story distinguished by all the peculiarities of his elaborated and artificial manner. Cardinal Newman is the subject of an over enthusiastic article, and Mr. Burne Jones of an unjustly depreciatory one; both, however, are ably written. A retrospective sketch of the determination of the Greek Frontier in 1829 has a decided bearing on the present state of the question. Winchester is the subject of this month's instalment of the series on the Public Schools of England. An account of the "pigeon" dialect of Yokohama is exceedingly amusing, and mentions the curious circumstance that, while the Chinese "pigeon" is mainly broken English, the Yokohama is for the most part real, though very corrupt, Japanese.

The *Church Quarterly* is of purely professional interest, but for a pleasant essay on Sir Walter Scott and a rather carping review of Abbey and Overton's "History of the Church of England in the Eighteenth Century."

The *North American Review* has a review of American successes at the Paris Exhibition, papers on the African and Indian questions by Mrs. Beecher Stowe and General Howard, and an essay by Mr. Thomas Hughes on the English public school system, recommending its introduction into the United States. By much the most important contribution, however, is an article on Russian Nihilism, professedly by a Nihilist, which comes near to a formal exposition of the objects of the party. They would seem to be the abolition of the monarchy, the confiscation of landed property, and the destruction of the military and official classes. If this is so, the internecine character of the strife can excite no wonder.

The *Popular Science Review* has a delightful paper by Professor Martin Duncan on luminous animals, and a brilliant sketch by Professor Owen of the palæontology of the British colonies, especially remarkable for its account of the gigantic fossil birds of New Zealand, and of the extraordinary developments of animal life recently brought to light in South Africa.

RUINS OR TOPES AT HADDA.

We are happy to announce the safe return, and arrival in London on Wednesday morning, of our esteemed Special Artist, the hero of so many campaigns, in this bloodless service, among scenes of real warfare, Mr. William Simpson, late at the head-quarters of General Sir Samuel Browne in Afghanistan. His experience of European battle-fields, of the operations of great armies, and of the sieges and capture of renowned fortresses, which will occupy the historical students of ages to come, is scarcely less remarkable than his zealous predilection for Oriental antiquities, more especially those relating to the history of religion in its three principal developments, outside of our Bible—namely, the Hindoo, the Buddhist, and the Mohammedan systems. The architecture and sculpture of Eastern temples and shrines, both in Asia and in the neighbouring parts of Europe and Africa, have been explored *con amore* by this diligent travelling archæologist, as well as the remains of other ancient buildings in Greece, Asia Minor, Palestine, and Syria, Abyssinia, India, and China. We lately published his account of the "topes" which he was enabled to inspect and to delineate in the Cabul Valley, formerly the seat of an important branch of what may be called the Buddhist Catholic Church, and some notice was then taken of the leading facts in its history, associated with that country under its former rulers. Mr. Simpson's Sketch of the ruins at Hadda, to which reference was made in our Journal at that time, is now presented to the reader. It is not unlikely that he may soon be invited to lay the results of his observations before an audience disposed to take interest in subjects of this kind.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

EAST MARDEN.—Your analysis is correct, but we think the defect in the position of the Pawns is compensated by the ingenuity and difficulty of the solution. We are glad to note you receive the paper so promptly, and hope you have travelled into fair weather.

CARLOS (Lille).—No. 1842 cannot be solved by 1. P to Q Kt 4th. The White King must be moved to B 2nd on the first move, as given in the published solution.

ALPHA.—A player is bound to take a Pawn *en passant* if he has no other at command. The rule is laid down in the "Praxis" laws under the head of "The move and forced move," and was formally adopted to settle a question frequently discussed in the periodical publications of five-and-twenty years ago.

P ST C M (Manitoba).—Your card has been forwarded to the gentleman named.

DELTA (Kirkconnel).—We are always glad to hear from you. The game appears below.

C C B (Portuashangan).—The true solution is given below; the problem cannot be solved by 1. K to B 4th, as you propose.

H B.—You are almost invariably correct in your analysis of the problems, but everyone errs occasionally.

G W M (Manchester).—Thanks; the problem shall be examined.

ALPYN (Plymouth).—You must have set up the position incorrectly, for your analysis includes the true line of play, while the defence you suggest, 1. Q to Q sq, is unavailing. Look again.

E L G (Blackwater).—We are pleased to see you again in the ranks of our correspondents. Solution correct, as usual.

J T (Chipping Camden).—All correct, and duly acknowledged.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1845 received from J Tucker, Ryecroft, Dalbshill, J R Mawson, T C Forster, A O Harnett, A Rowley, J A Brown, and Carlos of Lille.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1846 received from W Byres, J W W, W de P Crousaz, W S Leost, G C Baxter, S W Lock, and J A Brown.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1847 received from Julia Short, W Byres, H Britten, L G Bateson, J Tucker, G H V, E H H V, Homo (Leeds), J L F, J W W, R H Brooks, Dabbshill, Lulu, A T Roberts (Oxford), E P Vulliamy, W M Curtis, G Rushby, C F Jones, East Marden, Ryecroft, Sheill, C S Coxe, N Cator, L Sharswood, L S D, E sie V, D Templeton, R Jessop, H Barrington, G Fosbrooke, G L Mayne, R L Dyke, H Brewster, F R Jeffrey, An Old Hand, S Farrant, R T K, D W Kell, W Newton, Liz, W Warren, A Scot, T Greenbank, E Elsbury, N Warner, B R H, M O'Halloran, H Langford, R Arnold, W H, T W Hope, Helen Lee, H Barrett, W S B, Cant, Emile Frau, A T Ridding, Alpha, J A Brown, A R, G W Middleton, P O'Brien, C G Ellison, W Lesson, J R Mawson, T C Forster, W S Leost, W P Welch, T Robertson-Aikman, Norman Rumbelow, G C Baxter, S W Lock, M D Jones, E L G, W Scott, G R Dalton, F A Bright, R F N Banks H Benthall, and Carlos of Lille.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1846.

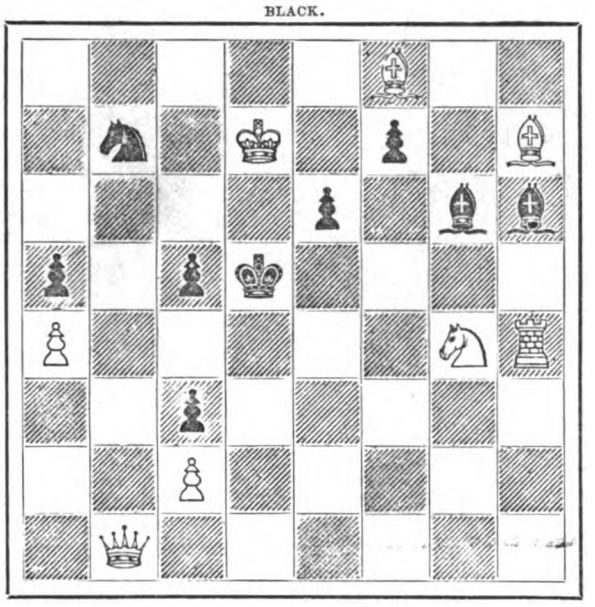
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt (from Kt 4th) to K 3rd	P takes Kt *
2. R to Q B 8th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
3. P to B 6th (dis. ch). Mate.	

* If Black play 1. Kt to K 2nd, White's answer is 2. R takes P (ch); and if 1. Kt takes R, or 1. K takes P, then 2. R to B 8th (ch), as in the main variation, mating in each case on the following move. Black has several other defences, but they should present no difficulty to the student.

PROBLEM No. 1849.

By EAST MARDEN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

ENGLAND v. AMERICA.

A Game occurring in the Correspondence Match between representative amateurs of England and America, Mr. W. COATES, of Cheltenham, on the one side, and Mr. MAX JUDD, of St. Louis, on the other.

(*Scotch Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. Kt takes P	Q to K R 5th
5. Kt to Q Kt 5th	B to Kt 5th (ch)
6. B to Q 2nd	Q takes P (ch)
7. B to K 2nd	K to Q sq
8. Castles	K Kt to K 2nd

A departure from "the books," but hardly in the right direction, for the Knight now occupies a position that prevents the ready co-operation of the King's Rook with the forces in the field. The best line of defence here is 8. B takes B, followed by 9. Q to K B 5th and 10. Kt to K R 3rd.

9. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q to R 5th
10. P to Q R 3rd	B to B 4th
11. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to B 3rd

Black's ninth and tenth moves are not satisfactory, but he had already a difficult game to play, and now the move in the text is the only one to save the Queen.

12. Kt to K 4th	Q to B 4th
13. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
14. B to K B 4th	P to Q 3rd
15. P to Q B 4th	P to Q R 4th
16. Q to Q 2nd	

White conducts the opening with consummate judgment. His last two moves cannot be "bettered" by analysis.

16.	R to R 3rd
17. Q R to Q sq	Kt to Q Kt sq

Intended to prevent the threatened capture of the Q P, which affords White a fine attack.

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M J.)
18 P to Q Kt 4th	P takes P
19. P takes P	Q to B 3rd
20 Kt takes Q P	B to K R 6th

If 20. P takes Kt, then follows 21. P to Kt 5th, &c.

21. Kt to K 4th (dis. ch)

All this is in the best style, and much better than taking the K B P, a move that would have frittered away the attack for very small blessings.

21.	Kt to Q 2nd
22. B to K B 3rd	R to R 6th
23. Kt to Kt 5th	R takes B
24. Kt takes B	

Obviously stronger than 24. Kt takes R.

24.	P to K B 3rd

To prevent the Knight being brought into play again, but he has not time for such a manœuvre, as the sequel shows. Indeed, Mr. Judd, although a most accomplished player, must have altogether overlooked White's next move.

25. K R to K sq

Threatening 26. P to Kt 5th, after which Black can avoid the mate only by sacrificing his Queen.

25.	P to Q Kt 4th
26. P takes P	Q takes P
27. B takes P (ch)	

(The *coup de grâce*.)

27.	K takes B
28. Q to Q 6th (ch),	

And Black resigned. There are three other games pending between these players, all of which, we are informed, are likely to be drawn.

A Chessikin played recently by our veteran contributor Delta, opposed by a promising young Amateur.—(*Salvio Gambit.*)

WHITE (Delta).	BLACK (Mr. James).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. B to B 4th	P to Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	Q to R 5th (ch)
6. K to B sq	Kt to R 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd
8. Kt to Q 3rd	Q to B 3rd

The correct line of play here is 8. P to B 6th. The move in the text is very weak.

WHITE (Delta).	BLACK (Mr. James).
9. P to K 5th	P takes P
10. P takes P	Q to R 5th

It would have been better to have taken the Queen home again; this move shows the lost time on his eighth move in a very forcible way.

11. Kt takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd
12. Kt to Q 5th	Q to Q sq
13. B to K Kt 5th,	

and Black resigned.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The ninth game in the match between Messrs. Mason and Potter was won by the former, a result that made the score of the players equal—viz., two games to each and five draws. In the tenth game, which was played on the 19th inst. at the Divan, Mr. Potter began with 1. P to Q 4th, and obtained a strong attack in the opening; but the defence was equal to the occasion, and, after a struggle prolonged to forty-five moves, the game was abandoned as drawn. The eleventh game was played at the City Club on the 21st inst., Mr. Mason opening with 1. P to K 4th, and the Englishman adopting the French defence. The American sacrificed a Pawn at an early stage of the battle, thereby securing a worrying attack and producing a highly interesting game. The defence held the Pawn to the last, but could not prevent a series of exchanges, when there ensued an end-game, with Bishops moving on opposite colours, in which Mr. Potter's extra Pawn was of little service; and on the thirty-third move the players agreed to the seventh draw.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The following is an amended statement of the will of the late Hon. Maria Otway-Cave, an abstract of which appeared in our last issue:—The personalty was sworn under £60,000. The testatrix gives her real estate to her eldest nephew, Captain the Hon. Edmund Verney Wyatt-Edgell, with remainders in tail. She bequeaths £3000 to her sister, the present Baroness Braye; £10,000 to her said nephew, the Hon. Edmund; £3000 to her great-nephew Adrian Verney Wyatt-Edgell; £2000 to her great-niece Cecilia Violet Wyatt-Edgell; three annuities of £200, £21, and £15 to three servants respectively (the capital thereof to revert to the residue); and £1000 to each of her two executors. The entire residue she gives to her two nephews, the Hon. Edmund Verney and the Hon. Alfred Wyatt-Edgell.

The will (dated March 27, 1873) with two codicils (dated March 26, 1874, and Aug. 26, 1875) of Mr. George Hamilton Fletcher, J.P., formerly of Liverpool, but late of Barrow Hedges, Carshalton, Surrey, merchant and shipowner, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 2nd inst. by Thomas Hughes Jackson, George William Bahr, and Mrs. Sophia Fletcher, the widow, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator bequeaths £250 each to his executors; £500 each to the Birkenhead Borough Hospital, the Albert Memorial Birkenhead Ragged Schools, the Liverpool Infirmary, the Liverpool Northern Hospital, the Liverpool Southern Hospital, and the National Life-Boat Association; £500 to his wife, and an annuity of £1000, to take priority over all other bequests, during widowhood, in the event of her marriage again an annuity of £500 is substituted; £150,000 upon trust to pay the income to his wife during widowhood, and then to divide the capital between all his children; and as to the residue of his real and personal estate, upon trust to pay the income in like manner to his wife during widowhood, and then to pay such residue to his son George Hamilton Fletcher.

The will (dated Nov. 18, 1878) with a codicil (dated Feb. 13, 1879) of Mr. Frederick William Collard, late of No. 22, Upper Hamilton-terrace, who died on May 20 last, was proved on the 3rd inst. by Alfred Beverley Collard, the son, John Peter Theobald, and Robert William Thurburn, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Mary Farr Collard, £500, all his furniture, household stores and effects, plate, pictures, horses and carriages, and an annuity of £2000; and a few other legacies. The residue of the personalty he gives to his said son.

The will (dated April 14, 1877) of Mr. Francis Adkins, formerly of Manor House, Selby Oak, in the parish of Northfield, Worcestershire, and late of Brighton, who died on April 12 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Mrs. Sarah Adkins, Henry Adkins, and George Caleb Adkins, the brothers, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives to Mrs. Adkins £2000 and all his plate, pictures, furniture, books, household effects, horses and carriages; a sum of £20,000 is also left upon trust for her life, and then for his eight children, as she shall appoint; and the residue of his property, real and personal, is to be held upon trust for his eight children.

The will (dated Feb. 25, 1875) of Mrs. Mary Ann Gardnor, formerly of No. 24, Montagu-street, Portman-square, but late of No. 59, Redcliffe-gardens, South Kensington, who died on the 8th ult., was proved on the 3rd inst. by Charles Phillips and William Moore, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testatrix, among other legacies, bequeaths £1000 to the Sailors' Home; £.00 each to the Blind School, Southwark, the Cripples' Home, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road; and £50 to each of the poor-boxes of the Metropolitan Police Courts; to her sister, Mrs. Catherine Beard, she leaves an annuity of £500 for life; and the residue to her said sister's six children.

The will (dated Sept. 6, 1876) of Mrs. Amelia Idle, late of Shopwyke, Oving, Sussex, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 10th inst. by Harvey William Dixon, Benjamin Binstead, and John Austin, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. Among other legacies the testatrix bequeaths £1000 to the West Sussex, East Hampshire and Chichester General Infirmary and Dispensary; and the residue of her property to her brothers and sisters and the children of her deceased brothers and sisters.

The will of Mr. Arthur Capon Watling, of 5, Brunswick-square, London, and late of the Honourable East India Company's Service, who died on May 15 last, was proved under £50,000, in the Principal Registry, on June 18, by two of the executors and trustees—his nephew, Mr. Henry Charles Churchman, and his friend, Mr. John Yarde, to whom he bequeathed a legacy of £200 each for their trouble. After devising his freehold estate at Mersey, Essex, with a legacy of £2000 to his nephew, Mr. H. C. Churchman; and various legacies to his servants and friends and nephews and nieces, he gave the residue of his real and personal property to be held by his trustees for the benefit of his niece, Mrs. Maria Grantoff, of 5, Brunswick-square, and her children.

The will (dated May 3, 1877) of Dame Sarah Fairfax, the widow of the late Colonel Sir Henry Fairfax, Bart., late of St. George's-road, Westminster, who died on the 23rd ult., was proved on the 5th inst. by John Harvey Astell and Henry Godfrey Astell, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. After leaving considerable legacies, the testatrix gives the residue of her estate to her said two brothers.

The will (dated Feb. 29, 1872) with three codicils (dated March 30, 1872, Dec. 9, 1874, and March 19, 1878) of the Right Hon. Elizabeth Julia Georgiana, Countess Dowager of Clare, late of Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, who died on April 30 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by Edward Randolph, William Edward Ratcliffe, and Lady Louisa Isabella Georgiana FitzGibbon, the niece, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. There are a good many legacies, and the residue of her property the testatrix gives to her niece, Lady Louisa J. G. Dillon.

The will (dated Feb. 5, 1869) with four codicils (dated Dec. 6, 1870, Feb. 5 and Oct. 17, 1872, and April 13, 1876) of Mr. Addison John Baker Cresswell, late of Cresswell, Northumberland, who died on May 5 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Francis Joseph Cresswell, the nephew, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000.

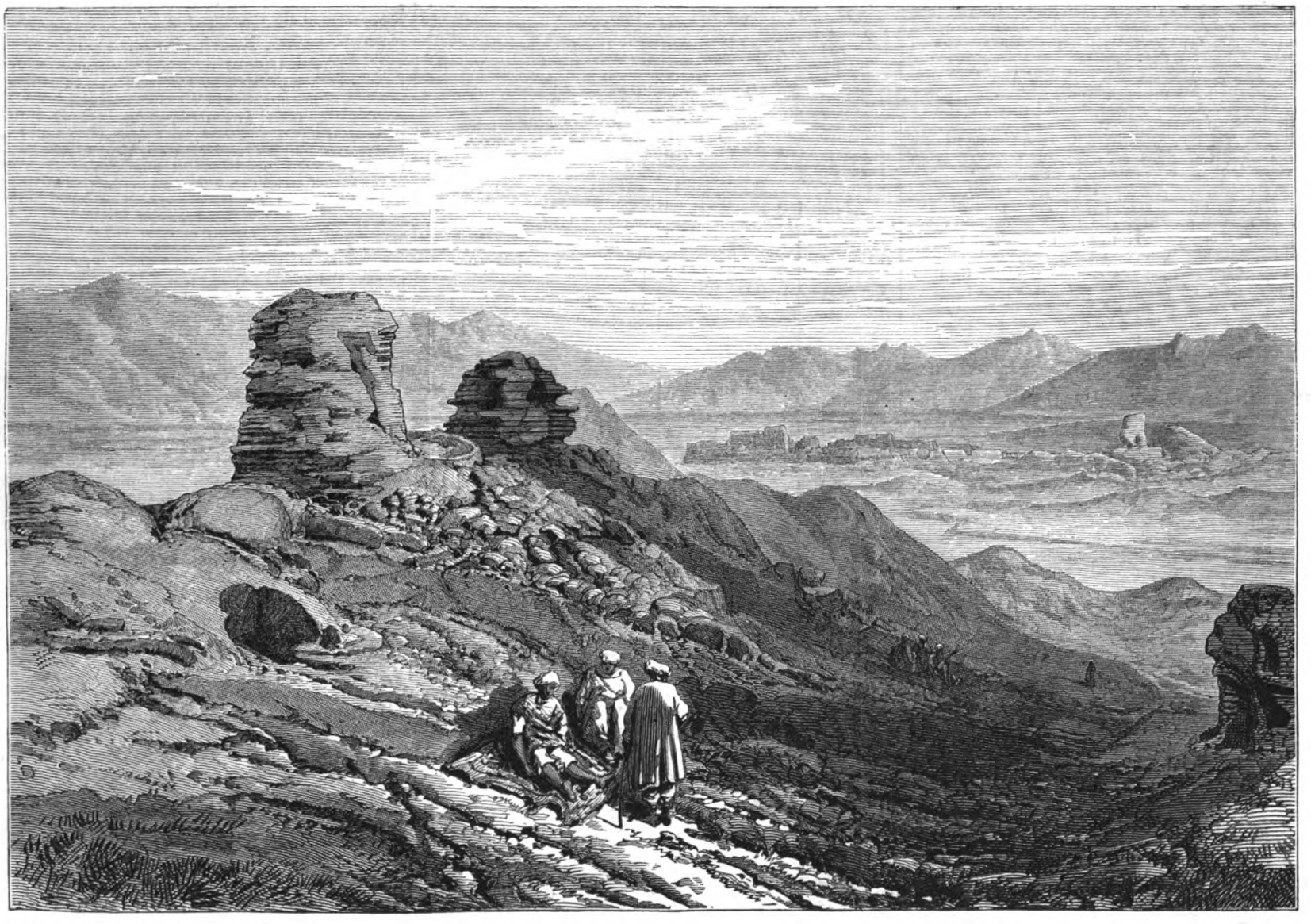
Mr. T. Brassey presided on the 17th inst. at the distribution of prizes to the boys of the Formidable training-ship, which has now been established at Bristol ten years, and has about 300 boys in training.

Mr. J. Walter, M.P., last Saturday opened a coffee tavern at Eastbourne, erected at the expense of his cousin, Miss Hall. The hon. member, in an address he delivered on the occasion, said that from a social point of view coffee taverns were of foremost importance, and they did more to counteract the influence of the public-houses than all the bills introduced into Parliament, as they provided alternative attractions for the working classes.

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MADAME MARIE ROZE (MAPLESON) IN "THE HUGUENOTS."—SEE PAGE 94.



BUDDHIST TOPES AT HADDA, NEAR JELLALABAD.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE ZULU WAR: DEATH OF LIEUTENANT FRITH IN SKIRMISH AT ERZUNGAYAN HILL.—SEE PAGE 109.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

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BIRTHS.

On the 26th ult., at 17, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Lady Doreen Long, of a son.

On the 28th ult., at North Jesmond, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of Henry F. Swan, of a son.

On the 27th ult., at Sefton House, Dawlish, the wife of Francis Mark Cann, of a son, prematurely.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult., at All Saints' Church, Bisham, Berks, by the Rev. Joshua Greaves, Vicar of Great Missenden, Bucks, assisted by the Rev. T. E. Powell, Vicar of Bisham, Captain Thomas Barns, 25th King's Own Borderers, eldest son of Thomas Barns, Esq., of Tilworth, Axminster, Devon, to Agnes Madeline Florence, second and younger surviving daughter of the late James Carson, Esq., of Spinfield, near Marlow, in the county of Buckingham.

On the 30th ult, at The Oratory, Brompton, Charles William Herbert, Esq., Lieutenant Royal Navy, to Caroline, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. the late Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., K.C.B., Governor-General of Canada.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd ult., at his residence, Villa Bianca, Bath, in his 81st year, Jeffry Francis Prendergast, eldest son of the late Francis Prendergast, Esq., of Dublin, Registrar of the Court of Chancery of Ireland.

On the 22nd ult., at Ilsenberg-am-Harz, Germany, Robert Way Harty, the only son of Sir Robert and Lady Harty, in the 20th year of his age.

On May 23, at Derwentwater, Hobart Town, Tasmania, the Hon. Captain William Langdon, R.N., M.L.C., of Montacute and Derwentwater, Tasmania, and of Coate House, Martock, Somerset, in the 89th year of his age.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 9.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 3.

Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: 1 Chron. xxix. 9—29; Rom. iii. Evening Lessons: 2 Chron. i., or 1 Kings iii.; Matt. xviii. 1—21.
St Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., 3.15 p.m. and 7 p.m.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Richard Lee, Head Master of Christ's Hospital; 7 p.m., Rev. A. H Lutman, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Dean Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, AUGUST 4.

Bank Holiday.
Royal Academy, Evening Exhibition (closing day).
International Gun and Polo Club, Brighton, champion meeting.
Athletic Sports: Bedford, Burghley, Newport (Mon.), Northampton, Olney, Bridgnorth, Spalding, Penzance.
Oldham Cattle, Horse, Dog, and Poultry Show (two days).
Cheadle Dog and Cat Show.
Ross Poultry, Pigeon, and Dog Show (two days).
Glossop Poultry Show.
Great Conservative gathering at Hatfield Park.
Royal Southampton Yacht Club, matches (six days).
Rowing Regattas: Bath, Bridgnorth, Newark, Oxford, Stratford-on-Avon, Wicklow.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5.

British Medical Association, annual meeting at Cork (four days), Exhibition of Sanitary Appliances.
Regattas: Royal Yacht Squadron, Cowes (four days), Loch Ryan, Stranraer (two days).
Yorkshire Agricultural Show, Leeds (three days).
Brighton Races.
International Gun and Polo Club, Brighton: free prize shooting.
Royal Archæological Institute, annual meeting at Taunton; inaugural meeting, address by the President, the Bishop of Bath and Wells; visit to the Castle, sectional meetings, 8.30 p.m.
Institution of Mechanical Engineers, meeting at Glasgow: Reception by the Lord Provost, 10 a.m.; address by the President, Mr. J. Robinson, 10.30 a.m.; papers and discussions.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6.

The Transfiguration of Our Lord.
The Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844.
Society for Development of Science of Education, Memorial Hall, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. W. Cave Thomas on Proportions).
Agricultural Society, noon.
Banquet to Her Majesty's Ministers at the Mansion House.
National Archery Meeting, Cheltenham (three days).
Archæological Institute at Taunton: excursions; conversazione in Taunton Castle Hall, 9 a.m.
London Sailing Club, match.
Institution of Mechanical Engineers at Glasgow: papers and discussions, 10 a.m.; visits to works, 2 p.m.; dinner at Grand Hotel, 7.30 p.m.
Royal Agriculturul Society of Ireland Show, Newry (three days).

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7.

Archæological Institute at Taunton, annual meeting; meetings of sections; excursion to Staple Fitzpaine and Castle Neroche.
Institution of Mechanical Engineers, at Glasgow, papers and discussions, 10 a.m.; visits to works, &c., 2 p.m.
Ilfracombe Horticultural, Dog, and Poultry Show.
Royal Toxophilite Society, extra target.
Talkin Tarn Rowing Regatta (two days).
Yachting: Beaumaris; Norfolk and Suffolk Club, Oulton; Temple Club.
British Medical Association, Cork, public dinner.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8.

Trinity Law Sittings end.
British Medical Association, Cork: address by Dr. Andrew Fergus.
Archæological Institute at Taunton, excursions, conversazione by the Mayor, 9 p.m.
Lewes Races.
Preston Agricultural Society: Show, Ribbleton (two days).
Institution of Mechanical Engineers at Glasgow, excursion down the Clyde.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9.

Archæological Institute at Taunton excursions to Bridgwater, &c.
Crewe Agricultural Society, first annual show.
Yachting: Erith and Barrow Corinthian Clubs.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 9.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 26	2 47	3 7	3 25	3 43	4 3	4 20	4 37	4 55	5 10	5 25	5 42	6 0	6 1

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°		Miles.	In
July 20	29·344	57·8	54·8	·90	10	65·6	54·0	S. SW. W.	461	0·125
21	29·415	55·0	52·9	·93	10	60·8	55·0	W.	424	0·225
22	29·678	57·2	50·5	·79	10	64·2	53·6	NW. NNW.	310	0·010
23	30·023	58·2	52·7	·83	6	70·8	55·4	NW. W. SW.	156	0·030
24	30·032	60·6	53·7	·79	6	72·6	52·0	SW W.	235	0·000
25	30·064	56·7	50·3	·80	7	67·3	49·2	W. SW.	155	0·010
26	29·936	56·0	51·5	·86	9	63·4	51·6	SW. WSW.	107	0·020

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·430	29·391	29·930	30·017	30·023	30·061	29·933
Temperature of Air	60·3°	55·6°	59·0°	58·6°	6·4°	60·2°	57·2°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	58·6°	53·1°	54·8°	55·1°	58·0°	55·4°	54·2°
Direction of Wind	S.	W.	NW.	WNW.	SW.	SW.	SW.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
THE WORLD-FAMED

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
The Oldest-Established and the most Popular Entertainment in the Universe, the present being their
FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR AT ST. JAMES'S HALL,
in one continuous Season, without the break of a single lawful night throughout the entire period.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT:
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, THREE AND EIGHT, all the year round.
Fauteuils, 5s. Sofa Stalls 3s. Area 2s. Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for Programmes.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—BANK HOLIDAY, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1879, commencing at Three o'Clock.—FAREWELL OPERA CONCERT.

PROGRAMME.

Trio, "Qual volutta" ("I Lombardi") .. .. Verdi.
Mdlle. Libia Drog, Signor Runcio, and Herr Behrens.
Aria, "Non è ver" .. .. Mattei.
M. Carleton.
Bolero, "Leggiero invisibile" .. .. Arditi.
Madame Sinico.
Romanza, "M'apparì" ("Marta") .. .. Flotow.
Signor Brignoli.
New Song, "Farewell" .. .. Engel.
Madame Trebelli.
Harp obbligato—Mr. John Thomas.
Harmonium—Herr Engel.
Song, "The Wolf" .. .. Shield.
Herr Behrens.
Air, "Voi che sapete" ("Le Nozze di Figaro") .. .. .. Mozart.
Mdlle. Minnie Hauk.
Romanza, "Ah! non credea" ("Mignon") .. .. .. A. Thomas.
Signor Frapolli.
Air, "Saper voreste" ("Un Ballo in Maschera") .. .. .. Verdi.
Mdlle. Marie Vanzandt.
Duet, "Giorno d'orrore" ("Semiramide") .. .. Rossini.
Madame Marie Roze and Madame Trebelli.
Aria, "Non più andrai" ("Le Nozze di Figaro") .. .. .. Mozart.
Signor Galassi.
Romance, "Connais-tu le pays" ("Mignon") .. .. Thomas.
Madame Hélène Crosmond.
Duet, "Canto la serenata" (by desire) ("Mefistofele") .. .. Boïto.
Mdlle. Minnie Hauk and Madame Trebelli.
"Toreador Song" (by desire) ("Carmen") .. .. Bizet.
Signor Del Puente.
Song, "The Minstrel Boy" .. .. Moore.
Madame Marie Roze.
Duet, "Ah! mi parla di lei" ("Carmen") .. .. Bizet.
Mdlle. Lido and Signor Runcio.
Song, "Mandolinata" .. .. Paladilhe.
Mdlle. Minnie Hauk.
Song, "Simon, the Cellarer" .. .. Hatton.
Herr Behrens.
Brindisi, "Il segreto" ("Lucrezia Borgia") .. .. Donizetti.
Madame Trebelli.
Romanza, "Quest'e quella" ("Rigoletto") .. .. Verdi.
Signor Runcio.
Aria, "Tacea la notte" ("Trovatore") .. .. Verdi.
Mdlle. Libia Drog.
Duet, "La ci darem" ("Don Giovanni") .. .. Mozart.
Madame Hélène Crosmond and Signor Del Puente.
Song, "Good-bye, Sweetheart" .. .. Hatton.
Signor Brignoli.
Quartetto, "Chi mi frena" .. .. Donizetti.
Mdlle. Lido, Signor Runcio, Signor Galassi, and Herr Behrens.

Conductor—Sir JULIUS BENEDICT.

Prices of Admission:—Amphitheatre Stalls, 6s.; Arena Stalls, 5s.; Balcony Seats (numbered and reserved), 2s.; Upper Orchestra, Organ Gallery, and Gallery, 1s.
Tickets may be obtained at the Box-Office of Her Majesty's Theatre; of all the Librarians, Musicsellers, and usual Agents; and at the Royal Albert Hall.

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in AID of the FUNDS of the BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.—THIRTY-THIRD CELEBRATION, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29.
Programmes of the Performances will be forwarded by post on application to the undersigned, at the Offices of the Festival Committee, 17, Ann-street, Birmingham, on and after the 25th instant.
By order,
ROBERT L. IMPEY,
Secretary to the Festival Committee.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862 and 1867, whereby the liability of Members is limited to the amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £10 each; of which 33,000 Shares have been already subscribed at par, and the remaining 67,000 Shares are now offered for Subscription at £1 Premium, payable as follows:—
£1 on Application.
£2 on Allotment.
£3 Being £1 per Share Premium, and £2 per Share in respect of Capital.
The Balance over £2 per Share is not intended to be called up.

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(With power to add to their number.)

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Mr. J. D. Kennedy.

The Subscription is open at the Temporary Offices—
London: 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
Paris: 49, Rue Taitbout.
and will be closed on THURSDAY, AUG. 7, 1879.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for carrying on the business of Fire Insurance in England and France—in both of which countries the principles of Fire Insurance are well understood and appreciated—with power to open branches in other places, and (with the sanction of a Special Resolution of the Shareholders, but not otherwise) to extend the business to Life, Marine, and Accidents Assurance, or either of them.
This Company will have the support and influence of several important Institutions in France having Agencies throughout the Country.
Having regard to the large and growing increase in the value of buildings and insurable property of all kinds in recent years, it is believed that there is a good opening for a Company commencing with the prestige and advantages which this Company will possess.
Independently of large and influential connections, both in England and France, this Company will have the advantage rarely possessed by a new Company, of being able to offer Assurers, from the first, the security of a substantial Reserve Fund, in addition to a large amount of paid-up and uncalled Capital.
It will not be necessary, and it is not intended, that this Company should rely for its success on any novel or experimental method of business but, at the same time it will in every way, consistent with safety, seek to popularise and extend the principles of Fire Insurance.
Regarded as an investment it is difficult to conceive anything safer than the shares of a well-conducted Fire Insurance Company. The business of such companies rests upon the most perfect data, with the advantage of the largest practical experience.
The best evidence of the value of such shares as an investment is shown by the following tables of the present market price of the shares of some of the Fire Insurance Companies in England and France, as compared with the amount paid up on them:—

IN ENGLAND.

Name of Company.	Paid up, per Share. £ s. d.	Last Year's Dividend.	Present Market price, per Share. £ s. d.
County	10 0 0 ..	5 per cent and bonus of £7 10s. (Recently increased to £80 out of accumulated profits).	.. .. 101 0 0
Imperial	10 0 0 ..	£7 per Share	.. 135 0 0
	(Increased to £25 out of profits).		
Law Fire	2 10 0 ..	20 per cent	.. 13 0 0
Norwich Union ..	30 0 0 ..	£25 per Share	.. 445 0 0
Phœnix	Not published	£21 per Share	.. 313 0 0
Sun	Not published	£94 per Share and bonus	.. 435 0 0

(In addition to which there are a great number of highly successful Fire and Life Offices combined which do not keep their profits distinct.)

IN FRANCE.

Name of Company.	Paid up, per Share.	Last Year's Dividends.	Present Market Price, per Share.
Soleil	750 francs	397·50	.. 6,975 francs.
Phœnix	1000	350·00	.. 8,350 ..
La Providence	250	40·00	.. 8,400 ..
La France	100	40·00	.. 8,000 ..
L'Union	125	70·00	.. 16,500 ..
L'Urbaine	200	80·00	.. 16,500 ..
Assurances Générales ..	1000	1,60·00	.. 35,500 ..
Nationale	Nil	1,08·50	.. 22,500 ..

The Chief Office of the Company will be in London, and a Committee of the Board, with full powers, will be established in Paris. The Company is formed under English law, and its nationality, therefore, will be English.
Thirty-three thousand Shares have already been subscribed for at par by the Subscribers to the Memorandum of Association, and 67,000 Shares (the balance of the Capital) are now offered to the public for subscription at £1 per Share premium.
Out of the proceeds of the premium £50,000 will be appropriated to a Reserve Fund, and the balance of the premium will be paid to the Promoters, who, in consideration thereof, undertake all expenses of every kind, both in England and France, up to the date of allotment, and to bear the risk of the expenses in the event of no allotment.
The only agreement entered into is one for giving effect to this arrangement, dated July 25, 1879, and made between Alfred Chatard, on behalf of himself and others of the one part, and the Company of the other part.
The Company will thus commence business with its Capital intact and a substantial Reserve Fund.
If no allotment be made, all amounts paid on application will be returned in full.
The above-mentioned Agreement, dated July 25, 1879, together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, can be inspected at the Offices of the Solicitors, or at the Temporary Offices of the Company in London and Paris.
Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained at the Company's Offices, or of Mr. W. CUTHBERT QUILTER, No. 8a, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C.
31, Lombard-street, E.C., London, July 30, 1879.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION of MODERN PAINTINGS WILL CLOSE AUG. 4. Open from Nine till Seven. Admission, One shilling; SEASON TICKETS, FIVE SHILLINGS.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," each 33 ft. by 24 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldier of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ECCE HOMO and the ASCENSION.—DORÉ'S Two New Works, with all his other Great Pictures, at the DORE GALLERY, 35 New Bond-street, W. Ten to six daily. Admission, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—A new roof being required for a portion of the building, it will be necessary to take down some of the oil pictures and to CLOSE the main Gallery for THREE WEEKS from AUG. 5; but the Directors will be glad to retain the Works sent in for Season 1878-80, and to add good Pictures to replace those that have been sold. Artists who do not wish to have their pictures relining for the remainder of the season will please communicate with Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY NEXT their FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Open from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

With Next Week's Number, August 9,

WILL BE PRESENTED, GRATIS,

A LARGE ENGRAVING,

ENTITLED

THE MARCH TO ULUNDI:

OCCUPATION OF A MILITARY KRAAL BY BRITISH TROOPS.

And on Saturday, August 23,

FIVE COLOURED PICTURES,

VIEWS ON THE RHINE,

WILL BE PRESENTED GRATIS.

Orders should be sent early to ensure supplies.

Price Sixpence each; Postage, One Halfpenny.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, LONDON.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1879.

The victory at Ulundi, achieved by the division of our troops under the direct command of Lord Chelmsford, news of which reached us last week, suggests more than one topic of satisfaction to the British public. It gives something approaching to definiteness to the previously hazy prospect of bringing the war in Zululand to a speedy conclusion. Cetewayo must now be alive to the fact that, as a belligerent, he is overmatched. His chief Kraal, the centre, we may call it, of his Sovereignty, has been taken and burned to the ground. Though, perhaps, a larger portion of his army has been withdrawn to a more inaccessible and therefore a stronger position than that which they lately failed in defending; though the season in South Africa for campaigning has just come to an end; and though, if Cetewayo saw fit to do so, he might protract for some time to come the warfare which has been undertaken against him, it does not seem likely that he or his chiefs can longer indulge in visionary expectations, which the late event has done so much to destroy. Sir Garnet Wolseley, it may be hoped, will propose terms of submission which, whilst they assure safety to the contiguous colonies, will, at the same time, consult, as far as may be, the susceptibilities of a gallant but savage foe. Such appears to be the intention uppermost in his mind. By the orders he has given, subsequently to the announcement to him of Lord Chelmsford's victory, he has made it tolerably clear, we think, that he does not contemplate a second campaign. Perhaps, even before these sheets can see the light, further tidings may reach our shores containing an announcement that, in all substantial respects, the Zulu War is over.

Another matter for congratulation may be found in the conduct of our troops. On no occasion have they exhibited greater steadiness in action. Young though the great majority of them may be, and therefore unseasoned against panic in the face of visible and appalling danger, they stood their ground with all the coolness and unflinching determination of veteran soldiers. The battle, it is true, was well and scientifically planned by Lord Chelmsford, who in person set the example of unflinching bravery, clear presence of mind, and unwavering confidence. But it might have had a different result. It was not impossible that, confronted, as our soldiers were, with vastly superior numbers of raging foes, careless of and even courting death, they might at some point or other have given way, and have thus occasioned a pell-mell encounter, in which discipline loses its hold upon troops and science ceases to be effective. Happily, this formidable danger was obviated, or there might have been another Isandula. The description of the battle by Mr. A. Forbes, the Special Correspondent of the *Daily News*, presents as vivid a picture of the conflict as the pen of man can describe, and his appreciation of the conduct of the men

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engaged in it is emphatic. We take the satisfaction which his assurance, corroborated by that of Lord Chelmsford, is calculated to give; but one cannot avoid the inference that, although successful in the instance before us, the immature age at which so considerable a proportion of our fighting army was hurried off to South Africa, cannot be repeated without enormous peril, and reveals some serious defect of our present Army organisation at home.

The public will be pleased, moreover, that Lord Chelmsford has rehabilitated his reputation as a soldier. He has been much and severely criticised, nor can it be denied that much of the criticism inflicted upon him appears to have been well founded. He was rash where he ought to have been especially cautious; he was hesitating where it was, above all things, important that he should have been resolute. But the difficulties of his position were, undoubtedly, great. His sense of responsibility could not have been otherwise than extremely onerous, and probably he had less confidence in his strategical skill than is indispensable in a great Commander. When the whole truth comes to be known with regard to the material obstacles he had to surmount in moving his forces and in keeping open his communications with his base, it may be found that, although he possessed not the genius of a great warrior, he had no small share of the patience which should accompany it. It has been found, in fact, that, in front of the enemy, he knew both when and how to strike. The public will not grudge him the honour which he has redeemed, but is glad that the main object for which he so assiduously and, for a while, fruitlessly laboured, was achieved at last, not by another, nor by means of another, but by himself.

It would be folly to pretend that this victory at Ulundi is one of a character the recollection of which our country will cherish with a glow of patriotic pride. The war which, it is hoped, it will bring to a close has never been one in which the people of Great Britain have taken an approving interest. It was initiated without consulting their wishes. The policy of it, however it may please the Cape Colonists, never commended itself to the authorities or to the people of the United Kingdom. It will never leave behind it any historical landmark to which posterity will revert with reverential feeling. It has not been popular even in the Army; and, although assented to by a Parliamentary vote, it has met with but few words of eulogium in Parliamentary speeches. We have reason, perhaps, to be glad that it has not been more successful than it has. The country, having been dragged into it, could not, of course, put an end to the War, in the face of the disasters it had sustained, until it had sufficiently demonstrated its power of ascendancy. This it has now done, and it may be pretty confidently said that the best incident of the Zulu War is that which opens a way out of it. It will, we hope, exhibit a useful warning to future High Commissioners, and it may read a lesson of some value to Governments who appoint them with so large a measure of discretionary control. Beyond this, we are afraid it will prove unproductive. It opens a way nowhere. It may place in safety colonies which need never to have been endangered. It does not even force an outlet for an expansion of trade, and it will scarcely increase the power of Christian influences among the races which it has affected. Lastly, it may be a source of great dissatisfaction between the Colonies of South Africa and the Mother Country; for it cannot be supposed that we shall be content to let them prescribe the results of victories which, to a large extent, they leave us to achieve for them. Grave questions have still to be brought to an issue in the Colonial Office and in the Imperial Parliament, and the settlement of them, we fear, has not been forwarded by the haste with which the country was hurried into the Zulu War.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne House by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport, Isle of Wight. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh visited her Majesty. Princess Beatrice rode with the Duke of Edinburgh on Monday. Prince Alfred and Princesses Marie, Victoria Melita, and Alexandra of Edinburgh, who had been on a week's visit to the Queen, left for Osborne Cottage, where their parents are sojourning. Colonel M'Pherson, C.B., commanding the 42nd Royal Highlanders at Parkhurst, dined with her Majesty. Viscount Cranbrook, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, and the Rev. George and Mrs. Prothero, have also dined with the Queen. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and other members of the Royal family, has taken daily walks in the Royal demesne, and has driven to various places in the island. The Queen has continued to receive good reports of the favourable progress of Prince Leopold.

The Queen has appointed Colonel Robert Biddulph, C.B., to be her Majesty's High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Cyprus.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales presided on Saturday last, at Marlborough House, over a meeting of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Christian, and the Duke of Teck were present. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Prince Christian visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House and remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, went to the Royal Hospital School at Greenwich, where his Royal Highness distributed the prizes to the successful pupils. The Royal party drove from Marlborough House by the Old Kent-road, and were received at the school by the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Mr. Childers, M.P., Sir M. Lopes, Earl Sydney, and several of the Lords of the Admiralty. A number of the boys of the school were drawn up on the parade ground, and and others manned the yards of the ship which stands in the square. The Prince was in the undress uniform of a Captain of the Royal Naval Reserve; the young Princes wore the uniform of naval cadets. The Royal visitors, under the guidance of Captain Burney, R.N., the superintendent of the school, made a tour of inspection through the various workshops, where the boys are taught trades. The boys, being engaged in such various occupations as tailoring, carpentering, shoemaking, and laundry work, both amused and interested the visitors. The prizetakers and other boys, with the visitors, assembled in the gymnasium, and upon the arrival of the Royal party "God Bless the Prince of Wales" was sung by nearly 1000 boys; after which the prizetakers filed past the Prince and received from his hands their books, medals, and certificates. After this ceremony Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., in a concise speech, thanked the Royal visitors for their interest in the school and for their presence among the boys; at the conclusion true Kentish fire was given for the Prince, the Princess, and Princes Albert Victor and George. The Prince rose and expressed his thanks to Mr. Smith and the assembled company for the vote of thanks, and to the lads for their response, and added, "Let me say again it has given me, as also the Princess and my two boys, great pleasure to come here to-day and to go through this most interesting and excellent institution." Some gymnastic exercises having been gone through by the pupils, the Royal party visited the swimming-bath of the school, where some interesting feats in swimming and diving were performed by the boys; the Prince throwing pieces of money into the water for the boys to dive for. The Royal party returned to town, and in the evening the Prince and Princess, with their sons and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited the Prince and Princess on Monday and remained to luncheon. The Archduke Charles Stephen of Austria called upon their Royal Highnesses, and the Prince returned his Imperial Highness's visit. Subsequently his Royal Highness left Marlborough House for Molecombe, Chichester, for Goodwood week. The Princess remained in town.

The Prince and Princess were present at Countess Spencer's last ball, at which were also the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden.

At the close of the late visit to Brocklesby Park, the Princess planted in the grounds a Wellingtonia gigantea, and her Royal Highness with the Prince, with their hostess and the Earl of Yarborough, and numerous guests were photographed in a group.

The gold medal for swimming, given by the Prince to the Royal Savoy Club, the competitors being the junior choristers of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, has been won by Cornelius Payne.

Princes Albert Edward and Victor of Wales, whose two years career on board the Britannia training-ship at Dartmouth has been most satisfactory, have passed out. The Royal cadets have been treated exactly the same as the other cadets, and subjected to the same discipline afloat and ashore. Prince Albert Victor not intending to adopt the Navy as a profession, the authorities have allowed a slight deviation from the usual course of study in his case. At the last examination both Princes obtained first-class in seamanship, which entitled them to three months sea time, and another three months has been accredited to them for good conduct.

Princess Christian distributed the prizes at the Royal Naval Female School, St. Margaret's, Twickenham, on Tuesday.

The Duchess of Connaught presented the prizes after the annual examination of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army at Clarence House, Roehampton, on Wednesday.

The Duchess of Cambridge completed her eighty-second year yesterday week. Early in the day her Royal Highness received congratulatory visits from the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duchess of Teck, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Princess Frederica of Hanover, who is staying with the Duchess. In the afternoon there assembled at her Royal Highness's residence in the Ambassadors' Court, St. James's Palace, the Prince and Princess of Wales and their children, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck and children, Prince Louis of Battenberg, and various old personal friends of the venerable Duchess.

The Duchess of Teck and Princess Frederica of Hanover have dined with the Earl and Countess of Bradford.

The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway has been on a visit to Louisa Marchioness of Waterford, at her residence, Highcliffe, Christchurch, Hants. His Royal Highness, after three days, left for Torquay.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden visited the East and West India Docks on Tuesday. He inspected from one of the company's tugs the East India Import Dock and the new East India Dock entrance, which will be opened to-day (Saturday). The Grand Duke also went on board Messrs. Donald Currie's steamer the Dunrobin Castle, and afterwards the Cuzco, a vessel of the Orient Line, which has just accomplished the passage from Australia in the quickest time on record (thirty-six days). After a general inspection of the docks, the Prince lunched with the Directors at the Dock House.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Marchioness of Salisbury closed the season by a dinner party on Wednesday, followed by a reception at the family residence in Arlington-street.

The marriage of Viscount Galway, M.P., with Miss Vere Gosling, only daughter of the late Mr. Ellis Gosling, of Busbridge Park, Godalming, was celebrated on Thursday week at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The bride was received by her stepfather, Mr. John C. Ramsden, who gave her away. Her bridesmaids were the Lady Lilian Paulet, the Hon. Amicia and the Hon. Florence Milnes, the Hon. Helen Brodrick, Miss Leslie, Miss Drummond, Miss Monckton, Miss M. Gosling, Miss Ethel Milner, and Miss Owen. The bride wore a dress of pearl-white satin duchesse, with long train, trimmed with crêpe lisse and orange-blossoms, with a bunch of natural edelweiss, and round her neck a string of large pearls, and on her head a wreath of orange-blossoms, with a diamond tiara, and in her hair some diamond stars and a crescent of brilliants. The costumes of the bridesmaids were of white Indian muslin, and each carried a bouquet of white flowers. Each wore a jewelled pin, the head forming a Viscount's coronet, composed of pearls and diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. Viscount Galway was accompanied by Mr. Francis Monckton, M.P., as groomsman. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Very Rev. Augustus Duncombe, Dean of York, assisted by the Rev. Charles Jardine, Chaplain to Lord Galway, and the Rev. William Tringham, Rector of Busbridge, Surrey. In consequence of a recent bereavement in Mr. Ramsden's family, only the relatives and the most intimate friends were invited to the breakfast at Mr. and Mrs. Ramsden's, in Grosvenor-street. The bride and bridegroom left for Serlby Hall, Lord Galway's seat in Notts. At the Bawtry station the Viscount and Viscountess were met by a troop of the Notts Yeomanry Cavalry and a large body of mounted tenantry, who escorted his Lordship and bride to their home. Lady Galway's travelling costume was of white foulard satiné trimmed with Bretonne lace, with bonnet and parasol to match, and bouquet of orange-blossoms.

A marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place, between Mr. Reginald Baliol Brett, eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord Justice Brett, and Eleonor, youngest daughter of the late M. Sylvain van de Weyer, for many years Belgian Minister at the Court of St. James's.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Earl and Countess Cairns and Lady Lilias Sherbrooke visited Streatham-common last Saturday, for the purpose of opening a new coffee-house and lecture-hall there.

Mr. Justice Stephen and Mr. Justice Bowen will be the vacation Judges; Mr. Justice Stephen taking the first half and Mr. Justice Bowen the remainder of the vacation.

The award of scholarships, &c., in connection with the Ladies' Division of the Crystal Palace Company's School of Art, Science, and Literature has been made.

The council of the Hospital Sunday Fund met on Tuesday, and agreed to the award of the distribution committee, whereby £25,068 is disposed of among 127 institutions.

On Tuesday morning the foundation of a portion of the old quay wall on the south side of the East India Import Dock gave way, and sheds and hydraulic machinery were displaced.

On Monday afternoon a musical festival of the Church of England Sunday Schools, from the northern and eastern districts of London, was held at the Alexandra Palace.

A new Board school which has been erected in the Gillespie-road, Highbury-vale, was opened on Monday evening by the Rev. J. Rodgers, who officiated in the absence of Sir C. Reed.

The first distribution of prizes to the boys on the training-ship Shaftesbury took place on Tuesday in the presence of the Industrial Schools Committee of the School Board for London and a large party of visitors.

At a recent meeting of the governors of the Chelsea Hospital for Women the Earl of St. Germans, the president, received at the hands of the Rev. Canon Fleming (one of the board of management) an anonymous donation of £1000 towards providing furniture for the new hospital.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the third week in July the total number of paupers was 77,712, of whom 40,995 were in workhouses and 36,717 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show a decrease of 1142, 779, and 795 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 580, of whom 432 were men, 120 women, and 28 children under sixteen.

There were 2482 births and 1208 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 78, the deaths being 535 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 3032 births and 1423 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 34·9 and 16·4 per 1000 of the population. The mean temperature of the air was 57·4 deg., being 5·4 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 15·6 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 110·5 hours.

Last Saturday the third exhibition of plants grown by boys and girls attending the Aldenham-street Sunday School took place at the Vestry-Hall, Pancras-road. Sir T. Chambers, Q.C., M.P., opened the exhibition; and the attendance of people anxious to see the flowers was very large. The show was excellent, and many of the plants found purchasers. During the afternoon the band of the Leavesden Schools was present, and a choir sang a selection of part-songs. In the evening the prizes to the successful competitors were distributed by Mr. Justice Fry and Lady Fry. The Royal Horticultural Society granted a medal, which was awarded as a special prize for the best plant in the show.

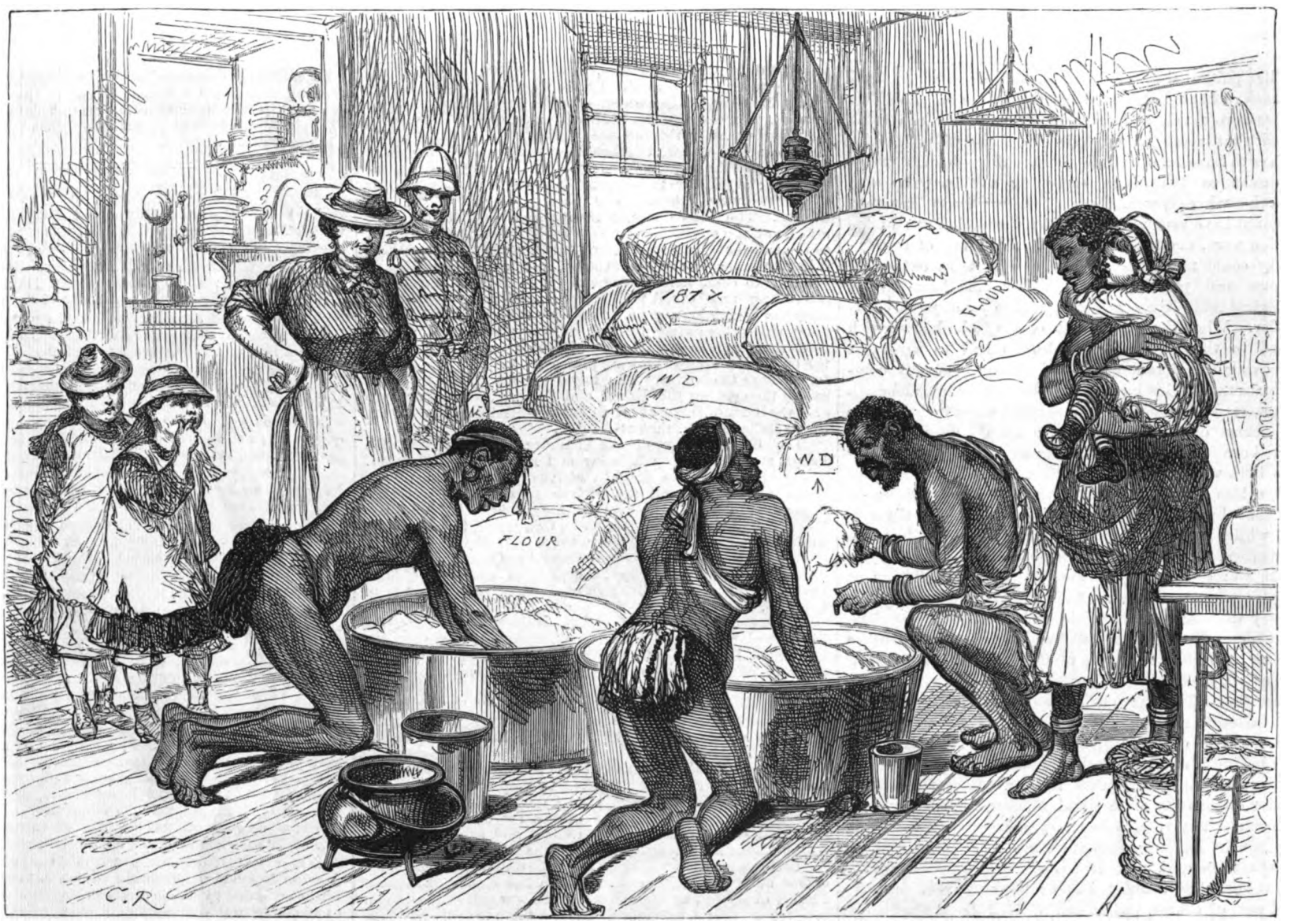
The quarterly court of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was held at their offices, 66, Ludgate-hill, yesterday week, when the accounts and balance-sheet for the week ending Dec. 31, 1878, were submitted, showing the receipts to be £894, and the expenditure £837. The secretary reported the receipt of £270, being the final instalment of a legacy by the late Mr. James Sturm. Also, that the society had, during the past three months, placed appliances for the saving of life in Sandown, Isle of Wight, Bridgwater, and Ramsgate — making the total number of escapes stationed by the society in suburban and provincial localities sixty. Applications for the grant of fire-escapes from the Swindon Local Board and Crediton urban authority were agreed to. Numerous rewards for saving life were then distributed.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., distributed the prizes to the cadets of the Worcester Training College, off Greenhithe, Kent, yesterday week. In his speech at the close of the distribution Mr. Smith said that our national greatness was principally due to the fact that we had a larger mercantile marine than any other nation. No other nation in the world could have got ready so large a force as we had recently sent out within so short a space of time; and our reserve power in that direction was such that, no matter how great the effort we made, there was still an enormous amount of latent power in hand. The First Lord of the Admiralty was accompanied by Mrs. W. H. Smith, who had kindly undertaken to decorate the Queen's prizeman (Mr. Alexander Saxton) and other cadets to whom medals had been awarded. A numerous party of ladies and gentlemen went down from town to Erith by special train, and were conveyed to Greenhithe by steam-boat.

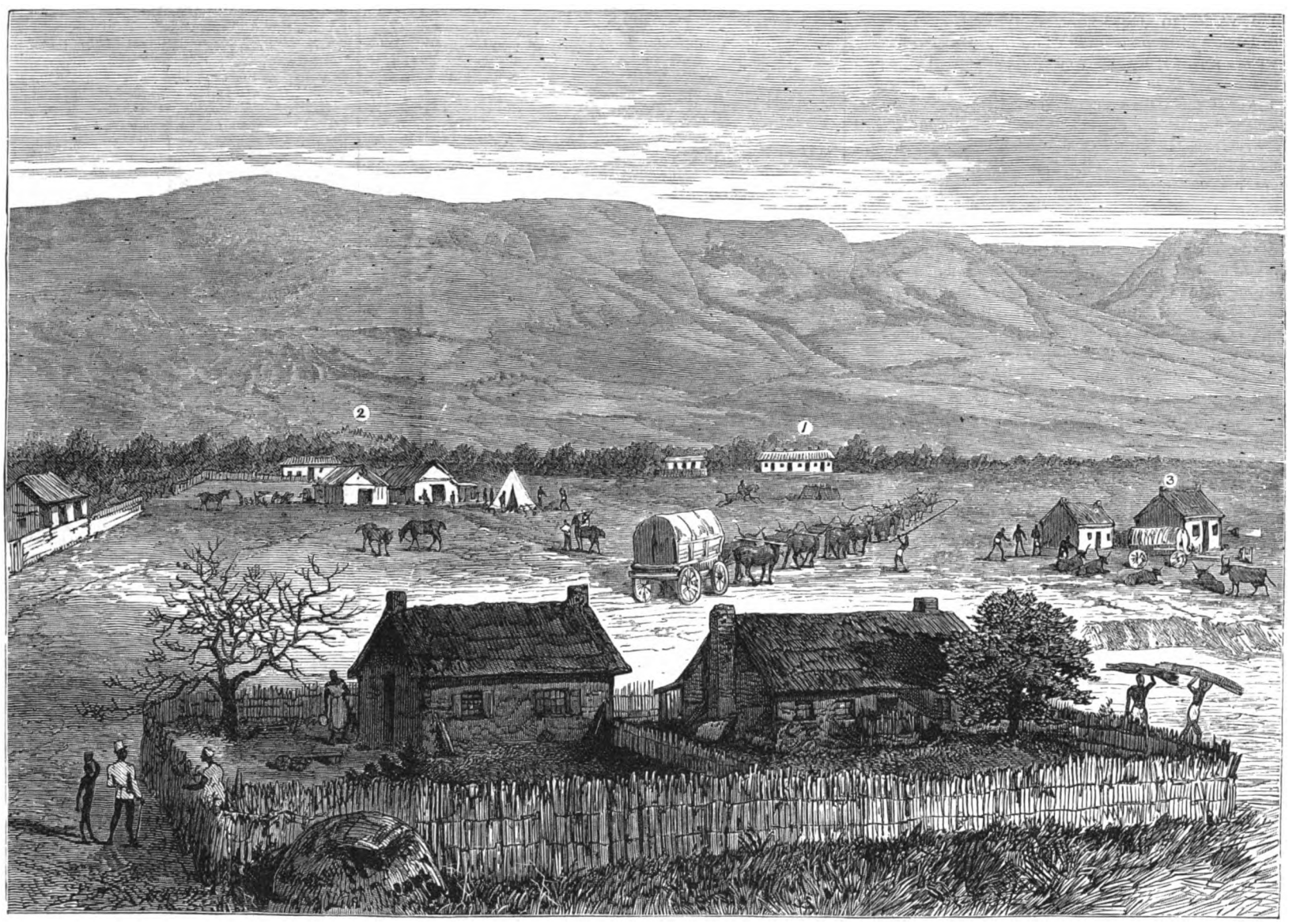
Dr. Samuel Kinns, F.R.A.S., Principal of the College, Highbury New Park, gave, on Wednesday, his last lecture for the season at the British Museum on Assyrian Antiquities, a distinguished company being present. The sports of the Assyrian Kings occupied a great portion of the lecture, which the Doctor illustrated by reference to the beautiful and well-preserved sculptures of the Royal lion-hunting that are in the basement rooms, and he highly commended the accuracy of detail of Mr. Bridgeman's picture, "A Royal Pastime in Nineveh," in the Royal Academy. Much was said about the cuneiform writing, and some interesting translations were given which confirm our historical Scriptures. The bronzes lately found by Mr. Rassam, which belonged to gates twenty feet high, set up in the time of Elisha, were explained: their excellent state of preservation is something remarkable. By way of a *bonne bouche* the signet-cylinder of King Dungi, who lived 4000 years ago—before the time of Abraham—was shown, as well as an impression from it. Such lectures are deeply interesting, as they enable us to appreciate these inestimable treasures of our great national collection.

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ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ZULU WAR.



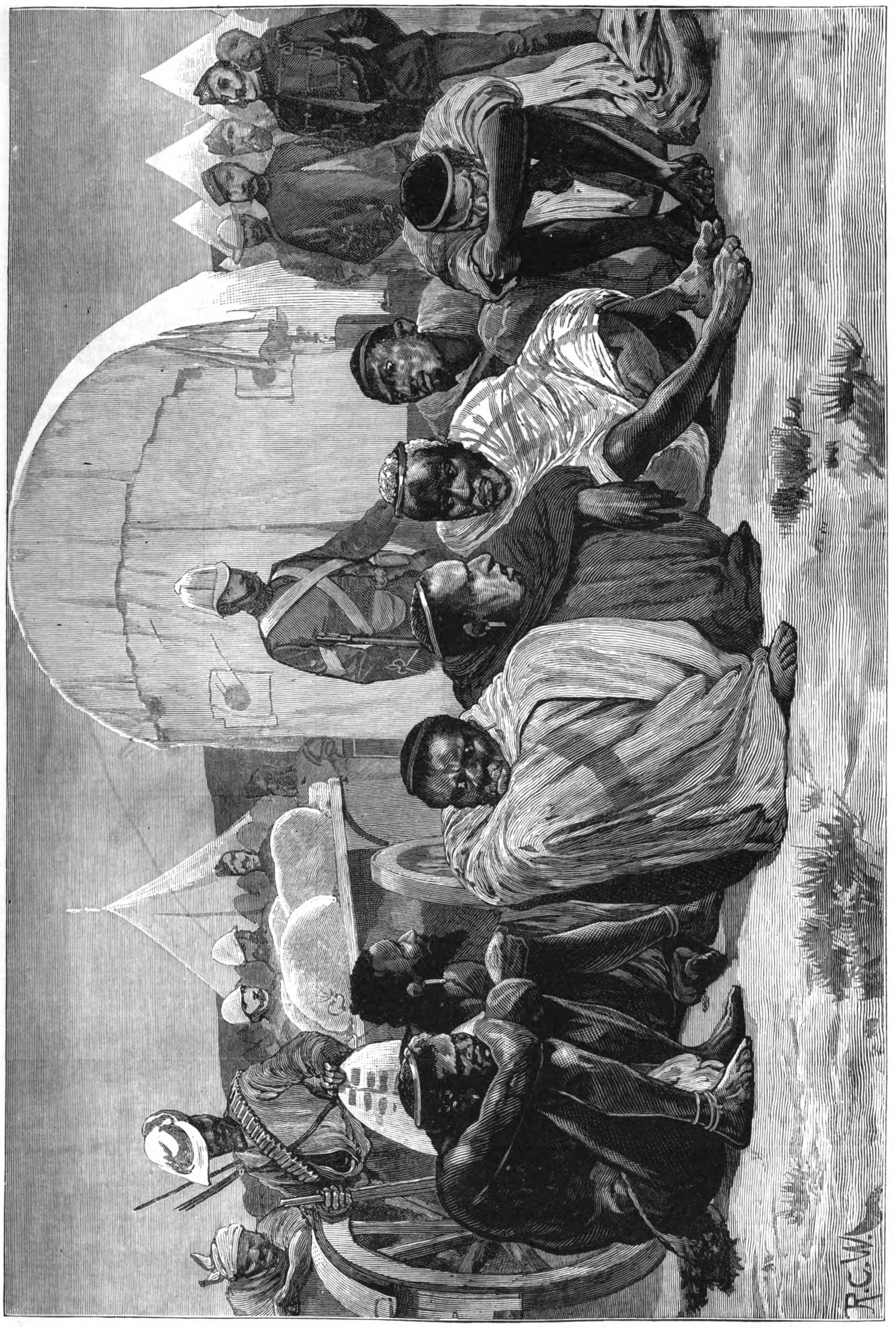
NATIVES IN A FARMHOUSE MAKING BREAD FOR THE BRITISH TROOPS AT ESTCOURT.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



1. Residence of the late Prince Imperial. 2. Officers' Mess-Quarters. 3. House of the late Mr. P. Uys.

A SKETCH AT UTRECHT, SHOWING WHERE THE PRINCE IMPERIAL LIVED.
FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN H. B. LAURENCE, 4TH REGIMENT.

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THE ZULU WAR: AMBASSADORS FROM KING CETEWAYO TO SUE FOR PEACE.
FROM A SKETCH BY O'R SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Committee of the Senate upon M. Ferry's Educational Bill yesterday week adopted article 2, and by five votes to four passed the first two paragraphs of article 3. It was decided to reserve the consideration of the third paragraph until the Committee should be able to hear the views of M. Ferry on the subject. The Chamber passed the Estimates of the Ministry of Public Works. M. Proust brought forward a motion proposing that the ruins of the Tuileries should be razed to the ground, and the motion was referred to a Special Committee. Both Chambers met on Monday, but nothing of interest occurred at the sitting of either body. The Committee of the Senate on the Ferry Education Bill has voted all the clauses with the exception of articles 7, 9, and 10. It is believed that the Session of the Chamber of Deputies will be prorogued at the end of the present week. In the Chamber on Tuesday the bill for the destruction of the ruins of the Tuileries and laying out a garden on the site was, after a warm passage of arms between the Bonapartists and Radicals, passed by 249 to 160 votes.

Not less than 2500 cartloads of documents deposited in the Palais du Luxembourg have to be removed to the Pavillon de Flore, the future seat of the Paris Municipality.

The inauguration of the Exhibition of the Industrial Sciences took place on Thursday week at the Palace of Industry in Paris. The interior presents a charming appearance. The catalogue has already been printed, and the names of upwards of 1800 exhibitors figure in it.

At a public meeting held last week in Bordeaux M. de Lesseps, in speaking of the Panama Canal scheme, said that France would find all the money, and he expected that the canal would be open for traffic in seven or eight years.

The annual distribution of prizes bestowed on works exhibited at the Salon took place on Sunday at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Conspicuous among the numerous eminent personages present was M. Jules Ferry, in whose person the offices of Minister of Public Instruction and of Fine Arts are united. In his official capacity he had to make a speech, and in doing so he naturally referred to the present state of art in France. He spoke of the advantages of establishing drawing-schools all over the country, and of the benefit to artists and to the general public. To the South Kensington Museum, in which, after the Exhibition of 1851, all the most perfect models of art applied to industrial purposes were collected, the education of the English workman and artisan was mainly due. The taste of French workmen was still uncontested, but all who had travelled in England could bear witness to the immense progress which during the last twenty years had been made in that country. English and other workmen were preparing to dispute the superiority of Frenchmen. In conclusion, the Minister set forth the necessity of coping with foreign countries by the extension of schools of design.

Delegates in large numbers from various associations in favour of Free Trade met on Sunday in the Alcaza at Lyons. Three thousand persons were present, and a resolution affirming the principles of Free Trade was unanimously passed.

The Théâtre Français is to reopen its doors this (Saturday) evening, when the alterations and decorations of the theatre will be exhibited for the first time by gaslight. The Maison de Molière will be reopened by a characteristic representation, consisting of a performance of "Les Femmes Savantes" and "Le Malade Imaginaire."

The Tenth Chamber pronounced judgment Last Saturday in the *Lanterne* case. After declaring that the *Lanterne* had committed the double offence of insulting the agents of the public force and of publishing false news in stating that Mdlle. Bernage had been arrested by an *agent des mœurs*, the verdict went on to say that, far from establishing the fact that the individual in question was an *agent des mœurs*, the evidence all went to prove that it was utterly impossible that such could have been the case. M. Genay, manager of the *Lanterne*, is accordingly condemned to four months' imprisonment and the payment of a fine of 4000f. The *Lanterne* was also ordered to insert the judgment at the head of its next number.

A statue to M. Thiers is to be unveiled at Nancy to-morrow (Sunday). The Ministers have decided that five of their number shall attend the ceremony. M. Jules Simon will deliver the principal address.

A decree issued by the Governor-General of Algeria places a collective sequestration upon the territory of the tribes, or portions of tribes, who took part in the recent insurrectionary movement in the Aurès district, and further imposes upon them an extraordinary contribution of 255,000f.

SPAIN.

In last Saturday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Marshal Martinez Campos, the President of the Council, read a Royal decree proroguing the Cortes. According to the Ministerial papers, the Government intends submitting to the Cortes next January a bill relating to the question of slavery in Cuba.

As the carriage of King Alfonso was passing through the Calle de Los Tragineros at Madrid last Saturday evening an old woman threw a stone at his carriage. She has been certified to be insane.

ITALY.

The Senate on Thursday week, by 75 votes against 10 passed the bill voted by the Chamber of Deputies abolishing the grist tax on cereals of inferior quality. The reporter of the bill stated that the Committee would, after the recess, present a report on the Supplementary Bill passed by the Chamber providing for the reduction by one fourth of the tax on the better sorts of cereals from July 1, 1880, and of the complete abolition of the impost in 1884. Signor Cairoli recently asked the Senate not to insist upon deferring the final vote on the Grist Tax Bill until after the recess, urging that the measure involved both financial and political issues. The Minister of Finance stated that the increased sugar duties would come into force at the same time as the abolition of the tax on inferior cereals.

In Monday's sitting of the Senate Signor Cairoli assured the House, in reply to interpellations respecting the policy of Italy in relation to Greece and Egypt, that the present Ministry would pursue a policy of peace, insisting at the same time on the execution of treaties, more particularly upon the carrying out of Article XXIV. of the Treaty of Berlin.

BELGIUM.

In a sitting of the Senate on Thursday week the Vice-President read a letter from Prince de Ligne, persisting in his resignation of the Presidency and of his seat in the Senate. An explanation was given in the Chamber of Representatives by the Minister of Justice with regard to the search made by the police at the Jesuit College. The Minister said that the Government had merely consented to the prosecution instituted by the judicial authorities, and that the magistrates had acted in this matter on their own initiative, and their own sole responsibility. In a sitting of the Senate next day the bill modifying the law relative to personal taxation, and the electoral laws connected therewith, was adopted.

GERMANY.

The Empress Augusta arrived on Sunday at Mainau. Her Majesty desired to arrive without any ceremony, and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden accordingly received her at Reichenau and drove her thence to Mainau.

Yesterday week the birthday of Princess Louise of Prussia, Duchess of Connaught, was celebrated at the German Court with all the usual honours. Prince Frederick Charles, father of the Duchess, left in the evening for Wilhelmshaven, where he embarked for Norway, intending to make an autumn tour in that country.

The King of Siam has sent a wedding present to the Duchess of Connaught, which was handed a few days ago by the Siamese Envoy to the German Empress at Coblentz. It consists of a consecrated shell set in gold, two massive golden bowls for jewellery, and a golden pedestal with two branches. The whole is enclosed in an elegant chest covered with orange-coloured velvet. The objects are of genuine Siamese work, and display great taste in design and skill in execution.

Duke William of Schwerin, brother of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, died at Heidelberg on Monday.

Herr von Gerolt, formerly Prussian Minister at Washington, died at Bonn last Sunday.

The third meeting of the Congress of Teachers of the Blind was held at Berlin on Sunday in the hall used for the sittings of the Lower House of the German Parliament. The meeting was attended by representatives of England, France, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. Herr von Puttkammer, the recently-appointed Minister of Public Worship, welcomed the members of the congress in the name of the Prussian Government. Director Meyer, of Amsterdam, thanked the Minister in the name of the meeting for his presence and for the interest manifested in the meeting by the Prussian and German Governments.

The judgment of the court-martial upon the loss of the Grosser Kurfürst (which was run down by her consort the König Wilhelm on a fine morning last year within sight of Folkstone) sentences Rear-Admiral Batsch to six months' imprisonment in a fortress, and Lieutenant-Captain Kauser to one month's imprisonment. Captain Kühne has been acquitted.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Count Zichy, one of the Hungarian Secretaries of State, against whom charges of corruption and abuse of his office have been preferred, has appealed to the presidents of the Liberal party in the Reichsrath to appoint a court of honour, consisting of deputies, to investigate the matter. Count Zichy has further sent in his resignation, which the Minister-President, Herr Tisza, has submitted to the Emperor.

Edhem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, has tendered his resignation.

RUSSIA.

The Governors of Eastern and Western Siberia have been authorised by the Government to allow the exiles in their districts to become members of guilds and to engage in trade.

A telegram of Tuesday's date from St. Petersburg states that the person who fired at General Drenteln on March 25 has been arrested, and is found to be the same person who, under the name of Pletneff, fired at the gendarmes who recently attempted to arrest him for other offences at Taganrog.

During the month of June last there were, according to a report issued by the Minister of the Interior, 1501 fires in Russia, the loss from damage to property being estimated at 12,024,134 roubles. Five hundred and eight of these fires are attributed to incendiarism, whilst 310 were caused by lightning.

On the 27th ult. the last Russian troops in Eastern Roumelia embarked at Burgas, leaving that province completely evacuated by the Muscovites.

The great annual fair at Nijni Novgorod was opened on Sunday.

GREECE.

In the Chamber of Deputies last Saturday M. Coumoundouros read a Royal Decree proroguing the Session. It is announced that the last sitting of the Chamber closed with a lively attack against the Government. The Ministry having asked a supplementary credit of six millions, M. Tricoupis moved an amendment condemning the Government. Thereupon M. Coumoundouros procured the King's signature to a decree of dissolution.

TURKEY.

The Ministerial Crisis at Constantinople has terminated in the resignation of Kheredine Pasha, the Sultan having persisted in his refusal to accept that part of the Minister's programme which related to the appointment of Ministers. An Imperial iradé has been issued suppressing the Grand Vizierate, and appointing Aarifi Pasha Prime Minister, and Safvet Pasha Minister for Foreign Affairs. Sawas Pasha is to be the Mustechar of the Foreign Office, which he will manage until the arrival of Safvet Pasha. Riza Pasha is appointed Minister of the Civil List, and Ali Fuad Bey First Secretary to the Sultan.

AMERICA.

Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the United States Treasury, made a long speech at Portland, in Maine, last week, upon the general financial position of America. After dwelling upon the advantages which had resulted from the resumption of specie payments, he said that an unexampled increase of crop exports had greatly assisted the recovery of the country from the commercial depression previously existing. In conclusion, he deprecated the revival of the Southern doctrine of State rights, the object of which was to elevate provincialism above nationalism.

Orders have been given to General Miles, commanding the force operating against Sitting Bull, to avoid bringing on an Indian war.

The Louisiana Constitutional Convention has finally adjourned, leaving the ordinance respecting the State debt to be submitted to the popular vote.

In Memphis the yellow fever continues to spread.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne has consented to the dismissal of the Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just, the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, and has appointed Mr. Robitaille to the vacant post. The latter took the oaths of office on Monday. Resolutions against the dismissal of the Hon. Luc Letellier St. Just were passed at a public meeting held at Montreal on Sunday night. A party of Conservatives attempted late on Monday night to burn Mr. Letellier de St. Just in effigy at Quebec, but a number of Liberals collected and drove their political opponents from the spot.

Five hundred Orangemen paraded in Toronto unmolested on Wednesday week.

INDIA.

Major Cavagnari and the members of the British Mission arrived at Cabul on the 24th ult., and were received with military honours, a large number of spectators being present. The same evening Major Cavagnari presented his credentials to the Ameer, who acknowledged his address in a very friendly manner.

AUSTRALIA.

The Hon. Graham Berry, the Premier of Victoria, has introduced in the Legislative Assembly a bill for reforming the Constitution. It gives the Legislative Assembly absolute control over taxation and expenditure, provides for the gradual substitution of a nominee council in place of the present elective Legislative Council, and provides that bills passed by the Assembly and twice rejected by the Legislative Council shall be referred by the Governor to a plébiscite.

On Wednesday last Mr. Berry presented his financial statement to the Legislative Assembly at Melbourne, from which it appears that the revenue for the past year amounted to £4,807,000, and the expenditure to £4,944,000; the estimated revenue for the present year is £5,088,000, and the expenditure £5,374,000, inclusive of the deficiency of £137,000 from last year's Budget. It is proposed to provide for the deficit of the current year by an increase in the land tax and Customs duties.

The Agent-General for South Australia has received a telegram from the Government at Adelaide stating that the proclamation prohibiting the importation of stock from the United Kingdom had been revoked; and telegrams from Sydney report that a committee has been appointed to inquire into the best means of disposing of the surplus meat of the New South Wales colony.

The political news in the Australian papers brought by the last overland mail has been anticipated by telegraph.

The Rayah of Quedah died on June 22.

The submarine cable for the Caspian Sea has arrived at St. Petersburg.

The first Protestant Church in the Tyrol was opened on Sunday at Innsbrück.

Tuesday's *Gazette* states that the Queen has appointed Thomas F. Reade, her Majesty's Consul at Smyrna, to be British Agent and Consul-General in the Regency of Tunis; Captain William Everett to be her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Erzeroum; and Captain Emilius Clayton, British Vice-Consul in Koordistan, to be her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Van.

The annual competitions of the Jersey National Rifle Association, extending over four days, were opened on Monday morning on Gorey-common. The entries were more numerous this year, the prizes being proportionally increased. Ten splendid silver cups, in addition to large money prizes, were offered—two being given by the States Assembly, one by the members of the militia force and the other by residents of the island. Major-General Nicholson, the Lieutenant-Governor, opened the proceedings by the first shot at 600 yards' range, and succeeded in scoring an outer.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Atkins, R. W., to be Rector of Crecombe, Morchard Bishop.
Bagot, E. Bigoe; Rector of St. Mary's, Beswick, Manchester.
Battersby, James; Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Sheffield.
Bennett, George T. Cull; Vicar of St. John's, St. George's-in-the-East.
Burton, Charles Henry; Rector of Huggate.
Chapelhow, Joseph; Rector of Kirkbampton, Cumberland.
Cogswell, William H. L.; Vicar of St. Oswald's, Chester.
Cooper, T., Vicar of Playford; Vicar of New Shildon.
Cornford, James; Rector of Peper-Harow, Godalming.
Cunningham, Francis Macaulay; Rector of Brightwell-with-Cotwell, Berks.
Davey, H. M.; Vicar of Oving, Sussex.
Farrer, William; Vicar of Belchamp, St. Paul's.
Griffith, James Martin; Vicar of Moylgrove.
Hibbit, Arthur; Rector of Langton.
Hill, Charles Noel; Rector of Church Stretton.
Holbrow, T., Vicar of Coleford; Vicar of Sandhurst.
Hussey, Canon; Rural Dean of Kennington.
Ingram, Henry Manning; Rector of Aldrington.
Keightley, G. W.; Rector of Great Stambridge, Essex.
Margesson, R. W.; Rector of Virginstow, Launceston.
Marshall, John William; Vicar of Thornton-le-Street.
Moreton, L. C. A, Rector of Woodchester; Rector of Brampford Speke.
Morris, Laurence B.; Domestic Chaplain to Lord Middleton.
Myers, William Miles; Vicar of Swanbourne, Bucks.
Nutt, John William; Rector of Harrietsham, near Maidstone.
O'Rorke, H. T., Vicar of Sheriff Hales; Rector of Feltwell.
Penney, William Henry; Vicar of Northmoor, Oxon.
Pole, E.; Rector of Rackenford, Morchard Bishop.
Rigg, John, Vicar of Alderholt, Dorset; Vicar of Imber, Wilts.
Scowcroft, James Hamer; Vicar of Bishops Itchington.
Steel, Henry William; Rector of Stoke Wake, Dorset.
Sutcliffe, Charles; Vicar of Dinting Vale.
Tennent, Robert Percy Trevor; Vicar of Acomb.
Vaughan, Joseph Marychurch; Rector of Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge.
Walker, Robert; Vicar of Betton, in the Isle of Axholme.
Watkins, Daniel; Rector of Adstock, Bucks.
Wayne, E. F.; Rector of Torwood, Torquay.
Weston, George Frederick; Honorary Canon of Carlisle Cathedral.
Woodward, F.; Perpetual Curate of Gaydon and Chadshunt.—*Guardian.*

The Church Congress is to be held at Swansea on Tuesday, Oct. 7, and three following days.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop Claughton officiated at the seventeenth centenary services of St. Peter-upon-Cornhill on Sunday.

The Martyrs' Memorial, in St. John's Church, Stratford-le-Bow, will be unveiled this (Saturday) afternoon by the Earl of Shaftesbury.

A two-light Munich window, by Mayer and Co., representing Peter walking on the water to our Lord, has been placed in St. Jude's, Collingham-road.

Sir Robert Phillimore has presented to Highclere church a beautiful credence table, bearing an inscription in memory of his friendship of many years with the Earl of Carnarvon.

The Bishop of Rochester has consecrated a new church at Borstal, a rising town a few miles from Rochester. The funds for the building were raised by voluntary contributions, the site having been presented by Mr. Tuff.

Archdeacon Hessey, who has held the office of preacher to the Society of Gray's Inn for more than twenty-nine years, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday morning. The Archdeacon's successor will be elected early in Michaelmas Term.

Convocation of York met on Wednesday and was occupied with the ornaments rubric. The Archbishop and the Bishop of Manchester made the principal speeches, and ultimately a proposal of the Dean of Chester, in favour of no change being made at present, was carried by a small majority.

At the anniversary of the reopening of St. John the Baptist Church at Rothley, a special service was held, and a stained-glass window in the tower, the gift of Mrs. George Edward Stanyon, of Redbourne Herts, late of Leicester, was unveiled. The window, which is of a very pretty design, was supplied by Mr. Constable, of Cambridge, at a cost of £75, and represents the baptism of Christ by St. John.

At the afternoon service of the Exeter Cathedral on Sunday the infant son of the Bishop of the Diocese was baptised in the name of Frederick Charles. The Bishop himself performed the ceremony; the sponsors being Lord Frederick Cavendish (who was represented by the Rev. Chancellor Harrington, as proxy), the Rev. Canon Lawson, and Miss Temple, sister of the Bishop.

A purse of sovereigns has been presented to the Rev. John Ricketts, M.A., by the members of the congregation of the parish church, Rickmansworth, on his resigning the curacy of that place, where he had officiated for more than four years, as a slight testimonial and appreciation of his labours; and the Rev. W. Rice, B.A., curate in charge of Ashover, Derbyshire,

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has been presented with a testimonial by his congregation, consisting of a handsomely engraved silver pocket Communion Service and a valuable writing-desk.

The parish church of Newton-on-Trent, Lincolnshire, was reopened on the 14th ult., after restoration. The structure consisted originally of tower, nave, north aisle, and chancel; but at the beginning of the century the north aisle was pulled down, and the whole building submitted to that ruthless whitewash-and-plaster process which is only too familiar to modern restorers. There is no resident squire, nor any other person able to give largely to the work which the present Vicar, the Rev. H. Bickersteth Ottley, undertook upon his appointment to the parish, in 1876, and the subscription-list is a remarkable proof of what can be done, under the most unfavourable circumstances, to complete a good work.

The Church of St. Anthony, between Globe-road and James-street, Mile-end-road—the second of the three churches to be built within six miles of the city of London, pursuant to the provisions of Lady Slaney's Estate Act, 1869—was consecrated on Wednesday by the Bishop of London. The endowment, £500 a year, comes out of the tithe rate of All Hallows Staining, Mark-lane. The patronage is vested in the Grocers' Company, who, besides bearing the entire cost of a room intended for a Sunday school, &c., adjoining the church, augment the endowment by £100 a year to provide a residence for the Rector, the Rev. Alfred Whiston Frost Martell, late Curate of Leatherhead.

Four Bishops were consecrated yesterday week in St. Paul's Cathedral—namely, the Rev. William Walsham How, D.D., as Bishop of Bedford (suffragan of London); the Rev. Joseph Barclay, LL.D., as Bishop of the Church of England in Jerusalem; the Rev. John Martindale Speechly, M.A., as Bishop of Travancore and of Cochin; and the Rev. William Ridley, D.D., as Bishop of Caledonia, in British Columbia. The canon in residence, prebendaries, and minor canons met the Archbishop of Canterbury, the assistant bishops, and the Bishops-designate in the apse at the east end of the cathedral at a quarter past eleven, when the procession entered the choir. Amongst those present were the Bishops of London, St. Albans, Rochester, St. Davids, Lichfield, and British Columbia, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, and Canon Gregory. The Archbishop of Canterbury proceeded to the altar, where he began the Communion office, the Epistle being read by the Bishop of Rochester and the Gospel by the Bishop of London. The service throughout was Schubert in G. The sermon was preached by the Dean of Ripon from Acts i. 7. The Archbishop, Bishops, and clergy then returned to the sacrarium, while the Bishops-designate retired to put on their rochets. During their absence Mendelssohn's anthem, "How lovely are the messengers," was sung. Dr. How was presented to the Archbishop by the Bishops of London and Lichfield, and the other Bishops each by two of the assistant prelates. The Queen's mandate in each case was read by Mr. Hassard. The Litany was sung by one of the minor canons; and, the Bishops' examination being over, they again retired to put on the rest of their robes, during which Stainer's anthem, "How beautiful upon the mountains," was sung. On the return of the Bishop the "Veni Creator" was sung, and the consecration proceeded in the usual way. The newly-consecrated Bishops having taken their seats in the sacrarium, the offertory, which was for the Colonial Bishopric Fund, was collected—the Archbishop, Bishops, and cathedral clergy presenting their donations kneeling before the holy table. There were a large number of communicants.

CHURCHES IN LONDON PULLED DOWN OR CONDEMNED.

A return has been issued of the number of churches in the city of London pulled down, or condemned, under the "Union of Benefices Act, 1860," and of the new churches which have been built out of the proceeds:—

St. Benet, Gracechurch-street, was sold for £23,894 4s., and the proceeds were appropriated as follows:—£7236 10s.4d. for the erection of the Church of St. Benet, Mile End-road, Stepney—£9000 for the endowment of same; £4000 for the alteration and repair of the church of the united benefice (All-hallows, Lombard-street); and £1500 for a parsonage house.

St. Mary Somerset, Upper Thames-street, was sold for £10,241. Of that sum £9149 was appropriated to the erection of St. Mary's, Hoxton, and £1028 towards the alteration and repair of the Church of St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey.

St. Mildred's, Poultry, was sold for £49,550 14s. 6d. Towards the erection of the Church of St. Paul, Clerkenwell, the sum of £9000 was contributed, as well as a further sum of £2207 8s. 10d.; and £7550 was appropriated towards the parsonage-house and church of the united benefice, and the augmentation of another benefice.

St. Martin Outwich, Threadneedle-street, realised £37,631. Three sums of £8000 were appropriated to the erection of Holy Trinity, Dalston; Christ Church, Stepney; and St. Peter's, Limehouse; £3000 has been given for the alteration and repair of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate (united benefice), and £7843 has been invested to be applied in payment of certain annuities (under 36 Geo. III.) for rebuilding the Church of St. Martin Outwich.

St. James's, Duke's-place, Aldgate, was sold for £6601, of which sum £1980 was contributed towards the erection of the Church of St. John, Red Lion-square, and the residue was applied for the alteration and repair of the church of the united benefice (St. Catherine Cree) and for a parsonage-house.

St. Antholin's, Queen Victoria-street, was sold for £44,990 12s. 9d.; £1000 was appropriated to the Church of St. Antholin, Nunhead; £2000 towards a parsonage-house; and £7000 for repairing and altering St. Mary Aldermary.

St. Michael's, Queenhithe, was sold for £10,741 14s. 7d.; £5000 appropriated for the proposed Church of St. Michael, Camden Town, and £2425 for repairs, parsonage-house, &c.

Allhallow's, Bread-street, was sold for £32,254. To the erection of the church of Allhallows, East India Docks, £9000 was appropriated, with £4000 towards the endowment, and £3000 for the parsonage-house and church of the united benefice (St. Mary-le-Bow).

Allhallows Staining was sold for £12,418 3s. 4d. (including the proceeds of the sale of the Curate's house). The new church of Allhallows, Bromley-by-Bow, was assigned £10,189, and the proposed Church of St. Anthony, Stepney, is being built partly out of the balance of the proceeds and partly out of the funds derived from the accumulation of the tithes of Allhallows Staining. A third church is to be built as soon as the funds will permit.

The site of St. Dionis Backchurch, Lime-street, has not yet been sold, but it is intended to apply £4000 towards defraying the cost of a new vestry and muniment room for the parish of St. Dionis Backchurch; £10,000 for the provision and endowment of a new church to be called St. Dionis; £1500 towards the cost of a parsonage-house; and £700 for the improvement of Church of St. James, Kennington.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the net sum realised by the sale of nine churches has been £228,324 1s. 11d. Of that sum £85,955 11s. 9d. has been appropriated for the erection of new churches, and further grants to the amount of £35,357 have been promised.—*Guardian*.

UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Mr. Robert Lawrence Ottley, Senior Student of Christ Church, has been elected Derby Scholar for 1879.

The judges have awarded the Johnson Memorial Prize for 1879 to Mr. Archibald E. Garrod, Commoner of Christ Church.

Mr. Goodrick, Demy of Magdalen, who was placed in the first class by the Classical Moderators in Michaelmas Term, 1876, has been elected to a Fellowship at St. John's.

The nomination of Mr. Ingram Bywater, Fellow and Tutor of Exeter, as sub-librarian of the Bodleian Library, in the place of Mr. Nutt, has been approved by Convocation.

A list of the candidates who have gained certificates and of those who have obtained honours in the examination of women over eighteen years of age has been issued by the delegates of the Oxford Local Examinations. Fifteen candidates have received certificates in the preliminary examination, six in the pass examination; two candidates obtained honours. Annie Mary Anne Henley Rodgers, of Oxford, was placed in the first class in Ancient History, and Mary Anne Stevens, of Hastings, was placed in the third class in the Modern History Section.

CAMBRIDGE.

A meeting of the trustees and directors of Cavendish College was held at the College last week, at which plans for a new block of buildings were approved. The numerous applications for admission recently received by the Warden far exceeding the present accommodation make it necessary to provide additional buildings without delay, and steps are being taken in conjunction with the London committee to raise at once £6000 additional capital.

EDINBURGH.

Professor George Chrystal, at present Professor of Mathematics in St. Andrew's University, has been appointed to the chair of Mathematics in this University.

Fifty women students passed the recent matriculation examination at the London University. Twenty-eight passed in honours and the other twenty-two in the first division. Of those who passed in honours one was disqualified by age for the third exhibition, and ten others obtained the number of marks qualifying for a prize.

On Monday evening the governing body of Eton College declared the results of the election to the school foundation. There were upwards of seventy candidates. The following is a list of the twenty successful competitors in the order of their election:—Wood, Bosanquet, Maynard, Hoskyns, Elphinstone, Alston, Walters, Broke, Beckwith, Holte, Corbett, Liddell, Loring, Young, Ferard, Young, Goodhart, Gaussen, M'Carthy, and Price.

Monday was prize-day at Marlborough College, the visitors including the Marquis of Bath and the Marquis of Lansdowne. The Master (Dr. Bell) read a list of numerous honours gained by old pupils of the school during the past year, including a fellowship at Trinity College. At the lunch, which followed the distribution of prizes, the Marquis of Lansdowne spoke of the pride which he felt as an Englishman in the great Wiltshire School; while the Marquis of Bath, in proposing "The health of the Master," said that his great London reputation had been increased at Marlborough.

The following have been the successful candidates for scholarships at Bath College:—A, Entrance—Theodosin, £50; Clapham, £25; Robinson, £25. Free Nomination—Allen, ma. B, under seventeen—Scott, ma., £25; Spender, mi., £12 10s.; Simmons, mi.; Sortain, ma.; Bamfylde. C, under fifteen—Coore and Allen, mi., £12 10s. each; St. Hill, mi.; Thring, Scott, mi. There were six candidates for the A scholarships, ten for the B, and five for the C scholarships.

The list of honours gained by Shrewsbury men between Midsummer, 1878, and Midsummer, 1879, is an astonishing document. Fellowships, scholarships—both University and college—prizes, exhibitions, and classes, at both Universities, have fallen to the share of some two-and-twenty old Shrewsbury boys during that brief period.

The following is the order of merit in which the first sixteen of the candidates for Scholarships at Winchester stand:—W. Busby, the Rev. E. C. Collard, Alton St. Pancras, Dorchester; G. C. Fraser, the Rev. W. Coxe Radcliffe; H. W. Lyle, the Rev. J. C. C. Pipon; R. E. Tomlinson, the Rev. J. C. C. Pipon; G. C. S. Carey, the Rev. W. Coxe Radcliffe; R. K. Coxe, Mr. A. Harrison; H. J. R. Laurence, Chigwell School; F. C. Turner, the Rev. J. D. Binney; E. H. Coles, the Rev. A. Malan; B. D. Cancellor, Mr. Waterfield; R. L. Towgood, the Rev. J. O. Seager; J. F. R. Stainer, Mr. Waterfield; P. B. Halcombe, the Rev. W. Browning; A. H. Coles, the Rev. A. Malan; H. T. Davy, Honiton Grammar School; E. H. L. Watson, Winchester College. Of these the first fifteen have been elected to Scholarships, and the sixteenth will be entitled to succeed to any vacancy which may occur before the first day of Easter Term, 1880.

The following have been elected to scholarships of the annual value of £60 each, tenable during residence at Fettes College:—1, R. D. Whigham, from Rev. C. Darnell's, Cargilfield, Edinburgh; 2, A. J. Tassell, from Mr. T. Lloyd Phillips's, The Abbey, Beckenham, Kent; 3, Russell Webber, from same school; 4, S. L. Maddox, Cargilfield. The entrance scholarships, of the annual value of £20, open to boys under fourteen years of age, have been awarded as follow:—1, W. A. Potts, Mr. E. Little's, Northallerton, York; 2, W. H. Nagle, private tuition, Brighton; 3, A. R. Charters, Rev. R. W. Pound's, Appuldurcombe, Isle of Wight; 4, W. L. D. Peddie, Cargilfield; proxime accessit, W. O. Duncan, Cargilfield.

The 27th ult. was speech-day at the Oratory School, Edgbaston, and the prizes were distributed by Cardinal Newman. An address was presented to the Cardinal congratulating him upon his elevation to the Sacred College. There was a large attendance.

Lord Cranbrook distributed the prizes yesterday week at the Royal Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, and in the course of his address said he thought it desirable that the natives of India should look forward to employment under the Government; but it could never be expected that superintendence and control should ever be placed entirely in their hands. The various nationalities of India, he added, were gradually becoming welded into one nation, and although native States might continue, they would be brought into harmony with those which surrounded them. He implored those students who were going to India to represent the best side of the English character, and to go forth as good representatives of their country. Mr. J. W. Wyatt won the Fellows' Scholarship, and with the approval of the Indian Secretary was himself appointed a Fellow of this college, as were also Messrs. A. Hill and E. H. Tuck.—On the same day the annual distribution of prizes among the pupils of the City of London School was held in the theatre. The Lord Mayor (Sir Charles Whetham), who was accompanied by the Sheriffs, presided. Dr. Abbott, the Head Master, in opening the proceedings, congratulated those present on the flourishing condition of the school. There had been gained six open scholarships at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and he should mention that Mr. Percy Barnett, Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, had obtained first-class in Classical Moderation. Four first-class had been gained at Oxford and three first-class at Cambridge, making a total of seven first-class altogether. Mr. W. E. Barker had obtained the remarkable distinction of a foundation scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, and Mr. C. Bendall had been elected to a fellowship at Caius. Through the munificent liberality of the City of London a site had been given on the Thames Embankment for the building of a new school, and nothing now remained but to proceed with the erection of a suitable structure.—The Hon. G. L. Brodrick presided on the same day at the annual distribution of prizes at Archbishop Tenison's School, and spoke of the high position the school occupied as a place of intermediate education.

Last Saturday Mr. Forster, M.P., speaking at the public distribution of prizes and certificates awarded to pupils in schools by the College of Preceptors, spoke of the important work done in the interest of education through the examinations instituted by the college, of the pupils as well as of the teachers whose duty it was to instruct and control them. The scholastic profession, in his opinion, should rank amongst professions on an equality with law and medicine.—In presiding at the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the City of London College for Ladies, which took place at the Langham Hall, Great Portland-street, Lord Clarence Paget, who was accompanied by Lady Clarence Paget, expressed his sense of the great advance made recently in female education in this country, and alluded to the recent examinations of the college as illustrating that improvement. Three scholarships were awarded.—The annual distribution of prizes to the scholars in St. Olave's Grammar School took place in the large hall of the school, which is situated in Queen Elizabeth-street, Tooley-street, Southwark.—On Saturday the Bishop of Rochester presided at the distribution of prizes to pupils of the Proprietary School, Blackheath, of which he is the president.

On Monday Admiral the Hon. A. Duncombe presided at the annual distribution of honours and prizes to the pupils of the Royal Naval School at New-cross.—The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils at the school of the Middle Class Schools Corporation took place at the New Hall, Cowper-street, City-road, on Wednesday—Sir Ralph Lingen, K.C.B., presiding; and the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of St. Marylebone and All Souls' Grammar School took place the same day at St. George's Hall, Langham-place—Sir George W. Kellner in the chair.

On Tuesday General Beauchamp Walker, C.B., Director-General of Military Education, in the absence of the Duke of Cambridge, presided at the half-yearly distribution of prizes at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. In the course of the proceedings General Sir John Adye communicated to the cadets a message from the Empress Eugènie, expressing how deeply she had been moved by the sentiment of fraternity which led them to accompany the remains of the Prince. Thirty-five commissions to students were announced.—This being prize-day at Stationers' School, the usual assemblage of the leading members of the Court and Livery of the Stationers' Company, who are the governors of the school, and of the pupils and their friends, took place at Stationers' Hall to hear the speeches and witness the distribution of prizes to the scholars who had distinguished themselves at the annual Midsummer examination, the chair being taken by Sir Francis Truscott, master of the Stationers' Company.—Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., presided at the distribution of prizes to the students of the London International College, and gave an address, in which he spoke of the advantages of including modern languages and science in the curriculum of public schools.—The distribution of prizes at the Holborn Estate Grammar School, St. Clement Danes, took place under the presidency of the Rev. Canon Farrar.—The annual distribution of prizes at Reading School was held in the presence of the Mayor and Corporation and a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The prizes were distributed by Mr. Walter, M.P. A long list of distinctions gained by scholars of the school last year was read.

The new buildings of the King's School, Warwick, were opened on Friday, when the prizes for the past year's work were distributed in the new school-room.

Cardinal Manning consecrated a Roman Catholic Archbishop of Shrewsbury yesterday week at Birkenhead.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Captain Henry Fairfax, R.N., to be a Companion of the Bath, Civil Division.

The Eleanor Cross erected at Ashby-de-la-Zouch to the memory of the late Countess of Loudoun by the people of that town and the neighbourhood was unveiled on Thursday week, in the presence of a large concourse.

The foundation-stone of the new public buildings to be erected at Reading, at an estimated cost of £44,000, is to be laid with Masonic honours, and the Earl of Carnarvon, Pro-Grand Master of the English Freemasons, has consented to perform the ceremony on Tuesday, Oct. 14.

Mr. Roebuck, on Thursday week, opened an institution erected near Sheffield by the local Association of Licensed Victuallers, intended for the benefit of poor members. The building, which has cost £30,000, comprises twelve cottages. The opening ceremony was followed by a luncheon, over which Mr. Roebuck presided.

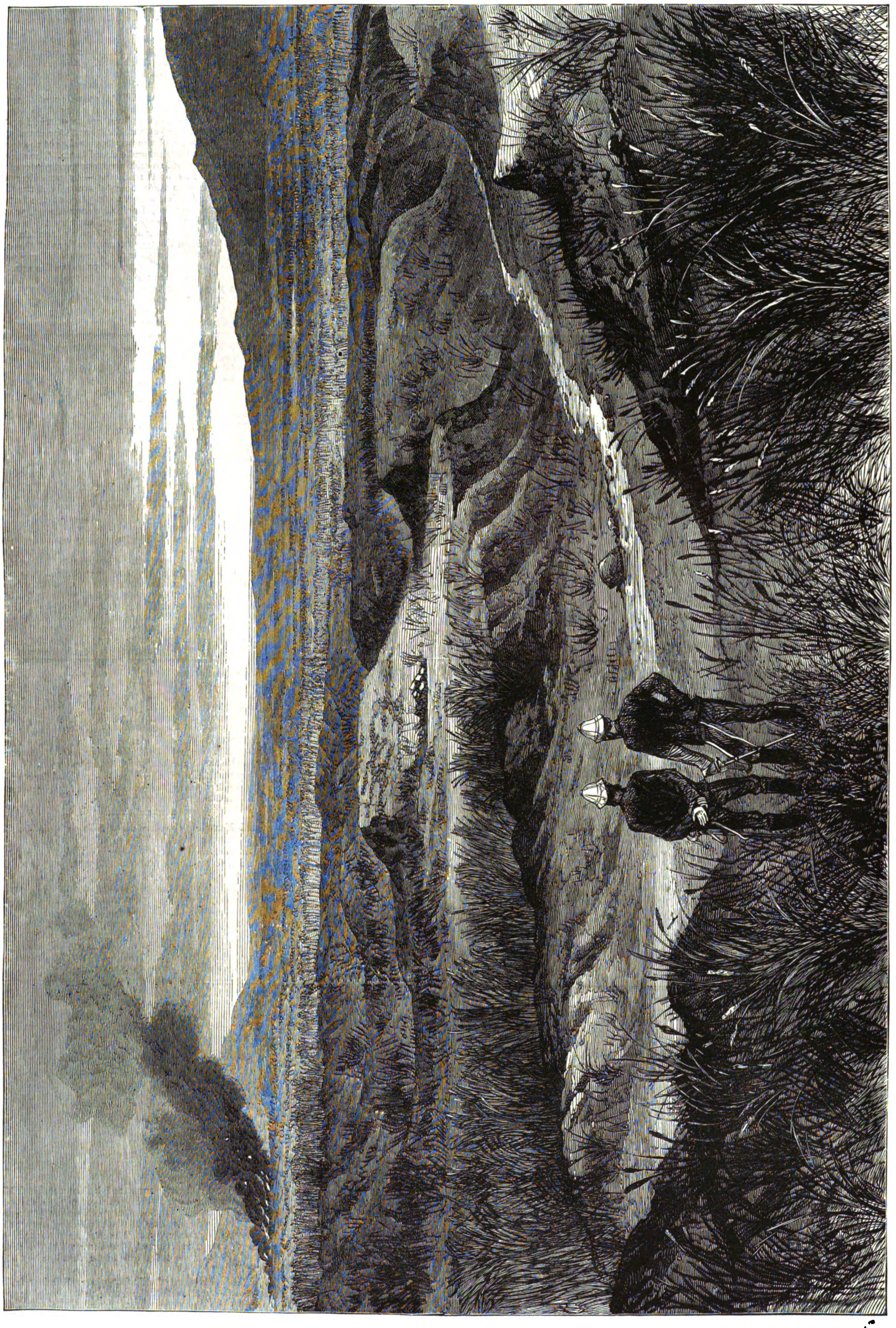
A new line of railway was opened on Monday from Dungannon to Cookstown. This line will connect the two great railway services in Ulster—the Great Northern at Dungannon with the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway at Cookstown. The new railway was opened by the Great Northern Company, to which it belongs.

The *République Française* states that England and France have come to the determination to organise the future régime of Egypt, and will begin by proposing the nomination of a European commission to protect the interests of the creditors of the Khedive. General inspectors will be appointed, whose intervention in administrative affairs will be effective.

A woman having been summoned before the Lord Mayor for not sending her boy, twelve years of age, to school, his Lordship spoke strongly on the money of the ratepayers being expended in such prosecutions, the lad, it having been proved, reading and writing fairly well. The law, he remarked, when pressed in this way, instead of benefiting children, did the reverse. Ultimately an order was made that the boy should attend school half time.

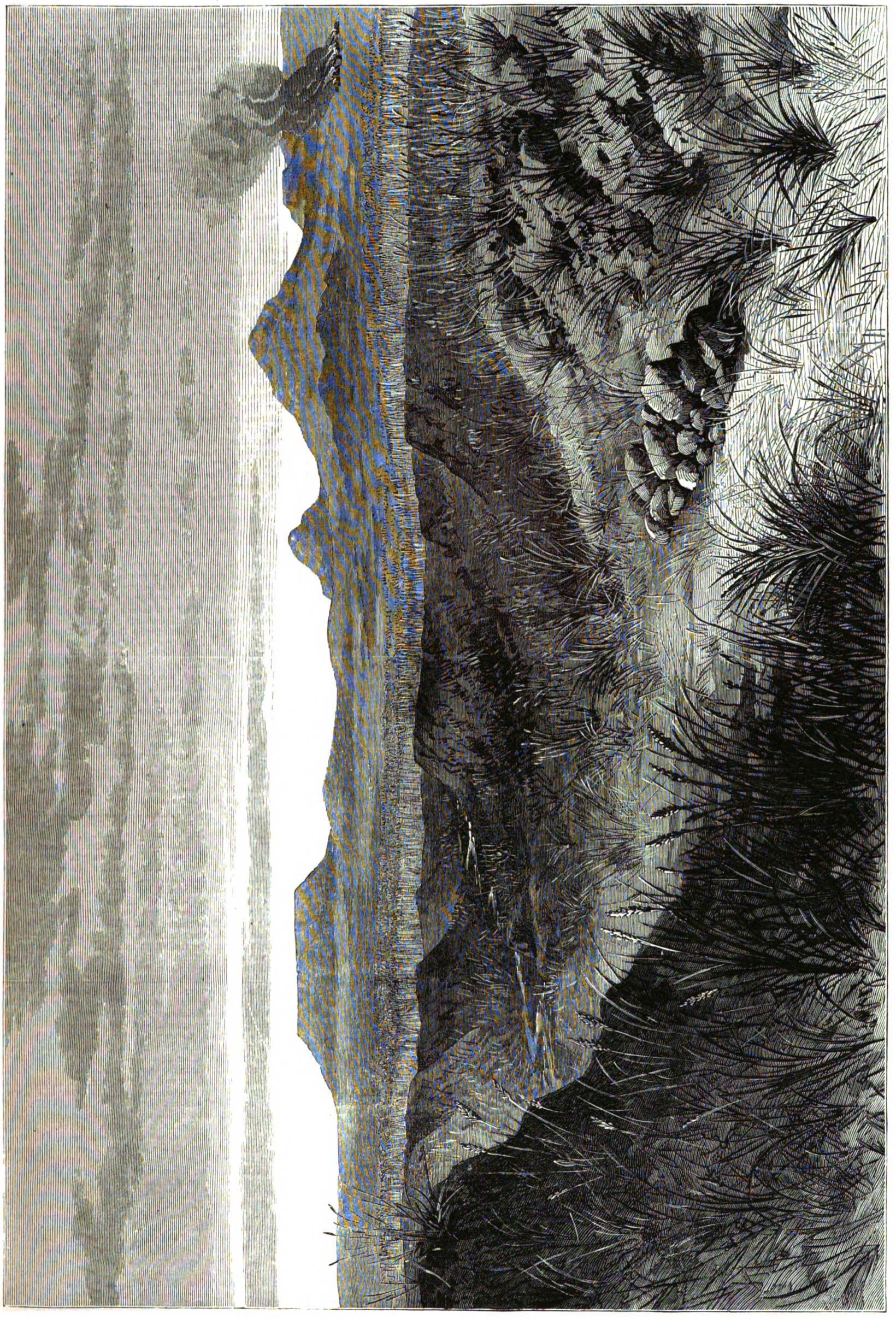
Mr. William Hunter, of Blacket-place, Edinburgh, who died a few days ago, has left the whole income arising on the capital of his estates, amounting to about £100,000, to be applied in the payment of annuities of from £10 to £30 to natives of Scotland in decayed circumstances, who have been engaged in business in Edinburgh as merchants, manufacturers, or other tradesmen. The legacy will take effect after the death of certain annuitants and a period for accumulation. Mr. Hunter was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Hunter and Co., clothiers, Edinburgh.—*Times*.

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THE ZULU WAR: VIEW OF THE SPOT WHERE THE PRINCE IMPERIAL WAS KILLED, LOOKING WEST.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

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THE ZULU WAR: VIEW OF THE SPOT WHERE THE PRINCE IMPERIAL WAS KILLED, LOOKING EAST.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

So there is positively to be nothing left of the façade of the wrecked and burnt-out Tuileries. The Chamber of Deputies at Versailles have, by a large majority, decreed that the grimy and ghastly skeleton which stretches from the Pavillon de Flore to the Pavillon Marsan is wholly to disappear; and henceforth the spectator standing at the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile will enjoy an uninterrupted vista down the Champs Elysées and through the grand alley of the Tuileries gardens to the Arch of Triumph in the Carrousel. The site of the razed ruin is to be planted as an ornamental garden. I wonder that the Republicans did not propose to sow it with salt. After the execution of Louis XVI. the Sovereign People were content to suffer the palace to remain standing; but the garden was converted into a potato-field. "La Liberté et des patatas!" was the popular cry. Poor old dismantled and soon-to-be-demolished Tuileries. Poor old Tuileries! When I was in Paris last Easter I used to go and look at the black mask of bygone grandeur, with its eyeless windows and toothless portals, by moonlight, and fancy it haunted by the ghosts of Catherine de Médicis, Philibert Delorme, Maximilian Robespierre, and Béranger's "Petit Homme Rouge." But the grass and the flowers should grow bravely on that well-irrigated site. Blood enough has been shed there, in all conscience.

I scarcely think that our excellent Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings would find much favour in France. The French are wonderful hands at destroying their own property. They pulled down the Bastille, "lock, stock, and barrel." They pulled down, under the Restoration, the old Opera House in the Rue de Richelieu (where now is the Place Louvois) because the Duke de Berri had been assassinated within the theatre walls, and it was intended to build an expiatory chapel on its site;—only another Revolution came and scattered the project to the winds; and there was at one time a serious talk of demolishing the Panthéon for the reason that the abhorred ashes of Marat had been deposited in its vaults. A very thoroughgoing people, the French. From a social and civilising point of view, I should not mind if they were to invade us for a few days, and, marching straight on London, pull down Seven-dials, Dudley-street, the remaining slums of Westminster, Bedfordbury, Holywell and Wych streets, Charles-street, Drury-lane, and, for the matter of that, the foul old "Lane" itself.

I do wish that people would not write me anonymous letters; or that if they did that they would abstain from writing either in a silly or in an abusive strain. In perfect good faith I asked a question last week, founded on Mr. Du Maurier's picture of "Madame est Servie" in *L'Art*, as to which arm a gentleman should offer to a lady when he takes her down to dinner. A silly anonymous person writes thus to me:—

> How can you? Why, who ever heard of a lady being taken down to dinner unless she got the wall? The weakest goes to the wall—always, Mr. ——, always the lady inside, if you please. As for Du Maurier, I am really very sorry for him. But why *bannisters*, Mr. ——; why *bannisters*? Is it not balusters, from Walker to Webster!

Is this meant to be clever? The question involves a very nice point of etiquette, which has puzzled me for years. In many houses the dining-room is on the same floor with the drawing-room, and there is consequently no wall to be taken by the lady. Under these circumstances, which arm should you offer her? My perplexity on this score has been removed by a courteous and sensible communication from Lieutenant-Colonel G——, who does *not* write anonymously, but whose name I have no authority to publish, and who writes:—

> The canon of etiquette in the case of taking a lady down to dinner is one which I have heard propounded and answered in this way—"that the gentleman should offer the right arm." The reason which I heard assigned for the rule was that the fashion of handing down to dinner came into vogue before the wearing of swords in private society was discontinued.

Another correspondent mildly suggests that the left arm should be offered, as "being next your heart." But then, if you give your right arm, that will be next the lady's heart. The canon as propounded by Colonel G—— seems to be the most feasible one. I may add that I asked Gustave Doré what was the practice abroad—right arm or left arm? "It is a matter of indifference," he replied. "Either arm." Now, this would account for the apparent solecism in Mr. Du Maurier's drawing. It may be in the mansion of a foreign Ambassadress that his grand dinner party is taking place.

Touching *bannisters* (which I wrote with one n, and not two, as my anonymous correspondent puts it, everybody knows that the word is a corruption of "baluster." But it is a universally recognised, and all but universally adopted corruption, and, as such, finds a place in the latest edition of Webster and Worcester's Dictionary, and is there defined as "a wooden railing enclosing stairs." For the rest, beshrew Webster and Worcester, and Walker and Johnson, and Bailey and Smellfungus, and the whole tribe of dictionary makers! The weather has turned gloriously hot. The sun shines; the green peas have become delicious, and the strawberries are in glorious condition, and have got at last some colour into their heretofore pallid cheeks. I will take the train to Eastbourne or to Hayling Island and laugh the lexicographers to scorn.

Mem.: Poor Angus Reach used, with mock gravity, to relate that when Shakspeare asked Ben Jonson why he drank so much soda-water, the author of "Every Man in his Humour" replied, "Because I like it, William." No little philosophy underlies the jest. I will continue to write and to say "banisters" because I like it; but when I have a cold in my head, I will say "balusters," and, in addition, I will speak of "the inconstant moon" as "th' idcodstadt bool." There is really, I believe, a much deeper philological reason for the frequent convertibility of l with n; but the weather is (happily) too hot to be philological.

I went on Tuesday night to Her Majesty's Theatre to see just one act—the last—of Balfe's Opera of "Il Talismano," which was splendidly performed, under the direction of Sir Michael Costa; Signor Galassi playing Richard the Lion Heart, Signor Campanini Sir Kenneth, Madame Marie Roze Berengaria, and the fascinating and accomplished Madame Etelka Gerster Edith Plantagenet. I was compelled to go very late, but I was just in time to hear the famous *rondo* in the third act, which follows the trio between Richard, Berengaria, and Edith. Madame Gerster was in splendid voice; and her execution was as wonderfully finished and accurate as usual. She had had three or four encores, I was told, before I arrived: yet she supported another encore, and a series of re-calls, and a bombardment of bouquets without betraying the slightest symptoms of fatigue. It was Madame Etelka Gerster's benefit night, and it was a graceful act on her part to select the last work of an illustrious British composer for her benefit performance. My opera-going days are over, but I went to Her Majesty's for the sake of "auld lang syne," and it did me good to sit there and listen to my old friend Balfe's music; it did me good to sit there by his widow, and see the box filled with the fair young faces of his grandchildren, and to remember that their mothers were the playmates of my sister and myself. Ah! so many years ago.

What do you say, you whose lot is to "drive the quill," or rather the steel Gillott—to drive it wellnigh incessantly—for literary, for legal, or for commercial purposes, to writing on black paper with white ink? A Russian *savant*—wonderful people, these Russian *savants!* we owe the modern torpedo to Professor Jacobi, of St. Petersburg—has suggested such a radical revolution in the normal conditions of caligraphy. His object is to afford relief to the writer's eyes. I asked a dressmaker who had done a good deal of work for mourning warehouses what effect the constant contemplation of a sable surface had had on her sight. She made answer, a dreadfully distressing effect. But then she had worked "black upon black," with black thread, and with black lace or bugles upon a black texture. That alone would be enough to strain the eyes to a fearful extent. I have an indistinct idea that I purchased some black writing-paper and some white ink many years ago, at a stationer's in the town of Blidah, in Algeria, and that the stationer told me that these writing materials were much patronised by the French *employés* in the *bureaux Arabes*, because they found the glare of white paper under an African sun almost intolerable. The chief drawback to the use of black writing-paper would be, I apprehend, the difficulty of obtaining a dye capable of staining the paper a jet black without largely increasing its weight and cost.

Mem: The "grounds" of the panels or canvases on which the Old Masters painted were usually a deep Venetian red, on which they drew their outlines in white. One very strong argument in favour of black writing-paper and white ink will occur if you recall the process of etching. Your plate is covered with a ground of varnish, which you smoke over the flame of a taper until it assumes a glossy black, or, at least, a very dark brown, hue. I have been able, with great care, to smoke my plates quite black without burning the ground. Then, with a shade of tissue-paper strained on a wire frame between the daylight and your plate, you begin to etch; and each scratch you make through the varnish on to the copper gleams like a thread of gold. If you are etching on steel the thread looks like one of silver. Now, etchers are a very long-lived and strong-sighted race. George Cruikshank, who had been etching since he was eight, went on etching to within a year or two of his death, which took place at the age of eighty-three. Mr. Thomas Landseer, the engraver, is alive, and over eighty. About old Mr. Pye the engraver's eyes, who lived until nearly ninety, I have no information. G. A. S.

PITH OF PARLIAMENT.

The victory gained by General Lord Chelmsford at Ulundi was the alleged reason why Lord Strathnairn did not on the 25th ult. carry out his intention of calling the attention of the House of Lords "to the neglect of the first and elementary rules of the art of war exhibited in recent operations in South Africa." But the noble and gallant Lord did animadvert on the harm done to our military system by the short-service system; and was answered by Lord Bury and the Duke of Cambridge, who said that the Military Committee had the whole matter under consideration. On Monday, Lord Shaftesbury elicited from the Marquis of Salisbury that no slavery existed in Cyprus; and various measures were advanced a stage. On Tuesday, the Duke of Richmond enlightened the Archbishop of Canterbury as to the education of canal-boat children; and Lord Bury promised the Duke of Buccleuch a return as to the number of floggings in the past five years.

Proof against the seductions of Goodwood, steeled even against the attractions which a fish dinner at Greenwich offers to the jaded legislator when the glass registers 80 in the shade, hon. members there still are, who, faithful among the faithless found, continue to support the Leader of the House in his efforts to transact the remaining business of the Session. The regard in which Sir Stafford Northcote is held on both sides of the House was conspicuously shown on his taking his seat for the first time since the narrow escape he had from a carriage accident on Saturday last. There was genuine warmth in the cheers which greeted the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday. To come to dry business, and to hark back a little, the Ministerial measure for granting a new University to Ireland has been the toughest knot for the House to undo of late. When, on the 24th of July, Mr. Lowther came to explain nothing further than that the bill proposed to abolish the Queen's University, and hand over £5000 a year to a new University of Ireland, Mr. Shaw may have conceived he had good cause in the course of his remarkably effective speech to make an appeal to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and beg him to announce this further concession to Irish feeling—that the new University should receive substantial endowment. But Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Courtney deprecated the granting of further indulgence to Irish Roman Catholics, as did Mr. Fawcett, to whom Sir Stafford Northcote replied, "that the Government had no desire to re-endow the 'denominational system,' but simply intended to propose in Committee that the Senate of the proposed University should be empowered to draw up a scheme for the provision of the desired scholarships and buildings, the examinations to be confined to secular subjects." Mr. Shaw's amendment, declaring the Bill unsatisfactory unless it complied with his suggestion, was negatived by 257 to 90 votes; but the debate on the second reading was adjourned on the motion of Sir Wilfrid Lawson. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, again, could not secure the passing of the East India Loan Bill without some debate. Mr. Fawcett, for instance, on July 25, moved the following amendment to the motion for the second reading:—

> That, considering that it has been officially stated that the Afghan War was undertaken in the interests of England and India jointly, this House is of opinion that it is unjust to make India pay towards the expenses of that war more than seven times as much as will be contributed by England

Mr. Gladstone and other right hon. gentlemen on the front Opposition bench accorded their support to Mr. Fawcett, whose arguments were answered by Mr. E. Stanhope and Sir Stafford Northcote. The Government, in the division, had only the small majority of twelve—137 against 125. Sir George Campbell then moved an amendment to the effect that the United States proposal should be accepted to steady the value of silver, but the discussion could not be finished. On Monday Mr. Fawcett made the smallness of the majority against his amendment the grounds for an appeal to the Government to make the bill more equitable to India. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer was obdurate; and the measure passed through Committee unaltered.

The hard and unsympathetic part of the Home Secretary's nature was prominently shown yesterday week by the grounds he advanced in not yielding with a good grace to the evident wish of the House to agree to Sir E. Wilmot's motion:—

> That the innocence of Edmund Galley of the crime of which he was convicted at Exeter in 1836 has been established beyond all reasonable doubts; and that an humble address be presented to her Majesty praying her Majesty graciously to grant a free pardon to Galley.

Mr. Lowe was alone in supporting Mr. Cross in the obstinate stand he endeavoured to make. Mr. Bright's warm appeal on behalf of Galley more than counterbalanced the cold reason of Mr. Lowe; and the key struck by the right hon. member for Birmingham was followed by several succeeding speakers. Mr. Cross, however, could not be induced to concede the innocence of Galley; and so, in the end, this curtailed motion of Sir E. Wilmot was adopted:—"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty graciously to grant a free pardon to the convict, Edmund Galley." The House thereafter plunged into Committee of Supply, and sat up over the Estimates till the small hours of Saturday morning. The rumours that thousands of Russian subjects "were being driven to slavery in Siberia," and that 250 Russians had died on an overcrowded ship while being transported to Saghalien, and other reports reflecting adversely on the Russian Government, were embodied by Mr. Cowen on Monday in one formidable question as to their truth. But Mr. Bourke could only return a diplomatic answer to the effect that he had no official knowledge of the accuracy of the statements. With regard to Mr. Grissell's persistence in refusing to comply with the Speaker's warrant to appear at the Bar to answer the recent charge of breach of privilege, Captain Gossett, the worthy Serjeant-at-Arms, on Monday occasioned a little laughter by his explanation:—

> The messenger has returned and reported to me that he had seen Mr. Grissell, who is still at Boulogne-sur-Mer, beyond the jurisdiction of the House, at the Hôtel Bordeaux, under the name of Graham.

In Committee of Supply subsequently, Mr. Shaw prevailed upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to postpone the votes for the Queen's University and the Queen's Colleges; and the evening was spent in passing various other Irish votes. On Tuesday Mr. Finegan took his seat for Ennis. Mr. Walpole announced that Mr. Ward, who was still in custody, had cried peccavi. The Banking Bill was read the second time, after much criticism. Ere the House could go into Committee, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre initiated a lively discussion in opposition to the Police Vote for Cyprus, which he proposed should be postponed for a year, and which gave Sir W. Harcourt a fresh opportunity of redishing his philippics against the Cyprus policy of the Government. There voted for Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's motion 72, and against it 99. In very quick time, a vote of £2,500,000 was granted to pay off Exchequer Bonds; and votes for embassies and the consular service were agreed to.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Wednesday Mr. J. S. Ward, who had been in custody eight days on a charge of breach of privilege in connection with the Tower High Level Bridge Bill Committee, was, after some discussion, released from confinement, he having expressed his sorrow for his offence, and having, according to doctors' report, suffered in health. In Committee of the House on the Educational Estimates the Educational Vote, estimated at £2,481,168, was passed. Progress was reported on the Scotch Vote, and the House adjourned shortly before six o'clock.

An hour and a quarter sufficed the House of Lords on Thursday to transact the multifarious matters that illustrated the comprehensiveness of noble Lords' mental vision. When it is mentioned that in this brief space of time not only were subjects as diverse as Workmen's Compensation, Summary Jurisdiction, Petroleum, Industrial Schools, Public Companies, the New Forest, Irish Bills of Sale, and Railway Brakes passed in review, but that the Marquis of Salisbury informed the House (in a tone that implied that his firmness had been not altogether uninfluential in hastening the departure) that the last Russian soldier had left Eastern Roumelia, enough will have been adduced to prove once again the omniscience of the Chamber, which adjourned with alacrity at the smiling suggestion of the Earl of Beaconsfield. In the Lower House, even the promise of yet another financial statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was powerless to draw a full attendance. Neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. Bright were present on the front Opposition bench, nor could the Marquis of Hartington be expected to be in his seat on the Goodwood Cup day, albeit the Duke of Richmond himself, by-the-way, was not absent from the Upper House. The leadership of the Opposition, indeed, was in commission for the nonce, Mr. Forster and Sir Henry James seemingly sharing the task between them, somewhat against the will, apparently, of one or two recalcitrant hon. members below the gangway, who admonished the right hon. gentlemen to "speak up" when they rose to question the Chancellor of the Exchequer in too low a key. The Zulu Budget of Sir Stafford Northcote was remarkably concise and brief. With a bland straightforwardness which, it will be seen, did not quite carry conviction to the minds of, at least, two right hon. gentlemen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the estimated expenditure on the Zulu War of half a million a month had not been exceeded up to the end of July, and that subsequently the expenses ought to diminish rapidly. The account he had now to present would be for three millions. So the total cost of the War, which he hoped was now concluded, would be four millions and a half. At any rate, Sir Stafford Northcote felt satisfied that this sum would be sufficient until the next Session. But the Government were of opinion, and the Colonial authorities at the Cape and at Natal were fully informed of the views of the Government, that the bulk of the expenses incurred through the difficulties in South Africa ought not to be defrayed by the Home Government. Coming to the question of how the three millions for the Zulu War would affect the general finances of the year, he had to confess there would be a deficiency of £1,163,000, but there was an approving cheer both loud and deep from Major O'Gorman when he went on to say that he hoped to recover that deficiency from the South African colonies. In conclusion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he would not that evening ask for more than the renewal of the Exchequer Bonds falling due, and would postpone till Monday next his formal proposal for the vote of £1,200,000 for the Zulu War. In his amiably earnest apologetic style, Mr. Childers entered a protest against the Government's habit of throwing present liabilities on the future. Sir Robert Peel followed suit with some pungency, boldly questioned the accuracy of Sir Stafford Northcote's estimate of three or four millions for the war, pointed to the precedent of the Abyssinian War, the cost of which grew to be nine or ten millions, and vigorously demanded an immediate debate on the South African policy of the Government—to which demand the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not find it convenient to accede. Soon, Mr. Grant Duff, burning to retain the Indian Museum, was on his legs; and from the summit of the hon. member's full sandy beard issued a shrill lecture, which might have been of greater interest, it was felt, if the speaker had deposited some Museum specimens on the table, and had provided himself with a lecturer's rod to give point to his learned disquisition, which was accompanied by a gentle murmur of conversation that lulled one or more present into a peaceful slumber. There was, perhaps, less of the Little Bethel delivery noticeable in Mr. Fawcett's speech against burdening India with the expense of the Museum—some £9000 a year, Dr. Lyon Playfar said. With regard to the future, the Chancellor of the Exchequer previously stated that Saturday would be devoted to the Bankruptcy Bill, and Tuesday to the Committee on the Irish University Bill.

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ART BOOKS.

In his aims as an artist Mr. E. J. Poynter is one of the most commendable painters of our school. His early works, "Israel in Egypt" and "The Catapult," were distinguished by study and originality, and some later works have attained a dignity and largeness of style due to an intelligent emulation of the old masters, which, unfortunately, is very rare in our day. And, unlike most of our English painters, he has been found not unwilling to impart his knowledge, first as Slade Professor at University College, and subsequently as Director for Art of the Art Department, South Kensington. The teaching of one so well versed in both practice and theory is entitled to respectful consideration, and the lectures Mr. Poynter delivered in his official capacity, a selection of which, under the title *Ten Lectures on Art*, has lately been published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, cannot be too strongly recommended to all interested in the cause of art-education in this country, the elevation of our school, and the diffusion of sound principles, whether as applicable to fine-art proper or to art industry. We cannot quite agree with Mr. Poynter that it is "much easier to write about art than to practise it"—that is, to write about art with a sufficient acquaintance with technicalities, upon well-grounded theory, with an adequate knowledge of historical developments and wide familiarity with nature. And we regret his conclusion, which he announces somewhat brusquely, that "the more time he devotes to painting in future and the less to public lecturing the better it will be for his art and for those interested in it." We doubt if it will be better for the public, if it will be for the benefit of his manual facility. The process of mind necessary so to assimilate and concentrate the results of experience as to transmit them to others is not a bad exercise for an artist. In all art and science it often happens that in teaching others we learn something ourselves; and such instruction as our lecturer is competent to impart can ill be spared by the public in view of the ignorant, fanciful dogmatism, and mere literary exercitation or rhetorical claptrap which are put forth, even from prominent official positions, as art-criticism. At present, and while we have the Old Masters, the student and the public require to be lectured and written at, rather than to be painted at. We regret that we cannot even glance at a tithe of the topics discussed, always with judgment, learning, and plain practical sense, in these lectures. Mr. Poynter has formed an estimate of some contemporary painters with which we cannot wholly agree, and his liberality is somewhat restricted, perhaps, by reverence, though in itself well founded, for certain old masters; but otherwise he is singularly free from "crank," bias, or sympathy with eccentricity or narrowness, whether in painting and sculpture or "applied art." The lectures are full of valuable directions to the student. As might be expected, the importance of the study of the nude, as the very fountain-head of all art, is constantly insisted on. The time wasted in drawing from the antique in the Royal Academy schools and in preliminary work (formerly) in the schools of the Art-Department is pointed out and compared with the system adopted at Paris, where Mr Poynter received much of his own art-education. We cordially concur with all that the lecturer says respecting the importance of "tone" in painting and the comparative absence of that quality in English pictures, owing to an inability to grasp the relations of the work as a whole, the result of imperfect training. The greatness of Michael Angelo is prominently but not unduly proclaimed; a new revelation of his mighty genius has been afforded since photography has assisted us to see the marvels of the Sistine Chapel ceiling as they are. Apropos of Michael Angelo: Mr. Poynter exposes, in a manner as just as it is outspoken, the ludicrous depreciation of the great Florentine—emanating, it would seem, from mere capricious self-contradictory querulousness—contained in the later writings of Mr. Ruskin. The lecturer very properly remarks in effect that Mr. Ruskin's standpoint is almost wholly outside the domain of art; it is not æsthetics, properly understood, but religious, moral, sentimental, and political theses which give occasion for his surpassing eloquence; cant about "earnest work" in detail but masks insensibility to the essential generic beauty of form; with him bright colour is synonymous with beautiful colour; he is ignorant of the practical side of art, and still more so of its noblest qualities.

There is a curious contrast between the Lectures we have just noticed and the *Essays on Art* (Smith, Elder, and Co.), by Mr. J. Comyns Carr, a professional art-critic. The former have little pretension to literary style; but they are full of clearly-expressed opinion and definite instruction based on practical knowledge, the possession of which is unconsciously manifested, rather than seen or obtruded, but which is felt to be as essential as the skeleton to a living figure. The latter are distinguished by considerable literary taste, by careful construction and balance of sentences, by delicate sensibility to the possible or remote literary relations and poetic affinities of art, by an inquiring spirit, which, however, loses itself sometimes in a vague effort to discriminate nearly intangible differences, or in hazy misconception, and by an apparently judicial temper—a desire, seemingly, to be moderate and fair, and especially to do justice to the *incompris* which, if justified by its decisions, would be as praiseworthy as it is rare in art-criticism. Yet in all that large portion of art which is practical, definite, material, precisely where the lectures are strongest these essays are weakest. The skeleton is little more than infantile cartilage. It is the distinction, more or less, between science on terra-firma and super-subtle dilettanteism in cloudland. Mr. Carr will, for instance, propound a problem respecting the peculiarities in the works of a given artist, or he will assume that artist to have been actuated by some intention in order to account for those peculiarities—an intention which often probably never existed; he will walk round his problem to examine it from different points of view, and the reader's attention will be engaged by the writer's graceful and conciliatory ingenuity, till he finds that the inflated speculation ends where it began—nowhere; and if the reader happens to be an artist he is likely to discover that the whole theory is traceable to a want of acquaintance with the simple technical nature or material conditions (more especially in sculpture) of the peculiarities in question, be they merits or defects, and which intrinsically possibly hardly deserved analysis. With our author and writers of this class the works of poor crazy Blake are a favourite subject for apologetic and wire-drawn theorising. Great wit to madness may be near allied, but a man is not great in the proportion that he is mad; and, although extremes meet, it may, on the contrary, be said with at least equal truth that the greatest wit is nearest allied to the greatest sanity. Keats is a no less favourite poet with the writers on art who seem to make common cause with the "sensuous school" of contemporary poetry, and with the melancholy-mad mediævalism or pseudo-classical affectation of some of our painters. But we fail to find, with Mr. Carr, in his essay on "The Artistic Spirit in Modern English Poetry," that Keats is the only poet in the early years of the present century who fully apprehended the true relations of art and poetry. We doubt if he apprehended any such relations. Sound criticism would, indeed, insist on the essential distinctness of art from poetry, not on fanciful relationship or accidental interfusion. The essays on Corot and Millet, Frederick Walker, Flaxman and Gibson, and the chapters on the drawings by Old Masters in the British Museum (which originally appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*) are the most acceptable of the collection. We must add that much injustice is often done when criticism of the kind under consideration is brought to bear on contemporary art, ignoring, as it is apt to do, the bulk of honest, capable work in favour of some eccentric or merely tentative performances, for no other reason than that they afford occasion for a display of imaginary acumen.

An apology is due for our delay in calling attention to the two careful, able, and interesting volumes by Mrs. Mark Pattison on *The Renaissance of Art in France* (C. Kegan Paul and Co.). The plan adopted by Mrs. Pattison was, in the main, to give an historical and descriptive account of the life and works, so far as they are known, of the men who chiefly advanced the development of the renaissance in France in the various sections of art—as Bullant, De l'Orme, and Lescot in architecture; Jean Goujon and Germain Pilon in sculpture; Fouquet and the Clouets in painting; Cousin in painting on glass; the Penicauds, Reymond, and Léonard Limousin in enamelling at Limoges; and Palissy in pottery—whose naturalistic works scarcely, however, partake of Renaissance convention. There are chapters, also, in a somewhat biographic spirit on engraving on wood and metal and other minor arts. In collecting her materials the authoress has not only consulted available authorities and rendered herself *au courant* with recent discoveries, but has examined and verified many works and much evidence, documentary and otherwise, for herself. She has likewise given some consideration to the national and social influences which more immediately affected the revival. As a book of reference, within the limits indicated, it fills almost a vacuum in our literature, and is quite sufficiently comprehensive for the English student, unless he be a specialist. Even in France the want of an adequate treatise on the subject has been lately felt—a want which M. Léon Palustre, director of the French Society of Archæology, proposes to supply in an *édition de luxe*, now announced for publication. But while Mrs. Pattison has dealt with her attractive theme in a very intelligent, practical, and useful manner, we could have wished that she had taken a less restricted and more impartial view of the primary causes of the art revolution of the fifteenth century—causes which probably operated earlier and over a wider area than Mrs. Pattison seems to admit, or cares to inquire. By concentrating her attention over a limited field she has not unnaturally overestimated the importance of the French phase or reflex of the Renaissance relatively to that of Italy, to which it owed so much, as well as that of the Netherlands and Germany. And surely in her enthusiasm she has too often extolled the comparatively mannered and affected beauties of the French revival or imported fashion at the expense of the purer native art of an earlier period. Yet we cannot admit that the spirit of the new order of art-ideas died out so soon and so completely as she would have us believe.

The late Mr. Henry Merritt was chiefly known in the art-world as a skilful restorer of pictures, and he wrote a pamphlet entitled "Dirt and Pictures Separated," which puts forward with much plausibility all that can be said in defence of a practice pregnant with danger unless directed by extreme conscientiousness and mature knowledge of the processes and materials of painting and the nature and conduct of varnishes and solvents. But Mr. Merritt was also a journalistic art-critic, and the author of two or three short works of fiction, the most elaborate of which, "Robert Dalby," was published anonymously. These, with the pamphlet on picture-cleaning, a selection from his art-criticisms, and much additional biographical detail, have been published by his widow (a painter of talent, whose acquaintance with her husband was of longer duration than the very short period of her marriage), under the title *Henry Merritt: Art-Criticism and Romance*, two volumes (Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co.), and are interesting and suggestive in many ways. His editor, Mr. Basil Champneys, candidly admits to have found among Mr. Merritt's art-criticism "very little which there is any advantage in preserving," yet we may say, from personal acquaintance, that he had an exquisitely sensitive perception of the beauties both of the old masters and of nature. The peculiar value and interest, despite obvious defects, of his novelettes consist in the fact that they are in the main autobiographical. He drew from the hard experiences of his own early life as an Oxford boy, and some of his stories of the very lowly and occasionally criminal people with whom he was brought in contact have a simple, graphic, direct power and gentle loving pathos that it would be hard to match in the works of professional novelists.

The Ceramic Art: A Compendium of the History and Manufacture of Pottery and Porcelain, by Jennie J. Young, with 464 illustrations (Sampson Low and Co.), was originally designed for the American public, and some notice of this circumstance should, we think, have been given on the title-page. In the selection of examples for illustration—and we may at once say that the multifarious wood engravings are executed throughout with rare delicacy, beauty, and fidelity—the preference is avowedly given invariably to the examples in American collections, although it was found necessary to cull a few from the British and South Kensington Museums and other European sources. This, of course, limits the serviceableness of the book to the English amateur, but, on the other hand, it is interesting to the more advanced connoisseur to find how widely and worthily the ceramic art of the Old World is represented in the New; and it is also instructive in some instances for purposes of comparison. Moreover, owing to the book having been written by an American, we have a fuller account of the manufacture of pottery and porcelain in the United States than we had hitherto seen. The American manufacturer has unusual difficulties to contend against. With a high protective tariff, the home manufacturer is barely able to compete with the foreign producer in plain domestic wares. The import duty, while it tends to exclude the finer models of Europe, does not cover the greater expense of working in the United States. Yet the Americans have made considerable progress, particularly since the Civil War, and the manufactures of ordinary wares at Trenton, the "Staffordshire of America," the artistic productions of the "Etruria Pottery Company," the terra-cotta of Chelsea, and the porcelain of Greenpoint, as represented in the Philadelphia Exhibition, have evidently a fair future before them. It is not out of place to say that the great impetus given to the porcelain manufacture of England through the discovery of the kaolin of Cornwall by William Cookworthy of Plymouth, was probably brought about by an American having shown him samples of china-stone and kaolin from Virginia in 1745. Although there are some novel features in this book, it can hardly be expected that it will supersede the excellent similar works already published in England. Yet, on the whole, it is a very creditable performance, especially as regards its comprehensive scope and systematic arrangement. The aim of the authoress to solve problems in the "science of ceramics" is somewhat ambitious; and the explanations are not sufficiently rudimentary for an initiatory "compendium" or manual. In speaking of Sèvres porcelain, no mention is made of the colour "Rose du Barry;" no explanation is given of the discovery of the method (which so long remained a mystery) by which the decoration of the Henri Deux faïence was effected. Although the work does not profess to furnish the marks on pottery or porcelain, some of those used on nankeen blue-and-white china are given, but these do not include several of the marks held in highest estimation. Satsuma ware is represented to be older than is warrantable, at least as regards the best kinds; and so in other sections simplicity and desirable detail are apt to be sacrificed to questions touching chemical and mechanical processes or historical theories.

The Industrial Arts in Spain, by Juan F. Riaño (Chapman and Hall), is one of the excellent series of art-handbooks issued under the authority of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, being reprints of the dissertations prefixed to the large catalogues of the South Kensington collections. It is worthy of the series to which it belongs, and the information it contains was less readily accessible. The Spanish—by which, of course, is to be understood, also, in large proportion, the Moorish—arts treated of, are work in the precious and other metals, including arms, furniture, ivories, pottery and porcelain, glass, textile fabrics, lace, &c. The lists of the sword-masters of Toledo, armourers, goldsmiths, potters, and other art-workmen much enhance the value of the handbook for reference. The numerous illustrative wood-engravings are not always worthy of the text. The author, Señor Riaño, of Madrid, is the same who compiled the serviceable Catalogue of Art-Objects of Spanish Production in the South Kensington Museum, issued in 1872.

Glass. By Alexander Nesbitt, F.S.A. With numerous woodcuts. (Chapman and Hall). This is another of the same series of handbooks. Commencing with a full account of the composition of glass, the author proceeds to treat in a comprehensive manner, and with much learning and research, of its ancient or modern manufacture in Egypt, Phœnicia, Greece, the Roman Empire, Byzantium and the East, Italy, France, Spain, the Low Countries, Germany, the British Islands, and China. The chief defect of the book seems to be that the illustrative examples are drawn too exclusively from those at South Kensington, and no mention is made of some extraordinary ancient works in glass in the museums of Naples, Florence, Rome, and other parts of Italy. A chapter also ought, we think, to have been devoted to the modern revival of the glass manufacture at Murano and of enamelling at Paris—pointing out in what respects, artistically, the present Venetian products still fall short of the old. But artistic principles and their application do not form a strong point in this handbook.

The Amateur Pottery and Glass Painter. By E. C. Hancock. Illustrated. (Chapman and Hall.) This little book is more complete and practically instructive than most of those addressed to the amateur. It describes the colours, implements, and materials used, and the various processes and manipulations employed in the arts specified. Its information respecting the pigments should be trustworthy, as the writer belongs to the old-established firm of ceramic colour-makers at Worcester, a member of which mixed "bodies" and made colours for Wedgwood. Among the illustrations are a few facsimiles from the sketch-book of Mr. Westlake. A compendious treatise on pottery and porcelain, published by the Art-Department, is, by permission, reprinted as an appendix.

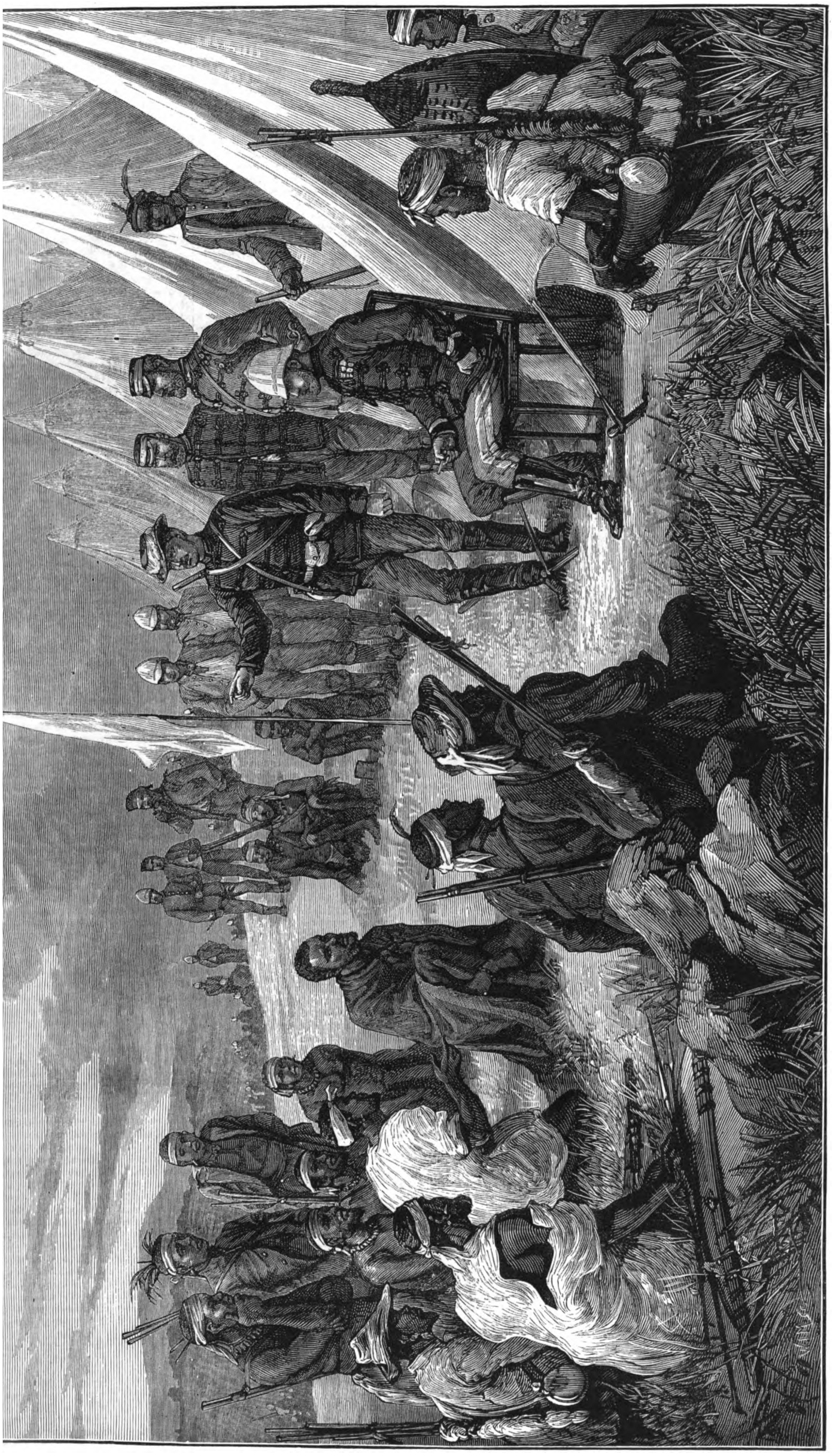
A new series of *Illustrated Biographies of the Great Artists* is in course of publication by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. We have received six of the series, consisting of the life of Raphael, from the text of Passavent, by N. D'Anvers; of Titian, "from the most recent authorities," by Richard Ford Heath; of Rembrandt, from the text of C. Vosmaer, by John W. Mollett; of Vandyke and Frans Hals (in one volume), from the text of Dr. Lemcke and others; of Hans Holbein, from the text of Dr. Woltmann, by J. Cundall; and of Tintoretto, "from recent investigations," by W. Roscoe Osler. So many errors long current have been corrected by recent investigation, and so much new light has been thrown by the same means on the Old Masters, that the mere compilation of popular inexpensive digests of the results of the research lately published in various languages—to which alone this series pretends—cannot but prove acceptable. Hitherto however, a good idea has been worked out imperfectly. To say nothing of the demerit of many of the illustrations and the wretched binding, the shortness of the biographies, and the non-observance of any scale of relative importance, particularly as regards Raphael (who is dismissed in a small volume of 112 pages), render it impossible to carry out the promise of the scheme, by embodying all the fruits of recent inquiries, many of which of course relate to minute details, the statement and analysis of facts, and the balance of probabilities, still perhaps open to discussion. These biographies therefore—notably that of Raphael—will be found disappointing to the student, critic, and collector, and can only be recommended to the general reader. The qualification of some of the compilers may be inferred from the naïve admission made by Mr. Heath in his preface—viz., that he fancied he had collected almost enough materials *before* he began to read the "Life of Titian," by Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, and Mr. Gilbert's "Cadore!" Yet, to be just, Mr. Heath's epitome is fairly well done. The biography containing the greatest amount of information new to the reader of English only is probably that of Rembrandt.

It will suffice to announce the appearance of the second part of the "entirely new work" in course of publication by Messrs. Sotheran and Co., *British Mezzotint Portraits*, being a descriptive catalogue of these Engravings from the Introduction of the Art to the early part of the present century. Arranged according to the Engravers, the Inscriptions given at full length, and the Variations of State precisely set forth; accompanied by Biographical Notes, and Appendix of a Selection of the Prices produced at Public Sales by some of the specimens down to the present Time. By John Chaloner Smith, B.A. The work, which will be completed in four parts, uniform with Smith's "Catalogue Raisonné," is indispensable to the collector, and of the highest value for reference to all interested in English portraiture and the school of matchless engravers in mezzotint to which it gave rise.

The Westminster Industrial Exhibition, which still remains open, has been visited by upwards of 100,000 persons. The certificates of merit will be distributed this (Saturday) afternoon at three o'clock by the Hon. Mrs. J. G. Talbot, supported by the lady adjudicators. Next Monday, Aug. 4, Bank Holiday, it is intended to throw open the exhibition to the public from nine a.m. to ten p.m. at the reduced charge of 3d.

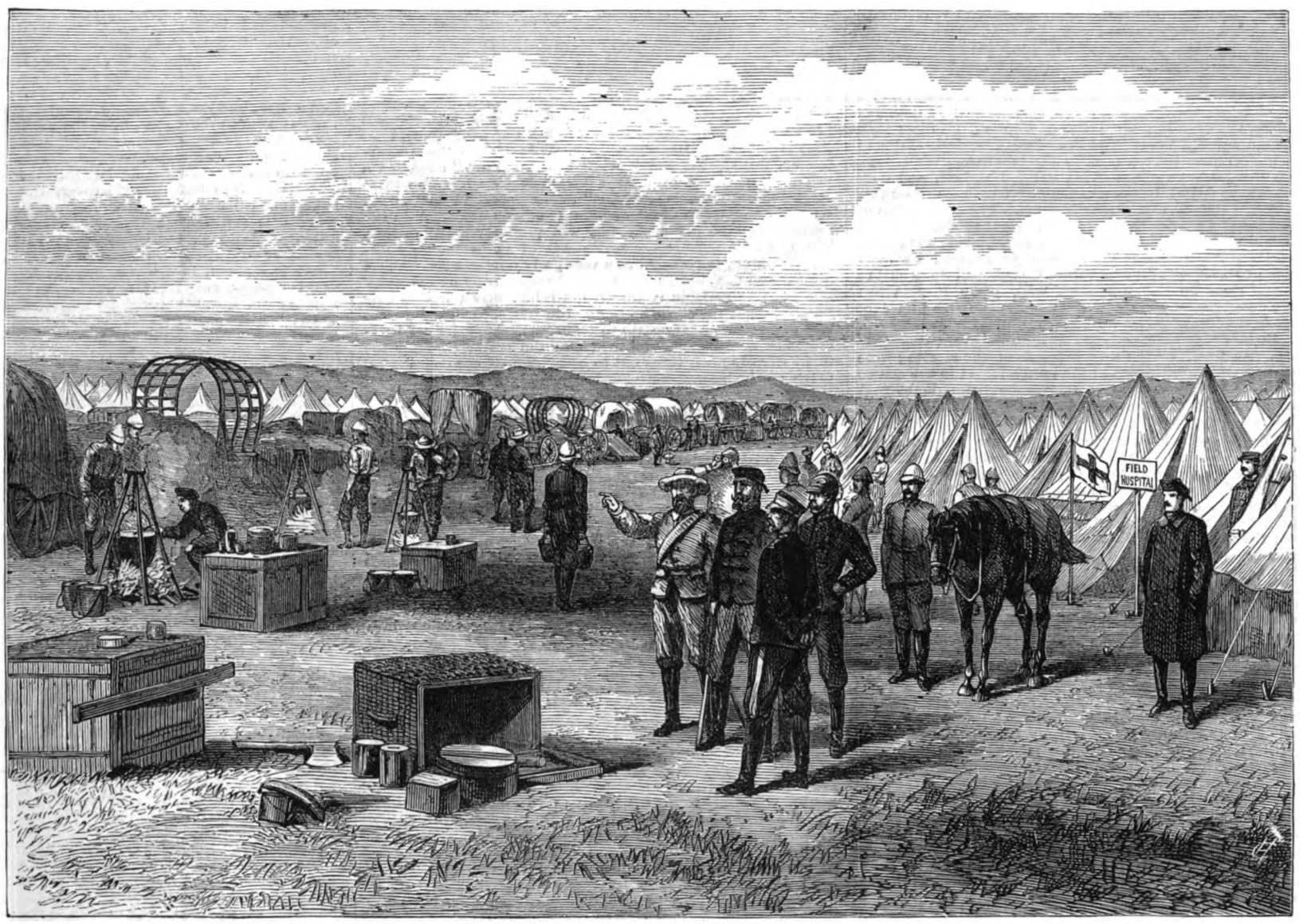
A meeting convened by the Anti-Flogging League was held on Tuesday evening at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, to protest against the continuance of flogging in the Army and Navy. Mr. A. J. Otway, M.P., presided, and among the speakers were several members of Parliament, including Messrs. T. Burt, T. Blake, Parnell, and A. M. Sullivan. Resolutions were adopted calling for the abolition of the cat.

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THE ZULU WAR: GENERAL NEWDIGATE INTERROGATING A ZULU SPY AT HIS HEAD-QUARTERS, LANDMAN'S DRIFT.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

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THE ZULU WAR: HEAD-QUARTERS OF GENERAL LORD CHELMSFORD, ERZUNGAYAN CAMP.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

ZULU WAR ILLUSTRATIONS.

The concluding act of the war has perhaps been opened by Lord Chelmsford's important victory on the 4th ult. at Ulundi, the capital of Cetewayo's kingdom. Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, has furnished some interesting Sketches for the present Number. The interior of Major-General Newdigate's Camp at Erzungayan, with Lord Chelmsford's head-quarters there on June 16, is a business-like scene of the camping in Zululand. The Commander-in-Chief, with Major-Generals Newdigate and Marshall, stands listening to the report of a scout, one of the mounted colonial volunteer troopers, who has just come in from a ride around the outskirts of the Camp. It was in a skirmish near this place, on June 5, that the young Adjutant of the 17th Lancers, Frederick Cokayne Frith, was killed by a shot, as is shown in our front-page Illustration, falling from his horse, between Colonel Drury Lowe, who was at his right hand, and Mr. Francis, Special Correspondent of the *Times*, who rode on his left. He was not twenty-one years of age, and was a son of Major Cokayne Firth, of Dover.

The Zulu Ambassadors sent by Cetewayo to sue for peace were detained some days at Inodwengu Camp for the General's reply to their message. Our Artist had an opportunity of sketching the seated figures of these native dignitaries, Indunas or Councillors of State, and rulers of tribes or districts, folding themselves in their blankets, as they will do in presence of white men, though accustomed to be nearly naked among their own people. The almost nude figure squatting behind the nearest chief is only a servant. Their head-rings of stiffened and moulded hair betoken the respectable condition of husbands, each probably of several wives, and fathers of many children. Lord Chelmsford refused to hear of peace till the guns captured by the Zulus at Isandhlwana should be restored. On June 28, therefore, Cetewayo's messengers were sent back to him, with an intimation that the British force would advance to the river Umvolosi, a few miles from Ulundi, but would not cross that river till July 3, in order to give time for the guns to arrive, either with a Zulu regiment to lay down its arms, or with a thousand rifles to be given up. This was not done, and on the 4th, at six o'clock in the morning, the 2nd Division, under Major-General Newdigate, with the flying column of Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, crossed the river and occupied a position between Inodwengu and Ulundi. Here it was attacked by a large Zulu army, which it resisted in the formation of a hollow square, with cavalry in the centre; till, the enemy giving way after half an hour's fruitless assault, the square opened and let out the cavalry, who charged the Zulu host in every direction, completely routing that large multitude of foes. An account of this battle was given in our last week's publication. The *Daily Telegraph* special correspondent, Dr. W. H. Russell, sends the following particulars:—

"The battle began at ten minutes to nine o'clock, the Zulus advancing silently and steadily from all sides. Our men were four deep, with the front rank kneeling, and the rear rank in reserve. The 90th, on the left flank of the square, were ordered to throw up shelter, which they did under fire, though not so effectively as was wished. At nine the firing became general. The noise was deafening; and the men behaved admirably. The artillery practice was excellent, and to this mainly is attributed the enemy's repulse. Gunner Morshead though wounded in the leg, crawled to the Gatling battery, and insisted on helping the Sergeant to fill the cartridge drums. As an instance of the intrepid manner in which the Zulus came to the attack, we counted only twenty-eight paces from the front square to the nearest dead. One Zulu came within thirty yards of the Gatling gun, and when retiring was shot. The King's regiment suffered heavily. Four regiments of the Amatongas took part in the action. The Zulus were commanded by Dabulamanzi on our right, and by Sirayo on our left. Dabulamanzi was under fire for a considerable time. Our staff was much exposed during the action, which lasted for forty minutes. The Lancers, whilst pursuing the enemy, did great execution with their lances; but the horses could not compete with the little ponies. James, of the Lancers, had a narrow escape. He charged two Zulus, and both turned upon him. One of his assailants threw an assegai and struck James's cross-belt, penetrated it, and inflicted a slight wound. After the pursuit the mounted men were sent to burn the kraals at Ulundi. Lord William Beresford was the first in, and has been gazetted in the force as 'Ulundi Beresford.' The King's kraal consists of a round belt of huts eight deep. The house is a thatched building, consisting of four rooms and a verandah. Nothing was found but some empty gin, beer, and champagne bottles, and four prisoners. It is stated that the King was present on a distant hill, with a regiment and a half. He believed that our men could not meet the Zulus in the open ground. The estimated Zulu loss is fifteen hundred."



THE LATE MR. CHARLES LANDSEER, R.A.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

The scene in camp at Landman's Drift, where General Newdigate, sitting in a camp-chair, with his lame right leg supported by a stool, interrogates a captured Zulu spy, brought in by Major Bengough's scouts, was sketched by our Special Artist at the time. He contributes also two additional Illustrations of the lamented death of the French Prince Imperial.

These are a pair of accurately-planned views—one looking west, the other looking east—of the place where Lieutenant Carey and the unfortunate Prince, with the six troopers and one native guide, dismounted to rest beside the stream, surrounded by the tall growth of "mealies" or native corn. The burning kraal, or hamlet of six huts, is shown at a little distance, and the donga, or dry ditch, towards which they fled when attacked by the Zulus, and in which the body of the Prince was found next morning.

A certain interest belongs also to the Sketch, furnished by Captain H. B. Laurence, of the 4th Regiment, showing a few cottages and huts at Utrecht, in the neighbouring district of the Transvaal. One of the farm-houses, indicated by a reference number, was the quarters of Colonel Bray, of the 4th, and contains the room occupied some days by the Prince Imperial. Another is the house which was occupied by Lord Chelmsford and his staff while at Utrecht. The house of the late Mr. Piet Uys, a well-known Dutch citizen and commandant of volunteers, who served with Brigadier-General Wood's force at Kambula Hill, and was killed on March 28, at the Zlobane mountain, is indicated in this view of Utrecht.

At Estcourt, in Natal, on his way from Maritzburg to the frontier, our Special Artist stopped at a farm-house which was converted into an inn, and there he saw three or four native servants employed in making bread for the 17th Lancers, who were expected next day. The farmer's wife and children, with an Indian coolie girl, nursing the baby, were looking on at the work of kneading the dough in large tubs. An officer stood by, whip in hand, but not with any intention of compelling the natives to industry by an application of the lash.

Our Extra Supplement next week is to be a large Engraving, drawn by our Special Artist, giving an extended view of the British troops occupying a Zulu military kraal, on their march to Ulundi.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

Last week was not the first time that Huntingdon Races have had to be postponed owing to the course being under water; but such a thing has never previously happened at this time of year, and must be reckoned among the phenomena of this most watery summer. There was, therefore, no racing until the Thursday, when sport was provided both at Pontefract and Sandown Park. The northern fixture, at which capital fields contested each event, may be passed without comment; but Sandown demands a few lines. The Prince of Wales and a large number of the aristocracy were present on each day, and the racing was of a very high-class description. No less than fifteen ran for the Great Kingston Two-Year-Old Plate, in which the penalties proved fatal to Early Morn and Whitebine, though the former made a great bid for victory, and only just succumbed to Silverstreak, the finish between Fordham and Cannon being a remarkably fine one. The antagonism of Hackthorpe and Placida in the Gold Cup, on the Friday, excited very great interest. Lord Hastings's horse was in such brilliant form at Ascot that he was at once pronounced a worthy successor to such wonders as Prince Charlie and Springfield; but since then he has not done well, while Placida has improved rapidly, and she actually managed to give him 4 lb. and a half-length beating. Rob Roy ran well under 8 st. 12 lb. in the Royal Stakes, but he is too infirm to be ever thoroughly trained. As usual, all the arrangements of the meeting were perfect; several improvements have been effected in the course of the last few weeks, and there can be little doubt that Sandown Park will soon take one of the first places among the fixtures of the racing season.

The long-expected summer seems to have come at last; and at the time of writing there is every prospect that Goodwood will be "glorious" indeed in point of weather. Still, on the first day the meeting was by no means so brilliant as usual, a fact which is easily accounted for. Owing to the severe illness of the Countess of March, there is no party at Goodwood House; the Princess of Wales has not graced the meeting with her presence; and, on Tuesday at any rate, there was by no means the usual magnificent display of ladies' dresses. The racing itself was very fair, though we have undoubtedly seen better. Backers began badly by making Avontes a very hot favourite for the Craven Stakes, but the mile and a quarter seemed much too far for the Stockbridge winner, and Abbaye reversed much of her previous running by defeating Alchemist and Chios with scarcely an effort. The Stewards' Cup was set early in the day, and the thirty runners reached the post in excellent time, but then nearly half an hour was wasted before a start could be effected. Cradle (7 st. 3 lb.), who had been backed down to 5 to 1, began so badly that he never looked dangerous, and, at the distance, Lollypop (10 st.) was going so well that 2 to 1 was accepted about him. He tired, however, in the last hundred yards under his welter weight, and Peter (8 st.), soon getting the better of Vegetarian (7 st.), won cleverly by three parts of a length, rather more than that distance separating the last-named from Lollypop, while Placida (9 st. 5 lb.) and Stylites (6 st. 8 lb.) were close up. No three-year-old has ever previously carried such a weight as 8st. successfully in this race, and it is quite clear that Peter is fully as good as he was last season, while the frightfully heavy state of the ground may possibly account for his miserable exhibition at Ascot. Lollypop has now gained a place in this race three times, and his performance on Tuesday will rank as one of the finest in the history of handicaps. The Richmond Stakes proved a gift to the grand-looking Bend Or, who is a rare advertisement for Doncaster; and Mr. Crawfurd's pair made the pace so warm in the Gratwicke Stakes that the two roarers—Charibert and Reconciliation—was soon hopelessly out of the race.

In the Lennox Stakes on Wednesday the Stewards' Cup running of Lollypop and Placida was exactly confirmed, a desperate race between the pair resulting in the victory of the horse by a head. He was giving her 8 lb., and Hackthorpe, in receipt of 5 lb. from him, was beaten so far that he has evidently gone all to pieces. Ten ran for the Goodwood Stakes, and the easy victory of Bay Archer (6 st. 8 lb.) enabled Mr. Crawfurd to take the race for the third year in succession. Mistress of the Robes (7 st. 7 lb.) was second, and might have won, but for the penalty entailed by her success in the Cumberland Plate; and Roehampton (8 st. 12 lb.) ran exceedingly well to get a place under his heavy weight. Cradle (9 st. 2 lb.) partly atoned for his fiasco in the Steward's Cup by running away with the Drayton High-Weight Handicap; and America was once more to the front in the Lavant Stakes, in which Mr. Lorillard's Geraldine beat the speedy brother to Ersilia and five others. In the Sussex Stakes Bayon d'Or made such an example of Ruperra, Leap Year, and Exeter that he is sure to find plenty of backers for the St. Leger; and the hollow success of Douranee in the Finden Stakes was the last feature of interest in a capital day's racing. As was anticipated, Isonomy won the Goodwood Cup on Thursday, The Bear being second, and Parole third.

Our cricket records for the past few days are far more satisfactory than they have been previously this season, though, from the number of matches, they must necessarily be brief. A testimonial, amounting to about £1500, was presented to Mr. W. G. Grace, at Lord's, last week, when eleven cricketers of upwards of thirty played a team all of whom were under that age. Dr. E. M. Grace (40 and, not out, 33) was the top scorer on either side; and the seniors, for whom Mr. W. G. Grace bowled grandly, won by seven wickets. Lancashire, which is now undoubtedly the champion county, has beaten Gloucestershire in a single innings, with 49 runs to spare. Though no very large scores were made, eight of the Lancashire men got into double figures, and Mr. A. G. Steel and M'Intyre took nine and ten wickets respectively. Kent has beaten Yorkshire by seven runs, after a very hardly-fought contest. Mr. F. Penn (32 and 25) and Ulyett (22 and 43) were the chief run-getters. Surrey v. Somersetshire resulted in a draw, greatly in favour of the former county, for which Mr. J. Shuter (73) and Potter (105) batted in great form. The M.C.C. and Ground scored a very unexpected victory over Lancashire.

The race for the Wingfield Sculls, the holder of which is amateur champion for the year, took place last week over the usual course from Putney to Mortlake. C. J. Lowndes (Hertford College, Oxford) and C. G. White (London R.C.) were the two challengers, and a desperate race between them, in which they were as nearly as possible level at Chiswick church, resulted in the victory of the Oxonian. He was, therefore, entitled to meet F. L. Playford, the holder; but, contrary to the general expectation of a fine race, he could never even extend him, and was beaten by nearly two hundred yards, Playford, incomparably the finest amateur sculler that ever sat in a boat, thus winning the highest honours of the river for the fifth successive year.

On Saturday last the third annual swimming competition for the long-distance amateur championship of England took place, the course being from Westminster Bridge to Putney Bridge, a distance of between five and six miles. There were sixteen starters, but no one had the smallest chance against Horace Davenport (the holder), who won by no less than 5 min. 13 sec.; G. Spong was second, H. Simpson third, and H. M. Cottam fourth, the three last-mentioned men being very close together. As Davenport has now won the cup for three years in succession it has become his own property.

NOVELS.

Undoubtedly the course of our lives is very frequently affected by what happens among those who are complete strangers to us, and *The Fallen Leaves*, by Wilkie Collins (Chatto and Windus), is intended to show the readers of the three volumes how "a domestic misfortune falling on a household of strangers" at the time when the hero of the story "was wearing his first jacket and bowling his first hoop" exercised a powerful influence over his subsequent career. The three volumes form but a "first series," to be succeeded by a "second series," no doubt in the same number of volumes, wherein the narrative of the hero's fortunes will probably be completed. The domestic misfortune, which was of an exceedingly unpleasant kind, is revealed at a very early opportunity, when a mother and daughter, wife and child respectively of a wealthy but not very amiable stationer, are reluctantly permitted by paterfamilias, the stern keeper of the purse, to go upon what is apparently a pleasure-trip to Ramsgate. Appearances, however, are notoriously deceptive; and the real reason for the flight from London turns out to be a by no means unnatural desire on the part of both mother and daughter to hide from the stationer and the world in general that the father of a little girl thus clandestinely brought into the world is a young porter, in the stationer's employment, who is represented to have hit upon a cold-blooded and yet risky mode of forcing himself into the family as the stationer's son-in-law and into the business as the stationer's partner. He is wretch enough to carry off and dispose of his own child, whose ultimate discovery is the event which is to have the most serious influence upon the hero's vicissitudes. The lost little girl has no strawberry-mark as a means of identification, but she has in the conformation of her left foot a peculiarity, inherited from her mother, which is quite as efficacious as the time-honoured strawberry-mark; and, as the peculiarity can only be perceived when the foot is bare, the author has to invent a device whereby the hero can obtain a private view of two fair, bare feet—one the daughter's, and the other the mother's. As to the manner in which this little difficulty is overcome, it is probable that opinions will differ; some will pronounce it wholly good, some partially good; but all will agree that it enables the writer to display in the most agreeable fashion the most attractive characteristics of his style, his ingenuity, his premeditation, his mixture of irony, drollery, force, and pathos. The hero, when we first meet with him, appears as an impulsive, enthusiastic young gentleman, English by birth, but educated in America among Christian Socialists, endeavouring to put into practice what his education has led him to consider the preaching of the New Testament. Now any young man who, having such ideas in his head, falls in with a distressed young woman in one of the lowest haunts of London during the "small hours" and, being convinced that if he leaves her to return to what she is anything but pleased to call her home she will be brutally ill-used and perhaps murdered, determines on conscientious and evangelical grounds, to give her shelter until the morning in his own apartments—such a young man runs a risk not only of being utterly misunderstood by, and receiving early "warning" from, his landlady, who has "a character of lose," but of finding himself in a very awkward position as regards his friends, especially his betrothed, as regards the distressed young woman, and as regards the world in general. And novelists, as everybody must have remarked, nearly always employ the peculiar relations between the two sexes to illustrate the obstacles which lie in the way of young persons desirous of fulfilling the precepts of the New Testament. For this purpose they have generally to enlist in their service an extreme case, so that a Christian young man finds himself by the merest accident in haunts of misery, crime, and vice at an hour when nearly every other Christian young man would be sleeping the sleep of innocence in the most regular of homes. And it is scarcely necessary to add that from particular, extreme, exceptional cases, no general conclusion can fairly be drawn, so that nobody who is inclined to be a Christian Socialist has any reason to be deterred on account of anything which befel, or is hereafter to befal the hero of this novel. When we take leave of him, he has just been married to the distressed young woman, one of "the fallen leaves," whom he has rescued from a life of infamy, forced upon her by circumstances over which she was too young, too ignorant, and too feeble, both physically and mentally, to have any control; and we are led to believe that he is only just at the beginning of his troubles, that the "second series" will unfold the tale of suffering in store for a Christian young man who handicaps himself in the struggle with the world by contracting such a marriage. It will be seen that the author has touched pitch, but he has touched it with as little defilement as possible; indeed, with noticeable delicacy. His story is sometimes very interesting, sometimes very amusing, sometimes very affecting, sometimes very horrible, but, when most horrible, it is to be feared, most true. The amusing parts are performed chiefly by an American and a Frenchman, and they are both handled excellently. In the horrible portion there is, according to the practice of the day, a scene of delirium tremens, and the author's object appears to have been to out-Zola Zola. Fortunately he has not quite succeeded.

Singularity will be allowed to be one of the characteristics which distinguish *The Ambassador Extraordinary* (Richard Bentley and Son), of anonymous authorship, if it be mentioned that the three volumes contain between them as many as 150 chapters, fifty-three in the first, forty-eight in the second, forty-nine in the third. But, lest alarm should be created by this statement, let it forthwith be added that the pages are not correspondingly numerous—not much more numerous than usual—a chapter consisting occasionally of about a page and a half, and even of half a page, which looks curious. The author speaks, in the preface, of an "unambitious story;" but the three volumes can hardly be said to contain any story whatever, but rather a string of exceedingly short sketches, wherein are described, in somewhat rhapsodical style, enough to exhaust all the notes of exclamation in a well-supplied printing-office, many a phase of our many-sided life and many a character either purely imaginary, but natural withal, or formed, with enlargements and embellishments, upon some more or less familiar model. The "ambassador extraordinary" himself appeared to be a wholly mythical personage, recalling memories, with the necessary modifications, of "Asmodeus," or "the Devil on Two Sticks," or of him who, in Coleridge's poem, came forth one day "to visit his snug little farm, the earth, and see how the stock" got on. The "ambassador," in fact, seems to possess the faculty of ubiquity and of the "jack-in-the-box," so that he "assists," as the French would say, at nearly every scene described in the so-called "unambitious story." The object of the story, if story it may be termed, is beyond praise, being neither more nor less, if what has been read have been read with understanding, than a purpose of illustrating the power and blessedness of human love, the love which not only "ends in cradles," as one of the most charming and instructive characters in the book has it, but includes what is more commonly called charity. It is to be feared that the work is too much of a medley, has too little of constructive art about it, is too conspicuously wanting in plot, too desultory altogether, to take that tenacious hold of a reader which is frequently taken by a morally worthless romance; but, if it be read piecemeal and in a leisurely manner, it is not unlikely to make not only a favourable but also a deep impression. Sometimes, not to say nearly always, the author overdoes things; and, in the last volume, the scene in which the child is the chief speaker, and which might have been simple, pretty, and touching, is an instance of this overstraining, until p and b are not only interchangeable but interchanged, and pathos is transmuted into bathos. Moreover, the whole composition is pervaded by an affectation of mysterious, supernatural influences: and though expectation may at first be keenly awakened thereby, the effect soon wears off, when nothing particular occurs, and is succeeded by a sense of bewilderment. There is a puma, Lais by name, kept by the "ambassador" as other people keep a cat, and really, as she seems to be chiefly required for apostrophising, he might as well have kept the more domestic animal, whose motions and looks would have served the author almost equally well for descriptive purposes. Besides, readers are far more likely to know something about cats and to understand their habits; but, on the other hand, pumas certainly are more imposing and more suggestive of something tremendous in the future, even if the future remains unrevealed. There is also a human being who is a cause of some perplexity: he bears the title of Monsignore, and though from the sequel it is evident that he is at the time neither a Bishop nor a Cardinal, any priest, it is believed, may hold that title. However, suffice it to say that there is good reading to be found in many parts of the volumes, and that the opening chapters recall the descriptive manner—incisive, piquant, witty, and cynical—of him who wrote "The Member for Paris."

THEATRES.

Mr. Irving's annual benefit on Friday and Saturday, last week, attracted large and brilliant audiences to the Lyceum. When the third act of "Hamlet" had concluded on Friday, Mr. Irving came forward and delivered an address, retiring amid the hearty plaudits of the spectators. Miss Helen Terry and Mr. Forrester were called before the curtain to receive the gratulations of the audience. Mr. Irving's benefit was resumed the next evening, the last of the season, when he appeared as Eugene Aram and Jeremy Diddler, Miss Helen Terry taking the part of Ruth Meadows in "Eugene Aram." Mr. Irving was received with the utmost enthusiasm by a densely crowded house, and was repeatedly called before the curtain. In a few simple and cordial words he expressed his acknowledgment of the kindness which he had met with. He announced that the season had been a distinct success, and that since the opening, on Dec. 30, the large sum of £36,000 had been taken at the doors. Mr. Irving also stated that he intended to reopen the theatre on Saturday, Sept. 20. "The lesson I have learned (he continued) is that frequent change in a theatre is a desirable element—an element gratefully accepted by the public, and perhaps even more gratefully by the actors; and during the coming time I shall endeavour to put before you such pieces as I believe you desire, and which will give you pleasure. For a week or two after our opening we shall play 'Hamlet' once during the week, and that will be continued as long as you come to see it. That this is not a rash resolve you will believe when I tell you that during the past seven months we have acted 'Hamlet' 108 times, and each time to an overflowing house. During the first week of my campaign I shall present to you Colman's play of the 'Iron Chest,' in which I shall have the temerity to attempt a celebrated character of Edmund Kean's—Sir Edward Mortimer. This play I shall produce with much of the old music; and I shall try to show you what our forefathers delighted in. With this play I shall occasionally revive some of your old favourites, and the next novelty will be the 'Gamester,' in which Miss Ellen Terry and myself will have the honour of appearing before you as Mr. and Mrs. Beverley, who were also great favourites with our forefathers. To this I hope to add the 'Stranger,' and to give time for the preparation of one of our master's masterplays—'Coriolanus'—in the production of which I shall have the invaluable benefit of the research of that gifted painter Mr. Alma-Tadema. Of other kinds of works I have a store, and two original plays ready, one of which has already excited much interest—I mean Mr. Frank Marshall's drama founded on the romantic and pathetic story of Robert Emmet. Another is a play by Mr. Wills, based on the history of Rienzi." A supper was afterwards given to Mr. Irving.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed closed their season last Saturday, and go into the provinces to give a series of performances.

It is announced that Mr. R. D'Oyly Carte has assumed the sole management of the Opéra Comique. "H.M.S. Pinafore," with the original cast—which has now nearly reached its 400th performance at this theatre—is to be continued nightly.

This (Saturday) evening, Tom Taylor's drama "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" will be produced at the Adelphi.

Mr. George Buckland is appearing at the Polytechnic in a new entertainment written by Mr. F. C. Burnand, and in which Professor Pepper's Metempsychosis is introduced.

THE LATE MR. C. LANDSEER, R.A.

The funeral of this veteran artist, who held, during more than twenty years, the Keeper's office at the Royal Academy, took place in Highgate Cemetery on Saturday last. His more celebrated younger brother, the late Sir Edwin Landseer, who declined the Presidency of the Academy, quite overshadowed the reputation of Charles Landseer. But the latter was a good painter of English historical subjects; and, though he could not, like Sir Edwin, make dogs and deer more living in characteristic expression than the real animals, it is thought he could do horses nearly as well as Sir Edwin. He was almost eighty years of age. The surviving brother, Mr. Thomas Landseer, is an engraver, and is an Associate of the Royal Academy.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. C. Watkins, of Torriano-avenue, Camden-road.

Four miners have been fined at Barnsley for offences endangering lives in mines—one for injuring his safety-lamp, one for working without proper props, and two for carrying tobacco-pipes into a pit where a thousand men are employed and only safety-lamps are allowed.

The new bridge which spans the River Wear at Sunderland was last week tested in the presence of the Board of Trade inspector. Fourteen engines, weighing together upwards of five hundred tons, steamed conjointly across the bridge, which consists of a single span of 300 ft., at a clear height above high water of 80 ft. The bowstring girders are 42 ft. deep in the centre, and are supported by abutments.

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Lot 1 I have marked 6½d. and 7½d. per yard; regular price and value, 11½d.
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SPECIAL BARGAIN.
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The manufacturer of whom I bought them said, "I have never made such a sacrifice since I have been in business, during thirty years. They cost more to make than what I sell them at, but I must clear." I feel in quoting his remarks I shall convey all I wish, and in better language than if I praised the goods, which must be seen to be admired. A large variety of designs in fancy and ribbed Sateens, and in many colours, chiefly light. 7½d. per yard. 7½d. per yard.

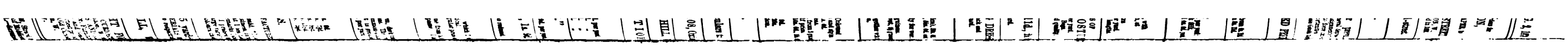
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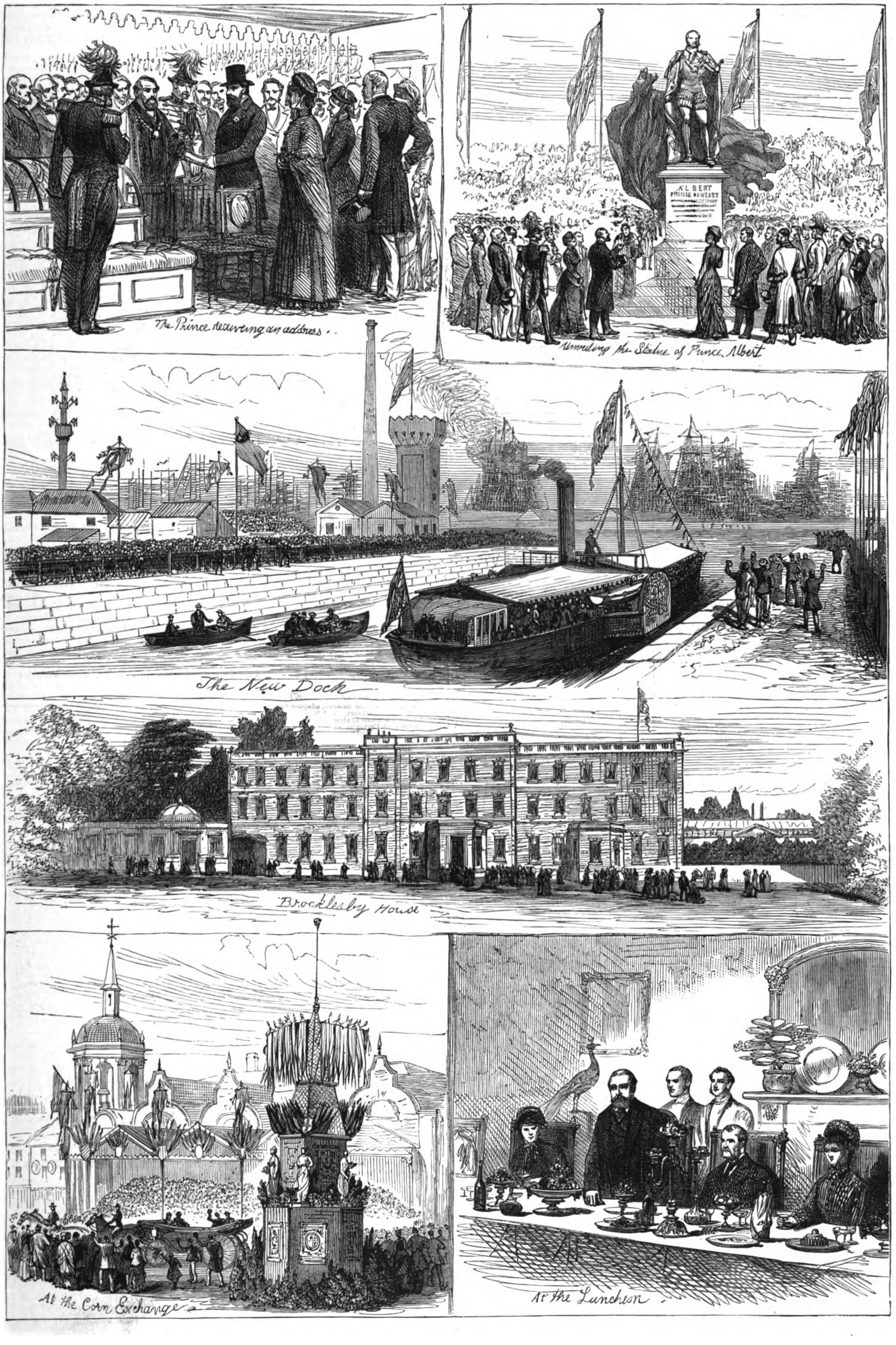


SPRING.

BY MRS. M. E. STAPLES.

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THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT GRIMSBY.—SEE PAGE 115.

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ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(*Continued from page* 90.)

In 1833 an eccentric person, calling himself Sir William Courtney, appeared at Canterbury and attracted much attention by his half-crazed appearance and his frequent harangues on the grievances of the poor. He presented himself as a candidate to represent the city of Canterbury in Parliament, but this ambition was frustrated by his being tried and found guilty of perjury, an offence he had committed on behalf of some smugglers on the Kentish coast. He was sentenced to imprisonment and transportation; but, being proved insane, the sentence was commuted, and he was confined in a lunatic asylum. Here he remained four years, and was then liberated under the belief that he was restored to a rational state He was, however, madder than ever, having while in confinement brooded over his supposed wrongs and the sufferings of the oppressed poor until he fancied himself a prophet and a deliverer sent from heaven. With the cunning of madness he counterfeited sanity, and thus was able to resume what he considered his prophetic mission. He harangued about the new poor law, promised cheap bread to all who would follow him, and on May 29, 1838, he gathered together a band of about twenty men, with whom he marched from one place to another, proclaiming that he would make May 29 more memorable than it ever had been in connection with the restoration of Charles II. This went on for a day or two, when a farmer, named Curtis, having his field-work stopped by the leading away of his men, went to a magistrate and obtained a warrant to apprehend them. In an attempt to execute this warrant a constable was killed by Courtney, who now broke into a rhapsody of exultation, declared that a second Gideon was come to slay the ungodly, and that all should perish who opposed the prophet. With outstretched sword he cried, "I am the only Saviour of you all. You need not fear, for I will bring you through all." Courtney had now proclaimed to his followers that he was no other than Jesus Christ returned to earth, and that they were safer with him than if they were in their beds; therefore they must resist the soldiers, and they were sure of victory. In the mean time a hundred men of the 45th Regiment, headed by Lieutenant Bennett, surrounded Bossenden Wood. Accompanied by the civil magistrates, they advanced to close round the rioters, when Courtney fired at the young Lieutenant commanding the party, and shot him dead. The next minute the prophet himself was slain by a soldier, who covered him with his musket as he fired at Lieutenant Bennett. Then ensued a hand-to-hand fight, which resulted in the death of seven of the rioters and one constable, besides several persons seriously wounded. The excitement had now become so general, and the menaces of Courtney and his armed party so alarming, that the magistrates resolved on the instant capture of this dangerous maniac and his ignorant followers. They came up with the rioters at a place called the Osier Bed, where Courtney's men threatened the magistrates and constables with bludgeons and fire-arms. After firing his pistol at one of the party who attempted to arrest him, Courtney and his men broke away to Bossenden Wood, and the magistrates, seeing no other resource, sent at once for a detachment of the 45th Regiment from Canterbury Barracks.



INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS, LOOKING FROM THE ENTRANCE TO THE SPOT LATELY OCCUPIED BY THE THRONE.
From the "Sunday Times," Nov. 2, 1834.



RUINS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
From the "Sunday Times," Nov. 2, 1834.



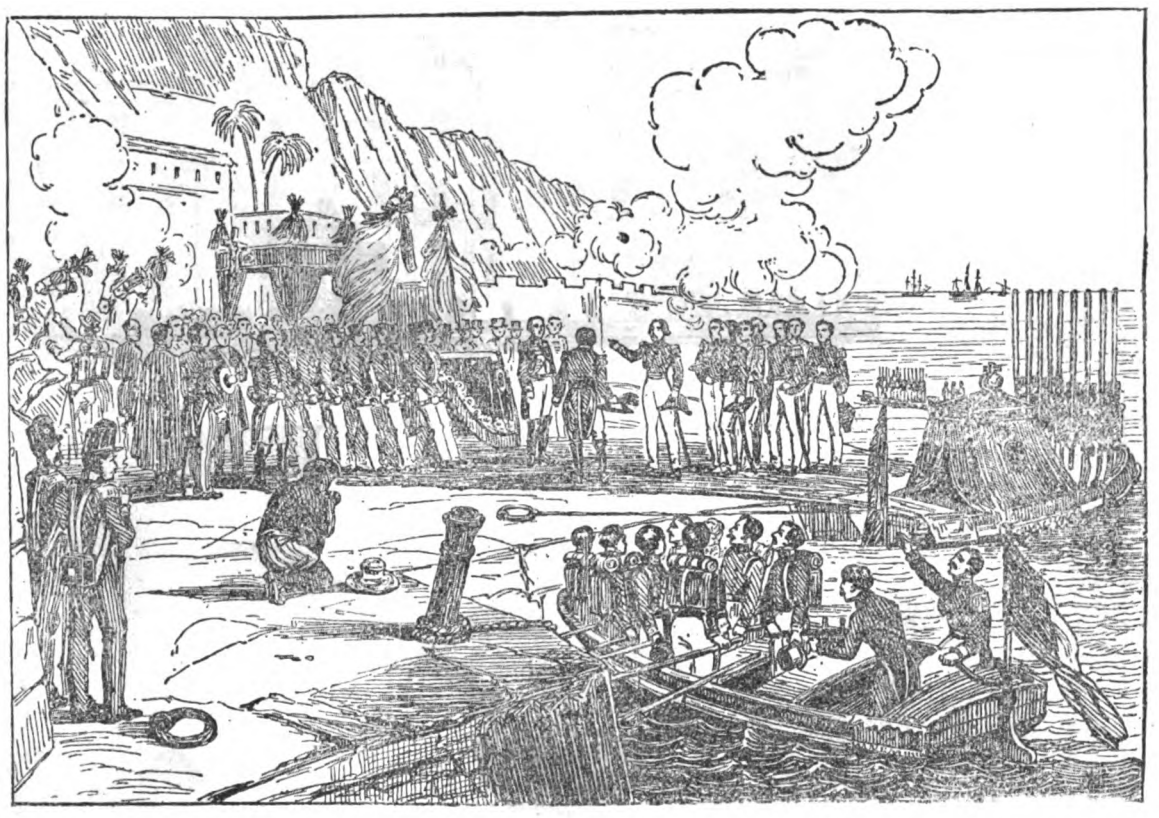
1. Courtney.
2. Lieutenant Bennett.
3. Sergeant Langley making a thrust at Courtney with a bayonet, and was knocked down with a bludgeon.
4. Six Magistrates.
5. Soldier who stepped forward and shot Courtney.
6. Major Armstrong.
7. Detachment of the 45th Regiment loading.
8. Lieutenant Bennett's detachment.
9. The man Wills, who knocked down Sergeant Langley.
10. Courtney's flag.
11. J. N. Knatchbull firing at Courtney.

THE DREADFUL RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE AT BOSSENDEN WOOD, EAST KENT.
From the "Weekly Chronicle," June 10, 1838.

The illustrations of these riots in the *Weekly Chronicle* June 10, 1838, consist of the following:—

1. "Courtney with his troops leaving Bossenden Farm."
2. "The death of Lieutenant Bennett. Courtney in the act of exhorting his men to advance."
3. "Interior of the Red Lion stables, with the bodies as they were laid out after the conflict."

Courtney, whose real name was John Thom, was undoubtedly mad. He never could have found followers, except among the most degraded and ignorant; and it is hoped he did better service to his countrymen than he ever dreamt of by drawing attention to the dreadful evils arising from the want of education among the rural population. Most of his followers could neither read nor write, and were so totally unacquainted with the simplest truths of Christianity that they believed him when he asserted that he was Gideon, Samson, and Jesus Christ all in one, and that he had descended from heaven to redress the wrongs of the poor, but more especially to reduce the price of bread!



THE REMOVAL AND DELIVERY OF THE REMAINS OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON BY THE GOVERNOR OF ST. HELENA TO THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE, ON THE 16TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1840.
From the "Magnet," Jan. 11, 1841.

The *Weekly Chronicle* illustrated the coronation of Queen Victoria by a view of "The interior of the Abbey at the moment of Her Majesty assuming the Crown," and a full-page engraving of the Coronation Procession. Two pages of engravings were given on the occasion of the Queen's marriage; and on Nov. 1, 1841, a large "view of the Tower of London as it appeared on fire on the morning of Sunday, the 31st ult., from a drawing by a distinguished artist." On Jan. 29, 1842, the same paper illustrated the christening of the Prince of Wales, with its attendant ceremonies and festivities; and later in the same year were published the last of its illustrations, relating to the employment of women and children in coal mines.

The *Observer*, *Bell's Life*, and the *Weekly Chronicle*, which during more than twenty years had been the chief representatives of pictorial journalism, gradually abandoned the practice of giving illustrations after the *Illustrated London News* was established. Two or three other newspapers occasionally published engravings, but they were very few, and appeared at long intervals. The *Sunday Times* illustrated the trial of Thurtell for the murder of Mr. Weare, and on Nov. 2, 1834, it published several engravings of the destruction of the Houses of Parliament, two of which, representing the ruins, are of sufficient interest to introduce here.

The *Champion* of Nov. 13, 1836, has an engraving of the interior of a cotton factory; and the *Weekly Herald* in the same year issued two engravings illustrating the story of Wat Tyler:—"1. Workshop scene; Wat Tyler knocking the Tyrant Tax-gather's brains out;" the principal characters equipped in boots, buckles, and belts, in true theatrical style. 2. "Smithfield scene; the assassin Walworth treacherously

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murdering the brave, but too confiding, Wat Tyler." The same paper also issued this year a large view of St. Peter's, Rome. The *Magnet*, a paper started in 1837, illustrated the proclamation of Queen Victoria, William IV. lying in state, the Canadian Rebellion, burning of the Royal Exchange, Coronation of Queen Victoria, and on Jan. 4, 1841, the removal of the remains of Napoleon I. from St. Helena. There are two engravings of this interesting historical event. The first is entitled "A correct view, taken on the spot, of the interior of the Tent at St. Helena, after the disinterment of the body of Napoleon, at the instant of the removal of the lid from the coffin; the remains of the Emperor appearing (as one of the spectators remarked) "as if he were asleep." I have copied the second cut, which represents the embarkation of the body, and is one of the last examples of pictorial journalism before the birth of the *Illustrated London News*. M. J.

(*To be continued.*)

THE ROYAL VISIT TO GRIMSBY.

The promising commercial seaport of Great Grimsby, on the North Lincolnshire coast, has within thirty years been furnished, at a cost of nearly two millions sterling, with a series of commodious docks. These and other local improvements are mainly due to the Directors of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, whose former Chairman, the late Earl of Yarborough, had once, as Lord Worsley, sat in the House of Commons for this borough. The late Prince Consort, in April, 1849, laid the foundation stone of the Royal Dock; and in October, 1854, the Queen and her husband, with her three elder children, visited the place in the Royal yacht.

The Countess Dowager of Yarborough was last week the hostess of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at her mansion of Brocklesby Hall, about ten miles from Grimsby. Her Ladyship was assisted in entertaining these illustrious guests by her son, the present Earl, who is not yet quite of age. The town of Grimsby was to be visited by the Prince and Princess upon a two-fold special occasion. Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., Chairman of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, with which he has from the first been actively connected, had given a statue of the late Prince Consort. This was to be unveiled and made public by the hand of the Prince of Wales. There was also a new dock to be opened, the Union Dock, which the same railway company has constructed, at a cost of £258,000, to join the Royal Dock with the old dock of 1801. These docks, with two graving docks and those for fishing-vessels, excavated from the muddy south shore of the Humber, comprise altogether seventy-one acres of space; but a timber dock and others are now projected. The Albert Memorial statue will serve as a monument, not only of British loyal regard for the exemplary character of the Queen's lamented Consort, but likewise of the inauguration of the Grimsby Docks. It is a bronze figure, of heroic size, a replica of that which Mr. Theed designed for her Majesty to erect at Coburg. The Prince is represented in the Garter robes, standing with a sceptre in the left hand, pointing with his right to a scroll beneath. This statue has been erected by Sir E. Watkin, in a small ornamental garden, close to the Dock station for railway passengers, in Cleethorpe-road, in front of the Royal Hotel.

The Prince and Princess, with Lady Yarborough and other friends, came from Brocklesby Hall shortly after noon on Tuesday week. In spite of windy and rainy weather, Grimsby tried to be gay; flags were hung out to soak, if not to flutter, at the station, in the streets, and on masts of vessels in the docks. The Chairman and Directors of the railway, and the Mayor and Town Clerk of the town, met their Royal Highnesses on alighting from the train; also Mr. H. Smyth, Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons, who there presented an address. A procession of twenty carrriages went to the Old Dock, which has been re-named the Alexandra, in honour of the Princess. Their Royal Highnesses went on board the steam-boat Manchester, belonging to the railway company. Here the Mayor of Great Grimsby presented the address from its municipal body. The Prince replied handsomely, and the vessel passed, with a salute of guns and much cheering, through the Union Dock to the Royal Dock. So the Union Dock was opened. They landed on the east side of the Royal Dock, and walked to the statue, which was unveiled by the Prince drawing a cord and letting the curtain drop.

There was a luncheon, for three or four hundred guests of the railway company, in a beautiful tent, richly decorated and carpeted, behind the Royal Hotel. At table here, Sir E. Watkin, in the chair, had the Prince on his right hand and the Princess on his left. The toasts and speeches were of a gratifying character. The Prince, returning thanks when the company had drunk to the health of himself and of the Princess, proposed that of Sir E. Watkin, "the chairman of four great railways in this country, and connected with one across the Atlantic." The Earl of Yarborough spoke for his mother.

THE BROMPTON CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL.

Thirty-five years ago the late Prince Consort laid the foundation-stone of the first wing of that well-known building at Brompton, the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. His son, the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess, has recently attended there to perform a similar act, which was recorded in our last. The new building, of which he laid the first stone on Thursday, the 17th ult., is to rise on the opposite site of the Fulham-road, but will be connected by an underground passage with the main hospital. Its designed front is shown in our Illustration; the architect is Mr. T. H. Wyatt. The governors, as was explained by Lord Derby, the president, and by Sir Philip Rose, the honorary secretary, have resolved to expend in this addition to the hospital a large amount of funded capital derived from recent gifts or bequests. Some of our readers may remember the strange history of the eccentric old maiden ladies who owned the shut-up houses at the corner of Stamford-street, Blackfriars. A hundred thousand pounds of the surviving sister's hoarded money was left to this deserving medical charity. Hence the projected "Extension," which will accommodate 137 additional in-patients, and will also comprise a much more convenient place than there is now for receiving the out-patients. It will further include a music-room for the entertainment of weary inmates who are shut up in the Hospital through the long winter months. The maintenance of this increased establishment when full of patients will add £10,000 a year to the ordinary expenditure, while the present income of the Hospital must be reduced by the loss of interest on the capital now to be used for building. Annual subscribers are, therefore, invited to furnish the needful support. This beneficent Institution, since 1844, has done good, or good has been attempted by its means, to 27,000 in-patients and nearly 250,000 out-patients. Consumption is the perilous malady that besets industrial life in London, and the Brompton Hospital is of peculiar service to contend with that sadly wasting disease.

THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

The National Rifle Association meeting on Wimbledon-common was brought to a close on Monday. The prizes were presented to successful competitors in the different matches by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught on Saturday evening. This ceremony took place on a platform in front of the Council Tent. The Duke and Duchess of Teck were present. Their Royal Highnesses were received by Earl and Countess Wharncliffe, and by the council and officers of the Association. The winning marksmen, or representatives of the winning teams, came up as they were called to receive their prizes. The Elcho Challenge Shield having been won by the London Scottish, one of their eight came to carry it off. They had made a score eleven points above that of the London Irish. The Ashburton Shield was won by Harrow School; and Private Foulkes, of that school, won the Spencer Cup. The last match, on Saturday, was between Hussars and Dragoon Guards; it was won by the 5th Dragoons.

The winner of the Queen's Prize of £250, with the gold medal and championship badge of the National Rifle Association, deserves to have his portrait in our Journal. He is Mr. George Taylor, a young Lancashire man, twenty-six years of age, living at the iron manufacturing town of St. Helen's, near Liverpool, and employed as a fitter in the Bold Ironworks. He has the rank of Corporal in the B company (Captain McTear's) of the 47th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, to which he has belonged eight years. Sergeant F. J. West, of the same corps, was at Wimbledon with him; he and other Lancashire men, when the total scores of the different competitors were announced on Tuesday week, carried Taylor on their shoulders in triumph to the council-tent. The gold badge was there pinned to his sleeve by Lord Wharncliffe, the president, and he was chaired round the camp, with a band playing "See the Conquering Hero," and with frequent greetings and quaffings of the "loving cup." Corporal Taylor received due honours in his own county on his return to St. Helen's last Monday. The score he made was 83 in the total, nine points above any of the other shooters, and five more than the winning score of last year. He got 28 points scored at the 800 yards' range, 27 at the 900 yards', and 28 at the 1000 yards', winning a badge and prize in the first stage of the shooting, as well as the great prize of the year in its final result.

The portrait of Corporal Taylor is from a photograph by Messrs. T. White and Co., of Princes-street, London-road, S.E.

FINE ARTS.

The Exhibition of the Royal Academy has been open every evening this week from 7.30 to 10.30 at the charge of sixpence admission and sixpence catalogue; and it will also be open the whole of the Bank Holiday, Monday next, from 8 a.m. to 10.30 p.m., at the same charge. The exhibition will then close.

The Grosvenor Gallery was opened on Sunday evening last by permission of Sir Coutts Lindsay, under the auspices of the "Sunday Society," when there were 500 admissions. To-morrow (Sunday) the gallery will again be open free by tickets, obtainable by addressing a stamped envelope for reply to the secretary, 19, Charing-cross. A special catalogue is published by the society (price 4d.), to be obtained before Sunday, as no catalogues will then be sold. The gallery will also be open on Monday (Bank Holiday), and close for the season in the evening.—The ensuing Winter Exhibition at this gallery is to consist of water-colour drawings by living artists, the intention being to complete the series of exhibitions illustrative of the history of the art in this country. Unusual difficulties will attend the formation of this exhibition, competing, as it will do, with the exhibition of the two societies and the Dudley Gallery.

Owing to the necessity of making reparations to the roof, the pictures in the gallery of the Crystal Palace are about to be displaced. Artists may have their works returned by giving notice, or they may allow them to remain to be re-hung for the remainder of the season, and works will be received to replace those sold.

Maclise's large oil-picture, "The Marriage of Strongbow," which was recently sold at Messrs. Christie's for £750, was purchased by a distinguished patron of art, and has been presented to the National Gallery of Ireland.

Mrs. Butler (Miss Thompson, of the "Roll Call") has received commissions from the Queen to paint a representation of the defence of Rorke's Drift, and a picture portraying an incident in the late Afghan war.

An Art-Treasures Exhibition was opened on the 24th ult., at Darwen, by the Marquis of Hartington, who referred to the magnificent school in which they were assembled as a proof that voluntaryists, who had erected it and were anxious to have a school board formed, were themselves willing to make sacrifice for the object they had at heart. In the matter of art-education we had still much to do to overtake Continental countries, but he hoped that in time the speeches which had been made on this subject would bear fruit.

Mr. Martin Colnaghi, of the Haymarket, has published a reproduction in photo-gravure of the picture by Mr. George Earl of "The Polo Match." Irrespective of the interest of the picture to the Polo Club and its friends, and the admirers of the exciting and dangerous game, the process employed for its reproduction, of which this is the largest and best example we have seen in this country, is evidently destined to compete severely with the Woodbury type and similar English processes, and is well calculated to supersede engraving for many purposes, especially where autographic accuracy is desirable, as in the reproduction of works of art.

The first conversazione of the Institute of Art was held on Thursday week, at the gallery in Conduit-street. There was a fine collection of oil and water-colour paintings, painting on china, crewel-work, embroidery, lace, and other works of art executed by ladies. Mr. Pfoundes, who has recently returned from Japan, exhibited and explained his splendid collection of Japanese sketches and curiosities.

Signor Lombardi is exhibiting various samples of his Poikilographic Paintings—or, to speak more accurately, his transparent photographs with colouring applied at the back—in the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. We have already described the process. In principle it differs little from other processes invented in Germany and France. Very probably poikilography will prove popular, for many people will prefer coloured photography, however false in its application and destructive of the genuineness and value of photography. And it must be admitted that by this new process the mode in which the colour is added is much less objectionable than when it is applied to the face of the photograph; for, in the former case, the photograph remains intact, though modified necessarily without scientific accuracy analogous to that which renders photography invaluable for its veracity and trustworthiness; whilst in the latter case the photographic substratum is necessarily obscured, falsified, and destroyed. At the same time, the mischief is only one of degree. Photography and art are so essentially distinct that any attempt to unite the two is as illogical as it is tasteless. We observe that some of the examples at the Egyptian Hall are painted opaquely in front, and do not therefore carry out the process legitimately.

Mr. Eli Johnson has been commissioned to execute a bust of Mr. George Palmer, M.P., in marble.

The committee of the Professor Smyth Memorial Fund have commissioned Mr. Hooke, of Manchester, to paint a portrait of the late Professor Smyth, M.P., to be placed in the Magee College, Londonderry.

It is reported that the late Mr. Charles Landseer has left £10,000 to the Royal Academy. At the rate at which the Academy is receiving bequests, and reckoning also its other ordinary sources of income from admissions, &c., it must be the richest self-elective body in England, if we except some of the City Companies.

An influential committee has been formed to erect a statue to the memory of John Knox in Edinburgh. Strange to say, no monument or cenotaph has been hitherto raised to the great Reformer in the Northern capital. It is proposed that a suggestion of the late editor of Knox's works, Dr. David Laing, should be carried out, and for which Dr. Laing desired to contribute £100, viz.—that a statue of the Reformer should be erected in the open space of Parliament-square, near the spot where his remains were buried, and adjoining that church—St. Giles's Cathedral—in which he eloquently preached. Scotsmen in the colonies, India, and America are invited to contribute. The secretaries are James Meldrum, Esq., Raeburn House, 32, York-place, Edinburgh, and the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Grampian Lodge, Forest-hill, S.E.

It is proposed to hold an exhibition of ecclesiastical art in London (the Albert Hall being named for the purpose) during May and June, 1880. The exhibition will be open to British and foreign art, and will comprise a loan collection of mediæval and modern ecclesiastical art, a division for architects, artists, and others who exhibit original work, and another for works of manufacturers.

An exhibition of the national and colonial industry of Holland is opened at Arnheim, and will remain open till Oct. 15. Judging from photographs of the building and its arrangements, which include a Javanese orchestra contributed by a Javanese Prince, the exhibition should be highly attractive and instructive to all interested in the multifarious products and various peculiar industries and machinery of Holland and her great dependencies and colonies.

The three fine pictures by M. Alexandre Cabanal, which were last year at the Great Exhibition at Paris, have been placed in the left transept of the Church of Sainte Geneviève (Panthéon).

The French Government has purchased at the Salon this year sixty-three paintings and thirty-one works of sculpture. Among the best-known works bought are the "Naissance de Vénus," by Bouguereau; the "Emmurés de Carcassone," by J. P. Laurens; "L'Appel des Girondins," by F. Flameng; the large triptych of "Saint Cuthbert," by Greuse; "Etienne Marcel," by Mélingue; "Saint Isidor," by Merson; "Christ Mort," by Henner; and of sculpture, the "Génie Gardant le Secret de la Tombe," by Marceaux.

The French Water-Colour Exhibition has been so successfull that it is to be reopened in November.

The teaching of drawing in Paris as a national charge has been determined upon. 153 schools are to be established for boys, 38 for girls, 44 classes for adults—four schools for men and four for women. Lectures on Art are also to be supplied.

The Administration of the Fine Arts in Paris is about to have casts taken of all the Gallo-Roman monuments and other antiquities of this period that have been found in France, and that are preserved in the Cluny Museum.

The first prize of the Concours de Rome, which has just taken place at Paris, was, on Saturday last, awarded to M. Alfred Brantot, a pupil of M. Bouguereau.

AFGHAN WAR HONOURS.

A long list of honours and promotions, as the result of the close of the Afghan War, is published in the *London Gazette*:—

ORDER OF THE BATH.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, Esq., C.S.I., to be Knight Commander; and Alfred Comyns Lyall, Esq., to be a Companion.

To be Knights Commanders:—Lieutenant-General Donald Martin Stewart, C.B.; Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C.; Lieutenant-General Frederick Francis Maude, C.B., V.C.; Major-General Michael Anthony Shrapnel Biddulph, R.A., C.B.; Major-General Frederick Sleigh Roberts, R.A., C.B., V.C.; and Colonel and Local Major-General Peter Stark Lumsden, C.B., C.S.I.

To be Companions—Colonel and Local Brigadier-General Alexander Hugh Cobbe, first battalion 17th Foot; Colonel Samuel Alexander Madden, 51st Regiment; Colonel Richard Hieram Sankey, Royal Engineers; Colonel Charles Metcalfe Macgregor, C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps; Colonel Francis Barry Drew, second battalion 8th Foot; Lieutenant-Colonel Æneas Perkins, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Hadden Lindsay, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel John Henry Porter Malcomson, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Howell Jenkins, Bengal Staff Corps; Deputy Surgeon-General John Gibbons, Army Medical Department.

STAR OF INDIA.

The Queen has made the following appointments to the First, Second, and Third Classes of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:—

To be an Honorary Knight Grand Commander—His Highness Mir Khodadad Khan of Khelat.

To be an Extra Knight Grand Commander—General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B., C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Forces in the East Indies.

To be a Knight Grand Commander—His Highness the Rajah of Nabha.

To be Knights Commanders—Robert Eyles Egerton, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal Civil Service, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub; Lieutenant-Colonel Owen Tudor Burne, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary in the Political and Secret Department of the India Office; Colonel George Pomeroy Colley, C.B., C.M.G., 2nd Regiment, Private Secretary to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India; Major Robert Groves Sandeman, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, Agent to the Governor-General of India in Biluchistan; the Nawab Gholam Hussun Khan Alazai Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.

To be Companions—Robert Anstruther Dalyell, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India; James Braithwaite Peile, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Acting Chief-Secretary to the Government of Bombay; Major Oliver Beauchamp Coventry St. John, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers; the Maharajah Istendro Mohun Tagore, additional Member of the Council of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India for making laws and regulations; Sirdar Bikrama Singh of Kuppurtalla; the Maharajah Pertab Singh Bahadur; Sahibzada Obed Ulla Khan; Lieutenant-Colonel William Garrow Waterfield, Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner of Peshawur; Lepel Henry Griffin, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of the Punjaub; Lieutenant-Colonel James Browne, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers.

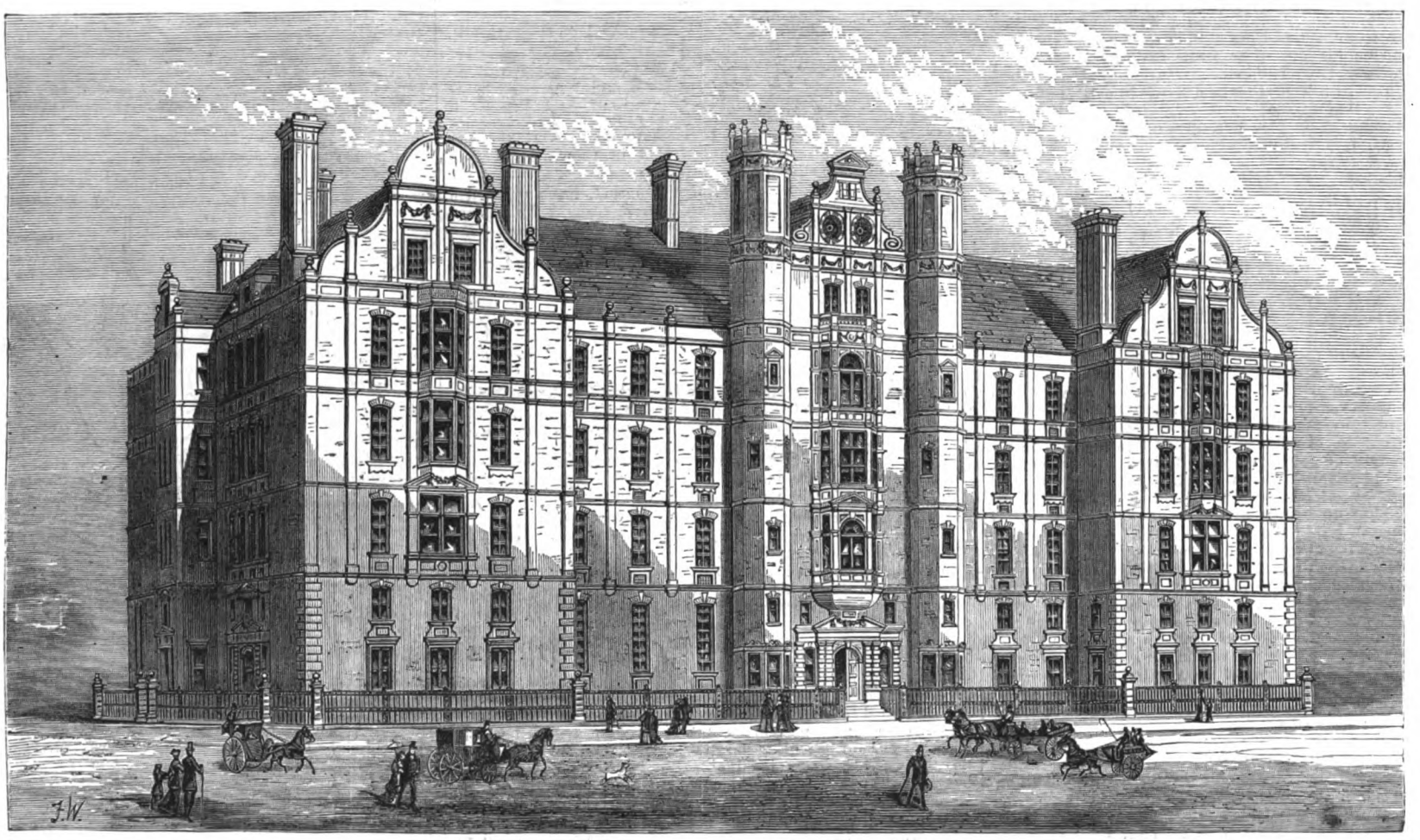
Two hundred pounds damages were given yesterday week, at the Surrey Assizes, in an action for breach of promise of marriage brought by the daughter of a brewer at Gomershall against Mr. Charles Wright, who had assisted her father in his business. Lord Coleridge, in summing up, said that there did not appear to be any doubt that the defendant had made a promise of marriage to the plaintiff, and that he had broken that promise without any ground or cause.

Catherine Webster, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Thomas, at Richmond, was hanged on Tuesday in Wandsworth House of Correction. She had previously made a confession, in which she acknowledges that she alone was guilty of the crime, all the persons whom she had implicated in previous statements being entirely innocent. The murder, according to this last confession, was unpremeditated, and was committed during an altercation. It was only after she saw that the assault on her mistress had been fatal that the idea entered her mind to endeavour to get rid of the body.

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CORPORAL GEORGE TAYLOR, 47TH LANCASHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, WINNER OF QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.
SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

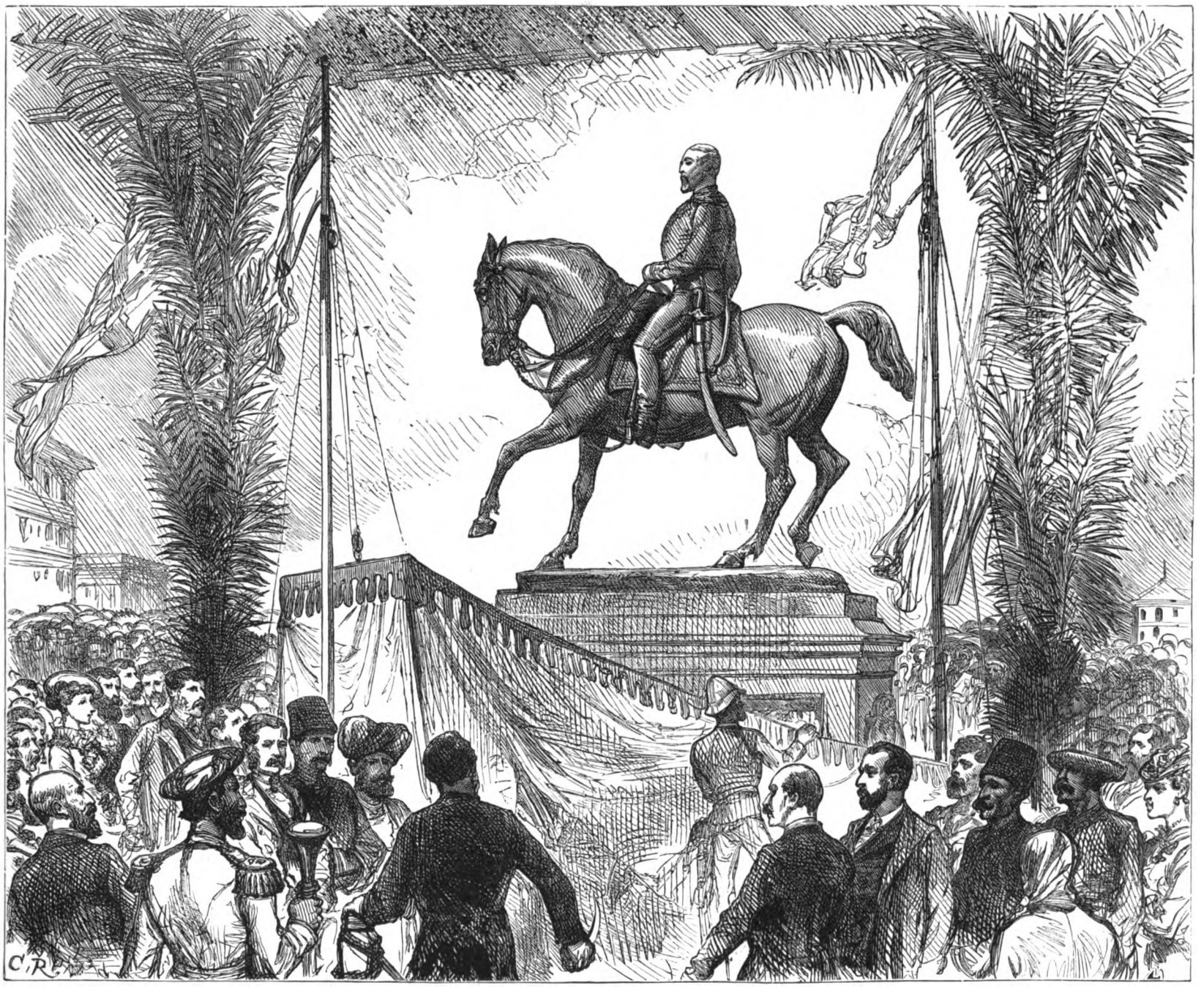


EXTENSION OF THE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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OUT-PATIENTS AT THE SASSOON GENERAL HOSPITAL, POONA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN INDIA, MR. W. SIMPSON.



UNVEILING THE BOMBAY STATUE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESENTED BY SIR ALBERT SASSOON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN INDIA, MR. W. SIMPSON.

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The Extra Supplement.

"SPRING."

The tender prettiness of the Artist's fancy in this picture of a young girl, who has climbed by a ladder to act the part of kind foster-mother to the unfledged birdlings in their nest aloft, up the blossoming tree, cannot fail to please our lady friends and children. Mrs Staples has here done enough to recommend her own work in the esteem of a pure and gentle mind. It seems a truly graceful and feminine action that employs the adventurous maiden on her elevated perch. We may suppose that she has been told by her brothers, or by the gardener, how the parent birds were killed or driven from their nest; and she has resolved to supply the need of these little infant creatures with her own hand. It is to be hoped they will know their sweet benefactress as they grow up and learn to fly, and will often hover about her head, with grateful chirrup and twitter, as she strolls in her father's grounds.

THE SASSOON STATUE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT BOMBAY.

The eminent Jewish family and commercial firm of the Sassoons are well known in great trading cities, from Hong-Kong and Shanghai to London, Manchester, and Liverpool: but their home is Bombay, where the founder of their prosperity settled above forty years ago to open the trade of the Persian Gulf. That city has been endowed by the Sassoons with many public gifts—the Mechanics' Institute, the Reformatory and Industrial School, the Sassoon Dock, a Clock-tower in the Victoria Gardens, a marble Statue of the late Prince Consort, an Organ in the Townhall, and large donations to the Sailors' Home and to the Elphinstone High School. At Poona, in the Deccan, no great distance from Bombay, the Sassoon General Hospital, founded in 1863 by the late Mr. David Sassoon, is another monument of their open-handed benevolence. The knighthood conferred upon Sir Albert Sassoon in 1872, and the freedom of the city of London soon afterwards voted him at Guildhall, were honours that he personally deserved. His most recent act of munificence at Bombay was that of presenting to the city, at a cost of £10,000, Mr. J. E. Boehm's colossal equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales, as a memorial of the late visit of his Royal Highness to India. Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, who accompanied the tour of the Prince of Wales three or four years since, was again at Bombay, returning from the Afghan campaign, on June 26, when the commemorative statue was unveiled. The ceremony was performed by Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay, in the presence of most of the principal European officials and other residents at Bombay, and the leading merchants and bankers, Jews, Christians, and Parsees. In the absence of Sir Albert Sassoon, his brother, Mr. Solomon David Sassoon, addressed the Governor, and invited him to unveil the statue. This was done by cutting a silk cord with a gold-handled knife. The design of the statue is quite familiar to us in Europe, since the plaster-cast was conspicuous in front of the Indian Court at the Paris Exhibition last year. It stands in bronze at Bombay upon a granite pedestal 14 ft. 6 in. high, the group of sculpture, horse and man, rising 12 ft. 6 in. from the pedestal. The site where it is erected is the open space at the south end of the Fort, at the top of the Apollo Pier-road, near the Dockyard and Sailors' Home. The scene at the unveiling ceremony was of an interesting character, but its pleasantness was marred by a violent rain-storm during nearly the whole time. Our Artist's Sketch shows the statue when Sir Richard Temple had just severed the cord and let the curtain fall. We have mentioned the Sassoon "General" Hospital at Poona, a merit of which, as likewise of the Elphinstone General Hospital at Bombay, is the equal admission of afflicted persons of all classes, races, and religions. An Illustration of this laudable spirit of true charity, which seems to belong to the Good Jew, as well as to the Good Samaritan and the Good Christian, is presented in our Artist's Second Sketch. It shows the medical and surgical gentlemen, in the out-patients' ward, or dispensary, attending freely to all, Hindoo or Mohammedan, or of whatever creed or nation, who come to seek the help of beneficent European science.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

We gave last week a summary of the proceedings of the season which closed on Saturday, and a few lines will now suffice to complete our record. To the brief notice then given of the special performance in aid of the sufferers by the inundations in Italy and the eruption of Mount Etna may now be added a word or two as to the details of the programme. These comprised the overture and the scene of the meeting of the cantons from "Guglielmo Tell" (with Signor Corsi as Arnoldo, Signor Vidal as Walter, and M. Maurel as Tell), the trio of doctors from "Crispino e la Comare" (supported by Signori Ciampi, Capponi, and Scolara), part of the third act of "Un Ballo in Maschera" (Amelia, Mdlle. Mantilla; Renato, M. Maurel), the scene in the palace from "Rigoletto" (Gilda, Mdlle. Valleria; the Duke, Signor Nouvelli; and Rigoletto, Signor Graziani), the fourth act of "La Favorita" (Leonora, Madame Scalchi, Fernando, Signor Gayarré, and Baldassare, Signor Silvestri); a Ballet Divertissement, supported by Mdlle. Zucchi and the Mdlles Renters; a part of the fourth act of "Faust" (with Signor I. Corsi as Faust, M. Gailhard as Mefistofele, and Signor Cotogni as Valentino), and the National Anthem. After the selection from "Guglielmo Tell" a piece composed by Madame Adelina Patti was performed by the orchestra and a supplemental military band placed on the stage. It was entitled "Fior di Primavera," and met with anything but a favourable reception. It is, indeed, nothing more than a trifling waltz of the most commonplace kind. Madame Patti will do well to limit her attention to that walk of executive art in which she has scarcely a rival.

Thursday week was appropriated to the benefit of Madame Patti, who repeated one of her most charming performances, as Rosina in "Il Barbiere," the cast of which was altogether similar to that of last month. The reception of Madame Patti—after some slight manifestation from a small (Italian?) clique at the beginning of the opera—was of the usual triumphant kind, including numerous recalls and bouquets. Her aria introduced in the Lesson-scene was the waltz from Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette," the encore of which was replied to by singing "Within a mile o' Edinbro' town," a second encore having been answered by giving "Home, sweet home."

The final performance of the season, on Saturday, consisted of "L'Etoile du Nord," Madame Patti having again sustained the principal character, that of Caterina, in which her brilliant vocalisation was admirably manifested. Indeed, the great vocalist has scarcely ever sung more finely than on the two occasions now referred to. The other principal characters on Saturday were efficiently sustained by Mdlle. Valleria (Prascovia), M. Maurel (Pietro), Signor Nouvelli (Danilowitz), Signor Ciampi (Gritzenko), and Signor Capponi (Rainaldo).

With the National Anthem, played after the opera, the house closed—to be reopened on Aug. 9 by Messrs. Gatti, for Promenade Concerts, with Mr. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Alfred Cellier as conductors.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The production, for the first time in the new building, of Donizetti's "Linda di Chamouni," took place on Thursday week, when Madame Gerster sustained the character of the heroine with great success. Her exceptionally high range of voice, and brilliant and finished execution, were finely displayed in the bravura aria, "O luce di quest' anima" (encored); and in the duets with Linda's father, Antonio, her lover (Carlo); and Pierotto; the closing scene with Carlo having offered a special manifestation of Madame Gerster's cultivated vocalisation. Madame Trebelli's fine voice and good method gave great effect (as in past performances of the opera) to the music of Pierotto; Signor Gaslassi sang the music of Antonio with excellent dramatic feeling; Signor Frapolli was a very acceptable Carlo, and Herr Behrens gave the music of the Prefect impressively. This week was chiefly appropriated to benefits—that of Mdlle. Minnie Hauk having been announced for Monday (in "Carmen"), of Madame Gerster for Tuesday (in "Il Talismano"), of Signor Campanini on Wednesday (in "Aida"), and of Mr. Mapleson, the lessee, this (Saturday) evening, when the extra performances will terminate with the same opera.

Balfe's posthumous work was given on Tuesday, for the only time this season, and was received with the same special marks of favour as on its first production, in 1874, and in subsequent repetitions. The cast was nearly identical with that of last year; and Madame Gerster's brilliant singing as Edith Plantagenet again, as then, produced a great effect, as did the excellent performance of Madame Marie Roze as the Queen; the other principal characters having been efficiently filled, as before, by Signor Campanini (Sir Kenneth), Signor Galassi (Richard Cœur de Lion), and Signor Del Puente (Nectabanus); with Signori Rinaldini, Franceschi, Grazzi, and Pyatt in subordinate parts. All the popular pieces in the opera were received with great applause, several being encored.

Promenade concerts are also to be given at this theatre—commencing on Aug. 9—conducted by Signor Arditi.

LONDON ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A concert and operatic performances took place at St. George's Hall on Thursday week, when the medals and diplomas recently awarded to the students were distributed by Sir Julius Benedict. There were ten gold and fifty-two silver medals, besides three medals presented by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts.

The concert comprised some clever performances by Master T. Pearsall (violin), Misses E. K. Russell and F. Waud (pianoforte), and Misses Tiffin and Maclean (vocalists).

Then came Grisar's pretty operetta "The Disguise," in which Miss Rosa Leo, who was associated with Signor G. Garcia, manifested much talent, appearing quite at home on the boards.

In the version of "Le Maçon," an early opera by Auber, there is much pleasing and graceful music. The text has been well rendered into English by Mrs. Henry Wilde; and the performance was ably supported by Miss Webster, as the heroine, Henriette; Miss Carreras, as Irma; Miss M. Turner, as Zobeide; Mr. Burgon, as Usbeck; Mr. Bromell, as Rica; Mr. H. Kearton, as Roger; Mr. De Meric, as Léon de Merinville, and Mr. Isidore de Lara, as Baptiste—members of Signor Gustave Garcia's dramatic class. Dr. Wylde, the Principal of the college, conducted most efficiently.

The proceedings were of a most satisfactory kind, as exemplifying the progress of the students under the system of tuition pursued by the eminent professors at the London Academy of Music.

The Bank Holiday will be celebrated by a concert at the Royal Albert Hall, supported by several of the principal artists of Her Majesty's Theatre, with Sir J. Benedict as conductor. On the same day there will be musical performances at the Crystal Palace and the Alexandra Palace.

At a meeting of the committee of the Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival held last Saturday it was reported that the arrangements for the festival were in so forward a state as to leave no cause for anxiety regarding their completion by the appointed time. Herr Max Bruch and M. Saint-Saëns, the composers of the new cantatas, have undertaken to visit this country before the festival, so as to attend the rehearsals. Arrangements had been made with the following solo vocalists—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Etelka Gerster, Madame Patey, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Maas, Mr. Santley, and Herr Henschel.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN AUGUST.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon and Jupiter rise nearly together on the evening of the 4th, and remain near each other throughout the night. From the time of Moon rising on the 7th she is near and to the left of Saturn throughout the night. She is also near to and on the left of Mars from the time of rising throughout the night. On the 18th she is near Mercury; on the 20th she is near Venus; and on the 31st a second time near Jupiter, being to the right of the planet in the early evening hours; the nearest approach will be about 10h, when the planet will be a little south of the Moon, and after this time the Moon will move to the left of the planet. She is nearest the Earth on the 22nd, and at her greatest distance on the 9th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon	on the	2nd	at 12 minutes	after	7h.	in the morning.
Last Quarter	,,	10th	,, 9	,,	2	,, morning.
New Moon	,,	17th	,, 11	,,	8	,, afternoon.
First Quarter	,,	24th	,, 12	,,	3	,, afternoon.
Full Moon	,,	31st	,, 58	,,	6	,, afternoon.

Mercury is badly situated for observation. He sets on the 4th at 8h. 16m., or 35 minutes after the Sun; and on the 15th Mercury and the Sun set nearly together; and from this time to Oct. 2 he sets in daylight. On the 25th the Sun and Mercury rise nearly at the same time; and on the 29th the planet rises about 41 minutes before the Sun. He is stationary among the stars on the 9th, near the Moon on the 18th, and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 24th.

Venus is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 9h. 4m., or 1h. 18m. after the Sun; this interval decreases to 1h. 3m. by the 9th, to 41 minutes by the 19th, and to 16 minutes by the 29th, on which day she sets at 7h. 9m. p.m. She is at her greatest brilliancy on the 19th, near the Moon on the 20th, and stationary among the stars on the last day of the month.

Mars rises on the 8th at 10h. 15m. p.m., on the 18th at 9h. 47m. p.m., and on the 28th at 9h. 18m. p.m., and is visible afterwards throughout the night. He is near the Moon on the 9th; he is due south on the 1st at 5h. 37m. a.m., on the 15th at 5h. 12m. a.m., and on the last day at 4h. 38m. a.m.

Jupiter rises on the 8th at 8h. 23m. p.m., or 49 minutes after the Sun; on the 18th at 7h. 42m. p.m.; and on the last day he rises very nearly at the same time as the Sun sets, and from this day he rises in daylight, or before the Sun sets. He is near the Moon on the 4th, and again on the last day, and in opposition to the Sun on the last day. He is due south on the 1st at 2h. 16m. a.m., on the 15th at 1h. 15m. a.m., and on the last day at 0h 5m. a.m.

Saturn rises on the 8th at 9h. 29m. p.m., on the 18th at 8h. 49m. p.m., on the 28th at 8h. 9m p.m., or 1h. 14m. after sunset, and is visible throughout the night after these times. He is near the Moon on the 7th. He is due south on the 1st at 4h. 24m. a.m., on the 15th at 3h. 29m. a.m., and on the last day at 2h. 23m. a.m.

OBITUARY.

SIR C. T. STYLE, BART.



Sir Thomas Charles Style, eighth Baronet, died on the 23rd ult. at his residence, 102, Sydney-place, Bath. He was born Aug. 23, 1797, the second son of Sir Charles Style, sixth Baronet, by Camilla, his wife, eldest daughter of James Whatman, Esq., of Vinters, Kent, and succeeded to the title at the decease of his brother, Sir Thomas, the seventh Baronet, in November, 1813. He married, in 1822, Isabella, daughter of Sir George Cayley, Baronet, of Brompton County, York, and had a daughter, Emma, who died in August, 1834. Sir Charles was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Donegal, and served as High Sheriff in 1824. In 1837 he was returned to Parliament by Scarborough, and retired in 1841. In politics he was a stanch Liberal, and was always ready to take part in the political contests of Bath, in which city he had been for the last nineteen years a constant resident. This family was descended from Sir John Style, an eminent diplomatist in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., whose son, Sir Humphrey Style, was Sheriff of Kent in the thirty-fifth of Henry VIII., and whose great-grandson, Thomas Style, Esq., of Wateringbury, Kent, was created a Baron April 21, 1627, by King Charles I. By his decease without issue, the baronetcy, created in 1627, devolves on his cousin, now Sir William Henry Marsham Style, ninth Baronet, of Glenmore, county Donegal, J.P. and D.L., who is married to the Hon. Rosamond Marian, daughter of the late Lord Tredegar.

THE DOWAGER LADY CARRINGTON.

The Right Honourable Charlotte Augusta Annabella, Dowager Lady Carrington, died on the 26th ult. at her residence in Berkeley-square. Her Ladyship, who was born in 1815, was the youngest daughter of Peter Robert, nineteenth Lord Willoughby de Eresby, and second Lord Gwydyr, by the Hon. Clementina Sarah Drummond, his wife, daughter and sole heiress of James, first Lord Perth, and was consequently sister of the late Lord Willoughby de Eresby. At that nobleman's decease the very ancient title of Willoughby de Eresby, the sixth on the roll of baronies, fell into abeyance between his sisters, the Dowager Lady Aveland and the Dowager Lady Carrington, the lady whose death we record; and it so remained until called out in 1871, in favour of the elder, who is now Baroness de Eresby in her own right. Lady Carrington was married, as his second wife, Aug. 10, 1840, to Robert John, second Lord Carrington, by whom she was mother of the present Lord Carrington; of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon W. H. P. Carington, M.P.; of the Hon. R. C. G. Carington, Grenadier Guards; of the Hon. Mrs. Campbell, of Blythswood, and of Lady Petersham.

LORD JERVISWOODE.

The Hon. Charles Baillie, Lord Jerviswoode, late one of the Lords Justiciaries of the Court of Session in Scotland, died at his residence, Dryburgh House, near St. Boswell's, on the 23rd ult. He was born Nov. 3, 1804, the second son of George Baillie, Esq., of Mellerstain and Jerviswoode, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Sir James Pringle, Bart., of Stichill, and was brother of George Baillie Hamilton, who succeeded to the Earldom of Haddington in 1858. Lord Jerviswoode was called to the Scottish Bar in 1830, and held the post of Advocate Depute in 1844, 1846, and 1852. In 1853 he became Sheriff of Stirlingshire, in 1858 was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland, and in the same year was advanced to be Lord Advocate. In 1859 he sat in Parliament as Member for Linlithgowshire for a few months, until constituted a Judge of the Court of Session in Scotland, when he took the title of Lord Jerviswoode. In 1862 he was advanced to be a Lord Justiciary, and retired on a pension in 1874. In 1859 he had been given the rank of an Earl's younger son. Lord Jerviswoode married, Dec. 27, 1831, Anne, third daughter of Hugh, Lord Polwarth, and leaves one son and two daughters.

HON. E. V. WYATT-EDGELL.

The Hon. Edmund Verney Wyatt-Edgell, of Stanford Hall, in the county of Leicester, Captain 17th Lancers, was killed in action, near Ulundi, aged thirty-three. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Edgell Wyatt-Edgell and the Baroness Braye. It was only on May 13 last that by the death of his aunt, the Hon. Maria Otway Cave, the abeyance of the ancient barony of Braye was terminated, and that the gallant officer whose death we record became heir-apparent to that title (now held by his mother), and possessor of the family estate at Stanford Hall. He was born Aug. 16, 1845, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and entered the 17th Lancers in 1866. He had just qualified himself for admission to the Staff College when, the war breaking out in Afghanistan, he volunteered for service there, but his offer was not accepted. Soon after, his regiment being ordered to Zululand, he proceeded to South Africa, and met a soldier's death at the head of his troop near Ulundi. His only surviving brother, the Hon. Alfred Thomas Townshend Wyatt-Edgell becomes heir-apparent of the barony of Braye.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Vice-Admiral Henry Story, on the 22nd ult., at Avranches.

John Henry Heigham, J.P. and D.L., Esq., of Hunston Hall, Suffolk, on the 22nd ult.

The Rev. Wareyn William Darby, Rector of Shottisham, Suffolk, on the 21st ult., at Torquay, aged thirty-eight.

Lieutenant-General John Kennedy McCausland, C.B., on the 23rd ult., at Melrose Villa, Cheltenham, aged seventy-six.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Campbell Garden, Bengal Infantry, June 20, at Barrackpore, aged forty-two.

Robert Way Harty, only son of Sir Robert Harty, Bart., on the 22nd ult., at Ilsenberg-am-Harz, Germany, in his twentieth year.

Lieutenant Frederick J. Cokayne Frith, Adjutant 17th Lancers, killed in a skirmish with the enemy in Zululand on June 5. He was son of Major Cokayne Frith, of Buckland House, Dover, and was only twenty years of age.

Jane Constance, Lady Parker, wife of Sir William Biddulph Parker, Bart., of Shenstone Lodge, Lichfield, on the 20th ult., at Belmont Castle, Perthshire. Her Ladyship was the only daughter of the late Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart., and was married to Sir William in 1855.

Jane Bottral, Lady Jephson, wife of Sir James Saumarez Jephson, Bart., Commander R.N., on the 20th ult., at Albany Villas, West Brighton, aged sixty-five. Lady Jephson was twice married—first to Dr. Perstow, 13th Dragoons; and secondly, in 1871, to Sir James Jephson.

Major the Hon. R. Hare, R.A., at Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged forty-one, unmarried. He was the third son of William, second Earl of Listowel, by Maria Augusta, his wife, daughter of the late Vice-Admiral William Windham, of Felbrigge Hall, Norfolk, and widow of George T. Wyndham, Esq., of Cromer Hall, Norfolk.

Mr. James Spowers, one of the proprietors and also the general manager of the *Melbourne Argus*. The *Argus* says:—

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"Although Mr. Spowers did not become an actual proprietor of the paper until the death of Mr. Allan Spowers, in 1877, and did not assume the general managership until the beginning of 1878, he had acted as his brother's representative for many years. During his connection with the paper he had gained, not merely the respect and esteem, but the affection of every one in the establishment."

General Richard John Stotherd, Senior Colonel Commandant Royal Engineers, on the 24th ult., at Alma Villa, Southsea, aged eighty-two. He was son of Colonel Stotherd, of Fulbridge, Maldon, and was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He was many years employed on the Ordnance Survey, Ireland, and afterwards as instructor at Woolwich, and became full General in 1872.

John Sharp, Esq., on the 19th ult., at The Hermitage, near Lancaster. He was eldest son of the late William Sharp, Esq., J.P., of Linden Hall, Lancashire, by Jane, his wife, only child of William Taylor, Esq., of Borwick Lodge, by Jane, his wife, daughter and coheir of Henry Parkinson, Esq., of Woodacre Hall. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Brown, Esq., and leaves five sons and one daughter.

Maria Elizabeth Lady Pilkington, at her residence, Catsfield Place, Sussex, on the 25th ult., aged ninety-three. This lady was the only daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Vicary Gibbs, by his wife, Frances Cerjat Kenneth Mackenzie, of Seaforth, and sister of Francis, late Lord Seaforth. Lady Pilkington married, in 1808, General Sir Andrew Pilkington, K.C.B., who died in 1853. She leaves two daughters, Mrs. Burrell Hayley and Mrs. Lee.

Sir Edward Deas Thomson, K.C.M.G., C.B., who emigrated to New South Wales in 1828, and filled many important public offices in that colony. He had been a member of the Legislative Council since 1837, and was Vice-President of that body in 1856-7. From 1837 to 1856 he was Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records for the colony. He was appointed a member of the Senate of the Sydney University in 1850, Vice-Chancellor in 1862, and Chancellor in 1865.

John Berney Ladbrooke, Esq., a landscape-painter of the Norwich school, whose works are well known in his own county. The deceased was born in 1803, and was a son of Robert Ladbrooke, painter and drawing-master, of Norwich, and a nephew of John Crome ("Old Crome"), whose pupil he became after having received rudimentary instructions from his father, and whose influence was to be traced in many of his pictures. He excelled in the representation of woodland scenery.

John Thomas Lowe, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul, at the Consulate, Civita Vecchia, Italy, on the 16th ult. The deceased gentleman was twice married—first, to Janet (Jessie), fourth daughter of the late William Macbean, Esq., of Leghorn, Italy, by whom he had five sons and one daughter, of whom four sons survive. His second wife, who survives him, is Susanna Laura, eldest daughter of the late Colonel William George Beck, K.L.S., of Overton-road, Brixton, by whom he had one daughter, who died in infancy.

Jeffry Francis Prendergast, Esq., of the Villa Bianca, Bath, on the 22nd ult., at his residence on Bathwick-hill, in his eighty-first year. He was eldest son of the late Francis Prendergast, Esq., of Dublin, Registrar of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, and nephew of General Sir Jeffry Prendergast, H.E.I.C.S., descended from a younger branch of the ancient family of Prendergast, of Newcastle, in the county of Tipperary, represented in the senior line by Viscount Gort. Of Mr. Prendergast's half-brothers, the eldest, John P. Prendergast, of the Irish Bar, is the well-known and able author of the "Cromwellian Settlement."

Vice-Admiral Henry Alexander Story, in his sixty-seventh year. He entered the Royal Naval College in December, 1826, embarked in December, 1828, as midshipman on board the Madagascar in the Mediterranean, served afterwards in the West Indies and in the Mediterranean, and in 1839, as Lieutenant, was appointed to the Druid, from which ship, after participating in the earlier operations of the war in China, he was invalided early in 1841. He was advanced to the rank of Commander Nov. 9, 1846; was Inspecting-Commander in the Coastguard at Dartmouth from February, 1850, until August, 1854; and subsequently served in the Baltic until the close of the Russian war. He became retired Captain in 1864, Rear-Admiral in 1873, and Vice-Admiral in 1878.

The Hon. Captain William Langdon, R.N., in Tasmania, on May 23, at the age of eighty-eight years. For nearly fifty years he was a resident in the colony of Tasmania, where he held considerable property, partly granted by Government for his naval services. He was a member of the Legislative Council. He held his commission as a naval officer under four Sovereigns, having entered the Royal Navy in 1803, at the age of twelve years. He fought in several actions of the old French and American wars, and was wounded at Corunna in 1809. Captain Langdon's eldest daughter is the present Dowager Lady Roberts; and his youngest son, Lieutenant F. G. C. Langdon, R.N., is now serving in her Majesty's ship Pegasus, on the China station.

The polling at Ennis took place on Saturday, and resulted in the return of Mr. Finegan by a small majority. The numbers were:—Finegan (Nationalist), 83; O'Brien (Home Ruler), 77; Wilson Fitzgerald (Conservative), 54.

Admiral Farquhar distributed the prizes won by cadets on board the Britannia, at Dartmouth, on Thursday week, when the Midsummer term of instruction was brought to a close. Princes Albert Victor and George are two of the cadets who have satisfactorily passed their examination, and leave the ship.

The Northumberland Agricultural Society's Show was held at Berwick on Thursday week, and was a great success, about 15,000 persons being present, including the Duke of Bedford, Earl Percy, M.P., Sir Matthew White Ridley, M.P., Sir D. C. Marjoribanks, M.P., Captain Milne Holme, M.P., the Sheriff of Northumberland, and the Mayor of Berwick. The entries, which numbered over a thousand, included many of the shorthorn cattle present at the Royal Agricultural Show. In sheep, Miss Stark Millenchan, Kelso, with her border Leicesters, beat the prize-winners at the Royal Agricultural Show, belonging to Mr. Tweedie, Forest Catterick. In the Cheviots, Mr. Elliot Hindhope, Jedburgh, carried all before him. There was a large show of implements.

The report in connection with the Nightingale Fund for the year 1878 states that twenty-four probationer-nurses had completed their training in the school at St. Thomas's Hospital and received appointments. Independently of these, there were thirty nurses remaining in the school. The general course of training included a series of lectures on medical subjects by Dr. Bristowe, F.R.S., and a series of lectures by Dr. Bernays on elementary chemical subjects. Mr. Crofts gave clinical lectures, special demonstrations on bandaging, and lectures on anatomy. The probationers' powers were tested at the bedside, and once a month they had to record a detailed account of their day's work. The balance-sheet shows that after meeting the year's expenses a sum of £1486 9s. 10d. remained to the credit of the fund.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

G W M (Manchester).—Your last problem in two moves with the B at K R sq and the Knight's Pawn unmoved is an impossible position.

E M (Engelberg).—See the note to No. 1848 below. If you should have a tedious quarter of an hour on your travels that problem may still serve to beguile it.

J H (Barnsley).—It is not necessary to send a diagram of the problem with the solution. Yours of No. 1847 is wrong.

E T (Bath).—Thanks for your obliging letter.

Paolo Bel.—Copies of Mr. Gossip's book can be obtained only from the Rev. C. E. Ranken, St. Ronan's, Malvern. We do not know the price.

S J A R (Battersea).—Perhaps the notice given below may have the desired effect.

C S C (Worthing).—If you desire the game to be examined you must adhere to the notation in common use. Yours is not new, it is newfangled.

D W K (Dieppe).—End games are not suitable to this column, and yours is not original. Compare it with the following:—White: K at K R sq; B at K B sq. Black: K at K Kt sq; Rooks at K Kt 2nd and Q Kt 7th. The positions are precisely the same; but Black can win with or without the move. There is no draw by the stalemate or perpetual check, as you suppose, if Black play the King across to Q Kt 2nd.

M O'H (Dublin).—You will find the information you require about London Chess Clubs in "Dickens's Dictionary of London," which can be obtained through any bookseller. Thanks for the old copy of the Madras paper; it is very interesting.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1846 received from Norman Rumbelow, W M, and Copiapino.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1847 received from W Leeson, Thorpe Reading-Room, Dabbshill, Alfyn, Gordon Jackson, Ireleth, L W T, Aobail (Madrid), A Pierre (Ostend), S P Macartney, P le Page, and W M.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1848 received from W S Leest, Julia Short, W Leeson, C E, Norman Rumbelow, Lulu, Alfyn, Helen Lee, C S Coxe, F R Jeffrey, H Barrett, G L Mayne, D W Kell, R Ingersoll, H Langford, E Elsbury, T Greenbank, S Farrant, S Western, M O'Halloran, G Fosbrooke, D Templeton, R Arnold, B L Dyke, A Tremaine, Kitten, R Turner, N Cator, L Sharswood, W Warren, Ben Nevis, R Gray, Little Woman in White, T Barrington, An Old Hand, T Story, Hereward, Alpha, W S B, J W W, J A Brown, Ryecroft, P le Page, Copiapino, and L S D.

Note.—This difficult problem has baffled the efforts of a large number of our regular solvers from whom we have received proposed solutions by way of 1. Kt to Q 4th and 1. Kt to Q 8th. They all overlook, however, that B ack has a good reply to either of these moves in 1. K to K 5th. The answer to 1. Kt to Q B 7th (ch), is 1. Kt takes Kt; and if White play 1. K takes Kt, Black's defences are too numerous for special mention.

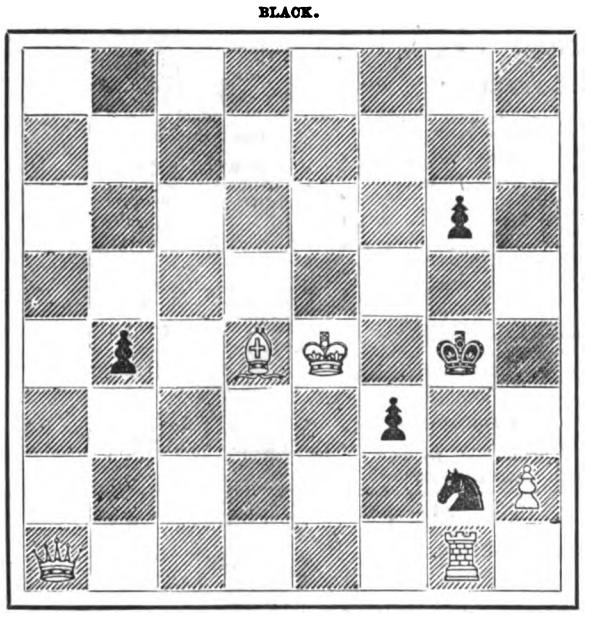
Solution of Problem No. 1847.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q 7th	Any move.
2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1850.

By Moz (Manchester).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A Game played at Simpson's Divan between the Rev. G. A. Macdonnell and Mr. Blackburne.

(*King's Bishop's Pawn Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to K 4th
2. P takes P	P to Q 3rd
3. P takes P	B takes P
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd	

The best continuation here is 5. P to Q 4th, a move that is equally effective if Black play the Kt to B 3rd on the fourth move.

5.	Kt to Kt 5th
6. B to Kt 5th	P to K B 3rd
7. B to B sq	Kt to B 3rd
8. Kt to B 3rd	B to K B 4th
9. P to K 3rd	

The timidity implied in this move is by no means characteristic of White's play. The Pawn might have been advanced to Q 4th with advantage.

9.	Q to K 2nd
10. Q to K 2nd	Castles Q R
11. B to Q 2nd	K R to K sq

The weakness of White's ninth move is now apparent, for Black has gained valuable time while developing this assault upon the King's Pawn.

12. P to K 4th	Q to B 2nd
13. Castles	

He had an alternative move here in 13. Kt to Q sq, and, although it is a strategic movement to the rear, it appears to be safer then castling.

13.	B to Q B 4th
14. B to K sq	Kt to K 6th

Black has prepared the ground for this combination with great skill and foresight. Should White now capture the Bishop, there follows:—

15.	Kt takes P (at B 4th)
16. Kt to K 4th	Q takes R P
17. P to B 3rd	B to K 6th (ch)
18. K to B 2nd	R takes Kt,

and White cannot take the Rook because of Q to R 4th (ch), &c.

15. R to Q 2nd	Kt to Q 5th
16. Kt takes Kt	

16. Q takes Kt does not look very satisfactory. Nevertheless, it is better than the move in the text. Suppose—

16. Q takes Kt	Kt to Kt 6th (ch)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
17. B P takes Kt	B takes Q
18. P takes B	B takes R (ch)

19. B takes B, and White has four minor pieces for his Queen and Rook.

16.	B takes Kt
17. Kt to Kt sq	B to Kt 5th
18. Q to B 2nd	Kt to Q 8th

Threatening the Queen as well as mate on the move. All this is part of the admirable combination beginning in 14. Kt to K 6th.

19. Q takes B	

Obviously his best course, although the Queen is lost for two minor pieces.

19.	R takes Q
20. P to K R 3rd	B to R 4th
21. P to K Kt 4th	Kt takes P
22. K takes Kt	B to Kt 3rd
23. P to B 3rd	R to R 5th
24. K to R sq	R to K 3rd
25. K R to R 2nd	R to Kt 3rd
26. P to B 4th	

Necessary to prevent the Queen being played to Q Kt 8th, a move to which White would have had no satisfactory answer.

26.	Q to K 2nd
27. R to Q B 2nd	B to K sq
28. K R to K 2nd	Q to K 4th (ch)
29. B to B 3rd	Q to Kt 6th
30. R to K sq	K R to R 3rd
31. P to Q 4th	P to Q B 4th
32. P to Q 5th	B to Kt 3rd
33. K R to K 2nd	Q to B 6th
34. B to K Kt 2nd	R takes P (ch)

White has struggled gallantly to concentrate his forces in defence of the beleaguered Q R P, but Black's skilful manœuvres now result in a series of exchanges that carry the victory. The game throughout is a fine example of Mr. Blackburne's play.

35. R takes R	Q takes R
36. B to R 5th	Q takes B P
37. B to K B 3rd	Q to Q 5th (ch)
38. B to B 3rd	R takes R (ch)
39. K takes R	Q to Q 6th,

and White resigned.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

Two games have been played in the match between Messrs. Potter and Mason since our last report, and one of them was won by the English amateur, the other standing adjourned as we go to press. In the game won by Mr. Potter, which was the twelfth in the match, that gentleman was first player, and choose the King's Knight's opening, to which Mr. Mason opposed the old lines of the "Petroff defence," posting his King's Bishop at Queen's 3rd, instead of the now recognised move of 6. B to K 2nd. Throughout the opening both players appeared desirous of avoiding drawn positions, and at the fourteenth move Mr. Potter "waltzed in," as our American cousins say, by sacrificing one of his Bishops for a Pawn. The piece turned out to be a Greek gift, for the attack soon after broke through the defence, winning in twenty-eight moves. This game, which is one of the most interesting that has yet occurred in the match, will be published in our next issue. The score now stands:—Mr. Potter, 3; Mr. Mason, 2; drawn games, 7; and one game unfinished. The thirteenth game was begun at the Divan on the 26th ult., and, after four hours' play, was adjourned, the position being then critical for both sides.

The summer drills at Aldershott terminated on Thursday week, when the Duke of Cambridge held an inspection of about 9000 troops in the Long Valley.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated March 11, 1872) with a codicil (dated Dec. 23, 1876) of the Right Hon. John Laird Mair, Baron Lawrence, P.C., G.C.B., and G.C.S.I., late of No 23, Queen's-gate-gardens, who died on June 27 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by the Right Hon. Harriette Catherine, Dowager Baroness Lawrence, the widow, John Hamilton, Lord Lawrence, and the Hon. Henry Arnold Lawrence, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator settles his real estate at Pimlico and elsewhere upon his eldest son, and bequeaths pecuniary legacies to all his children, and annuities to his sisters. A sum of £50,000 is left upon trust for his wife for life, and then for the person who shall be entitled to his real estate. The residue of the personalty he gives to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated June 11, 1876) of his Excellency General the Marquis Alfonso Ferrero La Marmora, late of Florence, who died on Jan. 5, 1878, was proved in London on the 15th ult., the personal estate in England being sworn under a nominal sum. The testator leaves to Pia Casa di Lavora (workhouse), Florence, the reversion to his house, No. 1, Via Venezia, on condition that they pay four shares of 5000 lire each towards the Duomo of the Santa Maria Del Fiore; the usufruct of his capital of 2,000,000 lire, invested in the shares of the National Bank of Italy and the Italian Five per Cent Consols, he gives to his nephew, the Marquis Tommaso Ferrero De la Marmora, Prince of Masserano, for life, and if he dies without issue, when his family will become extinct, the said shares in the National Bank of Italy are given for the relief of the poor of the commune of Biella; and the annual income, amounting to 50,000 lire, of the said Italian Consols is to be applied for the relief of the poor of the commune of Turin. Subject to the foregoing and a few other bequests, the testator appoints his said nephew his universal heir.

The will (dated Jan. 3, 1879) of Mr. Alexander Howell Jenkins, late of No. 17, Hyde Park-gardens, who died on April 29 last, at Folkestone, was proved on the 12th ult. by William Fry Buchanan and Charles Griffith Smith, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. Among other bequests, the testator bequeaths £80,000 railway stock upon trust for his wife for life; £10,000 each upon trust for his nieces Clara Jane Brown and Mrs. Lucretia Jenkins Brock, and £10,000 upon trust for the children of his late niece Clara Elizabeth Scott. The residue he leaves upon trust for his nephew, William Henry Phillips Jenkins.

The will (dated Nov. 2, 1876) with two codicils (dated April 1, 1878, and Feb. 26, 1879) of Mr. Benjamin Bagnall, late of Timperley House, in the parish of Lillington, Warwickshire, who died on May 12 last, was proved on the 2nd ult. by Robert Hodgkinson and William Hawkins, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Mary Maria Bagnall, in addition to other bequests, an annuity of £2000 during life or widowhood, to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Hobday, his nephew, William M. Hobday, and his niece, Mary E. Braybrooke, £500 per annum each, and there are additional bequests to the two latter on the death of Mrs. Hobday; to his son, Benjamin Bagnall, an annuity of £1200, to be increased by £2000 per annum on the death or marriage again of Mrs. Bagnall; and some other legacies. The residue of his property is to be held upon trust for his said son for life, and then for his children.

The will (dated April 6, 1869) of Mr. David Anderson Blane, late of Foliejon Park, Berks, and of No. 21, Princes-gardens, Kensington, who died on June 17 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Thomas Law Blane, the brother, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator devises his freehold and copyhold estates in the parishes of Winkfield and Bray, Berks, and all other his real estate, to his said brother Thomas Law Blane, and he bequeaths an annuity of £500 to his brother George, one year's wages to each of his domestic servants, and the residue of his personal estate to his brother Gilbert James Blane.

The will (dated July 8, 1874) with a codicil (dated Oct. 26, 1875) of Mr. Ralph Anstruther Earle, late of No. 27, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, who died on June 10 last, at Soden, Nassau, Germany, was proved on the 8th ult. by Charles William Earle, the brother, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to Edith, Lady Lytton; and one or two other legacies. The residue of his property he gives to his said brother.

The will (dated March 3, 1879) of Mr. John Frederick Boyes, late of No. 10, St. James's-terrace, Harrow-road, who died on May 26 last, was proved on the 10th ult by Mrs. Charlotte Augusta Cobourg Boyes, the widow, the Rev. William Johnson Burgess, and Captain Boughey Burgess, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000. The testator leaves all his pictures by Huysman, Morland, Wynstranck, Stubbs, and Barrett to the trustees of the Taylor Institution, Oxford, and a suitable inscription is to be placed on the frame of each. After the death of his wife he gives £500 each to the Governess's Benevolent Institution and the London Female Preventive Reformatory Institution, Euston-road; £200 each to Emmanuel Church District Visiting Society, the Ragged School and Refuge, Edgware-road, the Anti-Vivisection Society, Victoria-street, Westminster, the Church Missionary Society, the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, and the Religious Tract Society; and £100 each to the Home for Female Orphans, St. John's-wood, and the City Mission.

Mr. E. W. Norfolk, of the Local Government Board, was on Tuesday elected secretary of the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society of London, in the room of Mr. H. R. Sharman, who held the position for the last seven years, and who resigned on receiving a more important appointment.—The chairman announced that Mr. Seager Hunt of the firm of Messrs. Seager, Evans, and Co., has consented to preside at the next anniversary dinner of the society.

Colonel Gordon, R.E., commanding the Royal Engineers in the Home district, held last Saturday the official inspection of the Tower Hamlets Volunteer Engineer Corps.—On the same day the Eton College Volunteers were officially inspected by Colonel Baines, of the Oxford district, in the presence of a large assemblage of Etonians and spectators. The corps and band, nearly 300 strong, consisting of noblemen and gentlemen students, were commanded by Major E. Warre. The prizes won by the battalion were afterwards presented, the Peek Cup to Mr. Freemantle, of the D company, and the Bathurst Cup to Captain Durnford's C company.

The arrivals of live stock at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada, notwithstanding the recent scheduling of the sheep under the Foreign Animals Act, which requires that they shall be slaughtered at the port of debarkation, were about the largest that have arrived in one week this season. The previous week was also large, but last week there were about 1000 head of cattle and 1000 head of sheep above the figures of the former period. The quantity of fresh meat was much below the previous week, being only 2540 quarters of beef and 625 carcases of mutton, against 3990 quarters of beef and 978 carcases of mutton the week before.

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We have purchased at a Large Discount the whole of the Stock of a French Manufacturer in financial difficulties. The Cashmeres are of the very choicest kind, and comprise over 150 shades and delicate tints. The New Colours, such as Pine Apple, Tan, Giraffe, &c., are well represented, and all will be offered at the following Extraordinary Low Prices—
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EACH NEEDLE PERFECT.
May be obtained from all Drapers,
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GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.
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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
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The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestive Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.
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CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see the CAPSULE is MARKED "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.
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The safest and most gentle Aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.
OF ALL CHEMISTS.

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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1879.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2095.—VOL. LXXV. SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1879. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



"Bloody with spurring, fiery red with haste."

THE ZULU WAR: MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES'S RIDE FROM ULUNDI.—SEE PAGE 126.

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BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at Trunkwell House, Reading, Lady Augusta Fiennes, of a son.

On the 31st ult., at The Lodge, Harmondsworth, the wife of the Rev. Claud Brown, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst., at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Le Chevalier Robert Carvalho, only son of Le Commandeur Hypolite Carvalho, Consul-General for Persia, Bordeaux, to Cecile, eldest daughter of B. J. Mayer, Esq., wine merchant to her Majesty, Frankfort-on-the-Main. No cards.

On the 30th ult., at St. Mary's Church, Donnybrook, near Dublin, by the Rev. Canon Ryder, D.D., Rector, Sub-Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, assisted by the Rev. Gustavus Warner, M.A., Rector of Castlelost, Westmeath, the Rev. Marshal Clarke Vincent, M.A., Vicar of Charlton All Saints', Salisbury, and Chaplain to Earl Nelson, to Helen Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. Charles Crosthwaite, M.A., Canon and Vicar-General of the Diocese of Kildare, St. James's-terrace, Clonskeagh, Dublin, formerly Rector of Rathangan, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Charles Moore, M.A., for many years Rector of Monasterevan, Kildare.

On the 31st ult., at St. Stephen's, Bayswater, Kenneth Nigel Mackenzie, youngest son of Donald Douglas, and grandson of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Kenneth Douglas, Bart., of Glenbervie, to Emma, daughter of the late Thomas B. Street, Esq., of Friers-place, near Acton.

On the 5th inst., at East Tytherley church, by the Hon. Rev. B. Pleydell Bouverie, assisted by the Rev. H. R. Fortescue, Viscount Trafalgar, to Eliza Blanch, eldest daughter of F. G. Dalgety, Esq., of Lockesley Hall, Hants.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at St. Leonard's, Malvern, Leonora Mary, eldest daughter of the late Denis Henry Kelly, Esq., formerly of Castle Kelly, in the county of Galway, J.P. and D.L., and wife of Lieutenant-General J. S. Hawkins, Royal Engineers, aged 55 years.

On the 21st ult., in Brussels, Charles Webber Smith, Esq., formerly Captain of Artillery in H.B. Majesty's service. Aged 64.

On the 4th inst., at 38, Park-lane, the Lord Trimleston, aged 83 years.

On the 31st ult., at Grove Villa, New Southgate, Sophia Anne, wife of Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, Bart.

On the 28th ult., in Paris, aged 85, the Baroness de Knyff, widow of General Baron de Knyff, and last surviving daughter of Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart., of Axwell Park, Durham.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 16.

Sunday, August 10.

Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
Moon's last quarter, 2.9 a.m.
Morning Lessons: 1 Kings x. 1—25; Rom. ix. 1—19. Evening Lessons: 1 Kings xi. 1—15 or xi. 26; Matt. xxii. 1—15.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Hall; 3 p.m., Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. T. B. Dover, Vicar of St. Agnes, Paddington.
St. James's, noon,
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Butler, Vicar of Wantage; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Basil Wilberforce, Rector of St. Mary's, Southampton.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. H. White, Chaplain to the Queen; 7 p.m., Rev. R. T. Davidson, Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Dean Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
Archæological Institute: Taunton, service at St. Mary's Church.

Monday, August 11.

Half Quarter Day.
British Archæological Association, annual congress at Great Yarmouth (till the 16th): address at the Townhall by Lord Waveney, the President, 2 p.m.; public dinner, 7 p.m.
Botanic Society, anniversary, 1 p.m.
Archæological Institute at Taunton: excursions to Wells, &c.; sectional meetings, 8.30 p.m.
Yachting Regattas: Royal Southern Club, Southampton; Royal Welsh Club, Carnarvon.

Tuesday, August 12.

Grouse-shooting begins.
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.
Archæological Institute at Taunton; concluding meeting; sectional meetings, excursions.
International Gun and Polo Club, Ostend.
British Archæological Association, at Yarmouth: Excursions to Martham, Caistor, &c.
Birmingham Horse and Hound Show (four days).
Regattas: Royal Victoria Club, Ryde; Carlingford Lough (two days).
Egham Races.

Wednesday, August 13.

British Archæological Association, Yarmouth: Excursions to Burgh Castle, Tritton, Lowestoft, &c.
Whitby Agricultural Show.
Grand Western Archery Meeting, Teignmouth (three days).
Barnstaple Poultry, Cat, and Dog Show (two days).

Thursday, August 14.

British Archæological Association, Yarmouth: Excursions to Harleston, Wingfield, &c.
Races: Redcar, Windsor.
Neath Agricultural Show.

Friday, August 15.

British Archæological Association: excursions to Dareham, &c.
Whitby Live Stock, Implements, and Poultry Show.

Saturday, August 16.

British Archæological Association, Yarmouth: examination of St. Nicholas's Church, &c., 9.30 a.m.; closing meeting at the Townhall, 8.30 p.m.
Yachting: New Brighton and Western Yacht Clubs.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Day.	Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermom. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Thermom. Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
July 27	30·064	58·8	50·1	·74	8	67·8	49·5	WSW. SW.	171	0·000
28	30·134	63·1	59·5	·88	7	73·8	56·5	SW.	207	0·010
29	29·968	66·5	60·7	·82	6	79·1	56·6	SW. SE. E.	155	0·000
30	29·907	66·4	57·5	·74	6	76·8	58·0	E. SW.	194	0·055
31	29·840	63·6	60·6	·90	9	70·6	61·5	SSW SE.	182	0·130
Aug. 1	29·899	62·2	55·5	·80	7	73·3	57·4	S. SW. N.	179	0·000
2	30·070	60·2	47·8	·65	7	68·8	52·0	N. NE. E.	369	0·550

*Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·018	30·143	30·055	29·903	29·876	29·927	30·102
Temperature of Air	61·1°	65·6°	69·6°	70·6°	65·6°	65·3°	53·7°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	55·2°	61·9°	65·4°	63·8°	64·2°	63·6°	50·2°
Direction of Wind	WSW.	SW.	SE.	WSW.	SE.	SW.	ENE

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 16.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 25	6 58	7 20	7 50	8 2	8 38	9 45	10 30	11 8	11 45	—	0 18	0 45	1 7

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—A new roof being required for a portion of the building, it will be necessary to take down some of the oil pictures and to CLOSE the main Gallery for THREE WEEKS from AUG. 5; but the Directors will be glad to retain the Works sent in for Season 1879-80, and to add good Pictures to replace those that have been sold. Artists who do not wish to have their pictures rehung for the remainder of the season will please communicate with Mr. C. W. Wass, Superintendent of the Gallery.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times), and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

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The Oldest-Established and the most Popular Entertainment in the Universe, the present being their
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Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s. Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for Programmes.

CANTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL!! ARIEL!!
A new grand Mystic and Poetical Ballet, entitled ETHEREA, at 10.15, in which ARIEL appears in her wonderful Flying Dance and Magic Flights of forty feet.

CANTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL!! ARIEL!!!
The Morning Post says:—"Grace, ingenuity, and celerity are united in remarkable combination." "This performance is novel, pretty, and unique, and therefore well worth seeing."

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT at Eight. PAT'S PARADISE at Nine. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Belles. Ada, Broughton, Powell, and Corps de Ballet. Price, 6d. to £2 2s.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1879.

The Afghan War being over, a Treaty of Peace signed, and friendly relations established between the Viceroy of India and the Ameer, it is but in accordance with immemorial custom that the Officers and Troops employed in conducting military operations should receive the thanks of Parliament. On what ground it is that such an honour has been usually reserved exclusively for those who execute the will of the State by dint of fighting, we need not now curiously inquire. Probably it is because in such a case life is risked, and, alas! too often sacrificed, in achieving the purposes which are thus carried into effect. The compensations offered to the soldier, whether pecuniary or political, are by no means so great as to render them supremely attractive, and hence, when he has successfully and zealously accomplished the will of the nation by patience, perseverance, and endurance, he is entitled to such marks of approbation and gratitude as it lies within the power of the country to bestow. Happily, her Majesty's Army, whether at home or in India, whether composed of British or of Native troops, is not a political body. It goes where it is sent. It does what it is required to do. It is no part of its duty, or its habits, to ask the reasons which, in the view of the Statesman, justify, or fail to justify, the particular mission upon which it is sent. If it were otherwise—if the Army were to constitute itself judge of the causes which it either defends or aggressively promotes, the liberty of the subject would be in a position of sufferance merely, always exposed to the caprices and the encroachments of military ambition. And because this is so, because civil polity is ascendant over martial organisation, and law claims a place above the sword, it is not only possible but it is right that the Nation should judge of the service rendered to it by its Army, quite irrespectively of what the object of that service may have been, and solely on military grounds.

There has been, as we know, great difference of opinion with regard to the policy of the Afghan War. It has, indeed, received the sanction of large majorities in both Houses of Parliament. It has also been protested against by considerable minorities. Why it was entered upon at all, what was its necessity, what results may be fairly expected from it, whether even they will be worth their cost, are still matters of debate among us. But the vote of thanks proposed on Monday last to the Viceroy of India and the officers and men who acted under him were purely non-political. They were moved, of course, by prominent Members of the Government; but they were seconded in both Houses by the Leaders of the Opposition. They involved no party consideration; they represented what was due from the nation to that organised section of it of which it makes use when it determines to overbear force by force. In principle, the act has always been regarded as appropriate and decorous. We may send our servant upon a foolish errand; but if he does his part well he has earned thanks, whatever may be the unwisdom of the task upon which he was employed. That is our affair. It cannot be denied that the Afghan War was one demanding great military qualities. The shadow of a former disaster fell across the whole path of the invasion. The territory to be taken possession of is one of the most rugged on the face of the earth. Almost every step of it presents difficulties of which warlike tribes may take advantage for the defence of their soil. That these difficulties were overcome without much serious fighting, and that communications were fairly kept up between the van of our three columns of attack and the base of their supplies, or, if not, that the defect was speedily rectified, speaks something of the wisdom—or shall we call it the military sagacity—with which the campaign was planned, and the steadiness with which it was conducted. Not much glory was reaped, it is true, save such glory as may be associated with incessant exposure to peril, with cheerful endurance of physical hardships, and with the strictest maintenance of discipline under strong temptations to neglect it. In a word, the Army which entered Afghanistan behaved itself well and deserves well now that it has fulfilled the mission upon which it was employed.

We do not mean to say that none of the details of the Afghan War are open to adverse criticism. It is seldom, indeed, that this can be said of any military expedition, however highly successful or however rapidly accomplished. There have been matters of fact which we are told by military critics reflect no credit on those who were responsible for their occurrence. The serious loss which happened to the 10th Hussars in crossing a dangerous ford of the River Cabul in darkness can, perhaps, hardly be classed among the unavoidable exigencies of war, nor can the break down of the Commissariat in the Bolan Pass, nor the order which exposed our returning Forces to the fierce attack of cholera in the middle of the hot season. These, however, must be regarded as exceptional incidents which unhappily characterise more or less every campaign. They belong to that category of misfortunes which may, or may not, be justly described as blunders. But, on the whole, there can be little doubt that the invasion of Afghanistan was, so far as military operations are concerned, ably as well as gallantly conducted and achieved. We do not grudge our soldiers their meed of praise, nor our officers the laurels they have won. We only hope that the final results of their valour may conduce to the safety, the tranquillity, and the ultimate prosperity of her Majesty's Indian subjects.

It is to be regretted that the manner in which this question was put before the Houses of Parliament should have done anything to detract from the unanimity which ought to mark votes of thanks. No sufficient notice was given of the intention of the Government to admit of ample consideration. The despatches upon which all discussion should have proceeded were, we will not say withheld, but were not laid upon the Table of either House. This helter-skelter mode of treating so large and solemn a question is not respectful, we submit, to the nation which Parliament represents. We need not impute any intentional slight to those who had the ordering of this business. It belongs rather, we suppose, to that laxity of practice of which the country has had to complain more than once of late. It indicates indifferent leadership and, to some extent at least, carelessness in regard to the observance of those forms which are so vitally associated with the authority of Parliamentary institutions. In other respect, precedents have been followed—that is, such precedents as relate to the national recognition of military success in Indian warfare.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked to Osborne Cottage on Saturday last and visited the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Osborne in the afternoon, and were received by her Majesty and Princess Beatrice and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting at the entrance-hall. The Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, Incumbent of Berkeley chapel, Mayfair. The Archduke Charles Stephen of Austria visited her Majesty on Monday. The Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duchess of Connaught dined with the Queen. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice have visited Canon and Mrs. Prothero at Whippingham Rectory. The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily, and has witnessed from the Royal yacht the several matches of the Royal Yacht Squadron. Her Majesty has received at dinner Colonel the Right Hon. Frederick Stanley, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby, and Major-General Biddulph, K.C.B., who has lately returned from India on the expiration of his command of a column in the expedition to Afghanistan. The Queen telegraphed on Tuesday to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, commanding at Portsmouth, inquiring after the 113 invalids and the wounded who were landed on Monday from the Olympus for Netley. Her Majesty was informed in reply that the cases were proceeding satisfactorily.

The Queen has received a salmon, one of nine caught by Princess Louise of Lorne in Canada, the remaining eight having been forwarded respectively to the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Christian, and a few personal friends of the Princess.

The Queen has appointed Francis Henry Laking, M.D., to be Surgeon-Apothecary in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Claudius Francis Du Pasquier, Esq., resigned. Francis Henry Laking, M.D., to be Apothecary in Ordinary to her Majesty's Household, in the room of Claudius Francis Du Pasquier, Esq., and Francis Henry Laking, M.D., resigned.

Lady Waterpark has succeeded the Duchess Dowager of Athole as Lady in Waiting, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish has succeeded the Hon. Evelyn Paget as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and Colonel M'Neill, C.B., V.C., has succeeded Colonel Du Plat as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to Marlborough House yesterday week from Molecomb, Chichester. His Royal Highness visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace, and Prince Leopold at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George, before leaving town, went to Her Majesty's Theatre. The

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Princess, with her sons, also witnessed the performance of Madame Favart at the Strand Theatre; and the young Princes and Princesses of Wales went to see the performing bull at the Aquarium. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud, left Marlborough House on Saturday last for Osborne. Their Royal Highnesses travelled by a special train from Victoria station to Portsmouth Harbour, where they were met by the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the chief naval authorities. The Royal party embarked on board the Royal yacht Osborne and crossed to Cowes. The Prince was present at the annual meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron held on Monday at the Castle. At the meeting the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway was elected an honorary member of the club. The Prince, with the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway dined with the members of the squadron at the Clubhouse. The Prince's yacht Hildegarde was one of the competing yachts for the Queen's Cup on Tuesday and in the schooner race round the island yesterday. The Princess, with her children, has passed much of her time on board the Royal yacht in the Solent.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales have been appointed to the Bacchante, at Portsmouth. The Prince has appointed the Rev. John Neale Dalton, M.A., to be governor to their Royal Highnesses.

Captain Stephenson, R.N., has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

The Duchess of Connaught presented new colours to the second battalion 12th (East Suffolk) Regiment, at Portsmouth. The presentation took place on Southsea-common. The Duchess was accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess Dornberg. The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Gustave of Saxe-Weimar, and Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N., were present. The ceremony of consecrating the new colours was performed by Bishop Claughton, Chaplain General to the Forces, and the Rev. C. Assheton Craven and the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, Chaplains to the Forces. The colours were then handed by Major O'Shaughnessey and Major Keough to the Duchess, who in turn handed them to the two senior lieutenants, Lieutenant R. Dowse and Lieutenant R. J. Pike, who knelt to receive them. The Duchess said: "Colonel Bagnell, I have very great pleasure in presenting these colours to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 12th Regiment, and in doing so I am persuaded that I am confiding them to safe custody, and placing them in the hands of those who will defend them, if called upon, with honour and distinction; and I am proud to have the honour of performing the ceremony." Colonel Bagnell replied on behalf of both officers and men. After the ceremony the Duke and Duchess crossed to Osborne. The Duchess has given a donation of £25 towards the funds of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, Roehampton. Her Royal Highness has consented to open the bazaar which is to be held at Brighton on Nov. 4 and 5 in aid of the funds of the school.

Prince Leopold left Buckingham Palace on Monday for Boyton Manor.

The Duke of Cambridge made his annual inspection of the Grenadier Guards, of which he is Colonel, in Hyde Park on Tuesday. His Royal Highness dined with the Earl of Redesdale, who, as Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords, gave his annual sessional dinner to a party of peers and officers of the Upper House at the Trafalgar, Greenwich. Covers were laid for sixty.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck, who are visiting the Marquis of Hertford at Ragley, were presented at Leamington on Wednesday with an address by the Corporation.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has left St. James's Palace on her return to Germany.

Princess Frederica of Hanover and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury in St. George's-place on Saturday last.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES

Lord Edmund Bernard Talbot, 11th Hussars, second and youngest son of Henry Granville, seventeenth Duke of Norfolk, was married to the Hon. Mary Caroline Bertie, eldest daughter of Lord Norreys, on Tuesday, at the Church of the Oratory, Brompton. The bridegroom's cousin, the Hon. Francis Howard, acted as best man. The bride was given away by her father. Her bridesmaids were the Hon. Josephine and the Hon. Cecil Bertie, her sisters; Lady Margaret Howard, sister of the bridegroom; Lady Margaret Stuart and the Hon. Winifred Howard, cousins of the bridegroom; Lady Emily Cadogan and the Hon. Kathleen O'Hagan, cousins of the bride; Miss Minna Hope, Miss Theresa Hope, and Miss Josephine Hope. The bride's dress was of white duchesse satin, trimmed with Brussels lace and bouquets of orange-blossom; she wore a large Brussels lace veil. Her jewels were a diamond necklace, the gift of the Duke of Norfolk, and diamond bracelets, with diamond sprays and stars worn in the hair, the gift of Lord Edmund Talbot. The bridesmaids were dressed alike in petticoats of cream-coloured cashmere, with Pekin bodices trimmed with old lace, and Gainsborough hats with feathers to correspond. They also each wore a pearl arrow—with "May" in diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the Rev. Father W. T. Gordon officiated. The wedding party reassembled at Lord Norrey's house in Eaton-place for breakfast. Lord Edmund and his bride took their departure for Slindon Cottage, Sussex, where they intend passing their honeymoon. Her Ladyship's travelling costume was of cream cashmere and silk; hat to match, trimmed with daisies.

The marriage of the Hon. Francis John Pakenham, her Majesty's Minister Resident to the Republic of Chili, to Caroline Matilda, seventh daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Ward, of Killinchy, county Down, was solemnised on the 29th ult., at the parish church, Bangor, county Down, Ireland. The marriage service was performed by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, the Ven. the Archdeacon of Dromore, the Rev. T. Blackwood Price, and the Rev. E. Maguire. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice Harriette Cromie Lyle, Miss Anne Henrietta Chichester, and Miss Ethel Blackwood Price, nieces of the bride. After the ceremony the relatives of both families were entertained at a dejeûner at Bangor Castle, the residence of Mr. R. E. Ward. The pen used in signing the marriage settlements was that used by the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries in the signature of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815.

Marriages are arranged to take place between Viscount Coke and the Hon. Alice White, second daughter of Lord and Lady Annaly; and between the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Peel, K.C.B., of Hampton, Warwickshire, and Miss Janet Pleydell Bouverie, second daughter, and between the Hon. Alister Campbell, Scots Guards, and Miss Constance P. Bouverie, fourth daughter of Mr. Philip Pleydell Bouverie, of Brymon, Somersetshire.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The series of extra performances, at reduced prices, terminated last Saturday evening, when "Aïda" was given, for the benefit of Mr. Mapleson, the lessee. As the cast was nearly identical with that of recent occasions, slight comment will suffice. Again Mdlle. Kellogg, Madame Trebelli, and Signor Galassi, gave great effect, respectively, to the characters of Aïda, Amneris, and Amonasro; Signor Frapolli having on this occasion sustained the part of Radamès with much success. The principal singers, Mr. Mapleson, and Sir Michael Costa, were called before the curtain, the National Anthem was given, according to custom, and the supplemental performances came to a close.

A farewell operatic concert was given at the Royal Albert Hall on Monday afternoon, the programme having included some effective performances by several of the principal artists of Her Majesty's Theatre—these having been Mdlles. Minnie Hauk, Libia Drog, and Lido; Mesdames Trebelli, Marie Roze, and Sinico; Miss Emma Thursby; Signori Frapolli, Brignoli, Runcio, Galassi, and Del Puente; Mr. Carleton, and Herr Behrens. The selection was a varied and interesting one, but consisted of pieces too familiar to require specific detail. The encores were numerous. Sir Julius Benedict was the conductor.

Messrs. Gatti's new season of Promenade Concerts at Covent-Garden Theatre begins this (Saturday) evening. Engagements have been made with various eminent vocalists, including Mrs. Osgood, Misses Merivale, Marriott, M. Davies, Orridge, and M. Cummings; Mesdames Patey and Antoinette Sterling; Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. B. McGuckin, Mr. Santley, Mr. Boyle, Mr. King, and Mr. Maybrick. Those excellent solo pianists Mesdames Essipoff and Montigny-Rémaury and Mr. Charles Hallé are to appear, other instrumentalists named being M. Bouman and Herr Holman. A grand orchestra of eighty-five performers, led by Mr. A. Burnett, will again be a special feature, Mr. Arthur Sullivan being retained as conductor, with the efficient aid of Mr. A. Cellier. The first eight of Beethoven's symphonies will be given, in regular order, on Monday nights; Wednesdays will be classical nights; and Fridays English nights. The orchestral effects will occasionally be enhanced by the co-operation of the band of the Coldstream Guards, under the direction of Mr. F. Godfrey. The series will last eight weeks, and will be followed by performances of a similar kind in the same theatre, under the direction of M. Rivière, who has also announced promenade concerts at the Crystal Palace on Saturday evenings, Aug. 16, 23, and 30.

THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

An intercalary season having been permitted to Miss Genevieve Ward, a competent actress, for the production of a new drama, written by Messrs. Palgrave Simpson and Claud Templar, entitled "Zillah," the same was produced last Saturday. We regret to say that these intercalary seasons are generally unfortunate. The experience of last year was fatal to the lady who then made a similar effort to secure public attention for the autumn season. It is, under the best circumstances, a hazardous experiment; the drama is seldom of the most practicable type, and still more seldom properly rehearsed before representation. Both statements are true of the drama of "Zillah." It has two heroines, bearing the same personal resemblance, but different in the circumstances of rank, and unlike in disposition. They are both, however, the daughters of Raymond, Count of Toulouse, (Mr. Mead). A fire happening at the Count's palace, one of them mysteriously disappears, and is subsequently presented as the leader of a gipsy tribe, under the name of Zillah; the other remains with her family as the Lady Constance. Their resemblance is owing to their being twin-sisters. Both of them are represented by Miss Ward. The actress showed in all respects her wonted talent, and surprised, besides, her audience with the rapid changes of costume required by the duality of the assumption. We cannot say much in favour of the performance in general. More than one of the actors failed in rendering the text, and exposed the situations to peril. We must, however, record one exception. Mr. Forbes Robertson, as Pierre Latouche, a travelling tinker, acted his part with conscientious accuracy, and made the best of its opportunities. He gave full effect to the wise saws which distinguish his part from others less demonstrative. The conduct of the advanced portions of the plot is defective, and conduced in a great measure to the ultimate failure of the piece. It has been withdrawn in favour of Victor Hugo's "Lucrezia Borgia," which was produced on Thursday.

Various efforts were made at other theatres to attract and interest the visitors to whom the Bank Holiday was an occasion of outdoor enjoyment, and who were likely to patronise dramatic representations on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday. At the Haymarket the comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing" was revived, for the benefit of Mr. Buckstone, the theatre having been placed at his disposal for five nights. Mr. Barry Sullivan gave his gratuitous services as Benedick; his efforts being sedulously aided by Mr. Ryder, Mr. Howe, Mr. E. Compton, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. D. Fisher, jun.; aided by Mesdames Rose Eytinge, B. Henri, E. Thorne, and other talented ladies. We may here state that Mr. Howe is about to retire from the house to which he has been attached for more than forty years, and joins the company at the Vaudeville as actor and stage manager. He will appear at that theatre on Saturday, the 16th inst., in Mr. Byron's comedy, "The Girls," as the successor of Mr. William Farren. At the Adelphi, the revival of "Amy Robsart" has given place to that of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man;" but at the Princess's the melodrama of "Drink" retains its place. At the Olympic, "The Worship of Bacchus" was performed on Monday, but to-night will be replaced by the production of an American drama, entitled "Davy Crockett," an idyll of the Backwoods, in which Mr. Frank Mayo will appear, having already sustained the character in the United States more than 1700 times. The Gaiety has provided its patrons with Mr. Burnand's three-act comedy of "Boulogne" and Byron's burlesque of "Little Doctor Faust," involving the return of the entire company. The Strand presents for its programme "Ruth's Romance" and "Madame Favart," and the Globe "Don Quixote, Jun." and "Les Cloches de Corneville." Mr. E. Solomon has been appointed musical conductor at the Globe. The opera "H.M.S. Pinafore" is being excellently performed at two theatres, the Opéra-Comique and the Imperial, the injunction against its performance at the latter house having been reversed. At the Alhambra "The Princess of Trebizonde," originally produced at the Gaiety, is now being played for the first time, together with "Le Carnaval à Venise." Mr. Burnand's new play, called "Betsy," was performed at the Criterion on Wednesday, having been postponed from Monday.

The Polytechnic has added to its usual attractions some capital illustrations of Zulu warfare. A lecture is also given by Mr. W. B. May which vividly interprets the picture. In particular, Mr. Archibald Forbes's perilous ride from Ulundi to Landman's Drift was highly commended. A dyspeptic illusion, by Mr. F. C. Burnand, entitled "Curried Prawns," served admirably to introduce Messrs. Walker and Pepper's optical invention. The dreamer partakes in a representation of "Faust," which is humorously perplexed and distorted in every possible way. Mr. King also delivers a lecture on "Flashing Signals."

Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke have returned to the Egyptian Hall and repeat their usual entertainments.

We regret to learn from Reuter's telegram from New York that Mr. Charles Fechter, the celebrated actor, is dead. He was born in London, at Hanway-yard, Oxford-street, about 1823, and was educated in France as a sculptor. But his inclinations for the stage led to his appearance at the Salle Molière, in "Le Mari de la Veuve," after which he joined a troupe that made the round of Italy. In 1846 he appeared in Berlin. His first success on the French stage was as Duval in "La Dame aux Camélias." On the English stage he appeared in 1860 as Hamlet, at the Princess's; and next year as Othello. Becoming lessee of the Lyceum, he produced there "The Duke's Motto," "Bel Demonio," and "The Long Strike." In 1870, he visited the United States, and achieved a decided success. Lately, his health has been feeble, as we have heard from time to time. He has died early, but as an intelligent actor and artist secured a lasting reputation.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Ministerial whitebait dinner will take place on Wednesday next, the 13th inst., at Greenwich.

The *Morning Advertiser* states that Baron Henry de Worms has acceded to the wish of the Governor and committee of the Licensed Victuallers' School that he should preside at this year's anniversary festival.

A large number of cases of saving life under circumstances of great personal bravery have been investigated by the committee of the Royal Humane Society, which has conferred the usual rewards.

The Masters of the Bench have awarded to the following students of the Inner Temple pupil scholarships of 100 guineas each, after a competitive examination:—Equity, Mr. George Cave; Real Property, Mr. Arthur Williams; Common Law, Mr. F. A. Keating.

The committee of the Jewish Home, Stepney-green, have presented their president (Mr. F. D. Mocatta) with a lifesize and lifelike portrait of himself by Mr. Mordecai; and their vice-president, Mr. Barrow-Emanuel, with an elegant piece of plate, in recognition of their labours on behalf of the charity.

The half-yearly meeting of the Crystal Palace Company was held yesterday week at the Cannon-street Hotel—Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., the chairman of the company, presiding. The proceedings were very stormy throughout, and resulted in the appointment of a committee of shareholders to inquire into the affairs and position of the company.

Cardinal Newman was on Sunday presented with an address of congratulation from branches of the Roman Catholic Young Men's Society, in forty-six towns in Great Britain. The delegates attended at the Oratory. Allusion was made in the address to the interest his Eminence had always shown in the labouring class, and to the fact that his most brilliant lectures were delivered to working men.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons who have been inquiring into the circumstances of the suspension of Mr. Goffin's certificate by the Science and Art Department have reported that, just previous to the examination, Mr. Goffin disclosed to his pupils, in certain science classes in the United Westminster Schools, the answers to a large number of questions in the examination papers.

At Marlborough-street Police Court, on Monday, M. Pietri, of Camden House, Chiselhurst, appeared in support of a charge made by him against a Frenchman of threatening his life unless a claim for money on account of alleged services to the late Emperor Napoleon III. were responded to. After hearing M. Pietri's evidence and that of a police inspector, the magistrate, Mr. Newton, committed the prisoner for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the fourth week in July the total number of paupers was 77,904, of whom 41,015 were in workhouses and 36,899 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877 and 1876, these figures show an increase of 1657, 1058, and 1045 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 577, of whom 424 were men, 126 women, and 27 children.

A number of silver bronze medals and certificates of merit awarded to various exhibitors were distributed last Saturday at the Westminster Exhibition, Victoria-street, by Mrs. J. G. Talbot. The exhibition will close this (Saturday) evening, after the final ceremony, which will be held at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, at which Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P. for Westminster, First Lord of the Admiralty, has kindly promised to preside. Sir Henry James, M.P., and others will be present.

A memorial from the vestry and a number of inhabitants of St. Pancras has been forwarded to the Earl of Beaconsfield asking that that parish, now forming part of the Parliamentary borough of Marylebone, may be constituted a separate borough, with two representatives. The memorialists state that in 1871 the population of that borough was 477,532, its area extending on one side from Kensington to Hampstead, and on the other from St. Giles's-in-the-Fields to Highgate; that the parish of St. Pancras is 2672 acres in extent, has a population of nearly 250,000, and contains 26,880 separate houses, with a total rateable value of £1,334,410, and, further, that the inhabitants generally are of the well-to-do working classes, and the more struggling portion of the trading and manufacturing classes.

At the annual exhibition of the works entered for the National Art-Competition, South Kensington, now opened to the public in the central hall (first story) of the galleries on the south of the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens (the entrance to which is on the west side of the Exhibition-road, South Kensington), there are about 1100 works selected from about 14,200 sent up from 145 schools of art throughout the kingdom. The subjects of the competition are figure drawing and modelling, painting in oil and water colours, and design, especially as applied to manufactures. The prizes awarded are 10 gold medals, 45 silver medals, 77 bronze medals, and 168 books. The Princess of Wales's Scholarships are awarded to the two female students who take the highest prizes of the year in the national competition. Besides these distinctions, which are awarded by the Science and Art Department, prizes are given annually in connection with the national competition for specified subjects of design by the Plasterers' Company, for designs for plasterers' work drawn in monochrome or modelled in plaster. The Owen Jones memorial prizes are given by the Society of Arts.

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MOHAMMED TEWFIK PASHA, THE NEW KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

His Highness Mohammed Tewfik, who has succeeded to the viceroyalty of Egypt, by a decree of the Ottoman Empire, upon the forced abdication of his father, Ismail, was born on Nov. 10, 1852. He is the sixth ruler of Egypt in the dynasty of Mohammed Ali Pasha, who was appointed Vali or Governor in 1806, and who, in 1841, got the Sultan, with the Five Great Powers of Europe, to settle the hereditary principality in his own family. Ali had rebelled against the Sultan, encouraged by the French Government of that day, and had made himself absolute master of the country. He was succeeded in 1848 by his son Ibrahim Pasha, who lived but two months after his elevation. The next ruler, Abbas Pasha, a son of Mohammed Ali's second son, reigned but six years. In 1854 he was strangled by order of the Sultan, as a punishment for attempted treason. Said Pasha, a third son of Mohammed Ali Pasha, succeeded on the death of Abbas; but Said also died in 1863, upon which his nephew Ismail Pasha, second son of Ibrahim, born in January, 1829, became ruler in his turn. This is the "Khedive," who has recently been deposed, that title (a word of two syllables) being conferred upon him, instead of "Vali," by an Imperial firman of 1866. At the same time, the law of succession was altered from that which had been established in 1841. Instead of succession devolving, as heretofore, according to the usual principles of Mohammedan law, upon the senior male descendant of the founder of the dynasty, it was to go to Ismael's eldest son, and thenceforth in the same order of primogeniture, excluding the other branches of Mohammed Ali's family. This favour was granted to the late Khedive, in 1866, by Sultan Abdul Aziz, in consideration of a large money payment, but in violation of the ancient and sacred law, and of the convention with the Foreign Powers. The consequence of that arrangement of 1866 is the present accession of Tewfik, instead of Halim, a fourth son of Mohammed Ali, now about fifty years of age, and reputed a much abler man. The deposition of the Khedive is fresh in our readers' minds, and they do not need to be reminded of the scandalous financial exposures by which it was preceded. A volume just published by Messrs. S. Tinsley and Co., "Egypt Under Ismail Pasha," edited by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, gives a sad account of this recent passage of contemporary history.

Our Cairo Correspondent says, "It would be premature to speculate on the prospects of Egypt under the new régime, as the Prince has not hitherto been prominently brought forward. He held office as Minister of the Interior for some time, before the fall of the late Ismail Pasha; but the position gave little scope for displaying his capacity, as he was coupled with a councillor or adviser, some hard-headed official, who really did the work, and was actually responsible. The Prince's short presidency of the Council of Ministers did not prove a success; but he could not have been an independent agent under the circumstances. In private life he is very much esteemed, and is popular among all classes and nationalities. He is a strict and consistent Mohammedan, without being a fanatic; and, though he has not had the advantage of a European education, like his brothers, he is exceedingly well informed and conversant with the topics of the day."

The Portrait of Tewfik Pasha is from a photograph by Mr. O. Schoefft, of Cairo.

THE LATE COUNTESS OF LOUDOUN.

The memorial cross to the memory of the late Countess of Loudoun, which was unveiled at Ashby-de-la-Zouch a few days since, is in the form of an Eleanor cross, 70 feet high. It was designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott. The inscription was written by the Earl of Beaconsfield; it runs thus:—"In memory of Edith Maud, Countess of Loudoun in her own right—Baroness Botreaux, Hungerford, De Moleyns, and Hastings—who, sprung from an illustrious ancestry, herself possessed their noblest qualities, the people of Ashby-de-la-Zouch and its neighbourhood have raised this Cross—a tribute of admiration and of love." Besides the niche containing this inscription there are two others, with coats of arms, the first containing the arms of the late Countess, surmounted by her coronet, the second that of her husband, Mr. Abney-Hastings, bearing in the centre an escutcheon of pretence, with the Countess's arms and coronet repeated. The Cross is highly decorated, and around it hang six smaller shields, suspended by sprays of foliage, copied from the tomb of Aymer de Valence in Westminster Abbey, an ancestor of the late Countess. These shields contain the arms of some of the families from whose heiresses her Ladyship descended—namely, Hastings, Rawdon, Hungerford and Botreaux, Pole, Plantagenet, Neville, Montacute, and Monthermer.

The late Edith Maud Abney-Hastings, Countess of Loudoun, to whose memory this cross is erected, died in January, 1874, at the age of forty. She had married in April, 1853, Mr. Charles Frederick Clifton, of Willesley Hall, Leicestershire, who, in 1859, by Act of Parliament, assumed the surname and arms of Abney-Hastings. This was to comply with the conditions of a settlement made in 1844 by the late Sir Charles Abney-Hastings, Bart., of his estate upon Lady Edith Rawdon-Hastings, who succeeded to the title of Countess of Loudoun on the death of her brother in 1868. This lady was thus the representative of the ancient family of Hastings, which has been connected for many centuries with the town of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, where the ruins of the stately castle built by her celebrated ancestor, Lord Hastings, who was beheaded by Richard III., still form the principal attraction. Willesley Hall, the residence of her husband, is in the neighbourhood of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. She was endeared to the people of that place by many acts of kindness and sympathy, while she resided in the neighbourhood. The Countess of Loudoun was, moreover, a woman of strong intellect and of business-like habits. When her brother, the late Marquis of Hastings, died, leaving his affairs in a desperate condition, the management of the family property devolved upon her. She contrived to pay off all his debts within three years, and to redeem both Donnington Hall, the family seat in Derbyshire, and Loudoun Castle, in Ayrshire, which had been purchased by the Marquis of Bute, cousin of Lord Hastings, with the friendly understanding that the Hastings family might have it again at the price he paid for it. The marriage of Lady Flora Paulina Hastings, daughter of the Countess of Loudoun, to the Duke of Norfolk, took place in November, 1877. We then gave some particulars concerning this lady's family and connections.

THE MARBLE ROCKS OF JUBBULPORE.

The View presented in our Engraving is furnished by one of the Sketches of Mr. W. Simpson, who has travelled so frequently in different parts of India. This place is at the Bhera Ghat, on the Nerbudda river, a few miles from Jubbulpore, now a familiar railway station. The river has here cut its way through a mass of white marble; and at one place the rocks rise almost perpendicularly on each side to a considerable elevation. The upper part of the rock is covered by lichens, all of a dark, blackish tint, and its real character is concealed; but lower down, as high as the river rises in the wet season, the marble is left clear and white, and the light has a tendency to gleam through the rock in pale tints of yellow, green, and pink. Visitors go up the river in rude boats to see the rocks.

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Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

WELLS.

The Royal Archæological Institute has met this week at Taunton, and will have its excursion next Monday to Wells. Twenty or thirty miles north-east of Taunton, half-way on the road from Taunton to Bath, sits the quiet little Cathedral city, at the foot of the Mendip hills. Glastonbury, with the ruins of its Abbey, on that ground rising from wide marshes, which was once the Isle of Avalon, and was surrounded by water like the Isle of Ely, is six miles to the south. The Mendips, a range of rocky limestone masses, with abrupt cliffs and deep ravines and caverns, fill up the north-western part of the horizon as far as Cheddar. It is like a small fragment of the Derbyshire Peak, accidentally dropped amidst the flat pasture-meadows of Somersetshire.

The West Saxon Kingdom, which grew to be that of England, stretched in this direction, sometimes much harassed by Danish invaders landing in the Bristol Channel. It was King Ina, in the year 704, who founded a college of canons at Wells. That name was derived from a spring of reputed miraculous healing efficacy, dedicated to St. Andrew. Two hundred years later, in the reign of Edward the Elder, a bishopric of Wells was created. Its first occupants were translated from the neighbouring Abbey of Glastonbury. The French Bishop John de Villula, some time after the Norman Conquest, removed the see to Bath. There was much dispute about this, till it was resolved, after a few years, to style the diocese "of Bath and Wells." The Bishop was thenceforth elected by an equal vote of monks in Bath Abbey and Canons of Wells. The Cathedral, as it now stands at Wells, was begun in 1214 by Bishop Jocelyn Trotman. Its west front is adorned with three hundred sculptured figures of saints and angels, apostles, kings and queens, princes, prelates, knights and nobles, and with groups representing actions of Bible history. This magnificent front, with its supporting towers, and the north transept and tower, also the exterior of the choir and the chapter-house, are shown in the fine view drawn by Mr. S. Read. Its architecture is that of the early part of the thirteenth century.

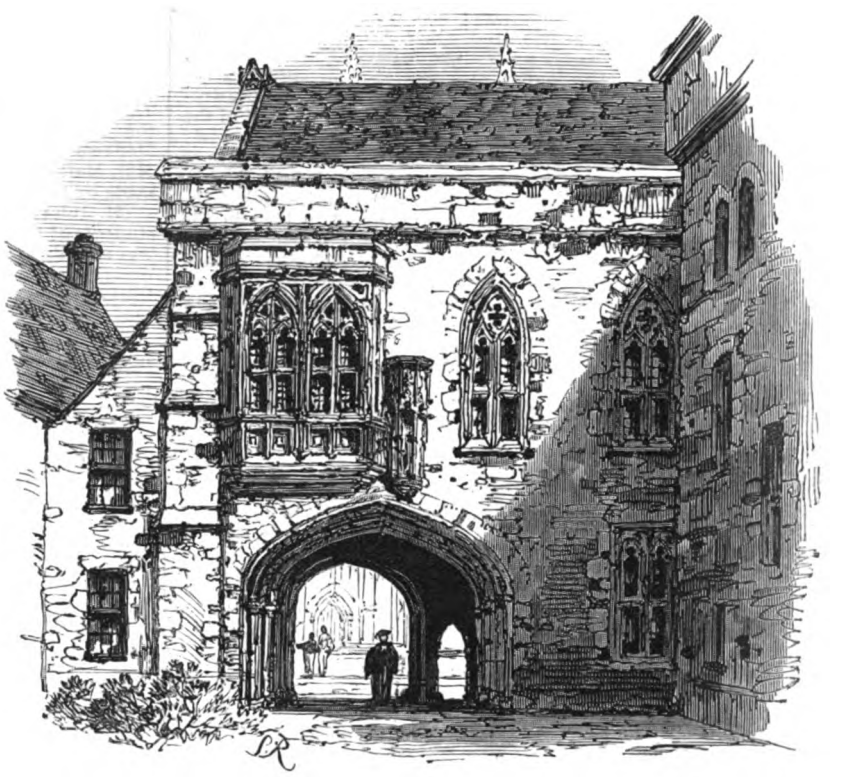
A gateway, the "Chain-gate," is seen at the left hand, with a gallery passing above it from the Chapter-house to the Vicar's College. The buildings in the Vicar's Close, including the chapel and hall, are in character with the Cathedral itself. Another gateway, leading from the Market-place to the Cathedral-green, is nicknamed "Penniless Porch." A windy,



BISHOP'S PALACE.



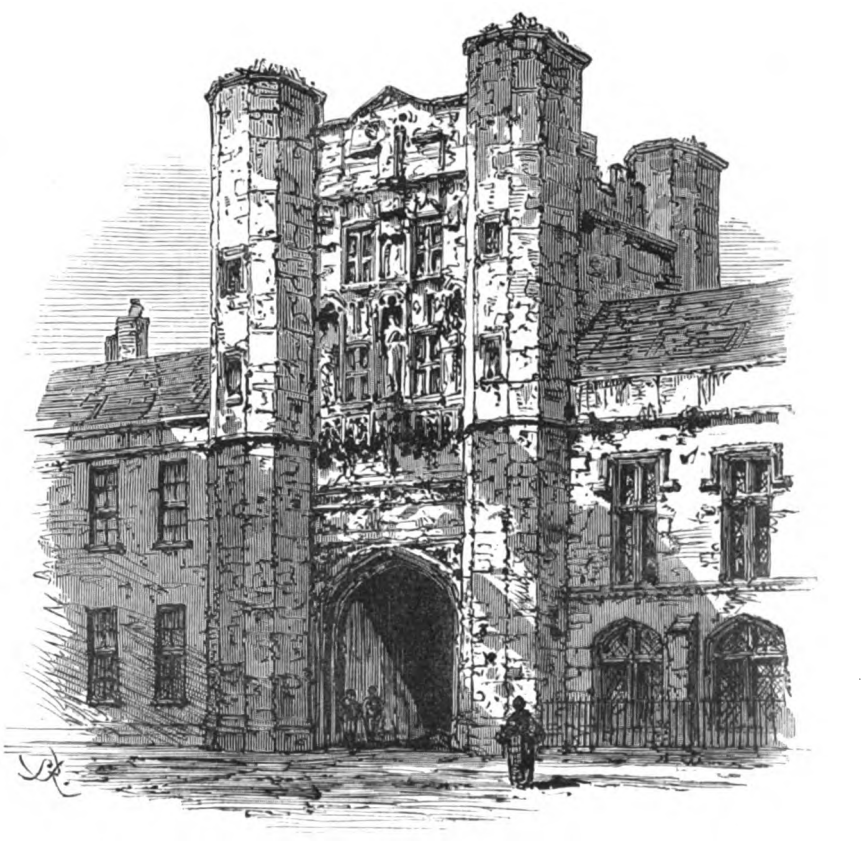
GREAT HALL, BISHOP'S PALACE.



VICAR'S CLOSE.



PENNILESS PORCH.



PALACE GATE.

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draughty place, where fatal chills are said to have been caught by bare-headed ecclesiastics, has got the name of "Kill-canon Corner."

In pleasant grounds outside the town are the remains of the old Bishop's Palace, overlooking a moat of placid water. The entrance to this ancient seat of episcopal pomp and power is guarded by a tall gatehouse, like that of a baronial castle. It was indeed a walled fortress capable of resisting a siege in those days. The ruins of the great hall, built in 1275, by Bishop Burnell, have some historical interest. Here, in Henry VIII.'s reign, the last Abbot of Glastonbury, Whiting, was tried for treason. He was legally acquitted, but was nevertheless put to death. The hall was destroyed soon afterwards by order of the Protector Somerset. The modern Bishop's Palace is situated within these grounds. There was a Bishop in 1703, Dr. Kidder, who was killed, and his wife with him, by the fall of a stack of chimneys, blown down in a storm, through the old palace roof as they lay in bed. His predecessor was the good Bishop Ken, author of the Morning and Evening Hymns.

The Royal Archæological Institute, under the presidency of the Bishop, will visit the Cathedral and Palace of Wells, as stated above, and will take Glastonbury Abbey the same day, on its way back to Taunton. Its other excursions, beginning last Wednesday, are to Cleeve Abbey and Dunster Castle; to Staple Fitzpaine and Castle Neroche; to Bridgewater, Cannington, Stoke Courcy, Fairfield, Doddington, East Quantocks-head, and St. Audries; to Langport, Muchelney Abbey, Montacute, Hamdon, Barrington Court, and Ilminster; and to Norton Fitzwarren, Bishop's Lydeard, Cothelstone, and Kingston. The members will have leisure to inspect the museum of the Somersetshire Archæological Society, which now is domiciled in the old Castle of Taunton, a little to the west of the Market-place, and in the rear of the Castle Hotel. The collection occupies six or seven rooms on the ground and first floors of the castle, which they saved from destruction at the cost of £5000, in 1875, in order to form a home for the museum and library. It includes several mummies and other Egyptian antiquities, specimens of bronze and stone weapons of different ages and countries, British canoes, bracelets, armlets, swords, and a quantity of British and Roman remains, pottery, stirrups, tiles, &c., found within the borders of Somersetshire. Besides these there are marble sculptures from ancient Bath, representing Castor and Pollux; Roman pottery from Bridgewater; stone coffins, tesselated pavements, old crossbows, pike heads, keys, and tobacco pipes; articles manufactured at Taunton in the Middle Ages; examples of Greek, Roman, American, and English pottery and porcelain; and cannon-balls, powder-flasks, bill-hooks, pistols, and other relics of the field of Sedgmoor, which is only a few miles distant. The numismatic, natural history, ethnological, and geological departments are extremely complete for a modern and local collection, illustrative of the strata of the Quantock and Cheddar hills and of the rocks of Lyme Regis, with their plesiosauri and icthyosauri; and also rich in examples of peat in all its successive stages of formation, mostly from the neighbourhood of Bridgewater. Perhaps the most interesting article in the entire collection, historically speaking, is the Reliquary, found in 1849 in the church of Kewstoke, near Weston-super-Mare. This contains in front a carved figure under a canopy, and at the back an arched recess, in which was found a wooden cup inclosed within the door. The cup contains what is supposed to be a residuum of human blood, and surmised to be that of Thomas a'Becket. At the time of the dissolution of the monasteries it is conjectured that the monks of Woodspring carried away what they would naturally prize most highly—the blood of their patron saint, and built it for safety into the wall of the Church of Kewstoke, which was near to them. Woodspring Priory was founded in 1210 by William de Courtenay, a near relative of Tracy, one of Becket's murderers, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. Thomas of Canterbury. To this priory lands were also bequeathed by descendants of Brito, another of Becket's murderers.

The British Archæological Association holds its thirty-sixth annual Congress next week at Yarmouth. Lord Waveney is the president, and the excursions arranged comprise places of much antiquarian interest in that part of the Eastern Counties.

ZULU WAR ILLUSTRATIONS.

The bold, unwearied, dauntless, solitary horseman, "bloody with spurring, fiery red with haste," who is represented in our front-page Engraving, is the renowned Special Correspondent of the *Daily News*, Mr. Archibald Forbes. This gentleman, who has served in a cavalry regiment, is equally distinguished, among those who follow military campaigns in the service of journalism, for his practical knowledge of warfare, his literary powers of description and spirited narrative, and his extraordinary feats of rapid travelling, through the roughest country and braving the most obvious personal dangers, to send off his letters or telegrams at the earliest possible moment. After the battle of Ulundi, which was fought, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, on the 4th ult., Mr. Forbes volunteered to convey Lord Chelmsford's despatch, for Major-General the Hon. H. Clifford at Maritzburg, announcing the victory, the news of which was to be instantly sent to England. The nearest telegraph station for the purpose of this important communication was at Landman's Drift, on the Buffalo River, the boundary which separates Natal from the Utrecht district of the Transvaal, a place situated nearly due west of Ulundi, and not less than a hundred and ten miles distant from it. Mr. Forbes had to go there, as quickly as he could in order to dispatch his own report of the battle to the *Daily News*, and Lord Chelmsford was glad to avail himself of so good a messenger for the conveyance of the official despatch to be forwarded by General Clifford to the War Office. It was a ride of the distance we have mentioned in fourteen hours, entirely alone, over a rugged and mountainous country without any proper roads, and with no small risk of being cut off by the straggling bands of the enemy dispersed all over Zululand after the rout of their main army, or probably still lurking about the British rear, and along the route of its communications, for the plunder of occasional convoys. Mr. Forbes rode on all through the night, which was dark, with a thick fog, and he twice lost his way. He performed this valuable public service with such intrepid courage and so much personal address that we trust he will receive from her Majesty the Queen a suitable honorary distinction, at the request of the Secretary of State for War. If he cannot have the Victoria Cross, being a non-combatant, let him have the Order of St. Michael and St. George, which is usually bestowed on civilians for services rendered in any of the British colonies or foreign possessions.

The Extra Supplement given with this Number of our Journal is a large Engraving, drawn from the Sketches furnished by our Special Artist, which represents the army of Lord Chelmsford, in its advance to Ulundi, occupying a Zulu military kraal. The General and one of the officers of his Staff, on horseback, are in the centre of the ground; the troops have just come up behind, a regiment of infantry led by its mounted officers; while the half-naked men of the Native Contingent, with some Zulu women and children, who have sought refuge in camp, lie carelessly about the foreground. Officers of the Native Contingent are speaking to these people and ordering them to keep the place clear. To the right hand are seen many of the round dome-shaped huts, built of poles and boughs, with a thatched grass roof, belonging to the Zulu soldiers, for whom the kraal was constructed by the command of King Cetewayo. Unsaddled horses, also packhorses, and waggons drawn by several pairs of yoked oxen, are brought forward to the left hand. In the distance are more waggons approaching the camp, with their guards of detached companies of soldiery, and one or two batteries of field artillery are coming up. The scene is very characteristic of South African campaigning business on the largest scale and in an open country.

Our Correspondent with the division of the British Army which advanced from the Lower Tugela lately described, in a letter published two or three weeks ago, his visit to the battle-field of Gingihlovo. The state in which he found the graves of Lieut.-Colonel Northey, of the 60th Rifles, Lieutenant G. C. Johnson, of the 99th Regiment, and others killed in that action, which took place on April 2, preparatory to relieving Colonel Pearson and the besieged garrison of Ekhowe, was particularly set forth in that letter. An Illustration of the place of sepulture, with its simple monuments hastily erected by the comrades of the slain soldiers, appears in our Supplement of this week.

We have news from the Cape to the 15th ult., with despatches from Sir Garnet Wolseley, who states that Cetewayo is now a fugitive, with his wives and a few of his personal followers, in the Ngome Mountains. Sirayo, his brother, one of the principal Zulu chiefs, is still with the King, but Dabulamanzi, another of his brothers, who commanded the Zulu army at Isandhlwana, has surrendered himself to the British General. Lord Chelmsford has resigned his command, and is about to return to England. The division of General Crealock, from the Lower Tugela, has joined the main army. Sir Garnet Wolseley had summoned all the Zulu chiefs to meet him, on the 19th, and to lay down their arms. He promises that their country shall not be annexed, or the ordinary customs of their nation interfered with, but only the military system of the Zulu kingdom is to be abolished. A chain of forts is to be erected across the country; and Zululand, it is said, will be divided into four separate principalities, each ruled by a native prince owing allegiance to the British Government.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The statue of M. Thiers at Nancy was unveiled on Sunday, in the presence of about 20,000 persons. Five Ministers and Madame Thiers were present, and speeches were made by MM. Martel, Lepère, and Jules Simon. Preparations are being made by the town of Belfort for a similar demonstration.

M. Jules Ferry on Sunday distributed the prizes to the students of the Sorbonne. In his speech he said that the State was now seeking, despite clamours and defections, to reinstate the University in rights and dignities infringed for the last thirty years—a service for which it asked for no sacrifice of independence.

The Committee of the Senate on M. Jules Ferry's bill, after rejecting clause 7 (the anti-Jesuit clause), on Thursday week voted by six to two against the whole bill. M. Jules Simon has been elected reporter; but the public discussion of the measure in the Senate has been adjourned until the winter Session. In the Chamber it was resolved to reduce the stipends of the Bishops and Archbishops, and to increase those of the working clergy. A discussion upon the Foreign Office Estimates followed. M. Waddington gave some explanations respecting the policy of France with regard to Greece and Egypt, and said that diplomatic documents would be laid before the Chambers at the commencement of the next Session. Last Saturday the Chambers sat for the last time at Versailles. In both Houses M. Waddington read a decree declaring the ordinary Session of 1879 closed. It was at the same time announced that an autumn sitting would commence on a day hereafter to be fixed, beween Nov. 25 and Dec. 1.

The Comte de Chambord has published a letter to the Marquis de Foresta at Marseilles, in which he denies that in 1873 he voluntarily declined to avail himself of an opportunity of ascending the throne, and reserves for a future occasion full explanations of the events of that period. He says that a return of the traditional Monarchy was in harmony with the aspirations of the majority of the people. The country, indeed, expected a King of France; but political intrigues had decided that it should have, instead, a Mayor of the Palace. The Count adds that he remains faithful to his oath never to become the King of a faction or a party, and declares that he will never cease to appeal to all honest men for support. "Armed with this force, and with the grace of God," he says, in conclusion, "I can save France. It is my duty and my desire to do so."

The *France* announces that the Lord Mayor of London has been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in recognition of the reception of the French members of the International Telegraph Conference and Literary Congress lately held in London.

Academical honours have been conferred upon Mr. Blanchard Jerrold.

The Government, at the instance of M. Hérold, Prefect of the Seine, refuses to sanction the renaming of the Boulevard Haussmann, the Rue Bonaparte, and the Rue Cambacérès.

On Thursday, July 31, the Baroness Clara Anna Martha de Knyff, widow of General de Knyff, for many years resident in the Rue Billault, Paris, was buried with great pomp in the cemetery of Père la Chaise, the chief mourners being her sons, Baron Anatole de Knyff and Baron Ernest de Knyff. The deceased Baroness, born in 1794, was a daughter of the late Sir Thomas Clavering, of Axwell Park, and a member of the Church of England. The old chapel in the Avenue Marbœuf, where the services were held at one o'clock, before the cortége proceeded to the grave, presented a very unusual appearance, being hung with black cloth externally, and from ceiling to floor internally, and converted, in fact, into a *chapelle ardente*, with a vast number of lighted candles, not only on each side of the decorated catafalque, but all round the building in front of the draped galleries. When the hearse and the long train of mourning-coaches passed from the Champs Elysées into the Avenue Marbœuf, the organ announced their approach, and the Rev. Aberigh Mackay appeared in his surplice at the church-door, under the heavy curtains of black, silver-fringed, over which the family arms of the Baroness were emblazoned. The Burial Service was read in French, in the church and at the cemetery. The elder boys of the British Schools, led by their head master, Mr. Smith, sang the ninetieth Psalm and Nos. 399 and 400 of "Hymns Ancient and Modern."

Five persons lost their lives and eleven others were seriously injured in a railway accident which occurred on Monday afternoon on the line between Nancy and Vezelise.

ITALY.

The King and Queen arrived at Genoa from Rome on Saturday last. Their Majesties received several deputations on Monday. A banquet was given in the evening, after which their Majesties attended a gala performance at the theatre. The King and Queen left Genoa on Tuesday for Monza. Before leaving their Majesties thanked the Syndic of Genoa for the hearty welcome accorded to them in that city.

At Naples, Deputy Vastarini and Signor Pagliano, a member of the Provincial Council, were attacked in the streets of the city by four men armed with sticks. The former was much bruised, and the latter received a slight wound in the head. The assailants have been arrested. Some question connected with the administrative elections is said to be the cause of the outrage.

SPAIN.

In consequence of the receipt of a telegram stating that the Infanta Marie del Pilar, sister of King Alfonso, was dangerously ill, the King and the Princess of Asturias left the palace of La Granja on Monday afternoon for Escoriaza, where the Infanta was taking the baths. They arrived on Tuesday morning, an hour or two after the Princess had breathed her last. She was in her nineteenth year.

The construction of two large frigates has been decided on by the naval department.

A Madrid telegram states that fourteen persons have been killed by the explosion of a powder magazine at Durango.

GERMANY.

The retirement of Prince William of Prussia, the eldest son of the German Crown Prince, and her Majesty's eldest grandson, from the University of Bonn was made the occasion of a students' fête on a grand scale, in which the native population joined with much spirit, so far as the decoration of public and private buildings and attendance as spectators in windows and on balconies was concerned. The fête took place last week. A procession was formed on the Alte Zoll, headed by the band of the Emperor's Own Hussars, who had donned the regimental dress of the historic Dragoons of Bayreuth for the occasion. Students on horseback followed, bearing the colours and wearing the uniforms of the three principal corps—the Palatians, in violet, white, and red; the Prussians, in black, white, and black, and the Hanseats, in white and scarlet. A file of open carriages, drawn by four horses each, followed. The Prince occupied the principal seat in the first carriage, and wore the colours of the Prussian corps. The procession having made the tour of the town, the gentlemen, young and old, who had taken part in it assembled for a "commerz" (student's drinking-party), in which Herr Alexander de Claer, a brother of Count Moltke's aide-de-camp, presided. Toasts were drunk with all honours, the "salamander" of German students to the Emperor, the Imperial family, and the Prince. The Prince, who has completed his fifth term at the university, replied with a perfect self-command, and entered fully into the spirit of the occasion.

The Berlin *Official Gazette* of Monday evening announces that the King, in recognition of the faithful services which Dr. Falk has rendered to him and to the Monarchy, has raised the Minister's only son to the rank of a noble. The *Gazette* also publishes the nomination of Field Marshal von Manteuffel as Governor-General, and of Dr. Herzog as Secretary of State, of Alsace-Lorraine. Several other appointments to offices in the province are also gazetted.

A bronze statue of Prince Adalbert, the father of the German navy, is to be erected at Wilhelmshaven.

Dr. Lucius, the new Minister of Agriculture, has left Berlin for London. He was re-elected last Saturday member of the German Parliament for Erfürt. Of the 9422 votes recorded the Minister received 5050; Herr Traiger (Progressist), 2267; and Herr Kapell (Social Democrat), 1648.

An Imperial decree has been published at Berlin directing that the new law respecting the constitution and administration of Alsace-Lorraine shall come into force on Oct. 1 next.

Dr. Beseler, professor of law, has been elected rector of the University of Berlin.

Dr. Gneist, the learned Professor of Law at the University of Berlin, has received from the President of the United States, through Mr. Secretary Evarts, a valuable library of books on the history, constitution, and decisions of the courts of law in the Union. The presentation is intended as an acknowledgment of the valuable contributions of the learned Professor to the literature of jurisprudence. Dr. Gneist is the author of an important work on the "Constitution and Administration of English Law," "The English Nobility and Knighthood,' "The English Land Tax," and many other legal and political treatises.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria has finally fixed Saturday next for his visit to the Emperor William.

Count Zichy-Ferraris has been relieved, at his own request, of his post as Secretary of State in the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior.

RUSSIA.

A naval review was held last week at Cronstadt in which the American corvette Enterprise participated, and a dinner was given by the Russian officers to the officers and sailors belonging to the Enterprise.

Five persons have been condemned to death, and ten others to various terms of imprisonment with hard labour, as the result of the Nihilist court-martial recently held at Kieff. In two instances the sentence of death has been commuted by General Loris Melikoff into imprisonment. The three men whose sentences were confirmed were executed on the 30th ult.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has bestowed on Kheredine Pasha an annual pension of 36,000f., and ordered him to retain the steam-launch and attendants which were placed at his service during the Vizierate. Aarifi Pasha, the new Premier, has sent a circular to the Powers explaining that the abolition of the Grand Vizierate is intended to enable the Sultan to hold the reins of Government more tightly.

Safvet Pasha arrived at Constantinople on Monday, and had an interview with the Sultan.

According to a telegram of Monday's date from Constantinople, a difficulty had arisen in connection with the delimitation of the Turco-Montenegrin frontier, the English, Austrian, and Turkish members of the Commission having agreed upon a boundary line to which the Russian and Montenegrin delegates refuse their assent. The Italian Commissioner has reserved his opinion on the point.

AMERICA.

Memphis has been completely isolated, all communication with it, either by land or water, having been closed. Last week twenty-six deaths from yellow fever occurred there.

Telegrams from New York report that the cotton in Northern Texas is maturing earlier than usual, owing to the prevalence of drought in that district.

The Democrats have gained the day in the elections to the Kentucky State Legislature. The Republicans have at the same time gained slightly, while the Labour Party and Greenbackers have lost heavily.

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Major Walsh, of the Canadian Police, has visited General Miles's camp, and informed him that Sitting Bull had pitched his camp eighty miles within the Canadian border, and declared that he intended remaining there. A Sioux chief who accompanied Major Walsh brought peaceful assurances from his tribe.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne, attended by a guard of honour furnished by the Royal Artillery, has officially visited the French frigate Lagalissonnière. His Excellency was received with a salute of seventeen guns.

The Quebec Legislature, by 27 votes against 25, has rejected a motion of the Premier, Mr. Joly, to reprimand a member for calling the Treasurer a liar in the course of a debate and refusing to retract.

There has been a popular demonstration at Quebec against the dismissal of the Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just.

Many of the finest buildings in John-street and King-street, Hamilton, Ontario, have been destroyed by a fire which broke out in the business centre of that town on the 1st inst. Three persons were killed by the falling of a wall.

INDIA.

The following telegram has been forwarded to us from the India Office for publication:—

From the Viceroy, Aug. 1, 1879.

Month July.—Rains favourable on whole; at one time deficient in Madras, but prospects latterly much improved, and now good. Deficiency of rain in Deccan supplied by excellent showers of past week. More rain needed in parts, Guzerat and Konkan. In Rajputana and central districts of Punjaub, rain insufficient. Rest of India, prospects decidedly good, though flood and excessive rain have done partial harm. Distress in North-West subsiding; 66,000 on relief in Bombay Presidency. Rat plague decreasing.

A resolution of the Governor-General in Council has been published in the *Gazette of India* announcing that, in consequence of the state of the finances, the Viceroy has determined to dispense with the services of a considerable number of officials of the Public Works Department.

AUSTRALIA.

Lord Augustus Loftus, the new Governor of New South Wales, arrived at Sydney on Monday, and met with a most cordial reception.

The Legislative Assembly of South Australia has passed a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry.

The Agent-General for Queensland has received a telegram announcing the safe arrival of the Scottish Knight at Townsville on the 16th ult.

The transport Olympus arrived at Portsmouth on Monday with another party of invalids and wounded from the Cape.

A petition to the Imperial Government, signed by 8661 out of 152,000, the total population, in favour of the substitution of a civil for a military Governor for the island of Malta, was forwarded to England by the last mail.

The Inter-Insular Rifle-Match between Jersey and Guernsey came off on Thursday week at Jersey, for the championship of the Channel Islands, between teams of ten selected shots from each island, at distances of 200 and 500 yards, ten shots each. Jersey scored two in advance at 200 yards, but fell behind at 500 yards, Guernsey scoring 653 against 639 by Jersey.

The Peruvian Envoy in London has received two telegrams from the seat of war in the Pacific viâ Panama, which state that Iquique has been again bombarded, but sustained little damage, and that the Huascar has captured a Chilian transport with a regiment of cavalry on board, and three other Chilian ships laden with coals and copper.

Early on Monday morning Messrs. George Thompson and Co.'s ship Pericles, which left Plymouth on the previous Thursday with 496 emigrants for Sydney, returned to Plymouth in a leaky condition. The ship struck near the Manacle Rocks on Thursday night, but quickly floated off, and continued on her voyage. On the afternoon of the following day the carpenter reported water in the fore-peak; and, as the water could not be kept down owing to one of the pumps having broken down, it was determined to make for Plymouth.

General Lord Mark Kerr distributed the prizes on Tuesday at the Oxford Military College.

The Liverpool Town Council has resolved, by thirty-six votes to eight, that a new supply of water shall be obtained from the Vyrnwy river, in Montgomeryshire.

A school of bottlenose whales was observed to enter the Bay of Nesting, Shetland, on Tuesday. Boats were immediately manned by the fishermen, and after a long and exciting chase eighty whales were driven on shore and captured. The hunt lasted till night.

At the Cork Assizes £1000 has been awarded as damages to Miss McEven in an action for breach of promise of marriage against Mr. W. Lane O'Neill, solicitor, of London; and in Dublin Miss Fowler has obtained £400 damages in a like action against Mr. John Robert Gordon, of Newry.

Earl and Countess Brownlow on Tuesday laid the foundation-stone of a new middle-class school at Ellesmere. The school will be in connection with Canon Woodard's scheme, and will cost £50,000. The site, covering thirty acres, was given by Earl Brownlow. During the day £800 was collected in aid of the building fund. Over £40,000 is still needed.

Shortly after midnight on Saturday a severe thunderstorm broke over the metropolis. The lightning was very vivid, and in the southern and south-western suburbs much damage was done by hail. In a house at Surbiton twenty-one window-panes were broken by the hail; and it is stated that a florists' newly-made greenhouses in the same neighbourhood have suffered damage to the extent of £2000. At Kew the large conservatories suffered to such an extent that they were closed on Sunday on account of the falling glass; and it is estimated that damage has been done to glass to the extent of £5000 or £6000, besides the irreparable injury done to the plants. The storm was also very severe in the southern, eastern, and midland counties. One man was killed and a number of sheep and cows also lost their lives. A parish church in Norfolk was greatly damaged, and the lightning set fire to a farmhouse at Tivetshall. Much injury was done to the crops by the rain.

Lord Beaconsfield was present at a banquet given to her Majesty's Ministers at the Mansion House on Wednesday evening, and responded to the principal toast. He claimed that the Berlin Treaty, which had been said by the opponents of the Ministers to be impracticable, had now been carried into full effect, and that an adequate and scientific frontier to our Indian Empire had been attained. He spoke at some length of the commercial and agricultural depression; and, criticising a statement made by Lord Hartington, contrasted the English system of agriculture with the peasant proprietorship applauded by theoretical philosopers. Apologising for what he called his lecture on this subject, he said he might not have an opportunity for a long time of again addressing his countrymen; and he concluded by expressing the gratitude of the Ministry for the patriotic support they had received from the City. Lord Salisbury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the First Lord of the Admiralty were among the other speakers.

NEW BOOKS.

Turkey in Asia is the country which is treated of in the two volumes entitled *Our New Protectorate*, by J. Carlisle M'Coan (Chapman and Hall), and the author of them will be listened to with the more respect and attention in consequence of the golden opinions he won by his "Egypt As It Is," in which he displayed the qualities, not very frequently combined, of a man of talent both practical and didactic, in business and in literary exposition. The author undertakes to enlighten his countrymen, and he appears to be perfectly qualified to enlighten them, on nearly all questions connected with the geography, races, resources, and government of Turkey in Asia; and to promote the enlightenment he has furnished his volumes with "a map, showing the existing and projected public works." On that map are marked out various proposed lines of railway, with branches; and attention is drawn by underlining with red "the towns at which the Ottoman Government propose to construct harbours." Of course the author has some observations to offer concerning Cyprus, which, in our hands, he is sanguine enough to think, "may soon be expected to rival the prosperity, though never the beauty, of Corfu before our ill-advised surrender of the Ionian group to Greece." He does not presume to be an authority on strategical value; but, so far as a civilian can judge, he regrets "that we did not choose Rhodes or Mytilene instead." He speaks with more confidence, as well as with more weight, when he comes to resources and products, trade centres, and agriculture, slavery and polygamy, laws affecting foreigners, necessary reforms, and other topics with which civilians, and of civilians the merchant, are likely to have the most familiar acquaintance: and the chapters in which he deals with such subjects will no doubt receive, as they deserve, the closest attention not only of responsible persons but of ordinary readers also. He takes the opportunity of endeavouring to remove certain deeply imprinted but wholly erroneous notions, which must be dispelled before the average English mind can form anything like a true picture of the social conditions prevailing in "our new protectorate." The majority of readers will perhaps be surprised to learn that "a Mussulman who ill-treats his slaves is socially looked upon very much as a wife-beater amongst ourselves;" that servitude "carries with it no personal, or at least indelible, degradation;" that, "in Turkey as in Egypt, it not seldom happens that a master liberates a favourite slave and gives him his daughter in marriage, without the public feeling at all regarding the union as a *mésalliance*;" that "many Turks of what may be called the middle and upper classes prefer slave wives to freeborn mates," because they are then exempt from "the inconvenience of marriage relatives, and especially of mothers-in-law;" and that the status of slavery is "no bar to admission to the public service." It is not pleasant to read that a "small supply" of slaves "is still received from Tunis *via* Malta, whence, by what may be called the irony of trade, they mostly reach Constantinople on board British steamers, as the pretended harem and servants of some travelling Effendi." This mention of the word "harem" brings to mind the "popular misconception" which leads people to use the word as if it implied some "gross domestic immorality," and what our author has to say upon the subject may be read to considerable profit, though he only repeats, for the most part, what has been many times already dinned by wisdom into the ears of deaf adders. The author asserts, from knowledge acquired by long residence in Turkey, that "nowhere is the general tone of family and social morality higher." He acknowledges, however, as was to be expected, that, "much as the evils" of slavery and polygamy "are exaggerated by Western opinion, both are, in fact, bad enough to be incompatible with any advanced civilisation." All that is wanted is that objectors should know what it is they object to, and why they are right to object. As our author truly observes, "we tolerate polygamy in the Deccan and the Punjaub; and what Indian legislation thus sanctions cannot well be condemned in Asia Minor." If anybody should be inclined to ask what is the area and what the population of Turkey in Asia, our author would reply, "about 650,000 square miles," and "some 16,500,000," of whom, perhaps, "ten millions are Turks — *i.e.*, descendants of the original invaders and of the native races who, in turn, accepted the faith and race-name of their conquerors," and the rest Armenians, Kurds, Greeks, Syrians, Arabs, execrable Circassians, Turcomans, Jews, and non-descripts. The religious creeds are almost as many in number as the races, "but in the main resolve themselves into Moslem and Christians, with a comparative handful of Jews." The possible "wealth of this fine territory is as great and varied as its population is mixed and its religions many;" its government, "though in theory fairly enough adapted to its present stage of civilisation, in practice could not well be worse." Everything cries aloud for reform, which "the present Government has neither the will nor the power" to achieve, though "it is still strong enough to accomplish many salutary changes," and "if either civilisation or British interests require more we must do the work ourselves." Such is the opinion of the author, writing "with whatever weight may attach to long residence in the country and some special attention to its politics." And with the expression of his opinion a very interesting and apparently important book may conveniently be left to make its way into a multitude of hands.

The season of later summer and autumn has begun to invite long rambles in pleasant countries far and near. Books descriptive of such excursions, which have lain apart during months of pressing business in town, shall now engage our willing notice. A small volume, but one of the most delightful, relates Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson's *Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes*. It is published by C. Kegan Paul and Co. The author has before given us *An Inland Voyage* up some rivers of northern France and adjacent regions, which made very agreeable reading. Here he figures as a pedestrian tourist, the donkey being laden only with his pack of bedding, clothing, and victuals. The Cevennes, an interesting mountain range extending south of Auvergne towards the Mediterranean, divides the upper valleys of the Loire and Allier and those of the Lot and Tarn, affluents of the Garonne, from the Lower Rhone. These wooded highlands were more than once the refuge of persecuted French Protestants. Mr. R. L. Stevenson, though bred in the chaste bosom of the Scottish Kirk, as he tells us, has a truly liberal respect and sympathy for real Christians of every creed. He made friends at a Cistercian or Trappist convent, while stanchly resisting the vehement attempts to convert him. Among descendants of the Camisards, who were the French Covenanters under Louis XIV., many of them still retaining their pure faith in a softer temper, he found himself more at home. The historical traditions and social life of the country are well brought out in these light pages. But Mr. Stevenson's personal adventures on the way, told with humorous confession of incessant little mistakes and mishaps in trivial matters of unaccustomed travel, are most entertaining. His donkey is a pretty, sly, disobedient, obstinate little jade named Modestine, which he is fain to belabour incessantly, to his own grief and remorse, for he would rather love and cherish her as a favourite daughter. Why a man should encumber himself with the charge of leading or driving a beast of burden over the hilly roads, instead of carrying what he wants in a knapsack on his own shoulders, may here be asked. The fact is, that Mr. Stevenson had a great notion of camping out and sleeping in the open air; for which purpose he chose not a tent, but a snug waterproof sack. This, with other intended comforts, made up the troublesome donkey's load. We cannot advise future tourists in the Cevennes or anywhere else to follow such an inconvenient mode of transport. But readers may securely accompany this genial and clever writer in the amusing narrative of his daily experiences. The book is one that will last a long time for the pleasure of quoting, and remembering its quaint anecdotes and quips of comic genius.

A very complete account of the "Black Forest," that romantic district of South-western Germany, partly in Baden and partly in Würtemberg, which is a favourite resort of the superior class of tourists, has been published by Messrs. Strahan and Co. Its author is L. G. Séguin, whose "Walks in Algiers," and the charming little tales called "The French Village," should be a sufficient recommendation. *The Black Forest, its People and Legends*, is more than an ordinary book of topographical description, as it presents many passages of historical and traditional narrative, highly characteristic of the region, to which readers of this volume will feel drawn by a fresh interest. They may almost dispense with Cook's or Baedeker's *Guide to the Black Forest*. We commend, however, a new publication of Baedeker's, the *Handbook to Norway and Sweden*, just published in London by Dulau and Co., of Soho-square. It is one of the most compact, instructive, and convenient works of this useful kind. Fifteen maps and three plans accompany this well-arranged compendium of information, which every traveller bound to the Scandinavian peninsula is strongly advised to procure.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P., presided last Saturday, amid much rejoicing, at the opening of the New Chorley Townhall, which has been built at a cost of £30,000.

An extension of the East and West India Dock was opened last Saturday. The new basin is six acres in extent, and the depth of water at the new entrance is thirty-one feet at ordinary spring tides, being four feet deeper than any other dock entrance in the Thames. The cost of the extension and two ranges of warehouses was £250,000.

Yesterday week the Literary Production Committee held a meeting at the offices, Southampton-buildings, for the purpose of awarding the £100, the amount of prizes advertised some months ago, for the three best stories written by amateurs. Mr. Darton presided. The secretary, having read the conditions under which the prizes were offered, stated that 133 had been submitted, and that every line of every manuscript had been perused by at least two members of the committee, but out of the number submitted three stood out prominently, while the majority were considerably above the average merit. In the opinion of the judges Miss Probyn's story was by far the best, still, failing to comply with Rule 3 regarding length, it was disqualified for the first prize. Eventually the first prize of £60 was awarded to Miss M. Doake, of Dromara, Ireland, for "May Darling;" the second prize of £25 to Miss May Probyn, of Weybridge, for "Who Killed Cock Robin?" and the third of £15 to Miss Clutton Brock, for "The Price of a Violin."

The annual competition of the Artillery volunteers began on Monday at Shoeburyness. Mr. Brooshooft's prize of £30 was taken by the first detachment of the 8th Lancashire; Lord Londesborough's prize of £20 was secured by the second detachment of the 2nd Cheshire; the 3rd Middlesex Artillery prize of £15 was won by the third detachment of the 1st Edinburgh; and the Duke of Cambridge's prize of £10 by the second detachment of the 8th Lancashire. On Tuesday Lancashire was again to the front, the 15th, another Liverpool Corps, taking the first prize, in the shape of ten silver cups, value £50, presented by the Houses of Lords and Commons. The successful detachment was the 6th. The second prize went to the second detachment of the 2nd Durham (Seaham) Corps, who received the National Artillery Association prize of £20. The second detachment 8th Lancashire, which won the fourth prize in the Shell Contest on Monday, took the third also in this competition, £15, and the 1st Gloucester (Bristol) Corp, the fourth, given by Lord Longford. The winners in Wednesday's competition have also been announced as follows:—1st prize (Prince of Wales's) won by 7th detachment 2nd Durham, second prize, £20, won by 4th detachment 2nd Durham, third prize, £15, won by 1st detachment 2nd Carnarvon, fourth prize, ten guineas, given by Captain Cameron, 4th Durham Artillery, won by 2nd detachment 2nd Durham.—The annual camp of instruction for Engineer Volunteers was opened at Chatham last Saturday, and will remain open until the 16th.—The members of the London Rifle Brigade have used the August Bank Holiday for their annual prize meeting and "week under canvas" at Rainham, Essex.—A detachment of the Bristol Naval Volunteer Artillery embarked last Saturday morning for a week's cruise in the gun-boat Cromer; this day the second detachment will embark, and on the 16th there will be a heavy gun competition for the corps generally at Portishead.—The Berkshire battalion of Rifle Volunteers have had their annual encampment on a tract of land adjoining Englefield Park, near Reading, the seat of Mr. R. Benyon, many years the senior M.P. for the county.

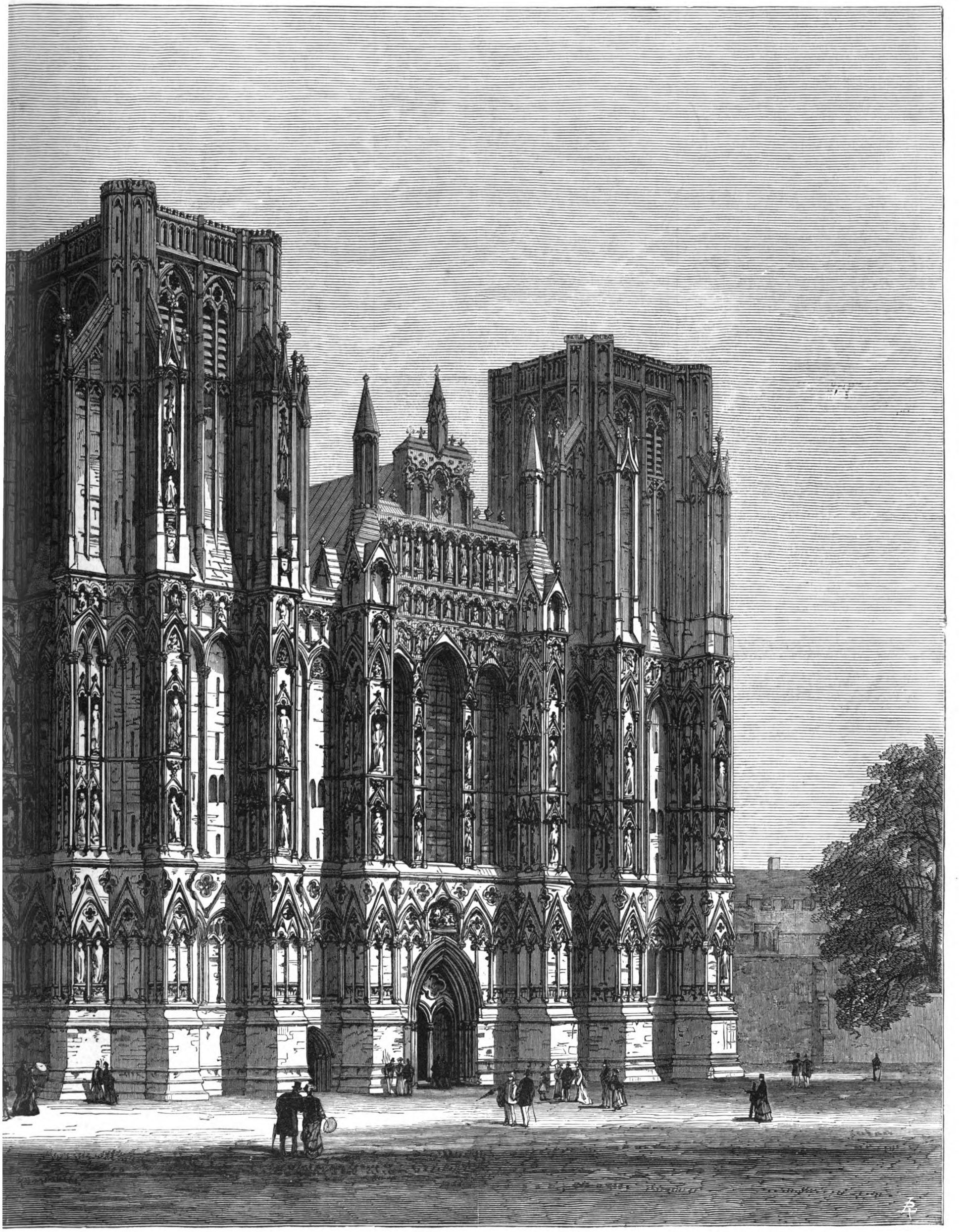
The weather on Monday, Bank Holiday, though cloudy and overcast in the morning, was, on the whole, favourable to out-door holiday-making, and in consequence there was a large increase in the traffic on the railways compared with other holidays this year, and a decrease in the number of visitors to museums and other indoor places of resort. The parks and open spaces in and about London were densely thronged, and the excursion-trains to the seaside were very full. The total admissions to the Crystal Palace were 43,036; to the Alexandra Palace, over 40,000; to Kew Gardens, 53,000; to the State apartments at Windsor Castle, 5824; and to the Brighton Aquarium, 12,950. At the South Kensington Museum, the number of persons admitted up to six o'clock was 14,809, against 24,684 on Whitsun Monday; at the National Portrait Gallery the total entries were 3396; the Horticultural Gardens had about 10,000 visitors; the British Museum between 7000 and 8000, which was 9000 less than on Whitsun Monday; the National Gallery 13,000, against 22,580 on Whitsun Monday; the Royal Academy, 8000; Madame Tussaud's, 10,000; and the Tower some hundreds more than its usual complement of 2000 visitors. By permission of the Earl of Essex, the annual excursion of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union was made to Cassiobury Park. A special train conveyed the excursionists—numbering between 800 and 900—members of metropolitan clubs, their families and friends, from the Euston station of the London and North-Western Railway to Watford.—The London and Westminster Working Men's Constitutional Association celebrated the day by a demonstration at Hatfield, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury.—Many temperance fêtes and demonstrations were held. At Brighton, St. Albans, and other places the temperance community were also afforded special facilities for employing Sir John Lubbock's Day.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

There is a charming essay—I think in the *Tatler*, and I fancy from the pen of Sir Richard Steele—on a benefit given at Drury-Lane Theatre, in the reign of Queen Anne, to Thomas Betterton, the British Roscius, the famous Hamlet of Charles the Second's time, and who, in the winter of his life, had fallen upon evil days. I would that I were gifted with a tithe of the wit and pathos of Steele that I might plead the cause of an admirable English actor, Mr. John Baldwin Buckstone, now in his seventy-seventh year, hopelessly past work, and very sick and poor and miserable. He is, I am distressed to hear, paralysed. He has a family of young children by a second marriage; and all he has for their support is a pittance of sixty pounds a year from the Royal General Theatrical Fund, a most excellent institution, which does its very utmost with the very limited means at its command, and which does not receive half the public help to which it is entitled. Mr. Buckstone is the author of many dramas and farces which still keep the stage and are frequently performed; but the money accruing from this source goes not to him, but to his creditors under a recent failure.

The poor gentleman began his professional career nearly sixty years ago. During twenty-four years he was the lessee and manager of the Haymarket Theatre; his name is a household word, and identified with genuine English comedy. By his rare talents he has delighted two whole generations of playgoers. I cannot remember how many years I have known him; but I can sincerely say that in private life I never knew a more amiable and single-hearted man. It has come to this; that he is old and broken, and indigent. On four nights of the present week performances have been most generously given at the Haymarket for Mr. Buckstone's benefit; but it is the *fag* end of the season; the weather is too sultry for playgoing, and I do not expect much pecuniary profit from the four benefits. I want, if I can, to touch the hearts of the playgoers of the past—of those who can remember Mr. Buckstone as Bobby Trot in his own drama of "Luke the Labourer," and in "The Wreck Ashore." I want to move to compassion kindly people in the provinces, in the colonies, and in America: for this Journal goes everywhere. If anybody care to send me, to 46, Mecklenburgh-square, W.C., an obolus for the poor old Belisarius, who has won so many triumphs on the stage, and is now in such dire distress, the donation shall be thankfully acknowledged.

General Lazareff, the Russian commander who is "castigating" the savage Turcomans in Central Asia, seems to possess a peculiarly orginal and trenchant style. In a letter to a Turcoman chief the General quotes the Koran, and reminds him that Christians and Mohammedans are alike descendants of "the Prophet Adam." He pursues:—

> Each of us must strongly cling to and preserve his faith; and therefore your faith is no affair of ours. . . . . I am coming to quell your wicked and disobedient fellow-tribes. On arriving at Tchikislar I set free all prisoners of yours; but, at the present time, two of our soldiers are still in thrall among you. If you send them back to me you will do well; but, in the contrary case, I shall find them out myself—*yea, even if they are under the earth.*

General Lazareff's allusion to "the Prophet Adam" is very neat. It reminds the student of epitaphs of the lines written by Prior the poet for his own tomb:—

> Nobles and gentles, by your leave
> Here lie the bones of Matthew Prior,
> The son of Adam and of Eve:
> Can Bourbon or Nassau go higher?

What is the meaning of the following extraordinary statement in an obituary notice of the late Miss Margaret Sinclair, of Ulbster, who died on the 4th inst., at her residence in Sloane-street, in her eighty-seventh year. I read in the *Times*:—

> She (Miss Sinclair) had the curious fortune of being god-daughter to Prince Charles Edward's protectress (her great-grandmother, Lady Margaret Macdonald) and of being presented at Court in her extreme youth by the old Duchess of Gordon, the celebrated beauty.

The protectress of Prince Charles Edward was (unless I am mistaken) Flora Macdonald; and I am unable to discern (but I am so stupid!) how Flora could have been the great-grandmother of Miss Sinclair and her godmother as well. If longevity be chronic among the Macdonalds, Miss Sinclair's great-grandmother on the maternal side may have been flourishing in the days of the Master of Ravenswood.

"The world knows nothing of its greatest men." The proverb, methinks, is somewhat musty. Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. have had the courage to put forth the first instalment of a work which is to contain critical biographies of One Hundred of the Greatest Men that the world has ever seen. The first two volumes comprise portraits and notices of some thirty of the very foremost men of all the world. Among them I am puzzled to find Menander, of whose hundred comedies not one has come down to us, Aristophanes, who was a kind of Hellenic Mr. Burnand (only he was spiteful, which Mr. Burnand never is), and Lucretius, who was a great poet, but surely not one of the greatest. In one sense Lucretius may be qualified as the Roman Doctor Darwin. I mean the poetic Doctor, who wrote—

> Soon shall thine arm, unconquered Steam, afar
> Drag the slow barge or drive the rapid car,
> Or on wide-waving wings extended bear
> The flying chariot through the realms of air.

It is a long time since I read "De rerum naturâ" (in a Bohn's translation, *cela va sans dire*); yet I question whether Lucretius ever wrote anything finer than the remarkable poetic prophecy which I have just quoted. But we don't call Dr. Darwin one of the Greatest Men whom the world has ever seen. We call him a very clever and accomplished one.

"Greatest Men," ordinarily limited to six, used to be a favourite pastime on board ocean steamers. Each player wrote down his selection on a piece of paper, and then notes were compared. I remember the name of Rufus Choate once turning up as one of the greatest of men; but that was on board a Cunard Steamer. Let me try whether within the compass of a dozen lines I can give what would be an average selection of the Hundred Greatest Men.

Moses, Solomon, Alexander, Cæsar, Shakspeare, Dante, Homer, Phidias, Aristides, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Lycurgus, Antoninus Pius, Charlemagne, St. Paul, Pascal, Newton, Galileo, Kepler, Milton, Oliver Cromwell, Michel Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Rembrandt, Pascal, Lord Bacon, George Stephenson, James Watt, Matthew Boulton, St. Augustine, John Flaxman, Molière, Charles James Fox, George Washington, Fénélon, Colbert, Ignatius Loyola, Cervantes, Goethe, Byron, Schiller, Dr. Jenner, Captain Cook, Lord Somers, Lord Falkland, Cuvier, Harvey, Justinian, Henry Brougham, Edmund Burke, Mozart, Alfieri, Alexander von Humboldt, Henry Fielding, John Wesley, Christopher Columbus, Herman Cortes, the first William Pitt, Cardinal Richelieu, Voltaire, Mirabeau, Benjamin Franklin, John Howard, Thomas Clarkson, Rafaelle, Sir Walter Scott, Napoleon I., Wellington, Nelson, Sir Walter Raleigh, Edmund Spenser, Selden, John Hampden, Turenne, John Locke, Michael Faraday, Sir Humphry Davy, Jeremy Bentham, Vasco de Gama, Haroun al Raschid, Sir Christopher Wren, Sir William Jones, Dr. Priestley, Sir Robert Peel, Bossuet, Frederic the Great, San Carlo Borromeo, St. Vincent de Paul, Esquirol, Pinel, Sir David Brewster, John Knox, Martin Luther, Wycliffe, Savonarola, Marlborough, John Hunter, Calvin, and Elizabeth Fry.

The last was a meek Quaker woman, it is true; but to my mind she was as brave a Man as any of them, and should have her place in the virile list. It is very likely that fifty different readers of the catalogue which I have jotted down at random will at once declare—each from his or her own peculiar point of view—that at least fifty per cent of *my* greatest men have no right whatever to be in the schedule. And yet I have striven to suppress as far as possible that which my reason warned me was personal partiality on my part. I have named neither Charles Dickens, nor Thackeray, nor Hogarth, nor Bayle, nor Rabelais, nor Swift, nor Diderot, nor Hobbes, nor Jean Jacques Rousseau. And still, in my heart, I class them all among the Greatest.

G. A. S.

PITH OF PARLIAMENT.

An agreeable duty was well performed by the Secretary for India and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday. It devolved upon Lord Cranbrook in the House of Lords to recapitulate with characteristic spirit the services of our troops in the Afghan War, and to move—

> That the thanks of this House be given to the Viceroy, Governor-General of India, and her Majesty's military forces engaged in the war in Afghanistan.

Earl Granville, implying that it was rather by accident than by the forethought of Lord Lytton that the expedition had been speedily successful, otherwise concurred affably in the vote of thanks, which was warmly supported by the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Northbrook, and Lord Napier of Magdala, who also paid a marked compliment to the native army, whilst Lord Cranbrook, in conclusion, defended the Viceroy from the criticisms of the noble Earl the Leader of the Opposition. In the Lower House the vote was not sanctioned so easily. The Resolutions moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were thus explicit:—

> 1. That the thanks of this House be given to the Right Honourable Lord Lytton, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and to Sir Frederick Haines, Commander-in-Chief, for the ability and judgment with which the resources of the British Empire in India have been applied to the support of the military operations in Afghanistan. 2. That the thanks of this House be given to Lieutenant-General Donald Martin Stewart, C.B.; Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C.; Lieutenant-General Frederick Francis Maude, C.B., V.C.; Major-General Michael Anthony Shrapnell Biddulph, R.A., C.B.; Major-General Frederick Sleigh Roberts, R.A., C.B., V.C.; and the other officers of the Army, both European and Native, for the intrepidity, skill, and perseverance displayed by them in the military operations in Afghanistan, and for their indefatigable zeal and exertions throughout the late campaign. 3. That this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the valour and perseverance displayed by the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and Native, employed in Afghanistan, and that the same be signified to them by the Commanders of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour. 4. That the said Resolutions be transmitted by Mr. Speaker to the said Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and that his Lordship be requested to communicate the same to the several officers referred to therein.

The Marquis of Hartington said there would be no difference of opinion as to the justice of granting a unanimous vote of thanks to the officers and men engaged in the war, but that there were serious political objections against including the name of Lord Lytton when the policy of the Government and the Viceroy had been contested in Parliament. As precedents for these objections the noble Lord pointed to Sir Robert Peel's allusion to the same delicate point after the first Afghan War, and to Mr. Disraeli's severe attack on Lord Canning when that celebrated Governor-General's name was similarly brought before the House subsequent to the suppression of the Indian Mutiny. Major O'Gorman went further than Lord Hartington. The hon. and gallant member moved that Lord Lytton's name should be erased. Mr. O'Donnell seconded Major O'Gorman. Sir Wilfrid Lawson thought it was a "second-class war," and one unworthy of being noticed, especially by the House, and said he should move "the previous question." But it appeared to be the general view that our military forces ought not to be deprived of the thanks of Parliament by reason of differences of opinion regarding the need of the war. Major O'Gorman's amendment was consequently negatived by 148 to 33 votes, Sir Wilfrid Lawson's by 140 to 28, and the Ministerial Resolutions were then agreed to amid cheers.

The Zulu War vote bade fair, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer made the Ministerial statement on Thursday week, to give rise to much stouter opposition than it actually received on Monday. The application was, in brief, for a vote of three millions—£2,450,000 for the Army, £500,000 for the Navy, and £50,000 for contingencies—but, as it was estimated that this would bring the total deficit for the year to £1,163,000, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to send a bill for the latter amount to the authorities of South Africa, asking meantime for permission to issue at home Exchequer Bonds to the extent of £1,200,000. But Mr. Childers objected that the Cape Colony had already spent £1,200,000, and would not feel disposed to pay any more; and the right hon. gentleman further questioned the hopefulness of the financial outlook. Sir Robert Peel directly challenged the accuracy of the estimate of three millions, and called attention to the fact that the expenditure for the Abyssinian War had exceeded nine millions. However, the motion that certain Exchequer Bonds falling due should be renewed was ultimately agreed to. On Monday, ere Committee of Supply could be reached, Mr. Rylands moved—

> That, in view of the large and increasing expenditure for military purposes in South Africa, this House is of opinion that the colonies of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal ought to be required to contribute a due proportion of the military expenditure incurred in the interest of those colonies, and which cannot with justice be made a charge upon the British Exchequer.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach adopted an amicable tone towards the hon. member for Burnley, and explained that the colonies would be called upon to pay their fair share for the war. Mr. Rylands then withdrew his motion. In Committee there was an animated discussion with regard to South African affairs generally, Mr. Courtney rising once again as the spokesman of the colonists, Mr. Forster and the Marquis of Hartington both appealing to the Government to be more frank respecting the prospects of peace and their South African policy generally. To which the Chancellor of the Exchequer made answer that the Government were endeavouring to bring about the confederation of the Colonies, whilst Sir Michael Hicks-Beach replied that Sir Garnet Wolseley was deputed to make peace. Eventually the Zulu vote was agreed to, as were the votes of £3,007,000 of the Army Estimates for provisions, forage, and transport, £810,600 for clothing establishments, £1,186,000 for out pensions, £1,100,000 home charges for Indian troops, £37,800 for the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers, &c. It should be mentioned that Mr. Chamberlain's motion on the 1st inst. for a Royal Commission to inquire into the cause of recent wars in South Africa, beyond eliciting a valuable expression of opinion, did not bear fruit. The same may be said of Mr. Plimsoll's motion the same night to the effect that the rates in Malta should be levied by means of a house tax. Persevering in his task of making progress in supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer held another Saturday sitting, and obtained several votes. With regard to the Irish University Bill, the haven of Committee was reached on Tuesday, but not before The O'Donoghue had stated that, owing to the pressure that had been put on him, he had withdrawn his procrastinating amendment, and a resultless debate had arisen on Mr. P. J. Smyth's motion to hand the subject over for consideration to a Royal Commission. Once in Committee on the measure, the House immediately agreed to clause 1; but Mr. Courtney moved an amendment to clause 2 to the effect that the powers of the Queen's University should be enlarged so as not to destroy that University by the bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought they would have a very good nucleus to work upon in the senate of the Queen's University; and, on the withdrawal of the amendment, clause 2 was adopted. There was a tough fight over the remaining clauses that came up for consideration; but the Government succeeded in preserving their propositions intact.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday the consideration of the University Education (Ireland) Bill was resumed in Committee. Mr. Lowther moved a new clause imposing on the Senate the duty within twelve months of their appointment of submitting to the Lord Lieutenant a scheme for the better advancement of University education in Ireland by the provision of buildings and the establishment of exhibitions, scholarships, fellowships, and other prizes; the scheme to be laid before Parliament. Several members objected to portions of this clause, but it was eventually read the second time. Mr. Fawcett said that a greater misfortune could not be inflicted on an academic institution than to subject it to perpetual political intrigue. He therefore moved to omit the words "out of moneys to be provided by Parliament," and insert "out of the funds of the Commissioners of the temporalities of the Church of Ireland." After some discussion the amendment was withdrawn. An amendment, moved by Mr. Kavanagh, to introduce words which would have the effect of making the payments in the nature of result fees, was negatived. Other amendments were proposed, but were either withdrawn or negatived, and the bill passed through Committee.

In the House of Lords, on the 1st inst., the Earl of Dunraven strove to elicit whether the late Prince Napoleon held an appointment in the Army at the time of his death, but could only elicit a pitifully vague answer from Lord Bury. The same evening, various bills were read the third time and passed with that promptitude to which the noble Lord on the woolsack and Lord Redesdale have accustomed their Lordships. Besides the complimentary conversation on the Afghan War on Monday, there cropped up the subject of Parliamentary reporting in the House of Lords, the expediency of having ampler reports having been suggested by Lord Sudeley. Lord Beaconsfield (whose exemplary clearness of speech procures for his Lordship ever a fair report) thought things could not well be improved, but would next Session move for a Committee to inquire into the matter; and Earl Granville plainly intimated that it was to the muttering habit of peers that might be attributed any faultiness in the reporting. Thereafter, Lord Northbrook offered strong objections to the India Loan Bill, on the grounds that India ought not to be called upon to pay for an Imperial war. The debate was carried on by Lord Cranbrook, the Marquis of Ripon, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, and the Duke of Richmond, and the bill was read the second time. Tuesday was the evening for Lord Redesdale's Greenwich dinner—the herald of the Ministerial whitebait banquet—and so twenty minutes sufficed for the pushing forward of the bills on the table.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Burnell, Arthur, to be Missions to Seamen Chaplain, Bilboa.
Goodman, Godfrey; Rector of Fairstead.
Greenstock, W.; Missionary at Springvale, Diocese of Maritzburg.
Hulbert, C. B., Curate of Panton; Rector of Addlethorpe.
James, Arthur Oswel; Vicar of Long Buckby.
Packer, John Graham; Vicar of Arreton, Isle of Wight.
Shean, Harry Shum; Vicar of Poling, Sussex.
Stuart, J.; Surrogate for the diocese of Bath and Wells.
Stewart, John Sinclair; Rector of Charmouth, Dorset.
Theyts, Ernest; Canon of Inverness Cathedral, and Diocesan Chaplain or Supernumerary for the united dioceses of Moray, Ross, and Caithness.—*Guardian.*

The Temple Church is closed until the first Sunday in October.

Prebendary Irons, Rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, will preach in St. Paul's Cathedral on the remaining Sunday afternoons throughout the present month.

The Bishop of Llandaff, in opening a new church at Cardiff, said that a considerable number of dissenting ministers were applying to him for ordination.

A window has lately been erected at Tetbury church in memory of Mr. William Brookes, J.P., Major Royal North Gloucester Militia. Executed by Messrs. Heaton, Buller, and Co.

The Bishop of Peterborough on Tuesday week consecrated a new church which has been built at Oundle by the late Mr. Watts-Russell, and of which the cross was placed in position on the very day of the founder's death—viz., on March 6 last. It is from designs of Mr. Blomfield, and is on an unusual plan.

Lord Shaftesbury last Saturday unveiled a monument which has been erected outside St. John's, Broadway, Stratford, Essex, to the martyrs who suffered during the reign of Queen Mary in the neighbourhood, and of whom the number is said to have been eighteen. It has been executed by Mr. J. Newman, at a cost of £1000.

Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., offers, through the Missions to Seamen Society, a prize of £25 for the best handbook of suggestions to merchant officers willing to help their crews in spiritual matters, and to revive the ancient custom of conducting Divine worship on board ships at sea. Lord Aberdeen and the Bishop of Dover are amongst the adjudicators.

The Rev. J. W. Spencer, M.A., Incumbent of St. Anne's, Turton, has received from his late parishioners and friends at Great Sankey an illuminated address and purse containing £57 10s.; the Rev. J. Creagh Coen, late Vicar of Northmoor, on his preferment to the vicarage of Talland, a marble dining-room clock; and the Rev. C. W. Harvey, M.A., F.M.S., Curate of Ewelme, Oxon, a salver and egg-stand by the parishioners, on his preferment to Throcking Rectory, Herts.

Spilsby church, Lincolnshire, was reopened on St. James's Day, after having undergone a thorough restoration and enlargement under the superintendence of Mr. W. Smith, of John-street, Adelphi. The Bishop of the diocese was present, supported by the Bishop of Nottingham and about five-and-twenty clergy of the district. Four windows have been given to the church: the east one by the relatives of the hev. Thomas Holway, for thirty years Vicar; the west one by Miss Russell, of Hundleby; and one in the south aisle by Mr. Thomas Hill, of Hampstead, in memory of his father, a native of Spilsby. These three are by Messrs. Clayton and Bell; the fourth, in

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memory of Mr. W. Walker and two sons, given by his widow, is by Messrs. Heaton and Butler. The church is a good specimen of Decorative and Perpendicular work, and, a south aisle havin been added, it now has four aisles.

The inhabitants of the picturesque little village of Chenies, Bucks, have presented their Rector, the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, with an address begging him to accept their respectful and hearty congratulations on his entering the fiftieth year of his pastoral labour among them, testifying to the high value they set upon his spiritual ministrations, and expressing their gratitude for the deep interest he has for so many years taken in the spiritual and temporal welfare of them all. With their thanks they also offer to his Lordship and Lady Wriothesley Russell congratulations on the attainment of their golden wedding.

The members of both Houses of Convocation of Canterbury on Thursday week signed an address in answer to her Majesty's letters of business. With reference to the proposed alterations in the Prayer-book, an addition was made to the address by the Lower and assented to by the Upper House, stating that the immediate sanction of both Houses of Parliament to the proposals was not invited.—Convocation of York met again the same day and discussed the Athanasian Creed, upon a motion of the Bishop of Durham that its use should be optional. The Upper House carried this reform, but the Lower House rejected it by 35 to 8.

The Bishop of Truro presided on Monday at a meeting to take into consideration the building of a cathedral. It was reported that there was in hand £14,223, the amount promised to this time being £32,715. It was calculated that the subscriptions would amount to about £5000 per year, and it was thought this would be sufficient to commence the building of the cathedral. The design of Mr. Pearson has generally been approved by the committee. The estimated cost of the cathedral is £35,000. The executive committee were instructed to take the necessary steps to purchase the land required and clear the old church away before next summer.

The new church at Radcliffe, near Nottingham, was completed on the 25th ult. by the solemn laying of the last stone. At the appointment of the Rev. John Cullen, in 1874, the ecclesiastical condition of the parish was at a very low ebb; and as the schools were not efficient, they called for the new Vicar's first efforts. After some difficulty, he succeeded in engaging an efficient master and mistress, with a staff of under-teachers, who now number eight altogether. The patron, Earl Manvers, built him a new school; and the scholars have increased from eighty to 270, the grant from Government being £194 per annum, instead of £14. Mr. Cullen then set to work at the church, which had become too small for the congregations; and the new edifice is to cost £4500.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Eton College closed yesterday week for the autumn vacation. In the list of elections to Eton Foundation published in our last issue, the name Hoskyns should have been Hoskyns-Abrahall.—Mr. Walter, M.P., distributed the prizes at Reading School on Tuesday last week, when a handsome timepiece was presented to the Head Master; on Wednesday Sir Ralph Lingen presided and Lady Lingen presented the prizes at the Middle-Class School, Cowper-street, City-road; and the Bishop of Exeter laid the corner-stone of a new grammar school, which is to supersede the old building in the High-street, Exeter, the new building being estimated to cost about £14,000. On Thursday Professor Huxley presided at the distribution of prizes at University College School; the Lord Mayor gave the prizes at Christ's Hospital; Canon Gregory at St. John's Middle-Class Schools, Kensington; the Hon. C. E. Curzon at the Godolphin School; and the prizes were given the same day at the King's School, Canterbury, at Bradfield College, and at Dunheved College, Cornwall. Yesterday week Mr. Pearson, Q.C., presided at the prize distribution at the Islington Proprietary School; and Queen Elizabeth's School, Mansfield (reopened last year by Lord Belper) had its first speech day under the new scheme, in the presence of Mr. T. E. Smith, M.P. Earl Powis distributed the prizes to the successful scholars at Dulwich College on Saturday last, and expressed his belief that a great future was before the school.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE PRESIDENT.

The newly-elected President for this year is the Rev. Benjamin Gregory. He was preferred to the highest office that Methodism can confer upon him by the votes of a very large majority of his brethren recently assembled, and his appointment has been received with satisfaction in all the circuits and districts. Mr. Gregory was born on Nov. 29, 1819, at Stokesley, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. He was educated at Woodhouse Grove School, where he spent twelve years—six as a scholar and six as a tutor. Mr. Gregory entered the Wesleyan ministry in the year 1840, and from that time to this has been advancing in usefulness and in the esteem of his brethren. His preaching is scholarly, intellectual, and at the same time spiritual and practical. In his early days he was the special friend of the young, and was very diligent and successful in literary and scientific classes for young people.

In the year 1868 Mr. Gregory was appointed to the office of Connexional Editor, the duties of which include much more than the editing of the *Wesleyan Magazine;* and in the office of editor of that periodical he has shown considerable judgment and skill. While on circuit work he was very acceptable and successful as a minister and pastor. He travelled in the Southampton, Oxford, Waterloo, and other important circuits. He was elected into the Legal Hundred in the year 1867.

In the Presidential Chair Mr. Gregory is gentle, impartial, clear in his ruling, and decided in his conduct of the various and sometimes difficult business which the Conference has to transact.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Appleton and Co., Bradford.

Mr. J. Abbiss, J.P., opened last Saturday the High Cross Coffee Palace, Tottenham-green.

The troops at Aldershott, under the command of General Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B., had a sham fight on Tuesday, under a general idea that an army corps at Reading had detached a force to make a raid on Farnham, which was covered by a force detached from Alton and Petersfield.

The yearly show of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society opened in Leeds on Tuesday, on a favourable site in the Cardigan Fields, about a mile to the west of Leeds, twenty-eight acres having been carefully prepared for the purposes of the exhibition. Unfavourable weather set in early in the morning, and the prospects of the show were thus materially injured. The entries in cattle show a falling off, but in other departments they compare favourably with previous years. In the evening the Mayor of Leeds (Alderman Addyman) entertained the officers and council of the society at dinner in the Townhall, and above 200 gentlemen were present. The show next year will be at Rotherham.

THE MAGAZINES

The *Fortnightly Review* claims the leading place among the magazines of the month in virtue of the late Mr. Senior's record of his conversations with Prince Napoleon. These conversations, which turn principally on the state of the Italian and Polish questions in 1860-2, will do the Prince no discredit with Liberal politicians, while they are by no means calculated to diminish the disfavour with which he is regarded by the clerical party. To impartial readers they will suggest that a personage with so many qualifications for public usefulness should by the accident of birth have been placed in a position where he is so likely to be mischievous. Another important paper, from the pen of the Rev. T. W. Fowle, discusses the decay of self-government in villages, and makes useful and practical suggestions for its restoration. "Indian Trades Unionism" is a subject with a double aspect, accordingly as it relates to the almost instinctive combinations of the native artisan community, or to the organisation of the European railway servants. Each department of the question presents features of striking and almost dramatic interest, ably and pithily stated by Mr. Trant. The pessimism of Mr. Traill's eloquent poem, "The Ants' Nest," an allegory of human life, and the optimism of Dr. Maudsley's exposition of life from the materialistic point of view, balance each other so perfectly, that between them the question remains as it was. Mr. Morley's apology for the obstructive members of the House of Commons is not worthy of him. It rests altogether upon a sophistical confusion between delay for discussion's sake and delay for obstruction's sake. Mr. O'Connor Power, professing to explain away the difficulties alleged against Home Rule, omits the capital one of inducing a local Irish legislative body to confine itself to local affairs. He says himself, indeed, that one of the first proceedings of such a body would be to develop Irish manufactures, which can only mean that it would endeavour to prohibit English ones.

The most important among the contents of the *Nineteenth Century* relate to political or administrative topics. Mr. Gladstone sums up his grounds of complaint against the Government in what is practically a powerful electioneering address. Sir Henry Rawlinson reviews the gains of the recent campaign in Afghanistan, but fears they may be more than balanced if Russia is allowed to establish herself in Merv or Herat. Mr. E. J. Wilson vigorously assails the scheme for an indirect endowment of a Roman Catholic University in Ireland. Mr. Guinness Rogers (who seems to be under the impression that Mr. W. H. Smith and Colonel Stanley were brought into the Cabinet in succession to Lords Derby and Carnarvon) appeals to Liberal electors to discard their various shibboleths for the common good, but does not say whether he will follow his own advice with respect to his own shibboleth of disestablishment. General Adye resolutely defends the system of short service in the Army, and attributes its apparent breakdown in the South African campaign to remediable causes. Mr. Caird's interesting notes of his official mission to India contain much that is reassuring with reference to the position and prospects of Indian agriculture. In common, however, with most other competent observers, he laments the intricacy and expensiveness of the English judicial system, so unsuitable to a simple people. He quotes a remarkable saying of a native Rajah:—"English rule will commence its downfall when natives, either Hindu or Mohammedan, are intrusted with leading positions." Mr. Matthew Arnold takes occasion, from the success of the Comédie Française in London, to reiterate his plea for a State endowment of the legitimate drama; and Mr. Wedmore, in an impartial review of Mr. Whistler's position as a painter, endeavours to distinguish between the artist's native genius and his acquired crotchets.

The *Contemporary Review* has some valuable articles, pre-eminent among which are Professor von Schulte's review of the present religious condition of Germany and Mr. Crompton's energetic appeal in favour of cheap justice. One point comes out very strongly in Professor Schulte's essay—the double mischief which the Ultramontane clergy in Germany are doing their co-religionists, estranging them from social intercourse with Protestants and discouraging the higher education among them. In consequence, they are falling more and more into the background, and official positions will be in process of time almost exclusively filled by Protestants and Jews. The Catholicism of Austria, once so bigoted a country, would seem to be very little more than nominal. Professor Monier Williams's third paper on Indian religions contains an account of the various sects originated by Hindu monotheistic reformers, more numerous and important than is generally imagined. The most remarkable of these is the Sikhs, whose transformation from a band of pious and innocent devotees into a great military community is one of the most curious chapters of Indian history. Mr. Drew's memoir and estimate of Professor Bushnell, Mr. Karl Blind's historical account of conspiracies in Russia, chiefly in relation to the serf question; and M. Monod's letter from France, are also worthy of serious attention.

Everybody will read Mr. Black's "White Wings" in the *Cornhill*, but we are not sure that anybody will be altogether pleased with it. It is clever, easy, and humorous; but quite as much a narrative of a tour as a novel, and if continued with the same deficiency in concentrated interest, will prove a book as easy to lay down as it certainly is to take up. The same slightness of treatment is apparent in "The Countess's Ruby," an Americo-Continental story in the style of Mr. James, pleasant and witty enough, but lacking in sustained interest. It is probably to a member of the Burma political agency that we are indebted for an historical review of the relations between the English and Burmese Governments. The latter have at all times acted as though determined to coerce the former into annexation, and it seems doubtful whether the situation is susceptible of any other solution. "The Influence of the Mind upon the Body" is full of striking instances of the fact; but are the instances always facts? An indictment of Democracy for its alleged pernicious influence upon art has some true counts and more false ones. It is ridiculous to imply that the authors of "Romola" and "Les Misérables" find no public for imaginative representations of Italian or French history, or that writers of inferior calibre ought to find any. If Democracy has really prevented Mr. Tennyson from writing an epic, Democracy has done Mr. Tennyson a very good turn.

The present number of the new series of *Fraser* is a great improvement upon its predecessor. Mr. Blackmore's "Mary Anerley," though lacking the simplicity of this delightful novelist's first manner, is, in point of style, an elaborate work of art, especially when descriptions of natural scenery are introduced. Considerable attention will be attracted by Count Orsi's account of Louis Napoleon's abortive expedition to Boulogne, the miscarriage of which is attributed to its having arrived a day too late, thus giving the commandant time to return to his post and recall the wavering garrison to their allegiance. It is, nevertheless, highly improbable that the defection of the troops at Boulogne would have been followed by any corresponding movement at that period, though the case might have been different if the expedition had synchronised with the bombardment of Acre or the restoration of the ashes of Napoleon. Miss Helen Zimmern contributes a remarkably lively and elegant criticism on the novels of Sacher Masoch, an Austro-Polish novelist, whose better works seem likely to acquire an European reputation from their merits as stories, their fidelity of local colouring, and their representative character as expressions of Slavonic ideas. In emulation of Balzac, Sacher Masoch proposes to write the drama of human existence in a series of tales, which ambitious scheme is now in process of execution. Mr. Laughton's paper on weather forecasts is very clear and interesting; the remaining papers, except Mr. Lang's interesting but inconclusive essay on the supposed Greek incursion into Egypt anterior to the Trojan war, are mere padding.

Macmillan begins with a living Professor, and ends with a deceased one. Professor Clifford's lecture on "boundaries" is less interesting for anything actually taught in it than as a specimen of the lamented author's method of teaching; while Professor Seeley's discourse on history and politics is important as foreshadowing the probable course of his instruction for many years to come. It will unquestionably be sound and practical; nor can we doubt that the precepts of Baron Stein's biographer against undue concessions to the popular demand for amusement will be fully exemplified by his practice. Mr. Cave Browne makes the archiepiscopal portraits at Lambeth the text for a very pleasant bit of biography; and the Republic of Andorra and the Egyptian museum at Boulak afford Mr. Menteath and Mr. Loftie matter for slight but agreeable contributions.

Blackwood commences a new story, "Godfrey's White Queen," which so far seems somewhat melodramatic and unreal. "Reata," however, is in the greatest force, abounding in interesting situations and graphic descriptions, while vividly true to nature. Some "Notes from Cyprus" give a much more favourable view both of the actual and potential condition of the island than has usually been taken of late, and justify the anticipation that this much-abused acquisition may yet prove of great political as well as economical importance. An account of the Stock Exchange is brimfull of information; and the case of the double standard is pleaded with much vigour in a disquisition on the difficulties of Indian finance.

The most entertaining contributions to *Temple Bar*, after the usual instalment of "Probation," are Mr. Townshend Mayer's sketch of the celebrated Duchess of Devonshire, a paper of theatrical recollections by an habitué who remembers Miss O'Neil and Mrs. Siddons, and a picturesque account of West Pembrokeshire. We are glad to find Mr. Swinburne reappearing in the *Gentleman's Magazine* with a criticism on the old play of Edward the Third, sometimes, though very wrongly, attributed to Shakspeare. The substance of Mr. Swinburne's criticism is just and discerning, the style mannered and magniloquent. Mr. Justin M'Carthy's estimate of the character and prospects of Prince Napoleon is a fair and impartial attempt to deal with a problem whose elements are as yet but imperfectly known. "Under which Lord" is continued with its usual power. *Belgravia* is amusing, but contains nothing particularly noticeable. *Time* depends chiefly upon its fictions, "Greene Ferne Farm" still displaying the author's unrivalled knowledge of rustic character and scenery, and "The Seamy Side" challenging attention by its forcible portrait of a scamp hatched by a gleam of prosperity into a villain. In *Home* we have chiefly to remark the continuation of "Daisies and Buttercups," which is fully worthy of Mrs. Riddell's reputation, and a lively sketch of some of the difficulties incident to the establishment of a new periodical.

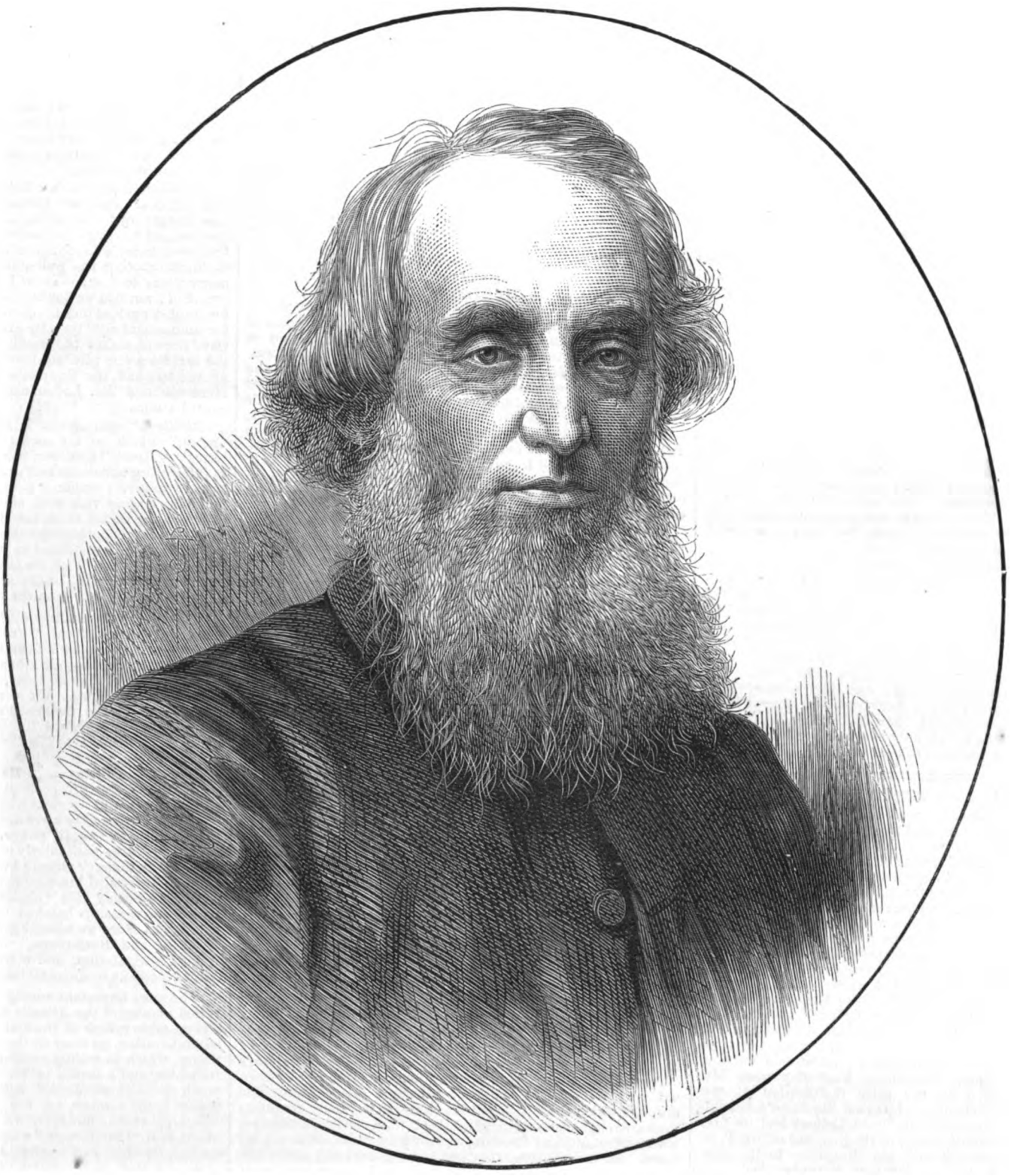
The most important among the contents of an excellent and varied number of the *Atlantic Monthly* are political, and include a favourable review of the first two years of President Hayes's administration, an essay on the negro exodus from the Southern States, which is mainly attributed to the restriction upon the franchise, and a sketch of W. L. Garrison. It would take too much space to enumerate half the valuable and entertaining papers in the number, and the same remark applies to *Scribner's Monthly*, where, however, we must particularise the initial chapters of "Confidences," a new example of Mr. Henry James's apparently slack and negligent, but in reality smart and acute style of fiction, and memoirs of Mr. Whistler and the Quaker poet Whittier, with engraved illustrations after the former and select poems from the latter. An illustrated description of the Festiniog narrow-gauge railway will acquaint many Englishmen for the first time with one of the engineering wonders of their own country.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, having bought the copyright of David Roberts's well-known "Holy Land," have begun the republication of the work in monthly parts, price sevenpence. The first part lies before us, and seems to promise the fulfilment of the pledge of the publishers that care is being taken to secure an accurate reproduction of the plates, the illustrations being re-drawn from the original folio edition. The original edition has become so scarce that a copy lately fetched £26 10s. No doubt, therefore, this reproduction will be acceptable to many.—We have also received from the same firm their Family Magazine, with its usual amount of varied excellence, pictorial and descriptive; the second part of their Fine-Art Edition of Longfellow's Poems, profusely illustrated; the twenty-first part of their illustrated Russo-Turkish War; and their Magazine of Art.

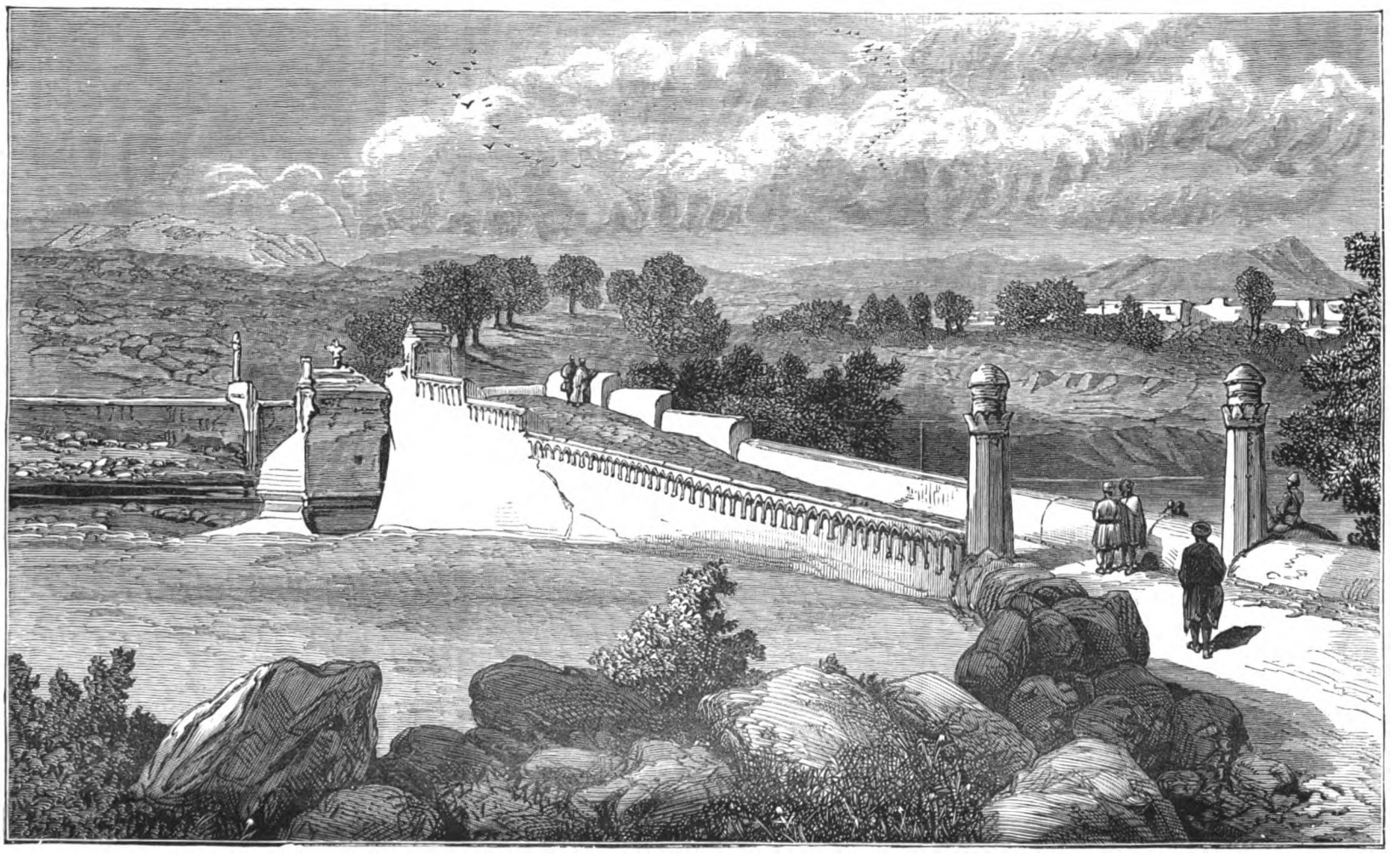
We have to acknowledge the Month, Tinsley's, Good Words, Churchman's Shilling Magazine, the Biograph; Parts 1 and 2 of Greenhouse Favourites, published by Groombridge and Sons—these parts (each having two coloured plates) being devoted to the camellia and fuchsia, with practical directions for their management and cultivation; the second part of "The Etcher," a magazine of the etched work of Artists, containing three examples; the Fern World, the Greenhouse, Masonic Magazine, Kensington, Golden Hours, Peep-Show, Familiar Wild Flowers, Haydn's Dictionary of Popular Domestic Medicine, Haydn's Bible Dictionary, Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, Josephus, Men of Mark, Science Gossip, Science for All, Mission Life, Excelsior, Kind Words, Argosy, St. James's Magazine, Our Native Land, Charing-cross Magazine, Golden Childhood, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Myra's Journal of Dress and Needlework, Myra's Mid-Monthly Journal, Sylvia's Home Journal, the Ladies' Treasury, Weldon's Ladies' Journal, La Mode Illustrée for July; and Monthly Parts of All the Year Round (with the Summer Number), Once a Week, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardener's Magazine, Day of Rest, Weekly Welcome, Social Notes, Young People's Paper, Sunday Reading for the Young, the Christian Age, and the Boys' Own Paper. In response to numerous and urgent appeals, the Religious Tract Society has decided to issue the "Girls' Own Paper," as a companion to the "Boys' Own Paper," which has already obtained so wide a circulation.

A bazaar was opened on Monday at Hawarden Castle, the residence of Mr. Gladstone, in aid of the funds of eight parochial schools in Hawarden parish. Mrs. Gladstone and the Misses Gladstone were among the stall-holders.

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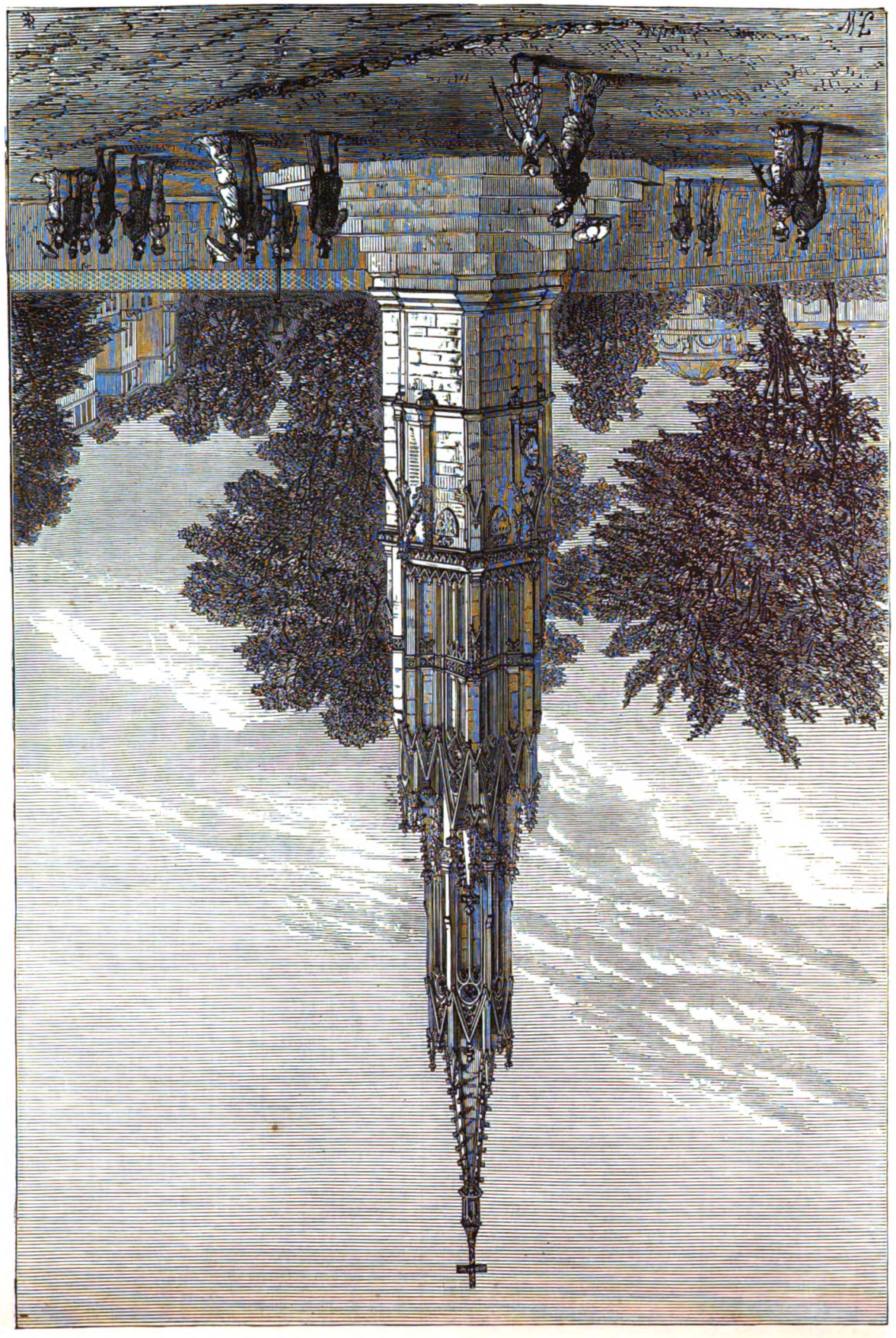
THE REV. B. GREGORY, PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.



BRIDGE OVER THE MURKHI KHEYL AT SUFFAID SUNG.—SEE PAGE 138.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST LATE IN AFGHANISTAN.

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MEMORIAL CROSS TO THE LATE COUNTESS OF LOUDOUN AT ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.—SEE PAGE 134.



MARBLE ROCKS AT JUBBULPORE, INDIA.—SEE PAGE 134.



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NATIONAL SPORTS.

Four fine days in succession is far too much to hope for this year, so, after a beautiful beginning to the Goodwood week, it was accepted almost as a matter of course that the Cup day should be showery and dull. However, nearly all the rain fell before noon, and though it was rather wet under foot, those who had waded through the "slough of despond" at Ascot never thought of grumbling. A rather poor programme opened with the Racing Stakes, in which Zut, who looked a different horse from the stale, jaded colt that we saw at Ascot, made an example of Abbot of St. Mary's and Strathern. Certainly the course was only a mile, and they were not very formidable antagonists, still it was something to know that the Frenchman was fresh and well again. Rosbach (8st 5lb.) had an easy task in the Chichester Stakes, in which Cradle (7st. 8lb.) finished second to him, and, had this pair got off well in the Steward's Cup on Tuesday, Peter would probably have had far more trouble in winning. Six starters was a very fair complement for the Cup, in which, last year, Kincsem had only two opponents. Of course, after his great deeds at Ascot, Isonomy was a strong favourite; yet Parole, Touchet, and Peter were all heavily backed, and even Reefer and The Bear found a few supporters. The weight carried by the last mentioned was only 7st. 4lb., and, when the flag fell at the second attempt, Lemaire rattled him along at his best pace, and, at the half distance, held a lead of fully 150 yards from Touchet, next to whom came the favourite. From this point the leader gradually came back; but, sticking gamely to his work, he had everything, except Isonomy, in hopeless difficulties a long way from home. Mr. Gretton's champion joined him at the rails, cantered quietly with him until reaching the distance, and then strode away at his leisure, and won with absurd ease by three lengths. Parole trotted in a very bad third, and the rest walked past the post. As the American representative was in receipt of no less than 12lb. from the winner, the result of the Newmarket Handicap has been most decisively reversed, and the pæans of triumph on the other side of the Atlantic will be moderated for a time. The fact is that, beyond the first and second, there was not a genuine stayer in the race, though, as Peter had been trained expressly for the Stewards' Cup, he could not reasonably be expected to gallop two miles and a half, and must be allowed another chance before being condemned as a T.Y.C. horse only. The defeat of Out of Bounds and Alchemist by Japonica, in the Singleton Stakes, was one of the very few reverses that backers sustained during the week, and certainly the contradictory running of Jennings's filly at Goodwood was very difficult to understand. For some weeks past rumour has been busy with the merits of Robert the Devil, a "dark" youngster belonging to Mr. Charles Brewer, the well-known commission agent; and the Rous Memorial Stakes, which was worth upwards of £2000, was selected for his début. Dora and five others opposed him, but he had the race in hand a long way from home, and will now be kept in reserve for some of the rich stakes at Newmarket in the autumn.

In spite of her roaring, Reconciliation beat her three opponents very easily in the Nassau Stakes. It was very pleasant to see Fordham once more in the black and gold of Mr. Bowes, and still more so to see him also secure the next two races in rare style. In a field of fourteen, which included Belphœbe (8st. 12lb.) and Lord Clive (8st. 7lb.), as little as 5 to 2 was accepted about Master Kildare (9st.) for the Chesterfield Cup. He, too, like Reconciliation, is "musical," yet he beat everything except Villager (6st. 8lb.), who secured the verdict by ten lengths. Brother to Ersilia ran with great gameness in the Molecomb Stakes, and, after appearing well beaten at one period of the race, placed the rich stake to the credit of Mr. Beddington; and, with the victory of Flavius (8st. 4lb.) in the Corinthian Plate, a grand week for the backers was brought to a close.

The second half of the Sussex fortnight began on Tuesday at Brighton. The Corporation Stakes was regarded as a match between Douranee and Early Morn, and, as the Duke of Westminster's filly was asked to concede 10 lb. and sex allowance, there was little to choose between them in the betting. The finish was in exact accordance with the quotations, as, after a punishing struggle, Douranee won by a head. Villager (6st. 10lb.) could not follow up his Chesterfield Cup victory in the Brighton Stakes, which went to Advance (8st.) and Fordham; and the popular jockey also landed the Juvenile Stakes on Despotism, and a Maiden Plate on the Carine filly. Cradle (9st. 7lb.) was second to Preciosa (9st. 4lb.) in the Marine Plate; there were fourteen behind the pair; and a better day's sport has never been seen at Brighton. Four started on Wednesday for the Brighton Cup, which was won by Isonomy; Paul's Cray being second, and Drumhead third. The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent at Brighton states that the race was won by three parts of a length, and that there was a length between second and third. Mr. Gretton's Monk, ridden by Fordham, was the other runner; but he was only started in order to make up the required complement of four, without which the Cup would not have been given. Although Isonomy won by only three parts of a length, he had the race in hand all the way, and is evidently a good stayer.

In spite of the wonderful success of the gentlemen at Goodwood, Mr. Carew-Gibson had but a poor sale at Sandgate last Saturday. Naturally the Rosicrucians, of which he sold a dozen, did best, a colt by that horse from May Queen making the top price—900 gs. A son of Rosicrucian and Dark Blue (520 gs.) came next, followed by a colt by Hermit—Hue and Cry (510 gs.) and a colt by Macaroni—Miss Glasgow (500 gs.). The thirty-four sold averaged 181 gs., a poor price even in these times: and seven brood mares were almost given away.

A most interesting cricket-match between Sussex and Kent at the end of last week ended in the victory of the former by eleven runs, a result mainly due to the fine bowling of Mr. Pedley, who, in the second innings of Kent, took seven wickets for thirty-six runs. Phillips (58 and 34) batted finely for the winners; and on the other side the Hon. Ivo Bligh (43) and Messrs. Absalom (31 and, not out, 26) and Blackman (36) did best. Another splendid match was that between Gloucestershire and Yorkshire, in which the representatives of the "big county" won by seven runs. Ulyett (98) was top scorer for the winners, and Messrs. Gilbert (97) and Bush (57) did their best to avert defeat. Rugby beat Marlborough by ninety-seven runs, and Leslie, who scored eighty for the former school, is one of the hardest hitters that we have seen for some little time. Northamptonshire v. Gloucestershire has resulted in a draw, the most notable play being shown by Dr. W. G. Grace (102) and Oscroft (76 and 28). At the time of writing, the first match of the Canterbury Week has not been finished.

The Lawn-Tennis Tournament at the Hyde, Hendon, was, after numerous delays and postponements, brought to a conclusion last Saturday, the final matches causing much interest. That for the Handicap Cup, value 20 guineas, resulted in the victory of Mr. Otway E. Woodhouse over Mr. F. G. Horne, who takes the five-guinea prize by three sets to one. For the Silver Racket there were three competitors left in, Mr. Lawford, Mr. H. G. Rawson, and Mr. Cole. Mr. Lawford beat Mr. Cole by two sets to love, and then had to meet Mr. Rawson, who proved too much for his opponent, and carried off the prize after a most exciting match, winning by two sets to one.

The annual regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron began on Tuesday morning with a race for the Queen's Cup, value £100, for all yachts belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron, and for which the following vessels were entered:—Enchantress (Colonel Owen Williams), Hildegarde (the Prince of Wales), Shark (the Duke of Rutland), Nixie (Mr. Edward Baring), Bloodhound (the Marquis of Ailsa), Cetonia (the Earl of Gosford), Aline (Lord Hastings), Raven (Lieutenant-Colonel Sterling), Formosa (Mr. F. Sloane Stanley), Lulworth (Mr. Adrian Hope), Egeria (Mr. J. Mulholland, M.P.). A time race, to be sailed for over a course from the Club-house to the Nab Light and back to Lymington Spit, returning to the Club-house at Cowes. An excellent flying start was made at ten o'clock. Just as the starting-gun was fired the Enchantress and Shark got into collision, and the latter, having split her mainsail, was obliged to give up the race, the Egeria being the first to pass the line, followed closely by the Hildegarde. When passing the Bellisle corvette the Lulworth was leading, but for a very brief period, for, when passing the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, the Formosa overhauled all the other yachts, soon passed them, and off old Castle Point was leading the Egeria about a minute, and there was about the same between the Egeria and Lulworth. On the return to Cowes the Formosa lost her advanced position, and went to leeward altogether, for when the Enchantress had been greeted with the welcome gun as the first vessel the Formosa was not in sight, her place having been taken by the Cetonia, and the Hildegarde had taken that of the Egeria. The race finished as follows:—

		H. M. S.			H. M. S.
Enchantress	...	2 18 2	Aline	... ...	2 39 28
Cetonia	...	2 33 24	Formosa	... ...	2 40 21
Hildegarde	...	2 36 13	Raven	... ...	3 1 44
Egeria	...	2 37 18			

Thus the Egeria won by 58 sec. only. So close a match has not been sailed for many years past. Wednesday morning was appointed for a race for £100, given by the Royal Yacht Squadron, for yawls, for which the Latona, Raven, and Hypatia were entered. Shortly before the time for starting, the Hypatia signified her intention not to start, and, as it was conditional that three should start or no race, the race fell through.

Doggett's coat and badge were yesterday week rowed for from London Bridge to Chelsea. Henry Cordery, of Putney, won by a length over Joseph J. Banks, of Rotherhithe.

The Whitehall Swimming Club gave an entertainment at the Floating Bath, Northumberland Avenue, on Thursday week. The races were keenly contested, and were witnessed by a goodly assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. Some ornamental swimming followed.

Mr. W. F. F. Boughey, of the Oxford Circuit, and Recorder of Shrewsbury, has been appointed stipendiary magistrate for South Staffordshire, in the place of Mr. Spooner, resigned.—The South Shields stipendiary magistrate, Mr. Joseph Augustus Yorke, has resigned his appointment.

According to custom, the inspection of the Leavesden Imbecile Asylum by the members of the Metropolitan Asylums Board took place last Saturday. There are within 2000 or 3000 patients in the asylum, and the daily average cost is 8d. a head. The inspection had a satisfactory result.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Grace. A Novel. By Henry Turner. 2 vols. Tinsley Brothers.
Voice, and the Art of Singing. By Frederick A. Hoffmann. Second Edition. B. Williams.
The Cure of Souls. A Novel. By J. Maclaren Cobban. Chatto and Windus.
Plodding On; or, The Jog-Trot to Fame and Fortune. By Henry Curwen. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
Quærenda; or, Two Historical Secrets. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
Rabelais. By Walter Besant. Blackwood and Sons.
On the History, System, and Varieties of Turkish History. By J. W. Redhouse. Trübner and Co.
Who is Mary? A Cabinet Novel. By J. W. Sherer. W. H. Allen and Co.
The Mechanism of Man: An Answer to the Question What Am I? Vol. I. The Mechanism. Third Edition. By Edward W. Cox. Longman and Co.
The Alcohol Question. Strahan and Co.
Sleep and Sleeplessness. By J. Mortimer Glanville. David Bogue.
Health Primers: The Skin and its Troubles. Bogue.
Free Trade and English Commerce. By Augustus Mongredien. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.
Volume III. of *Brief*: A Weekly Epitome of the Press for the Home Circle, Travellers, and Residents Abroad. Wyman and Sons.
The Great Eastern Railway Company's Tourist Guide to the Continent. By Percy Lindley. With Illustrations and a Map. 125, Fleet-street.
Diane. A Norman Story. By Katharine S. Macquoid. New Edition. Sampson Low and Co.
The Great Artists: Harry Holbein and Tintoretto. Sampson Low and Co.
The Two Miss Flemings. A Novel. 3 vols. By the Author of "Rare Pale Margaret." Sampson Low.
Tales from Blackwood. No. XVI. Blackwood and Co.
The Idealism of Art. By the Rev. A. R. Goldie. Pickering and Co.
The England of the Pacific; or, New Zealand as an English Middle-Class Emigration Field. By Arthur Clayden. Wyman and Son.
Lancashire Memories. By Louisa Potter. Macmillan.
Loch Etive and the Sons of Misnach. With Illustrations. Macmillan and Co.
The Borders of the Tamar and the Tavy; their Natural History, Manners, Customs, Superstitions, Scenery, Antiquities, Eminent Persons. By Mrs. Bray. A New Edition. In 2 vols. W. Kent and Co.
The Decline of Prosperity: its Insidious Cause and Obvious Remedy. By Ernest Seyd. E. Stanford.
The United States Unmasked. With Additions and Corrections of the Author. By C. Manigault. E. Stanford.
Tourists' Guide to the Channel Islands. By Benjamin Clarke. E. Stanford.
The Whitelands Series of Standard Reading Books for Girls. Edited by the Rev. J. P. Faunthorpe, Principal. Standard VI. E. Stanford.
London Guide. Fifth Edition. E. Stanford.
Great-Heart and his Little Friends, Trixie and Dot. By Cecil Clarke. S. W. Partridge and Co.
Blackie's Comprehensive School Series: First Reader. Second Reader. Third Reader. Complete Primer. Blackie and Son.
Crest and Monogram Album. Lincoln, Holborn.
Wild Flowers Worth Notice. A Selection of Some of our Native Plants. By Mrs. Lankester. With 108 Coloured Figures. David Bogue.
A Bunch of Shamrocks. Being a Collection of Irish Tales and Sketches. By E. Owens Blackburne. Newman and Co.
College Recollections and Church Experiences. By Lindon Meadows. W. Ridgway.

THE DORECK LADIES' COLLEGE, 63, Kensington-gardens-square, Hyde Park, W.—The Autumn Term will begin September 16. Principals: Miss Bailey and Fraulein Neuhofer.

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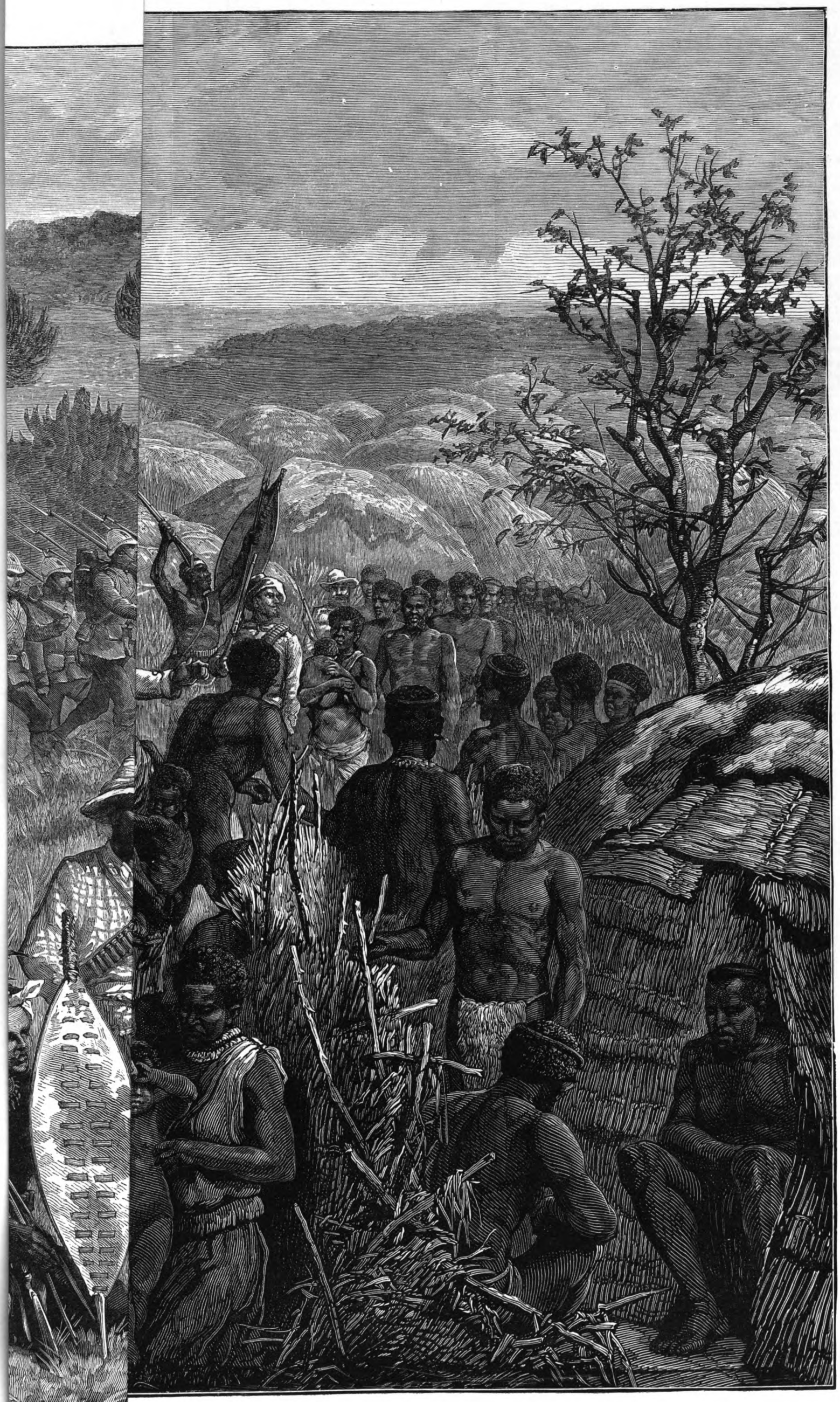
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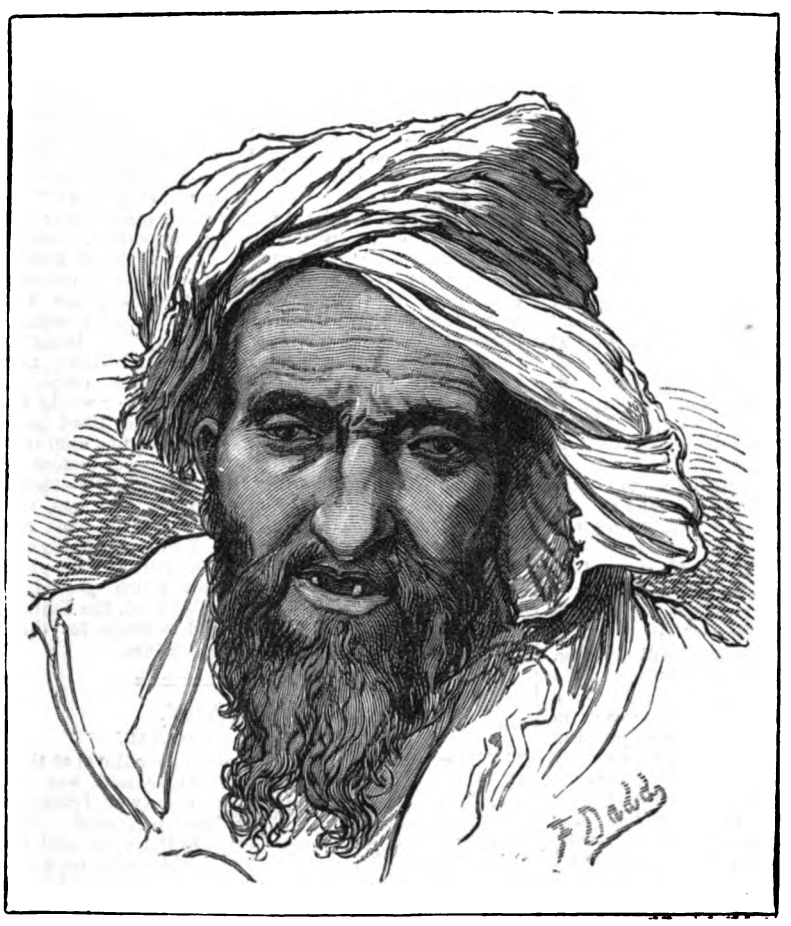


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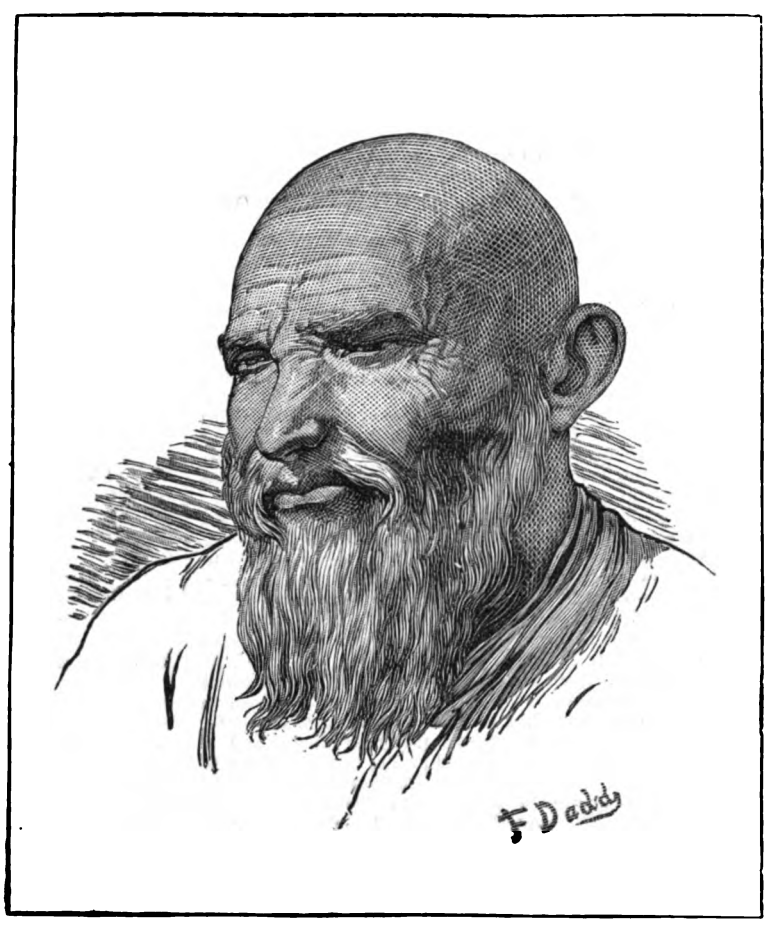
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AFGHAN PORTRAITS, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



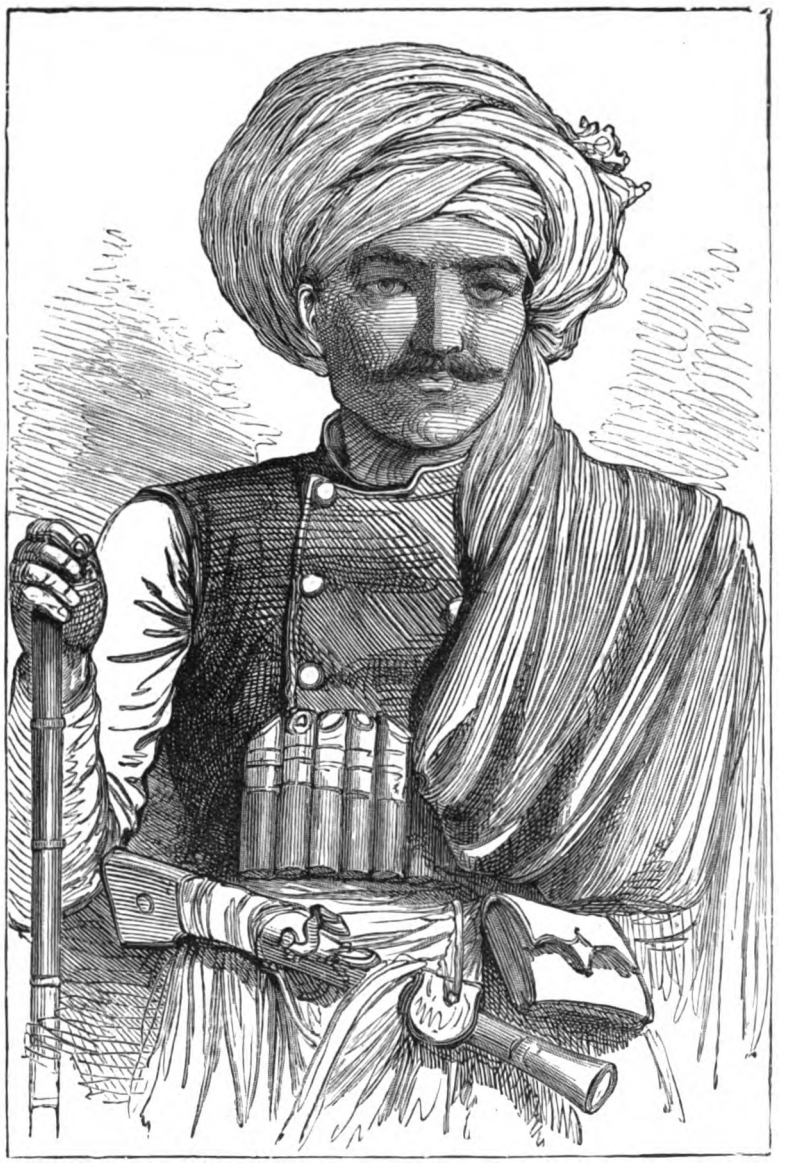
MAHZUM, A KHUGIANI OF MURKHI KHEYL.



MOHAMMED GUNGE, AN UTMANZAI MOMUND, OF DAKKA.



THE KHAN OF LALPOORA (UPPER MOMUNDS).



HASSAN, A TAJIK ATTENDANT ON THE KHAN OF LALPOORA.

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ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(*Continued from page* 115.)

Before concluding this sketch of the rise and progress of illustrated journalism it is fitting that I should include the *Penny Magazine* amongst the pictorial journals which immediately preceded the *Illustrated London News*. The *Penny Magazine*, though not a newspaper, was intended to supplant the cheap and pernicious contraband newspapers that then existed in large numbers. It was the most successful experiment that England had then seen of the art of illustration in combination with the steam press, and was the best attempt that had been made in a cheap form to elevate the public taste.

Mr. Charles Knight who thus, in the *Penny Magazine*, led the way in combining literature with art in a popular form, was a stanch advocate of education, and he never ceased in his endeavours to improve the condition of the masses. He said, "the poor man must be made a thinking man—a man capable of intellectual pleasures; he must be purified in his tastes, and elevated in his understanding; he must be taught to comprehend the real dignity of all useful employments; he must learn to look upon the distinctions of society without envy or servility; he must respect them, for they are open to him as well as to others; but he must respect himself more. The best enjoyments of our nature might be common to him and the most favoured by fortune. Let him be taught how to appreciate them. Diminish the attractions of his sensual enjoyments by extending the range of his mental pleasures."* With such convictions, Mr. Knight, in 1827, joined the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, a new educational movement then just started by the Reform Party. He brought out, under its auspices, a great number of useful works, most of which were profusely illustrated. In 1832 Mr. Knight resided in the Vale of Health on Hampstead Heath. One of his neighbours was Mr. M. D. Hill, an active member of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. It was a time of great political excitement, and the town was flooded with unstamped weekly publications, which in some degree came under the character of contraband newspapers, and were nearly all dangerous in principle and coarse in language. Mr. Knight and Mr. Hill often walked to town together, and their conversation naturally turned to a subject in which they both felt a special interest—the means of improving the condition of the people by the diffusion of cheap literature, and so counteracting the dangerous and offensive publications which then abounded. One morning in early spring their talk was of this kind, when Mr. Hill exclaimed "Let us see what something cheap and good can accomplish! Let us have a Penny Magazine!" Mr. Knight immediateiy adopted the suggestion, which was cordially approved by the Lord Chanceller Brougham, and on March 31, 1832, appeared the first number of "the *Penny Magazine*, of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowlege." It was necessary to avoid making the new periodical anything like a newspaper lest it should become liable to stamp duty, and at first very little expense was incurred for illustrations, most of the engravings in the early numbers being reprinted from other works of the society. It was not till six months had elapsed that Mr. Knight ventured into the wide field of illustration, and made the public familiar with great works of art, such as the Laocoon, the Apollo Belvedere, the Dying Gladiator, the Cartoons, &c. The best pictures of the old masters were intermingled with scenes at home and abroad, with places of renown and illustrious men of all nations and of every age.

The success of the *Penny Magazine* was a surprise to the publisher and an astonishment to most persons. At the end of 1832 it had reached a sale of 200,000 in weekly numbers and monthly parts, and it soon produced a revolution in popular art throughout the world. Stereotype casts of its best cuts were supplied for the illustration of publications of a similar character which appeared in Germany, France, Holland, Livonia, Bohemia, Italy, Ionian Islands, Sweden, Norway, Spanish America, and the Brazils. The entire work was also reprinted in the United States from plates sent from this country.†

It continued its prosperous career for nine years, when a new series was commenced, with considerable improvements in engraving and printing. Five volumes of the new series were published, but the sale declined, owing to the commencement of illustrated newspapers, and the *Penny Magazine* in its old form came to an end in 1845, three years after the commencement of the *Illustrated London News*.‡ *Knight's Penny Magazine*, a smaller miscellany, commencing in January, 1846, kept up the old name for six months longer, and then it ceased to exist. In announcing its discontinuance, Mr. Knight thus closes this interesting chapter of literary history:—"The present series of the *Penny Magazine* is closed, after an experience of only six months. The editor has no reason to complain of the want of public encouragement, for the sale of this series has exceeded that of its predecessor in 1845. But the sale, such as it is, is scarcely remunerative; and there are indications that it may decline rather than increase. This is a hint which cannot be mistaken. It shall not be said of his humble efforts to continue, upon an equality with the best of his contemporaries, a publication which once had a decided pre-eminence, that

Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage.

He leaves this portion of popular literature to be cultivated by those whose new energy may be worth more than his old experience. The *Penny Magazine* shall begin and end with him. It shall not pass into other hands."

Mr. Knight attributed the falling-off in the sale of the *Penny Magazine* to the extended sale of newspapers and the application of wood engravings to their illustration; and in his "Passages of a Working Life" he relates how he first heard of the journal that was destined to succeed the *Penny Magazine* in the field of popular art:—"In 1842, having occasion to be in attendance at the Central Criminal Court, my curiosity was excited by an unusual spectacle—that of an artist, seated amongst the civic dignitaries on the bench, diligently employed in sketching two Lascars, on their trial for a capital offence. What was there so remarkable in the case, in the persons, or even in the costume of the accused, that they should be made the subject of a picture? The mystery was soon explained to me. The *Illustrated London News* had been announced for publication on the Saturday of the week in which I saw the wretched foreigners standing at the bar. I knew something about hurrying on wood-engravers for the *Penny Magazine;* but a newspaper was an essentially different affair. How, I thought, could artists and journalists so work concurrently that the news and the appropriate illustrations should both be fresh? How could such things be managed with any approach to fidelity of representation unless all the essential characteristics of a newspaper were sacrificed in the attempt to render it pictorial? I fancied that this rash experiment would be a failure. It proved to be such a success as could only be ensured by resolute and persevering struggles against natural difficulties."

It is curious that the printing-press, which has worked such mighty changes, should have reproduced in another form the ancient jester who stood in cap and bells behind his master's chair, and the merry-andrew who made the rustics laugh upon the village green. The numerous satirical and humorous publications of the Victorian era represent a distinct kind of illustrated journalism, through which runs an amusing commentary on passing events, combined with a vein of satire always good humoured and often instructive. At the head of this array of wit and wisdom stands *Punch*, who, however, was preceded by *Figaro in London*, conducted by Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett, afterwards one of *Punch's* strongest supporters. Mr. A'Beckett faithfully acted up to his motto:—

Satire should, like a polished razor keen,
Wound with a touch that's hardly felt or seen;

but the constitution of *Figaro* was not strong, and he died young.

While the *Penny Magazine* was yet in vigorous life and the *Illustrated London News* was as yet unborn, there used to be a weekly gathering of authors, actors, and artists at a tavern in Wych-street, Strand, where the late Mr. Mark Lemon presided as the genial host. This company of merry men were mostly on the sunny side of life, and disposed to look upon the world and the world's cares with a laughing eye. They were ever ready to go out of their way for the sake of a joke, and a pun, good or bad, was pleasant to them. In this congenial atmosphere *Punch* germinated, and in July, 1841, that shrewd observer and good-humoured satirist appeared. Mr. *Punch*, like some other great men, had a hard struggle in his early days; but prosperous times came, and he now combines in his own person the dignity of age with the vivacity of youth. *Puck*, *Diogenes*, and numerous other imitators of *Punch* attempted to obtain a share of public favour, but most of them died after a brief existence. The best of those that survive are *Fun* and *Judy*, which, with the *Hornet*, *Vanity Fair*, *Figaro* (a revival of the name), and others, continue their weekly budgets with a smartness and vigour not unworthy of their great prototype.

M. J.

(*To be continued.*)

SKETCHES IN AFGHANISTAN.

Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, lately with the army under General Sir S. Browne at Jellalabad and through the Cabul valley, supplies a view of the bridge at Suffaid Sung, near Gundamuk, and the portraits, sketched by himself, of four specimens of the motley nations and tribes dwelling in that part of Afghanistan. The stream which is called the Murkhi Kheyl, taking that name from the Murkhi Kheyl tribe living in the upper part of its valley, descends from the mountains of the Suffaid or Safed Koh range, falling into the Cabul river some distance above Jellalabad. It is a small mountain stream, but is very dangerous to ford, from the large boulders carried down by its snow-melted waters. A bridge was therefore constructed, some say by Shah Jehan, others by Nadir Shah, and it is even said that the Chagatai Emperors had a bridge at this place. It was either rebuilt or repaired by Dost Mohammed, or by the mother of the late Shere Ali, but has lately fallen into a ruinous condition. It once bore a piece of white marble, with a Persian inscription. This was the "suffaid sung," or white stone, which gives its name to the place according to a local tradition. There are various stories about it; one is, that the stone was carried off by Colonel Wade, or some other officer, in the Afghan War of forty years ago. But there were many large white masses of rock on the river-bank. These may have given its name to the place, and in all likelihood their existence led to the following tradition connected with the spot. A young lady of that locality was being married. The custom there is for the bride to be taken to the bridegroom's house, and a procession of her friends performs this part of the ceremony. The bride rides on a horse or camel, while her attendants make a noise with musical instruments and firing muskets. In this case, while going along a Kaffir army appeared. This implies that the story is laid at a date shortly aiter the Mohammedans came to the country, for they called their enemies, as not accepting Mohammedanism, "Kaffirs," or infidels. The bride's attendants seeing the Kaffirs ran away in fright and left their charge. She, seeing that she must fall into the hands of the Kaffirs, prayed to Allah that she might be turned into a stone. The prayer was granted, and, as she was clothed in white, she became a White Stone, or "Suffaid Sung." This place is close to Gundamuk, where Yakoob Khan met the British officers the other day for the peace negotiations. The British encampment was at a spot which should lie to the right hand of the view shown in our Engraving, and Gundamuk, with the Ameer's encampment, is in the background to the right hand side.

The four portraits which appear on one page are to be separately noticed. The first is Mahzum, an old man who belongs to the Khugianis, the nation or league of tribes inhabiting a portion of the lower slopes of the Suffaid Koh range, between the Shinwarries, who are to the east, and the Ghilzais, who are to the west of them, farther towards Cabul. It was with the Khugianis that Brigadier-General Gough fought the action at Futtehabad on April 2, of which we gave an Illustration. This old man, Mahzum, one of the Murkhi Kheyl, which is a tribe of the Khugianis, was brought in prisoner after that conflict.

The second head is that of one of the Utmanzai Momunds, whose name is Mohammed Gunge, which means "the Treasury of Mohammed." He was a nomadic shepherd, of which class there are great numbers in Afghanistan moving to and fro with their flocks at different seasons of the year. In winter they keep in the low parts of the country, but change their pasture to the upland region when hot weather sets in.

The town of Lalpoora, inhabited by the tribe of the Upper Momunds, is situated opposite Dakka, on the other side of the river, at the Cabul entrance to the Khyber Pass. When General Sir Samuel Browne arrived at Dakka, after advancing through the Khyber, the Khan of Lalpoora came across the lines to Dakka, and made his salaam. He was a young man, rather fat and sensual in the face. As the Momunds, principally on his side of the river, remained hostile during the campaign, the Chief of Lalpoora was always looked upon with some suspicion. Lalpoora is a considerable town, or village, as towns and villages go in Afghanistan, and its Khan has always ranked as an important personage. He had a good many attendants, but one of them, Hassan, seemed to be a personal follower, who kept close to his master. Hassan was well armed, having a jeszail, and in his kummer-bund a small blunderbuss, with an ample supply of cartridges and powder-horns slung round his body. The Tajiks are one of the most ancient races, at least, an early tribe. They came from the West, and speak Persian instead of Pushtoo. The word Tajik has a meaning equivalent to "peasant," in contradistinction to "warrior," because they are noted as cultivators of the soil, and they form a very important element in the population of Afghanistan. Their mode of husbandry is superior to that of those around them; hence common tradition says that they acquired their superior knowledge from the Shaitan, or Satan. Masson tells some curious tales in connection with this popular belief of the sources of Tajik agricultural skill. Shaitan's miraculous power was exerted to create growing crops, ripe for harvest, in the Tajik's field. The Tempter would then give the Tajik his choice of whichever part he liked best of the plant as it grew. The first time, it was a fine crop of wheat or some other corn; but the Tajik had never before seen any grain, and did not know that the ear of wheat yielded flour for bread, so he chose the root of the plant, and was, of course, disappointed. Next season, it was a field of some root crop, similar to turnips or carrots; the Tajik now thought himself wiser by experience, and chose that part of the plant which grew above-ground, with a result which proved not less delusive. By traditional jests of this kind, the Tajik's neighbours in Afghanistan take a mild revenge for the Tajik's present advantage in the art of agriculture.

OBITUARY.

SIR THOMAS MACLEAR.

Sir Thomas Maclear, F.R.S., Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope, whose death is just announced, was son of the late James Maclear, Esq., in the county of Tyrone, and was originally educated for the medical profession. In 1833 he was appointed Astronomer Royal at the Cape, and the Royal Society awarded him in 1869 the gold medal for his valuable contributions to science. Sir Thomas was knighted in 1860. He married, 1825, Mary, daughter of Thied Pearse, Esq., of Bedford, and was left a widower in 1861.

GENERAL HAGART.

General Charles Hagart, C.B., Colonel 7th Hussars, died at his seat, Eastbury Manor, Compton, Guildford, on the 30th ult., aged sixty-five. This officer served with the 7th Hussars in Canada in 1838, and under Lord Clyde in the Indian campaign, 1858, and commanded a wing of the regiment at the repulse of the attack on the Alumbagh, Feb. 25, in that year. At the siege and capture of Lucknow he commanded the first cavalry brigade, and for these services was made a Companion of the Bath. He subsequently was engaged in various other affairs in India, under Brigadier-General Walpole and Sir Hope Grant. He was appointed Colonel of the 7th Hussars in 1873, and attained the rank of General in 1877. General Hagart was eldest son of the late Thomas Campbell Hagart, Esq., of Bantaskine, in the county of Stirling, by Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter of Thomas Stewart, Esq., of Westforth, in the county of Lanark.

MR. SCOTT-DOUGLAS.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatch refers to the death of a young and very promising officer, James Henry Scott-Douglas, Lieutenant in the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, who appears to have missed his way, and to have been killed. He was born on May 27, 1853, the eldest son of Sir George Henry Scott-Douglas, Bart., of Springwood Park, the present M.P. for Roxburghshire, by his wife, Mariquita Juana Petronila, eldest daughter of Don Francisco Sanchez Serrano de Pinã. He entered the Army in 1875, having previously been educated at Winchester, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in that year.

MR. NICOL.

William Nicol, Esq., of Fawside, Kincardineshire, formerly M.P. for Dover, died on the 28th ult., at his residence, 10, Ashley-place, Victoria-street, Westminster, in his eighty-ninth year. He was eldest son of Mr. James Nicol of Banff, and completed his education at the University of Aberdeen. He was for some time in the medical service of the Hon. East India Company, and became subsequently an extensive East India merchant. In 1837 he contested unsuccessfully the borough of Youghal, in Ireland, and in 1859 was returned to Parliament for Dover, on the Conservative interest. He continued to represent that constituency until 1865. He married, in 1820, Margaret Dyce, sister of the late James Dyce Nicol, Esq., of Ballogie, Aberdeenshire, M.P. for Kincardineshire, and leaves issue.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Major Solomon Crosby Baldwin, 20th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, on the 29th ult., aged seventy-six.

Lord Trimleston, at his residence in Park-lane, on the 4th inst., aged eighty-two. A memoir of his Lordship will be given in our next Number.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Kemp, formerly 107th Regiment, on the 27th ult.. He served with the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers at the siege of Delhi, 1857, and had the medal and clasp.

Mr. Joseph Severn, at Rome, on the 3rd inst., at an advanced age. Mr. Severn was British Consul at Rome from 1861 to 1872, when he retired on a compensation pension.

The Rev. Peter Lorimer, D.D., Principal of the English Presbyterian College in London, on the 29th ult., at Whitehaven, aged sixty-seven.

Sophia Anne, Lady Kirkpatrick, wife of Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, in the county of Dumfries, and daughter of the late Mr. William Blanton, of Frampton-on-Severn, on the 31st ult.

Lady Pilkington (Maria Elizabeth), widow of Lieutenant-General Sir Andrew Pilkington, K.C.B. (who died in 1853), and daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Vicary Gibbs, on the 25th ult., at Catsfield-place, Battle, aged ninety-three. Her Ladyship was married in 1808.

Lady Carnarvon open a coffee tavern in Newbury last Saturday. Lord Carnarvon, in responding to a vote of thanks, gave a history of coffee-houses in England and on the Continent up to the present date.

* "Passages of a Working Life."

† At this time there was another illustrated weekly magazine in existence—the *Mirror*, which began about 1822. The engravings it contained were chiefly of a topographical character.

‡ The *Saturday Magazine* was started in imitation of the *Penny Magazine*, and, like its prototype, had a considerable popularity for some years.

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THE LATE CAPTAIN WYATT-EDGELL.

The only British officer killed in the battle of Ulundi, on the 4th ult., was the Hon. Edmund Verney Wyatt-Edgell, Captain in the 17th Lancers. He was in the thirty-fourth year of his age, having been born Aug. 16, 1845. He was eldest son of the Rev. Edgell Wyatt-Edgell, formerly Rector of North Cray, and Henrietta, Baroness Braye in her own right. The late Captain Wyatt-Edgell was heir to the peerage, and joint-owner with his mother of the Stanford Hall estate, in Leicestershire and Northamptonshire. But he thought more of his professional duty than of these brilliant prospects offered by a large property and an ancient title. After being educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, he entered the Army in 1866, joining the 17th Lancers, in which he attained the rank of Lieutenant in 1868, and that of Captain in 1873. He studied and passed a successful examination for the Staff College, Aldershott; but, after a few days' residence there, was summoned to active service with his regiment in the Zulu War. His loss will be much felt by his comrades in the regiment. Captain Wyatt-Edgell was in 1877 a Liberal candidate for the representation of North Northamptonshire. He is the third of his family, bearing the same Christian name, Edmund, who has met a soldier's death. The second Lord Braye died of wounds he received at the battle of St. Quintin, in the reign of Queen Mary. At the battle of Edge Hill, in 1642, another ancestor, Sir Edmund Verney, who was standard-bearer to King Charles I., fell grasping the Royal standard. On the paternal side, being grandson of Mr. Wyatt-Edgell, formerly of Milton Park, Egham, and of Great Missenden, Bucks, Captain Wyatt-Edgell belonged to the Verney and Hampden families, as well as to that of Wyatt of Nynehead, Somerset. The heir to the title of Baron Braye will now be his younger brother, the Hon. Alfred Thomas Wyatt-Edgell.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT FRITH.

The death of this young officer, who was killed in a skirmish with the Zulus at Erzungayan Hill on June 5, has been noticed with much regret. A Sketch of the incident, by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, was presented last week in our front page Engraving. It showed the unfortunate young man, struck by a shot, falling from his horse between Colonel Drury Lowe and Mr. Francis, the *Times'* Special Correspondent. Frederick J. Cokayne Frith was second son of Major Cokayne Frith, of Buckland House, Dover. He was in the twenty-first year of his age. He was educated at Haileybury, and, passing twelfth in the competitive examination of December, 1875, for commissions in the Army, entered Sandhurst College, from which he passed with a first-class certificate. He was gazetted sub-lieutenant in the 17th Lancers in February, 1877; but on succeeding to a lieutenancy in the following year, his commission was ante-dated two years, in consequence of having obtained the first-class certificate at Sandhurst. In May, 1878, he joined the School of Musketry at Hythe, where he obtained a first-class certificate. He was a general favourite in his regiment, and diligent in attention to duty. At the moment when the shot struck him he was leaning forward to take an order from the Colonel. He was buried the same evening in the camp. The funeral service was read by the Rev. G. Smith, in the presence of Lord Chelmsford, General Newdigate, the staff and other officers.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Fall, of Baker-street.

A handsome park of twenty acres was opened at Heywood, near Bury, last Saturday. This property is the gift of the Queen. Six years ago Mr. Newhouse, a manufacturer, was killed in a railway accident, and, as he died intestate, the part of this property in question devolved on the Queen as Duchess of Lancaster. The park was opened with much ceremony. There was a banquet in the evening.

The new line from Hartlepool to Newcastle, connected with the various branches from Seaham Harbour and Durham, was opened on Monday without any formality, the first passenger-train starting a few minutes after seven. The handsome Central Station at Sunderland was also opened.—Last week the new station of the Caledonian Railway was opened by the chairman, Mr. Hill. It is situated in the centre of Glasgow, has cost £700,000, and has six platforms, with a frontage of 536 feet to Gordon-street.

The High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters began its sittings at Sheffield on Monday, under the presidency of the High Chief Ranger, Brother Robert Shaw. There was subsequently a procession of friendly societies, followed by a fête in the Botanical Gardens. The sitting continued through the week.—The annual legislative council of the British United Oddfellows opened its sittings at Sunderland on Tuesday. Mr. Henry Smith, the Grand Master, in his address, said that during the past year twenty dispensations for the formation of new branches had been presented. The sick payments had amounted to over £6000, and the payments on deaths to £2600.

The annual meeting of the British Medical Association began on Tuesday in the Queen's College, Cork. Dr. Falconer, of Bath, retiring president, delivered a brief valedictory address. Dr. Sullivan, president of the Queen's College, Cork, announced that the Senate of the Queen's University, in order to mark its appreciation of the work of this association and the circumstance of this being the first time the meeting was held within the walls of one of its colleges, had decided to confer the honorary degree of M.D. on the retiring and the incoming president. Dr. O'Connor then read his opening address, which dealt with the functions of the physician and the progress of medical science. The annual report of the council showed an increase in the number of members on the register, which is now 1810. The council recommended the award of the gold medal of the association for distinguished merit to Surgeon-Major Reynolds, in recognition of the great bravery displayed by him at Rorke's Drift.

The National Welsh Eisteddfod having been abandoned by Holywell, the town originally proposed for its reception, has this year been taken up by Conway, where it began a three-days' session on Tuesday under very inauspicious circumstances, there being an incessant downpour of rain throughout the day. The meeting of bards prefaced the proceedings. The High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire, Mr. Kneeshaw, presided. The chief item in the programme was a choral competition for a prize of twenty guineas and a silver medal. Carnarvon, Llandudno, Bethesda, Festiniog, and Holywell sent representatives. The Bethesda choir, composed of workmen at Lord Penrhyn's slate quarries, carried off the prize. In the other classes, Alfred Brown, of Liverpool, was adjudged to be the best violinist. Miss Grace Jones, Birkenhead, and Mr. John Griffiths were the best solo vocalists. Literary honours fell to William Robert Owen, Liverpool; J. Davies, Evan Jones, Robert Lloyd, and Sarah Cliffe, and to Henry Roberts, of Dolgelly, for oak carving. At night there was a concert, at which Mr. Llewellyn Mostyn presided.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

TOZ (Manchester).—You have either set up the position incorrectly or have vastly underrated Problem No. 1848. There is no solution in three moves by way of 1. Kt to Q 4th. Thanks for your suggestion as to the arrangement of solvers' names, which shall receive our best attention.

G R D (Tunstall).—It is, of course, permissible to take a piece or check the King in solving a problem; but few modern problems are intentionally constructed on such commonplace lines as to be solved in that way.

L G H (Jersey).—The "Theory of the Chess Openings" is the best. See notice in our issue of 12th ult.

J O H T (Norwich).—Very acceptable. Always pleased to hear from you.

M and N (Watford).—In draughts, as in chess, whoever leaves the game loses it.

B L D (Preston).—Too simple in construction. Try again.

H L (Devizes).—The "time limit" was first introduced by Mr. Medley, then honorary secretary of the old London Chess Club. It is very probable that the consciousness of being limited to a given number of minutes for the consideration of a critical move in a match game affects the players; but it has been proved by experience that some such arrangement is absolutely necessary.

H W D.—King and Knight cannot win against King; the game is therefore drawn.

E N F (Abbey-road).—The conception is good; but how about the following?—1. B takes Kt (ch), K to K 4th (best); 2 Q takes R (ch), K to K 3rd; 3. B to Q 7th (mate). We shall be glad to see the position reconstructed.

J A T (Port Maria, Jamaica).—Thanks; if found correct, the problem shall appear.

J T (Chipping Campden).—Please describe the position upon a diagram—W K for White King, W Q for White Queen, &c.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1847 received from B C, M S, P S Shenele, W de P Crousaz, Toz and W D Jones (Swansea).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1848 received from P S Shenele, John Tucker, W de P Crousaz, H Benthal, G C Baxter, C F J, and Underwood.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1849 received from P S Shenele, Toz, G C Baxter, W S B, Cant, W Leeson, W D Jones (Swansea), Ben Nevis, An Old Hand, Kitten, G C M, D W Kell, D Templeton, W Boulger, N Cator, T Greenbank, S Farrant, G L Mayne, L S D, H Langford, R Ingersoll, T Barrington, T L S, R Arnold, B L Dyke, Helen Lee, E Elsbury, C S Coxe, R Jessop, W Warren, R H Brewster, L Sharswood, C C E, M O'Halloran, H Barrett, F B Jeffrey, Frances R, William the Silent, A Scot, H Warner, A R G, and W Johnson.

NOTE.—It is probably due to the sudden access of fine weather last week that so many correspondents have attempted to solve this problem in a perfunctory manner. We have received over eighty letters in which a solution is proposed, and appears to be effected, by the following moves:—1. Q to K sq, B to B 8th; 2. Q to K 8th (ch), K to B 8th; 3. Kt to K 3rd, and to the last move is appended the fatal word "mate." We hope our friends will take a second glance at the position after these moves have been made; they will find that the Black King is not mated, nor, indeed, likely to be for several moves. Our younger readers may be told that the difficulty of solving this problem springs from the variety of plausible attacks incident to the position, one of the highest qualities of a chess problem, and we might almost add the rarest.

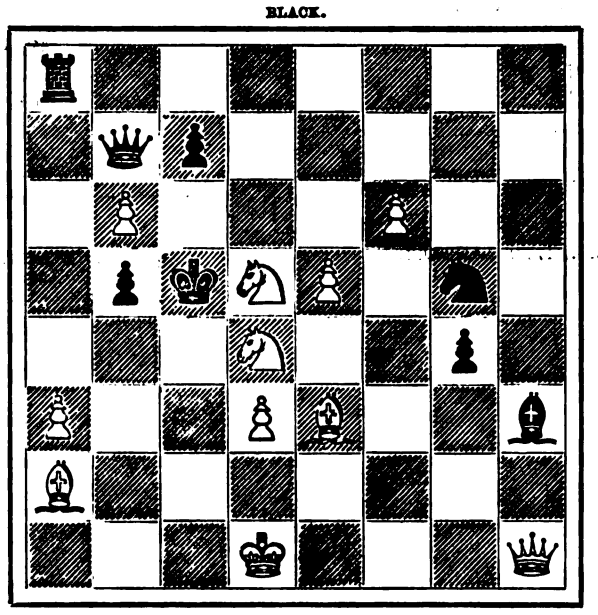
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1848.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to B 8th	K to K 5th*
2. R to B 5th	Any move
3. Mates accordingly.	

* If Black play 1. K to B 4th, White continues 2. R to B 8th (ch), and 3. P to Q B 3rd. Mate.

PROBLEM No. 1851.
By H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Twelfth Game in the Match between Messrs. POTTER and MASON.
(*Petroff Defence.*)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
3. Kt takes P	P to Q 3rd
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt takes P
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
6. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd
7. Castles	Castles
8. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 3rd

Black has not opened the game very happily. His sixth move is somewhat inferior to B to K 2nd, and 8. B to K 3rd is preferable to the move in the text.

9. Q to B 2nd	Kt to B 3rd
10. B to Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
11. B to K 3rd	P takes P
12. B takes P	B to K Kt 5th
13. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q Kt to Q 2nd
14. B takes R P	

White appears determined to risk something to avoid another draw; and, although the soundness of this sacrifice is doubtful, we are content to judge it by results.

14.	B takes Kt

This exchange of pieces was probably inspired by the general principle of diminishing the attack by reducing the forces engaged in it; nevertheless, it appears as if the Bishop should have been retained for the defence. In that case he might have captured the Bishop at once, when there would probably follow—

15. Q to Kt 6th (ch)	K to R sq
16. Q takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq
17. Kt to Kt 5th	B to R 4th
18. Kt to K 4th	B to K 2nd

and, although White gets three Pawns for the piece, he has by no means an easy game

15. Kt takes B	P takes B
16. Q to Kt 6th (ch)	K to R sq
17. Q takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq

Obviously, he cannot interpose the Knight, because in that case White recovers his piece at once by 18. Q takes B. Not the least interesting feature of the attack from this point is the "fixity of tenure" imposed upon the Knight in order to save the Bishop.

18. Q R to K sq	

This move is noteworthy, because the subsequent course of the game shows that it is this Rook, and not the K B, that should be posted here.

18.	Kt to Kt 3rd

Black has a very difficult game, and is fully alive to its perils. He cannot play B to K sq, although that move, followed by Kt to K B sq, looks promising, so long as the adverse Bishop can capture the K B P, after which mate would follow in a few moves.

19. B to Q 3rd	Q Kt to Q 4th
20. Kt to Kt 5th	B to B 5th
21. B to K 3rd	

The winning move.

21.	B takes R

Clearly the Rook must be taken, and if,

21.	Kt takes R
22. P takes Kt	B takes P (ch)

If 22. Q to K 2nd, then 23. B to R 7th (ch), 24. B to K 4th (ch), and 25. R takes B, &c.

23. K to R sq	Q takes P
24. B to R 7th (ch)	K to R sq
25. B to B 2nd (ch)	K to Kt sq
26. B takes Kt, and wins.	
22. P takes B	Q to R 4th

To prevent 23. R to B 3rd.

23. B to R 7th (ch)	K to R sq
24. R takes Kt	

If—

24. B to K 4th (dis. ch)	K to Kt sq
25. B takes Kt	P takes B
26. R takes Kt	Q to K 8th (ch)
27. R to B sq	Q takes P (ch)
28. K to B sq	Q to Q 6th, &c.
24.	Q to K 8th (ch)
25. R to B sq	Q takes R (ch)
26. K takes Q	Kt takes P (ch)
27. K to Kt sq	Kt to Kt 5th
28. Q to R 4th	Black resigned.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The thirteenth game in the match between Messrs. Mason and Potter was won by the former, the victory making the score again equal—viz., three to each player and seven drawn. This game, which was well fought throughout, extended to fifty-seven moves, spread over three sittings.

The *Chessplayer's Chronicle* (W. Morgan, 67, Barbican) for the current month opens with the first chapter of a review of the "Theory of the Chess Openings," wherein the author's display of temper, the chief blemish of a valuable little work, is justly, but moderately, condemned. Charles XII. at Bender is an old chess story, rather happily versified; and the "Monthly Record" chronicles with "extensive view" the proceedings of chessplayers at home and abroad. The problem department is excellent, the review of Danish problems being specially interesting. These, with seven games, carefully annotated, make up a capital number.

The prizes in the French International Problem Tourney have been awarded, after some delay, the occurrence of which is ascribed to the non-compliance of competitors with the regulations. The first prize is awarded to Herr Berger, the second to Herr Geierstam, the third to S. Loyd, and the fourth it is decreed shall be divided between Herr Bayer, of Olmutz, and Mr. Finlinson, of Huddersfield.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated March 11, 1879) of Mrs. Anne Holwell Danby Vernon Harcourt, late of Swinton Park, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, who died on June 26 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Marwood Tucker and Charles James Burrill, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testatrix appoints the manors of Masham and Mashamshire, and all other the manors and estate passing under the will of her first husband, William Danby, Esq., to the use of George Affleck, the youngest son of Sir Robert Affleck (the cousin of the said William Danby) for life, with remainder to his first and every other son severally and successively according to their respective seniorities in tail male; any real estate to which she may be entitled in the parish of Masham she devises to the same uses; the furniture, plate, pictures, collections, museum, and effects at the Mansion House, Swinton Park, and the deer in the park, are made heirlooms to go with the estates. There are numerous and considerable bequests to friends and others, and legacies to servants, and the following charitable gifts, viz.:—£1000 to the York County Hospital; £500 each to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Harrogate Bath Hospital, the Leeds Infirmary for Women and Children, the Leeds General Infirmary, University College Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, the British Home for Incurables, Clapham, the Eye Infirmary, Exeter, the Wilberforce School for the Blind in York, the Scarborough Bathing Royal North Infirmary, the Memorial Fund of the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Bloomsbury, the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, John-street, Adelphi, the Marine Society for Training Boys for the Royal Navy and Merchant Service, the Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham, near Croydon, the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster, the Devonshire Hospital at Buxton, Derbyshire, and the Casterton Schools founded by the Rev. Carue Wilson at Casterton, near Kirby Lonsdale; £300 each to the Institution for the Blind at Exeter and the Exeter Infirmary; £200 each to the Deaf and Dumb Society, Exeter, and the Dispensary at Exeter; and £100 to the Vicar of Masham, to be laid out in the purchase of bedding and clothing for distribution, at his discretion, among the needful poor of the several townships of the parish of Masham. The residue of her real and personal estate the testatrix leaves to her niece, Lady Lavinia Bertie.

The will (dated Aug. 10, 1860) of the Rev. Thomas Blackburne, Rector of Clothall, Herts, who died on June 13 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by William Blackburne, the brother, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator leaves to his said brother and to his sisters Mary and Charlotte (both of the latter of whom are since deceased) the whole of his real and personal estate.

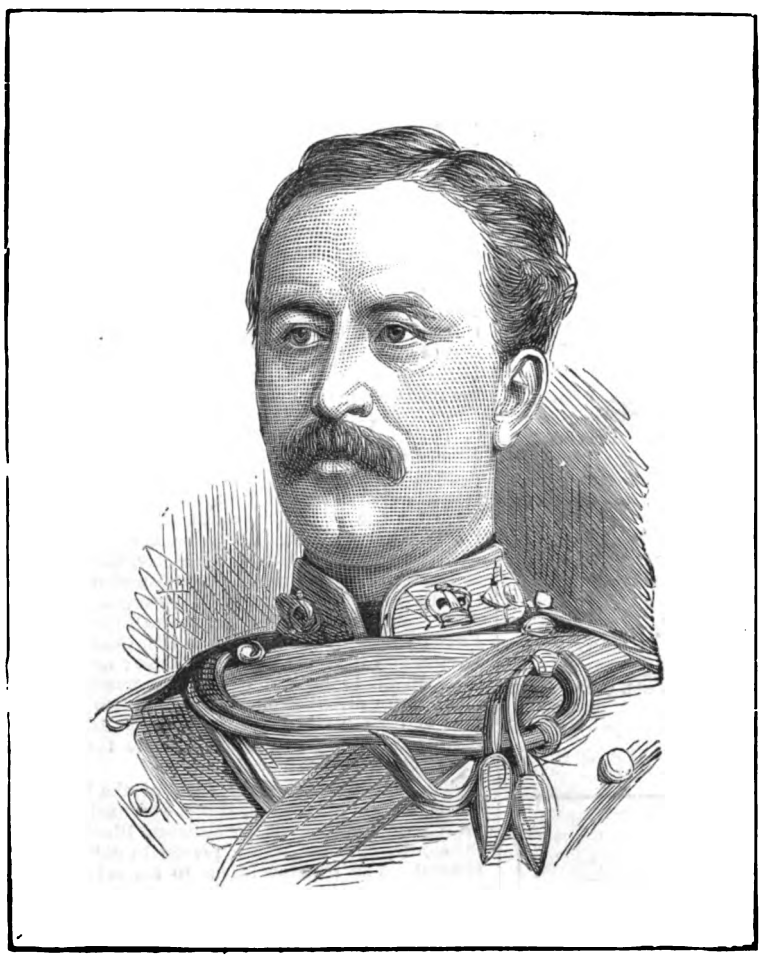
The will (dated Oct. 26, 1878) with two codicils (dated Oct. 31, 1878, and March 11, 1879) of Mr. George Montagu Warren Sandford, M.P., late of No. 33, Hertford-street, Park-lane, who died on June 19 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by the Earl of March and Darnley and Major-General George John Peacocke, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator settles Reeves Hall, Mersea Island, and all his real estate in Essex, and all his copyhold and leasehold property, upon his wife, Mrs. Augusta Mary Sandford, for life, subject to the payment of an annuity during such period to his son Francis Marmaduke Henry, and at her decease upon his said son. The residue of his personal estate is directed to be laid out in the purchase of real estate to be settled in the same way. The testator bequeaths his cigars equally between his executors, and gives legacies to his agent, butler, and wife's servant.

The will (dated Nov. 7, 1878) of Mr. James Farrer, late of Ingleborough, Yorkshire, who died on June 13 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by the Rev. Matthew Thomas Farrer, the brother, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths upon trust for his sister, Mrs. Vansittart Neale and her children, £2000; to his nephews, the Rev. William Farrer and Matthew George Farrer, and to his niece, Mary Charlotte Farrer, £5000 each; to his servant, James Atkins, and his housekeeper, Mary Alderson, £500 each; to his coachman, George Hopkinson, £200; to each of his other household servants who shall have been twelve months in his service, one year's wages; and the residue of the personalty to his said brother, Matthew Thomas. All his real estate the testator devises to the use of his brother the said Rev. Matthew Thomas Farrer for life, with remainder to his said brother's eldest son, James Anson Farrer, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, according to seniority in tail male. The deceased was a J.P. and D.L. for the county of Durham and the West Riding of Yorkshire, and also a J.P. for Westmorland, and was a Member of Parliament for the South Division of the county of Durham in the Conservative interest from 1847 to 1857, and again from 1859 to 1865.

The will (dated July 12, 1865) with three codicils (dated Nov. 9, 1870, and May 26 and Dec. 23, 1872) of Mrs. Mary Sherard, formerly of Theale, Berks, but late of Abbotts Langley, Herts, who died on June 5 last, was proved on the 10th ult. by the Rev. Robert Henry Gatty, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testatrix bequeaths £300 each to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts and the Society for Procuring Additional Curates in Populous Places, such sums to be paid exclusively out of such part of her personal estate as she can lawfully charge with the payment of legacies for charitable uses.

The will (dated May 28, 1878) with five codicils (dated July 6, Oct. 1, and Dec. 17, 1878, and Feb. 28 and April 1, 1879) of Mr. John Purcell Fitzgerald, late of Boulge Hall, Suffolk, and of Castle Irwell, Lancashire, who died on May 4 last, was proved on the 16th inst. by Robert Holmes White, Edmund Kerrick, the nephew, and William Gillbee Habershon, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testator bequeaths £300 to the London City Mission; £200 each to the Manchester City Mission and the Salford Royal Dispensary; £100 each to the East Suffolk Hospital, the Church Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the London Missionary Society, the Ilford Home for Destitute Girls, the Essex Hall Asylum for Idiots, the London Society's School for the Blind, Avenue-road, St. John's-wood, the London Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, the Evangelisation Society, Surrey-street, Strand, and the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton; £5 per annum for ten years to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford, Ireland, to be distributed by him among the necessitous poor of Bally Gunner, or generally on his Irish estates: £100 to the Governors of the School of King Edward VI. at Bury St. Edmund's, to found an annual prize to be given to the boy most proficient in Hebrew and Greek; and £10 per annum for ten years to the Rector and Churchwardens of the parish of Boulge with Derbach, and the Rector and Churchwardens of the parish of Bredfield, Suffolk, to be distributed in coals and warm clothing to the poor of the said parishes, without reference to their being Churchmen or Non-conformists.

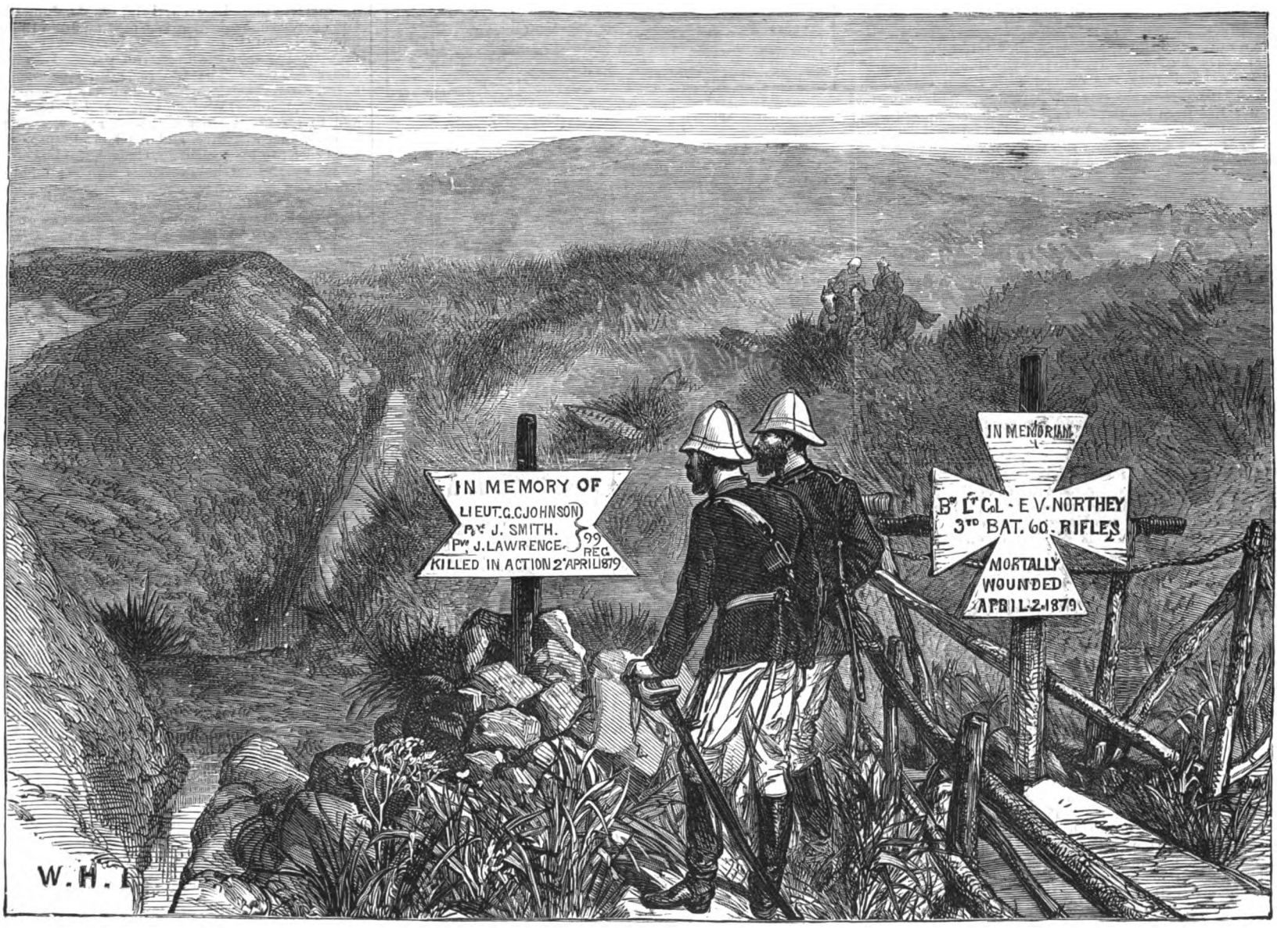
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THE LATE CAPTAIN HON. E. WYATT-EDGELL, 17TH LANCERS,
KILLED AT ULUNDI.



THE LATE LIEUTENANT F. C. FRITH, 17TH LANCERS,
KILLED AT ERZUNGAYAN HILL.



THE ZULU WAR: GRAVES AT GINGIHLOVO.—SEE PAGE 126.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD

No. 2096.—VOL. LXXV. SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1879. WITH SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D.



"STRANGERS AND PILGRIMS." BY C. T. GARLAND.

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BIRTHS.

On the 8th inst., at 6, Tilney-street, Countess Beauchamp, of a son.

On the 6th inst., at 30, Charles-street, St. James's-square, the Marchioness of Waterford, of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at Hull, the wife of Commander Dudley Stuart, R.N., of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at Laguna, Teneriffe, the wife of Charles H. Hamilton, Esq., of a son.

On the 12th inst., at 3, Park Bank, Great Clowes-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester, the wife of George Shillito, 108, Northgate, Wakefield, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, Bayswater, by the father of the bridegroom, Thomas Garrett, Esq., of Southampton, to Elizabeth, widow of the late Henry Brittan, Esq., of Clifton, and second daughter of the late George Jenkins, Esq., of Temple Hill, Weston-super-Mare. No cards.

On the 6th inst., at St. Swithin's Church, East Retford, the Rev. Frederick Scotell Boissier, second son of the Rev. Peter Henry Boissier, to Frances Harriette Marian, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Marshall, Surgeon, of East Retford.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at Mar Lodge, Braemar, the Earl of Fife, K.T.

On the 8th inst., at 11, Addison-gardens, South Kensington, Matilda, widow of William a'Beckett, late Chief Justice of Victoria, Australia, aged 64.

On the 5th inst., at St. Margaret's, East Grinstead, Lady Emily Maria Somers Cocks, youngest daughter of the late Earl Somers, aged 49.

On the 29th ult., on board the S.S. Merkara, in the Red Sea, Lucy, wife of the late James Innes Strachan, of Ceylon, aged 55 years.

On the 31st ult., at Barth, Germany, Sophie Wilhelmine Alexandrine Völcker, wife of Edward Völcker, of Barth, and daughter of the late Senator C. G. Krohss, of Bergen, Rügen, aged 33.

On the 5th inst., at Westminster, after an illness of one week (of pyæmia), Emily, wife of Henry Maudslay, M. Inst. C.E. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 23.

Sunday, August 17.

Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
New moon, 8.11 p.m.
Morning Lessons: 1 Kings xii.; Rom. xiv. and xv. 1—8. Evening Lessons: 1 Kings xiii. or xvii.; Matt. xxv. 31.
St. James's, noon (Rev. Dr. Butler).
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. W. Russell, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Irons; 7 p.m., Rev. C. F. Willis, Vice-Principal of Cuddesdon College.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. R. I. Simpson; 7 p.m., Rev. Blomfield Jackson.

Monday, August 18.

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, born, 1830.
British Association, meeting at Sheffield, reception room opened 1 to 6 p.m.; and on following days.
British Archæological Association, visit to Norwich (three days).
Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta (three days).

Tuesday, August 19.

Humane Society, 4 p.m.
Yeovil and Mid-Somerset Athletic Sports.
Races: Stockton, Sutton Park.
Great Yarmouth Marine Regatta.
Berwick-on-Tweed Rowing Regatta.

Wednesday, August 20.

British Association at Sheffield: general committee (for election of president and officers), 1 p.m.; general meeting, 8 p.m.; address by the new president, Professor G. J. Allman.
Ormskirk and Southport Agricultural Society Show, Bootle, near Liverpool (two days).
Beamish, Penton, and Consett Agricultural Society Show, Gateshead.
Blackcock shooting begins.

Thursday, August 21.

British Association at Sheffield: sectional meetings, 11 a.m.; soirée, 8 p.m.
Cirencester Agricultural Show.
Windsor and Eton Regatta.
London Sailing Club, match.

Friday, August 22.

British Association, Sheffield: sectional meetings, 11 a.m.; Mr. W. Crookes on Radiant Matter, 8.30.
Cumberland and Westmoreland Agricultural Society Show, Cockermouth.

Saturday, August 23.

British Association, Sheffield: sectional meetings, 11 a.m.; Lecture to Operative Classes (Mr. W. E. Ayrton on Electricity as a Motive Power), evening.
Yachting: Barrow Corinthian Yacht Club Matches.
Holme Valley Horse and Hound Show, Huddersfield.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
August 3	29·826	61·8	60·3	·95	9	72·8	55·0	NE. E. SSW.	318	0·000
4	29·957	61·1	54·4	·79	8	68·8	58·2	WSW. SW. W.	181	0·000
5	29·802	58·7	52·7	·82	9	66·2	53·2	SSW. S.	274	0·110
6	29·751	56·8	50·6	·81	7	64·3	52·0	SW. WSW.	306	0·115
7	29·836	56·8	50·7	·81	9	65·8	53·0	SW. WSW.	267	0·100
8	29·818	59·4	55·5	·88	10	64·8	55·5	SW. SSW.	109	0·000
9	29·930	55·0	43·5	·68	6	67·7	51·7	SSW. NW.	158	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·824	29·924	29·892	29·725	29·834	29·821	29·901	29·[illegible]
Temperature of Air	62·7°	64·0°	62·4°	61·2°	59·7°	62·1°	58·0°	
Temperature of Evaporation ..	61·1°	60·9°	57·6°	55·7°	54·2°	58·6°	50·1°	
Direction of Wind	E.	SW.	S.	SW.	SW.	S.	NW.	

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 23.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 29	1 50	2 10	2 27	2 45	3 3	3 20	3 39	3 58	4 18	4 37	4 55	5 15	5 35

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times), and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1879.

"Much Ado about Nothing" would certainly not be an accurate or fair representation of the Parliamentary Session of 1878-9. There is, however, another adage somewhat akin to it in meaning, equally popular, and which describes, approximately at least, the legislative proceedings of the year—"Much Cry and Little Wool." The time spent by the great Council of the Nation since it met, for "the dispatch of business," towards the close of last autumn, has been unusually extended. The results of it have not been much to speak of. A retrospective glance at the course of the Session is not altogether unlike sight-seeing in a fog. Figure after figure, hazy in outline, passes before the eye, making upon it a nebulous impression. But scarcely have the several forms become definite to the spectator than they pass away again into apparent vacuity, and are seen no more. No great promise heralded the commencement of Parliamentary business, for the long list of Notices of Motion by private members did not betoken much serious work, as contradistinguished from talk. But the programme of her Majesty's Ministers was comparatively modest. Nevertheless, when put side by side with the measures actually passed, it indicated purposes and plans of far greater public importance than the event has justified. The contrast thus exhibited is not by any means a novelty, but it does not always grow out of mismanagement, as in the present instance. There has been obstruction, it is true; but even the obstruction has not always been barren of fruit, and, when it was, might have been overcome if it had been resolutely grappled with.

The most conspicuous feature of the Session has been its relation to the Foreign Policy of the Government. That policy has undergone ample discussion. The Afghan War, Hostilities in South Africa, the Treaty of Berlin, Egyptian Affairs, and the contemplated Boundaries of Greece have, we may say, been thoroughly sifted. The papers relating severally to each of these questions have been laid upon the table in both Houses—not always, it must be confessed, when most wanted; but generally in sufficient fulness to guide a careful judgment as to ultimate issues. The end of the Session exhibits a more favourable aspect of foreign affairs than that which prevailed at its commencement. Both the great political parties, influenced, no doubt—in part, at least—by a wider knowledge of facts and by a more careful study of them in their position one to another, have done somewhat to lessen the distance which at first divided them. The Berlin Treaty, for example, looked at with reference to its main purport, has proved itself operative beyond the expectation of a large portion of the British Public. Russia has withdrawn her army, according to stipulation, to the other side of the Pruth; Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia have organised themselves; and, although Turkey, the Turkey of Pashadom, remains intrinsically as unfit for the good government of its subjects as it was before the War, there is nothing which seriously threatens the unsettlement of arrangements agreed upon at Berlin. As to the Afghan War, it is over. The policy of Annexation, if it was ever contemplated, has been abandoned. The so-called "scientific frontier" has been achieved, and Russian encroachments upon Afghanistan have been met and baffled. We wish that as much could be said of the War in Zululand. Sir Garnet Wolseley's instructions from home are yet a matter of guesswork rather than of knowledge; and, although many troops are returning to England, and great expenses are being cut down, it is not yet clear that Lord Chelmsford's victory at Ulundi will bring hostilities in South Africa to a speedy close. On the whole, however, the Foreign Policy of this country is far less perturbed and adventurous than it seemed to be at the commencement of the Session. Government could always, on whatever question, command an overpowering majority of votes; but we think that the counsels which have been tendered to it by the Opposition in both Houses have succeeded in modifying, to a considerable extent, the spirit of the proceedings they had intended to pursue.

Domestic Legislation has been far from successful this Session—perhaps because the mind of Parliament was preoccupied with other matters. The Army Discipline Bill and the Irish University Bill can neither of them be looked upon, indeed, as measures of small importance. They are not of first-rate magnitude, but they may claim a foremost place in a secondary class. The first of them was the "*pièce de résistance*" of the Session; the second seems to have been the result of a happy accident. Both will probably have the effect of greatly clearing the ground of topics of embarrassing nicety. Neither of them will be accepted as complete in itself; but each probably has removed, from the surface of things at least, a bone of contention which neither of the political parties appeared strong enough to remove. As to other matters, the Criminal Code Bill, the Valuation of Property Bill, the County Government Bill, the Bankruptcy Bill, and several more that we cannot stay to enumerate—they have gone the way of all flesh. They have been matured up to a certain stage and have then been allowed to drop out of sight. They are not much regretted, save in one case, and probably we shall see them again; but the loss of the Criminal Code Bill is vexatious, and would seem even to portend the impracticability of forcing any such amendment of the Law through Parliament.

The Financial Legislation of the Session has been of a somewhat illusory order. The evil day has been put off. We know not precisely where we are, except that we are still responsible for an indeterminate amount of indebtedness. Our annual expenditure continues to mount up, our ways and means show symptoms of declension. Sir Stafford Northcote is a well-informed, intelligent, and cautious administrator, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, but he is too easy and yielding in the fibre of his will. His associations, to say nothing of the circumstances in which he has been placed, have usually prevented him from putting down his foot where he ought to have done, and hence the appearance, if not the reality, of muddle. What the issue will be when the time for clearing up comes, we forbear to speculate; but the close of the Session does not leave the public mind satisfied on the score of the financial situation of the country. Meanwhile Commerce scarcely gives promise of early revival. Agriculture suffers from severest depression. Foreign Markets are being, one by one, closed against us. We have been living too fast. We shall have to reform our ways, individually as well as collectively. It is thus, however, that nations make progress. They may learn something even from their errors; and England certainly has much yet to learn.

THE COURT.

The Queen entertained at dinner at Osborne, on the Duke of Edinburgh's thirty-fifth birthday, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Louis of Battenberg. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting on her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses, joined the Royal circle in the evening. The band of the 42nd Royal Highlanders played during dinner, under the direction of Mr. William Scott, bandmaster, and the pipers of the regiment played afterwards on the terrace. The Princess of Wales and Princess Albert Victor and George lunched with the Queen at Osborne yesterday week, and Captain Lord Charles Scott, H.M.S. Bacchante, dined with her Majesty.

The Earl of Beaconsfield arrived at Osborne on Saturday last, and had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Earl of Beaconsfield, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby, and Mr. Montagu Corry. The Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. A. L. B Peile, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ventnor. The Earl of Beaconsfield and Lieutenant-General Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby dined with her Majesty. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited the Queen on Monday to take leave on returning to Aldershott. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Princes Albert Victor and George, lunched with her Majesty. The Earl of Beaconsfield and Mr. M. Corry left Osborne. The Queen and Princess Beatrice paid a visit to the Royal Victoria Hospital, at Netley, on Tuesday. Her Majesty inspected the various wards occupied by the sick and wounded who have been sent home from South Africa, and before leaving decorated Private Hitch, of the 1-24th Regiment with the Victoria Cross, for gallantry at the defence of Rorke's Drift. Princess Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales have lunched with the Queen, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury have dined with the Queen. Her Majesty has driven out daily, and has visited Ryde, Newport, and Cowes. The Queen inspected the Bacchante before it set out on its trial cruise. Her Majesty has also been out in the Royal yacht on several occasions, and has paid visits to the various members of the Royal family who have been staying at the Isle of Wight.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales closed the yachting week by visiting Count Batthyany on Saturday last at Eaglehurst Castle, Cowes. Their Royal Highnesses were accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Archduke Carl Stephan of Austria, and Prince Louis of Battenberg. A large assemblage of the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron and about 200 other distinguished visitors were present to meet the Royal guests. The castle and grounds were decorated with the flags of all nations; the Prince's standard floating from the castle tower. The Royal party arrived at Eaglehurst in her Majesty's yacht Alberta at four o'clock, and were received by Count Batthyany and conducted by him through the grounds to the castle. The band of the 108th Regiment, under the direction of Mr. M'Lagan, bandmaster, played during the

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afternoon. The Royal personages, after a two hours' stay, returned to East Cowes; and in the evening the Prince and Princess and Princes Albert Victor and George, with the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught, went to the Squadron Castle and witnessed the illumination of the yachts lying in Cowes Roads, and also of the Royal yachts Victoria and Albert and Osborne, and the ironclad Hector. A brilliant display of fireworks was also given.

During a recent match at Jersey, in which the Prince's yacht Hildegarde was competing, one of the crew accidentally lost his life. His Royal Highness has directed an annuity of £24 a year to be paid to the deceased's widow, with an extra sovereign at Easter and at Christmas, and has also ensured the education of her children.

The Prince will spend a few days hunting in the Exmoor country at the end of the month, when he will be the guest of Mr. Luttrell, of Dunster Castle.

Rear-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh presided on Monday evening at the annual dinner of the Portsmouth Royal Naval Club. The Prince of Wales and Prince Louis of Battenberg were present. Their Royal Highnesses crossed over from Osborne in the Commander-in-Chief's yacht, Fire Queen.

The Duke of Cambridge left town on Tuesday for Kissengen.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz left St. James's Palace on Sunday night for Germany.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden have arrived at Eastbourne.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck have been on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford at Ragley Hall, during which they attended the meeting of the Alcester Labourers' Improvement Society (of which Lord Hertford is the founder and president), held annually in the park, and the Duchess distributed the prizes to the successful competitors. The Duke and Duchess also lunched with Lord and Lady Leigh at Stoneleigh Abbey, and visited Kenilworth Castle; and they also visited Lord and Lady Chesham at Latimer. The Duke and Duchess have left Kensington Palace for the White Lodge, Richmond Park, for the autumn.

The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway has been on a visit to Mr. Mark Firth at Oakbrook, Sheffield. His Royal Highness inspected the principal manufactories of the town, and after a night's stay left for Manchester on a tour of inspection, after which he went to Lyme Hall as the guest of Mr. W. J. Leigh, M.P. The Crown Prince also visited Hawarden, and on Saturday last arrived on a visit to Sir Watkin and Lady Williams Wynn at Wynnstay. On Monday his Royal Highness left for Liverpool, en route for Scotland.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have left town for the Isle of Wight. The Duke and Duchess of Bedford and Ladies Russell have left Eaton-square for Endsleigh, Tavistock. The Duke and Duchess of Athole have arrived at Blair Castle, Blair Athol. The Duke of Buccleuch has arrived at Gastein. The Duke of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton have left for Homburg. The Duchess of Abercorn has gone on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne at Derreen, Kenmare, in the county of Kerry. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Alexandra Leveson-Gower have arrived at Dunrobin Castle. The Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort and Lady Adelaide Taylour have arrived at Headfort House, Kells. The Marquis and Marchioness of Tavistock have left town to join the Duke and Duchess of Bedford at Endsleigh, Devon. The Countess of Dalkeith has left town for Langholm Lodge, Dumfriesshire. The Earl of Dalkeith has accompanied his brother, Lord Charles Scott, in the Bacchante. Lord Dalkeith has his second son serving as midshipman on board the Bacchante. The Earl and Countess of Derby are making a tour of Switzerland.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adamson, J. B., to be Vicar of St. Paul's, Foleshill.
Ard, A. J.; Chaplain at Milan.
Barker, Rowland Vectis; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Preston.
Broade, G. E.; Chaplain at Biarritz.
Cherrington, A. Orlando; Vicar of St. Michael's, Tividale.
Coombes, W.; Chaplain at Stockholm.
Garboushian, A.; Chaplain at Cyprus.
Giannini, E.; Chaplain at Turin.
Green, J.; Vicar of Christ Church, Cockermouth, Cumberland.
Kiddle, F. G., Senior Curate of St. Mary's, Reading; Vicar of Buckingham.
Milner, Isaac W.; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Lane Bridge, Burnley.
Ransome, John Henry; Honorary Canon of Carlisle Cathedral.
Robinson, W. H., Curate of Long Marston, York; Vicar of Rosedale.
Stephens, W. R.; Chaplain at Brussels.
Thomson, James; Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Compiègne, France.
Thornton, John; Rector of Pockleton, Shrewsbury.—*Guardian*.

The reopening of Tewkesbury Abbey has been fixed for Tuesday, Sept. 23.

The parish church of Camborne, which has been enlarged by the addition of an aisle, and which accommodates seven hundred worshippers, has been reopened by the Bishop of Truro.

Luxulyan church, Cornwall, the square tower of which was once the repository of the Stannery charter and of the records of the Tinners' Parliament, was reopened, after restoration, on the 1st inst.

The Bishop of Lincoln consecrated, on the 29th ult., the new church of St. Paul's in his cathedral city, which had been rebuilt at a cost of £3680, and which now accommodates five hundred worshippers.

The painted window by Mr. W. G. Taylor, of Berners-street, erected by subscription by the admirers of John Owen, the founder of Owens College, Manchester, has been placed in the adjoining Church of St. John.

On the 6th inst. the Archbishop of York consecrated a new chapel-of-ease dedicated to St. Chad, at Sproxton, a hamlet in the parish of Helmsley. It occupies the site of a desecrated chapel in the Elizabethan style, which had long been used as a barn, and has been built from designs of the late Sir G. Scott.

The ancient church of Sutton-Brailes, which has undergone restoration under the care of Mr. Smith, of John-street, Adelphi, was reopened on the 29th ult. A handsome brass lectern, a beautifully-worked communion-cloth, a new set of vessels for the holy communion, and an organ were given by relatives of the Rector, the Rev. J. C. Bradley.

Last week the Bishop of Ripon consecrated a new church which replaces that of St. Nicholas, Cumberworth, near Huddersfield, of which Archbishop Tillotson was once Rector. The same right rev. prelate has consecrated a new church at Sawley, near Ripon; it takes the place of a chapel built by an Abbot of Fountains, pulled down about 110 years ago. It has cost about £2000, of which £500 has been contributed by Mr. H. W. Wormald, and £300 by the widow of the late Mr. Wormald.

The annual meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation was held on Tuesday at the offices of the Corporation, Southampton-street, Strand—the Bishop of London, President of the Corporation, in the chair. Dr. Pigott, secretary, read the report, which spoke of the continued prosperity of the work, in spite of general depression. There had been 357 cases relieved, with grants ranging from £5 to £25. The Bishops of Carlisle, Chichester, Exeter, Hereford, Oxford, Peterborough, and St. David's, and the Dean of Chester have become vice-presidents.

The *Globe* states that the Rev. Acton Windeyer Sillitoe, M.A., Consular Chaplain at Darmstadt, has accepted the offer of the new bishopric of New Westminster, in British Columbia. Mr. Sillitoe is a graduate of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and was ordained by the Bishop of Lichfield in 1869. He was Curate of Brierley Hill, Staffordshire, from 1869 to 1871; from 1871 to 1873 he was Curate in Charge of All Saints' Mission District, Wolverhampton; and from 1873 to 1876 he was Curate of St. Mark's, Worsley, under the Earl of Mulgrave, and had charge of the donative chapel at Ellenbrooke. Prior to his appointment at Hesse-Darmstadt he was Chaplain at Geneva for a short time.

Paull Church, near Hull, a very fine specimen of Perpendicular architecture, was reopened on the 7th inst., after having undergone a thorough restoration, which has been carried out mainly through the energy and perseverance of the Vicar, the Rev. R. D. C. Cordeaux, at a cost of £1600. Amongst various munificent offerings to the church we may mention a very handsome oak altar, and vestment, and silver altar vessels, all the gift of Mrs. Robert Reynard, a most generous friend of the church; a beautiful carved oak pulpit, presented by the Rev. Charles C. Wood, St. Leonard's; a font and lectern, by Messrs. Wilson and Fewlass, the contractors; and a complete set of service-books, with Bible, from the Rev. Alfred Turner, St. Leonard's.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

We do not know a more unpleasant place than Brighton Downs in a heavy down-pour, and as wind and rain had matters pretty much their own way on the Cup day, it was surprising that the attendance should have been such a large one, especially as the great race of the day seemed likely to collapse. Insulaire had an engagement in France, which promised to be more lucrative than crossing the Channel for another gallop with Isonomy, and Silvio met with an accident which kept him at home. Thus, at one time, it looked as though the necessary quartette, "the property of different owners," could not be made up, and Isonomy appeared likely to follow in the footsteps of Preakness, and walk over for the forfeits; but, by the diplomatic sale of The Monk to Mr. John Porter, his trainer, Mr. Gretton secured a trio of opponents, and Paul's Cray, Drumhead, and The Monk attended the champion of the year in what was virtually a walk over after all. Isonomy showed no traces of his work at Ascot, and, as there is no sounder horse in training, Mr. Gretton appears likely to farm the cups for the next season or two. Advance (8 st. 13 lb.), who is in great form again, made light of a 10 lb. penalty in the Stewards' Cup on the last day, and gave Kaleidoscope 1 lb. and a decisive beating, no small performance for a horse who was working hard at hurdle-racing all last winter. Douranee secured her seventh successive victory in the Cliftonville Plate; and backers must surely have forgotten Japonica's defeat of Out of Bounds at Goodwood when they laid 2 to 1 on Master Kildare for the Rous Stakes. He was asked to concede no less than 32 lb., or about twice weight for age, to Mr. Jennings's filly, a task in which he naturally failed utterly.

A dull day and bitter wind deprived the first day of the meeting on the pretty Lewes course of half its attractions; nevertheless there was an immense number of people present, who were rewarded by seeing large fields and capital racing for almost every event on the programme. The De Warrenne Handicap was quite a miniature Stewards' Cup, with its twelve runners; and a very pretty finish between the first three, in which only "heads" divided them, resulted in favour of Carnethy (6 st. 8 lb.). Haggis at last secured a race for Lord Rosebery, and, though entered to be sold for £50, he was willing to give 610 gs. to retain possession of her. Early Morn at last made amends for many previous disappointments by winning the rich Astley Stakes in a canter. The performance was an excellent one, as he was giving weight to a large majority of his fifteen opponents, and it makes Douranee a wonderfully smart filly, as she gave him 10 lb. and sex allowance on the previous Tuesday. On Saturday the County Cup, which has so often brought out a good field of speedy animals, was reduced to a match between Trappist and Placida. The old horse has become thoroughly unreliable, and the Oaks victress made the whole of the running, and won cleverly. The fondness of horses for certain courses has been proved again and again, and it was not, therefore, surprising to see Rylstone (8 st. 11 lb.), in spite of four previous unsuccessful essays this season, canter off with the Lewes Handicap for the third year in succession. The mare looked very well, but the opposition was only weak.

Glorious weather made the first day of the Egham Meeting very pleasant, the only drawback being the terribly heavy state of the course, which only last week was covered with water. Backers continued in the vein of luck which has stuck to them for the past fortnight, and the ring must have lost heavily again. Brother to Ersilia beat a field of twelve very cleverly in the King John Plate, though he was giving about a stone to most of them—no small task with the ground in such a holding condition. Mar made such an example of his five opponents, in a race of a mile and a half, that he is sure to find plenty of supporters for the Ebor Handicap, in which his weight, including a 5-lb. penalty, is 6 st. 11 lb.

The Twelfth was a very fine day; and fair sport was enjoyed on the grouse moors. In accordance with custom, the first "bag" made at Balmoral on Tuesday morning was sent south to her Majesty at Osborne; and from Abergeldie seven brace were sent to the Prince of Wales. Some speculative sportsmen anticipated the Twelfth so far as to endeavour to dispatch nine brace and a half to the London markets on Saturday last; but Sandy's scent was keen, and the grouse were seized by the police at the Inverness railway station, though deponent sayeth not how the toothsome birds were disposed of.

The old Arrow has been distinguishing herself at the Royal regattas off the Isle of Wight. She won the Cowes Town Cup on the 7th inst. by two minutes and a quarter from the Formosa, and the Bloodhound, being the only yacht that started under 50 tons, took the Royal Yacht Squadron's prize of £50 in the same race. The Royal Yacht Squadron's prize of £100, for schooners, on the 8th inst., the course round the Isle of Wight, was competed for by the following yachts:—Enchantress (Colonel Owen Williams), Hildegarde (the Prince of Wales), Shark (the Duke of Rutland), Cetonia (the Earl of Gosford), Aline (Lord Hastings), Miranda (Mr. G. Lampson), Egeria (Mr. J. Mulholland, M.P.). The Enchantress went off with the lead, but the winner of the Queen's prize, the Egeria, won the race by 2 min. 2 sec. For the prizes presented by Lord Londonderry quite a fleet of yachts entered, and the Siren came in first, the Vixen second, and the Ina third. The regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron was brought to a brilliant close in the evening by a display of fireworks by Mr. J. Pain on Cowes Parade, to see which and the illumination of the yachts, the Prince and Princess of Wales brought their two sons from Osborne, and were accompanied by the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught. On Saturday, at a meeting of members, fault was found with the bad state of the harbour; and a protest against the Nixie receiving the third prize in the Londonderry contest ended in the prize being awarded to Terpsichore. The same day the Royal Southampton Yacht Club's prizes of £100 and £50 for cutters and yawls respectively gave the Arrow another opportunity of showing her speed. The Arrow came home first in the cutter race, but the Formosa carried off the palm by time allowance, the Britannia being second. The Latona won the yawl race, Surf being second.

The Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta began at Ryde on Tuesday, when a £50 prize for cutters above forty tons was contested by The Arrow, Formosa, and Arethusa. Though the Formosa is a new vessel, with every possible modern improvement, the old Arrow succeeded in beating her by nearly two minutes, in addition to the start of 2 min. 47 sec. that she allowed her. Three yachts also started for a prize of £30, for cutters over thirty-five and under forty-one tons, and this was taken by The Bloodhound, Coryphée second, and Britannia last. The race on Wednesday was for the Ryde Town Cup. The Florinda took a flying start; the Formosa, Latona, Surf, Arrow, and Hypatia were in a cluster; the Enchantress was to leeward, and got a very bad start; but, as there was a course of fifty miles or so before the yachts, there were opportunities enough for reversing the positions. The Formosa won the cup by time, beating the Latona, that came in first. On Thursday the Latona won the Commodore's Prize.

Now that the ground has become a little harder, batsmen have a chance of showing something like their true form, and long scores are beginning to crop up pretty frequently. Last week the annual cricket carnival at Canterbury engrossed general attention, and some very fine scoring took place. Thirteen of Kent looked pretty certain to beat England, when Dr. W. G. Grace (not out, 63) and Flowers (not out, 72) came to the rescue, and snatched the match out of the fire by four wickets—a most meritorious display of batting just when it was most needed. In the second match, the Gentlemen of England—by no means a representative eleven—beat the Gentlemen of Kent by 131 runs. For the winners, Messrs. A. G. Steel (93) and W. G. Grace (54), did most of the scoring, while, on the other side, Mr. R. S. Jones (82) batted splendidly; and we must not omit to mention that, in the first innings of England, Mr. C. M. Cunliffe took five wickets for only ten runs. Turning to the county matches, we note that Yorkshire has beaten Middlesex by five wickets. The scoring was very small on either side, as the bowling of Pease and Bates proved so deadly that no one, except the Hon. A. Lyttelton (48), made anything of a stand against it. This week Gloucestershire has defeated Somersetshire in a single innings, with 152 runs to spare, Messrs. W. G. Grace (113) and F. Townsend (103) did most of the run-getting. Lancashire, playing without Mr. A. G. Steel, has sustained her first reverse in county matches this season, at the hands of the Yorkshire eleven. Messrs. Hornby (55) and Royle (47) did their best to avert defeat; but Bates (118) and Ulyett (55) were the chief contributors to a fine total of 353, and Yorkshire won by an innings and 80 runs.

Lawn-tennis has by no means driven archery out of the field. The National Archery Meeting was, on the 8th inst., brought to a close in the Cheltenham College Ground; and in the evening the fair toxophilites maintained their supremacy at a conversazione and concert. Mrs. Marshall, of East Sheen, as last year, gained the principal ladies' prize for first gross score, 708, and the ladies' transferable brace and badge; 2nd, Mrs. Pier Leigh (Cheltenham), 683; 3rd, Mrs. Butt (West Kent), 672; 4th, Mrs. Lister (Raglan), 647; 5th, Miss Hollins (Cheltenham), 543. Greatest number of golds: Miss Croker (Long Metford). Best gold: Mrs. Metcalf. Greatest score at sixty yards: Miss Hutchinson. Archer of the bann, 318. Gentlemen's gross score: Mr. Rimington (R. Toxophilite), 165 hits and 799 score; 2nd, Mr. Walters (Ewell), 729; 3rd, Mr. Neville (Robin Hood), 693; 4th, Mr. Walrond (S. Devon), 678. The Champion Gold Medal was won by Mr. Walters.

The race for the Amateur Swimming Championship was decided at the Welsh Harp on Saturday last, and resulted as follows:—H. Davenport, Ilex and Surrey S.C., first; R. Todd, Newcastle-on-Tyne (1000 yards amateur champion), second; J. P. Taylor, Newcastle (500 yards amateur champion), third; E. Danels, North London S.C. (captain), fourth; A. F. Bettinson, North London S.C., fifth; D. Ainsworth, Serpentine S.C. (ex-amateur champion), 0; G. Dunmore, Alliance S.C. (captain), 0; A. France, Alliance S.C., 0; J. Whittle, Serpentine S.C. (ex-champion), 0; H. P. Clementson, Hastings, S.C., 0. The race appeared quite at the mercy of Todd, until about 150 yards from home, when he began to tire, and also to steer a bad course, and Davenport, who swam in the gamest possible style, caught him and won by ten yards, for the sixth year in succession.

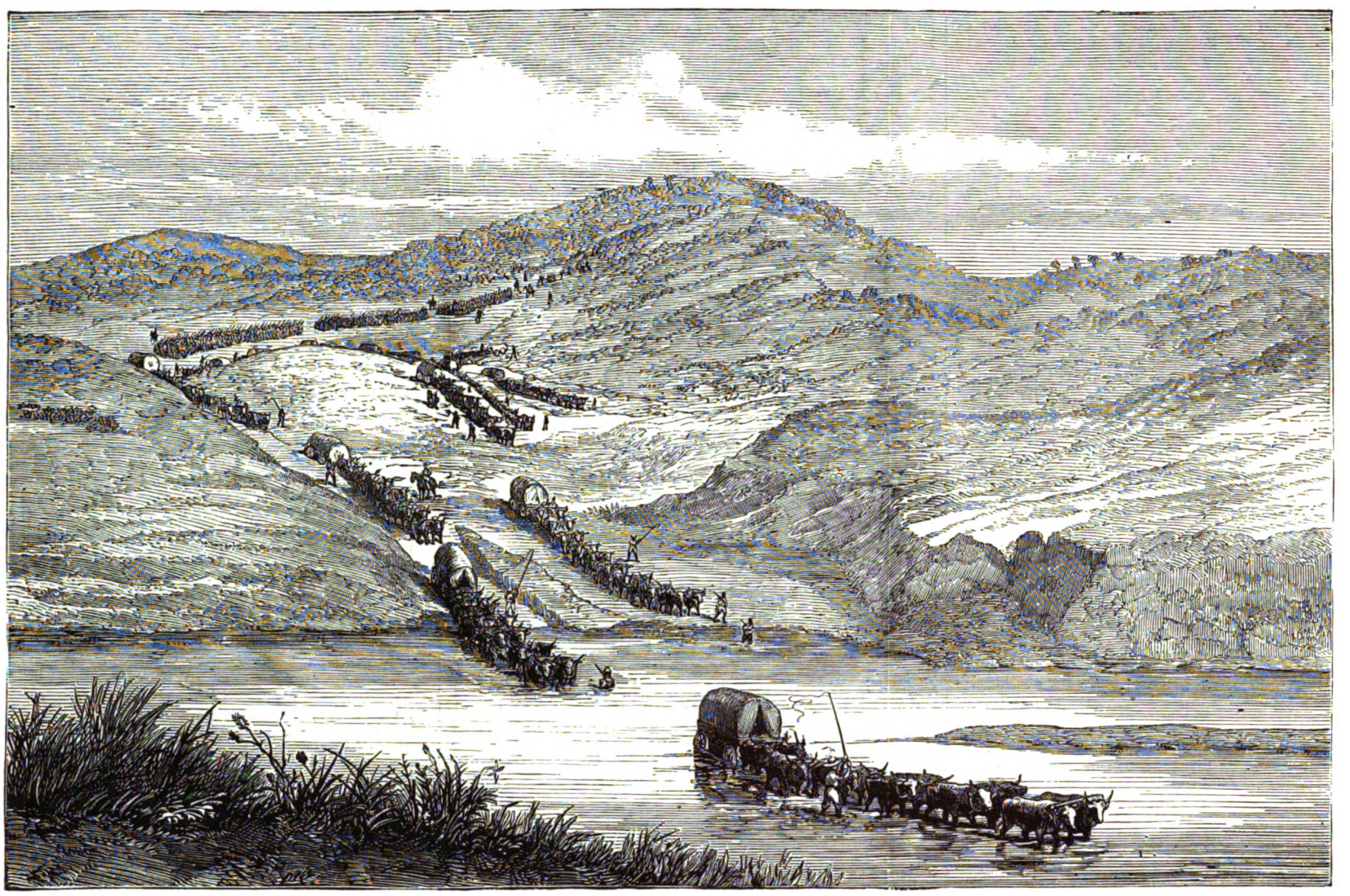
"STRANGERS AND PILGRIMS."

This gentle pair of faithful creatures, waiting for their master on the railway-station platform, with his luggage all ready for the train about to depart, are differently situated from the "Twa Dogs" of a well-known poetical dialogue by Robert Burns. Unlike those canine moralists, Luath and Cæsar, they are coupled together in the same attendance and personal service. They have an equal experience of social and domestic life amongst mankind. And if they could be supposed to talk as fully and freely as people of our human world, upon as great variety of topics, one animal's opinions might be as sound as the other's, regarding most questions of politics, trade, literature, science, and art. We cannot venture, however, to demand so much intellectual exertion from the amiable beasts, or even to inquire what they really think of the manners of dressed-up bipeds strutting or bustling up and down the platform. They have plenty of sense, and if not enough always to hold their tongues, enough to be aware that barking now and then is safer than talking. In the meantime we see them content to wait in decorous silence the approach of the travelling gentleman who is pleased to own them. He is going to take them somewhere down in the country, where both he and they will be much happier, for a few weeks at least, than they have been in London since the latter days of June. No dog that ever lived, we should think, could like best to live in town, and if a man prefers it, his dogs may, perhaps, think of him, and may quietly say to one another, "The more fool he." But the dogs and their master seem to be of one mind upon the occasion of this journey.

A new institution for the reception of the blind has been erected in Sheffield, at a cost of about £15,000. It is situated on the Manchester road, and will accommodate a large number of inmates, the able-bodied of whom will be taught such trades as the blind can follow. An endowment fund of £25,000, left by Mr. Holy, of Norton, will be applied to the support of the new institution, to the trustees of the existing Sheffield Blind Institution, which has been built with a view to ameliorate the condition of the blind to as great an extent as possible. The building will be opened early in September.

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SKETCHES OF THE ZULU WAR.

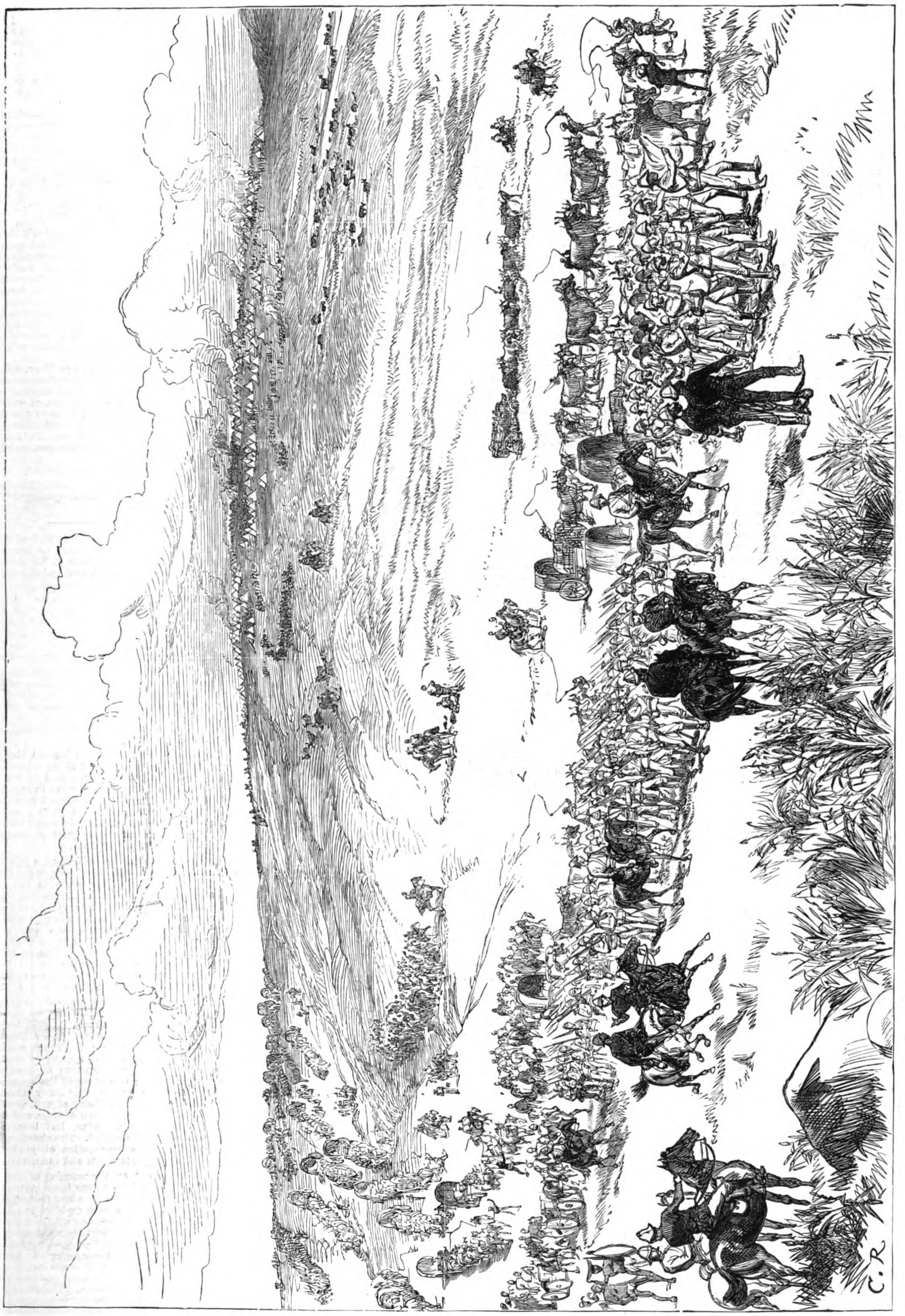


REAR-GUARD OF THE 99TH REGIMENT CROSSING THE AMATIKULU RIVER.



OUR THREE GENERALS WATCHING FOR THE RETURN OF THE ZULU AMBASSADORS.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. MELTON PRIOR, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

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THE ZULU WAR: BRIGADIER-GENERAL WOOD'S DIVISION PASSING GENERAL NEWDIGATE'S CAMP ON ITS WAY TO THE FRONT.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

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THE ZULU WAR.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, has apparently had a narrow escape of his life. It is mentioned by the *Times'* correspondent, in a letter of the 17th ult., that Mr. Prior, while sketching in the King's Kraal at Ulundi, after the battle and destruction of the Zulu capital, was chased by some lurking enemies. But they did not catch him or hit him; and, though he has met with a few rough experiences in this campaign, as in previous African and European wars, we hope soon to welcome his safe return to England. He contributes to this Number of our Journal the sketch of Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood's flying column, on its way to the front at Ipoka camp, passing the encampment of General Newdigate's division; also, that in which Lord Chelmsford, General Newdigate, and General Marshall are shown with their telescopes or field-glasses, all standing together and looking out across the country for the expected approach of Cetewayo's messengers or ambassadors of peace. These ambassadors had visited the camp some days before, and had been sent back to the Zulu King with precise information of the terms which would be accepted, and with an intimation that the army would, on July 3, cross the river on its advance to Ulundi, if no intimation were received of Cetewayo's submitting to those terms. Hence the evident importance of their possible return to the Camp, as the time drew near, and the anxiety with which they were awaited by the three English Generals—Lord Chelmsford, attired in drab breeches, boots, and short dark coat or jacket, resting his telescope upon the tarpaulin covering of a dray or waggon, is shown in our Artist's Sketch as the one standing close to the wheel; at his right hand is General Newdigate, while General Marshall, with a smaller field-glass stands a few paces behind them; another officer lies sprawling on the top of the waggon, but not less intently scanning the distant horizon. The same page contains an Engraving, from a Sketch by an officer of the 99th (Duke of Edinburgh's) Regiment, which formed part of General Hope Crealock's division advancing from the Tugela into Zululand. It represents the crossing of the river Amatikulu by the rear-guard of that regiment, and by the waggon-trains under their convoy.

Our news from South Africa is to the date of the 22nd ult., but there are no fresh military events of importance. Lord Chelmsford and Sir Garnet Wolseley met at St. Paul's on the 18th, after which Lord Chelmsford went to Durban, where he was received with honours. He would return to England, by way of Capetown, very shortly. It is not expected that Sir Bartle Frere will resign. Generals Hope Crealock, Newdigate, and Marshall, Brigadier Wood, and Colonel Redvers Buller are coming home on account of health. The 17th Lancers and several other regiments will be sent home at once. Sir Garnet Wolseley had a conference with a number of the Zulu chiefs on the 18th, and received their submission. He has gone back to Natal for a few days, and was to be at Pietermaritzburg on the 21st, but would soon return to the army in Zululand. Ulundi, which Lord Chelmsford had evacuated, is to be reoccupied by Brigadier Clarke with two regiments, as a fortified post. Cetewayo has retired, with six or seven thousand men, to the north-east portion of Zululand.

We learn further from a second edition of Thursday's *Times* that Cetewayo had on July 22 made another effort to know whether his liberty would be granted him. He said he was completely deserted by his warriors. A brigade under General Harrison, 2500 strong, one squadron of regular cavalry, and the second battery of artillery, move up to the Transvaal.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Nov. 30, 1875) with a codicil (dated Feb. 14, 1879) of Mr. Samuel Charles Whitbread, late of Southill and Cardington, Bedfordshire, and of Purfleet, Essex, who died on May 27 last, at No. 49, St. George's-square, Pimlico, was proved on the 24th ult. by Samuel Whitbread, the son, and Richard Worsley, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £350,000. The testator's settled estates in Bedfordshire and Essex go to his son Samuel, and he devises to him all his other real estate in the former county; certain freehold property at Hackney, some leasehold property, a share in the partnership of Whitbread and Co., brewers, Chiswell-street, in addition to the interest therein he might then have, with other benefits, are given to his son William; to his wife, Lady Mary Whitbread, £1000; to his daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Mills, in addition to other bequests, £40,000; to his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Whitbread, likewise in addition to other bequests, £30,000; to his granddaughter, Lady Mary Coke, daughter of the Earl of Leicester, £5000; to John Barlas McLaren, in his service, £200 and his gun by Purday; to Mary Collins, £50; to Rachael Davies, an annuity of £100; to Elizabeth Collins, an annuity of £40; to Jane Brooks, an annuity of £30; and the rest of his property to his son Samuel.

The will (dated Feb. 6, 1872) with four codicils (dated Feb. 10, 1875, June 7, 1876, and Jan. 14 and July 27, 1878) of the Rev. Henry Shrubb, late of Brabœuf Manor, Guildford, who died on the 4th ult., was proved on the 24th ult. by John Lane Shrubb, the nephew, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £300,000. The testator leaves legacies to his sister, nieces, stepson, and servants, and the residue of his personalty to his two nephews, Charles Peyton Shrubb and John Lane Shrubb; as to his freehold property, he specifically devises it to his said nephews.

The will (dated Dec. 27, 1858) with a codicil (dated Aug. 7, 1867) of Odet François Armand Chapelle de Jumilhac, Duc de Richelieu, late of No. 19, Boulevart de la Madeleine, Paris, who died on Feb. 24 last at Nice, has just been proved in London by Marie Odet Richard Armand Chapelle, Marquis de Jumilhac, Duc de Richelieu, the nephew, the personal estate in England being sworn under £7000. Subject to an annuity of 800f. to his valet, Alexander Delatre, if in his service at the time of his decease, the testator leaves all his property to his brother, the Marquis de Jumilhac, who, however, predeceased him.

The will (dated Oct. 30, 1876) with two codicils (dated March 21, 1877, and May 31, 1879) of Mrs. Mary Phillpot, late of Torquay, Devon, who died on June 9 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by Richard Habberfield Short, the grandson, Edwin Phillpot, and William Redfern Deykin, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The will (dated June 14, 1879) of Mr. George Frederick Bult, late of No. 42, St. John's Wood-road, who died on June 24 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by Richard Haydock Wilbe, M.D., and Wallace Roberts Marshall, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000.

The will (dated July 1, 1879) of Lady Mary Jervis White, late of No. 63, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, who died on the 15th ult., was proved on the 26th ult. by Herbert Leah, the nephew, and Miss Elizabeth Leah, the niece, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000.

Mr. W. E. Forster opened on Monday the higher Board Schools erected by the Bradford School Board.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The French Academy held its annual public sitting on the 7th inst., M. Jules Simon delivering the customary address on the awards for virtue. The concluding passage of his speech, which was otherwise devoted to narrating the deeds of those who were to receive the prizes, was as follows:—

> The Academy would like to have its hands full of wreaths to honour as they deserve to be honoured all these great hearts, and he who speaks in its name always regrets having to confine himself to a passing notice where he would fain recount the details of noble lives overflowing with such beautiful lessons. In this Paris—which has been scornfully, rather absurdly, called the Great Babylon—the malevolent and superficial see from above only depravity and vulgar greed below. If as friends or disinterested observers they would penetrate into the workshops, visit the lodging-houses; if they lived enough with the poor to deserve their confidence, they would find that nobody gives so readily and with so good heart as those who have to labour with their hands to win their daily bread, and that sacrifices amounting to heroism are far from uncommon among them. Vice makes a parade, virtue is retiring. Workmen follow a comrade to the grave, and if an orphan is left one of them picks it up and takes it to his house, never to desert it. I know very many Paris workmen who have thus adopted the children of their friends and brought them up without distinction from those which God had given them.

M. Jules Simon concluded with a few words in honour of the founder of the prizes. The chief prize was awarded to a sailor, Captain Etienne Maigre, who, since 1834, when he was seventeen years of age, has saved nine lives, some of them in the most heroic circumstances. The second was awarded to two ladies, Mdlles. Virginie and Hélène Frain, the founders of an orphanage which they have maintained on the proceeds of their own labour, and to which they have devoted the greater part of their lives. The other prizes were given for acts of benevolence of a similar kind.

On the proposition of M. Benjamin Raspail and twenty-four of his colleagues a report has been drawn up in the name of the Seventh Commission d'Initiative, recommending the sale of the Crown diamonds of France.

The Municipal Council of Paris has voted a resolution in favour of substituting lay teachers for the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses belonging to religious confraternities.

A statue to M. Schneider, the founder of the gigantic iron-works at Creusot, was unveiled at that place on Sunday.

By the death of M. Alphonse Thys, France has lost one of the oldest of her native composers. He was born at Paris on March 8, 1807, received his musical education at the National Conservatoire, and in 1833 gained the "Grand Prix de Rome," of the benefits of which, however, he declined to avail himself, as he refused to leave Paris. Following his profession in the French capital, he wrote many songs and pianoforte pieces, and afterwards began to write for the theatres. His earlier works for the lyric stage were operettas, a class of composition of which he and M. Adolphe Adam were the originators. He founded, in conjunction with M. Bourget, the "Société des Auteurs, Compositeurs, et Editeurs de Musique," of which he was for several years the president.

SPAIN.

The remains of the Infanta Maria del Pilar arrived at the Escurial on the 7th inst., when a funeral mass was celebrated, attended by the King, the members of the Royal family, the Ministers, and a number of other personages. The Patriarch of the Indies officiated. King Alfonso, while returning with his sisters to La Granja, met with an accident. The carriage containing the Royal party was upset and the King's right arm was dislocated, but was easily reset. The Princesses sustained no injury; but General Echaque, who was in attendance, severely sprained his wrist. King Alfonso was able on Saturday to sign several decrees without experiencing any inconvenience, and his doctors are of opinion that a speedy convalescence may be expected. His Majesty has personally replied to the telegrams addressed to him by the principal European Sovereigns and several Princes and Princesses, some expressing condolence on the death of the Infanta Maria del Pilar, and others congratulating him on his escape when thrown from his carriage. Queen Victoria telegraphed to his Majesty congratulating him upon his escape in his recent carriage accident; and the King replied thanking her Majesty for her message, and adding that his health was satisfactory.

MEETING OF THE EMPERORS OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

The Emperor Francis Joseph arrived at Gastein on Saturday last, and was received by the Emperor William, with whom he dined at the castle. Next morning the two Emperors exchanged visits, and took a cordial leave of each other, the Emperor of Austria afterwards departing from Gastein. The Emperor of Germany left Gastein on Tuesday afternoon. Previous to his departure his Majesty expressed to the Burgomaster the satisfaction he felt at the great benefit he had derived from the waters, and at the arrangements made for his meeting with the Emperor of Austria.

RUSSIA.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg report the arrest of foreigners, including two Englishmen, for entering Russia without passports, on board vessels arriving in Russian ports.

Specially stringent regulations for the maintenance of public order during the period of the fair at Nijni Novgorod have been issued by General Ignatieff, the Governor.

GREECE.

A Royal decree fixes the general elections for Oct. 5, and convenes the new Chamber of Deputies for Nov. 1.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Conformably with the recommendations of the British and French Ambassadors in Constantinople, an Imperial Iradé has been issued appointing ten financial Inspectors-General and forty Inspectors. Of the former officials, four are to be Europeans and the remainder natives.

All the representatives of foreign Powers in Constantinople, as well as the Ambassadors of England and France, have been invited by the Turkish Government to recommend persons for the posts of inspectors of finance.

Ali Fuad Pasha, First Secretary of the Sultan, and Abraham Pasha, the Khedive's agent at Constantinople, arrived at Alexandria on Monday to deliver the Hatt of investiture to Prince Tewfik. There was to be an official reception at the Cairo citadel on Thursday, when the Hatt would be read in presence of the Consular Body and the leading Europeans and natives.

CANADA.

The Governor-General and her Royal Highness Princess Louise arrived at St. John's on the 6th inst., and met with an enthusiastic reception. At Moncton, on their way, a French address was presented to his Excellency and the Princess. This city was elaborately decorated with garlands and flags, and numerous mottoes were displayed bearing the words "Welcome," and "God bless our Queen." A formal reception was held at the railway station, at which addresses were received and replied to by the Governor-General. A procession was then formed to escort his Excellency and her Royal Highness through the streets, which were very crowded, great enthusiasm being manifested by the inhabitants. The Governor-General and the Princess Louise arrived at Fredericton, New Brunswick, on Tuesday, and met with a brilliant reception.

The Quebec Legislative Assembly on the 6th inst. rejected a motion of the Premier to reprimand a member for using offensive language towards the Treasurer. But it was not regarded as a defeat by the Government, as the Ministers claimed that it was caused by a misunderstanding among their supporters. In the evening the Legislature, by 31 against 27, passed a vote of confidence in the Government. On the 13th the Legislature, by a majority of two, passed a vote of confidence in the railway policy pursued by the Provincial Government.

Seven persons have been killed and many injured, and damage has been done to crops and buildings, by a hurricane that has occurred at St. John, New Brunswick.

AMERICA.

By the popular vote of Tennessee a proposal for the repudiation of 50 per cent of the debt of the State has been negatived.

The late Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey, of Louisiana, has by her will bequeathed to Mr. Jefferson Davis "Beauvoir" her home on the Gulf Coast in Mississippi, several plantations in Louisiana, besides other property, the whole valued at £50,000. The relatives of Mrs. Dorsey intend, it is stated, to contest the will, on the ground of undue influence.

There were six deaths from yellow fever at Memphis on Monday and six on Tuesday. Ninety-three deaths from yellow fever occurred in Havannah last week.

INDIA.

A telegram from Simla of last Saturday's date states that the evacuation of Afghanistan by the British troops has begun, and will, General Stewart expects, be completed by Sept. 1. Parliamentary papers have been issued containing a long despatch addressed last month by the Viceroy in Council to the Home Government giving a review of the policy of the Indian Government towards Afghanistan, and a despatch in reply from Lord Cranbrook approving the action of the Indian Government and expressing a belief that the policy embodied in the Treaty of Gundamuk will, if pursued consistently, secure both British and Afghan interests, and promote the stability and peace of the Empire.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on Sunday, says that cholera is still prevalent among the troops and natives at Candahar. The total number of European cases up to the 6th inst. was seventy-five, of which sixty had proved fatal. The disease is reported to be spreading towards Herat. He also states that the disaffection in Rumpa is reported to be spreading, and that the Madras Government has dispatched considerable bodies of men and munitions of war to the disturbed district.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from the Executive Commissioner at Sydney to Sir Daniel Cooper announces that the opening of the exhibition is now fixed for Sept. 17.

King Menelek of Shoa, the southern part of Abyssinia, has informed the Anti-Slavery Society that he has now abolished the slave trade throughout the whole of his dominions. The despatch is written in Amharic, and sealed with the King's great seal.

A curious lawsuit is pending at Mayence. A man who had insured his life for a considerable sum attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself. A relative cut the rope in time to save the man's life. The insurance company now wish to have the policy declared null and void, because the assured has intentionally injured his health by his attempted suicide.

M. Cogalniceano, Roumanian Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to the Prefects giving them minute instructions as to the exercise of their powers with a view to the development of the country, by the careful maintenance of public order, the promotion of hygienic regulations, the opening up of fresh roads, and the advancement of education and agriculture.

The Pope has issued an encyclical on the teaching of philosophy, which fills ten columns of the *Osservatore Romano*. His Holiness holds that the greater part of the evils which afflict society in the present day are due to the inculcation of false philosophy; and says that philosophy, in order that it may attain its end, must be subject to faith. After a minute survey of the results of the philosophic inquiry of the Fathers, he exhorts the Bishops to adopt in their ecclesiastical schools the teachings of St. Thomas Aquinas.

The Bulgarian Cabinet has addressed a manifesto to the nation, in which it enjoins the observance of the Constitutional laws and the preservation of the peace of the country, and states its determination to take all possible measures for preventing disturbance in the Principality; at the same time it declares its intention to direct its energies without delay to the work of internal organisation, and will endeavour to merit the sympathy of foreign Powers.—On Sunday, in the presence of Prince Alexander, the Bulgarian Ministers, the British Diplomatic Agent, and many public functionaries, thirty-eight students, who have completed their studies, received diplomas as assistant-surgeons.

It is stated in several of the papers that the draught charter of the proposed Victoria University has, in accordance with the request of the Lords of the Privy Council, been submitted to that body. According to this draught the University would have the right of conferring upon all persons, whether male or female, who have pursued a regular course of study in any of its colleges, and passed its examinations, all degrees which can be conferred by any other University of the kingdom, with the exception of medical degrees; the Privy Council having declined to confer power as to these, at a time when legislation on the whole subject of medical degrees, and the licensing power for the practice of medicine, has been proposed to Parliament, and remains unsettled. The charter contains provisions for establishing a convocation of graduates of the University, with appropriate rights and functions.

A great fire broke out on the morning of the 8th inst. in the Latin quarter of Serajevo, in the Herzegovina. Owing to the wind being very high at the time and the supply of water being deficient, the flames spread rapidly, and the Catholic, Servian, and Jewish districts, and the whole of the commercial quarter were burned down. More than a thousand buildings were destroyed, and ten thousand persons are rendered homeless. They are encamped in the squares and gardens of the town. A relief committee has been organised to supply them with food and shelter and to collect subscriptions on their behalf. The Emperor of Austria has subscribed 10,000 fl. It was not until eight o'clock on the following morning that, by the unremitting exertions of the military under the Duke of Wurtemburg, the further spread of the conflagration was checked. Three of the soldiers were killed. The fire is supposed to have been caused by some excise officers sealing casks in a spirit warehouse. According to an official report issued by the Town Council of Serajevo, the total loss occasioned by the late fire amounts to 23,000,000 fl. The Servian merchants estimate their losses at 3,000,000 ducats.

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NEW BOOKS.

Mr. W. R. S. Ralston, who has made the subject of "Russian folk-lore" his own, gave a few years ago, if memory can be trusted, a brief but lucid sketch of Russian history from the very earliest times to a comparatively modern date, and a perusal of that little work would form an excellent preparation for a study of *The History of Russia:* by Alfred Rambaud; translated by Leonora B. Lang (Sampson Low and Co.), two large volumes, by no means too large for the purpose, in which the tale of Russia's growth from its primitive state to the proportions it had assumed in 1877 is told in a fuller and more elaborate style, of course, than befitted the unpretentious introductory lectures of Mr. Ralston. And the English translation, in its two large and expensive volumes, is a far more imposing work, with all manner of expansions and additions, than the original French publication, which is believed to have come out in the form of one inexpensive volume. However, the translation appears to be excellent, and among the additions which make the English version more bulky as well as more serviceable than the French is an index, less complete, perhaps, than it might have been, but certainly much better than none at all. There are critics who discern in M. Rambaud's work a disposition to be more than a little kind to Russia's faults, to regard all that is Russian, in fact, with an unduly, an outrageously favourable eye; and the secret of this partiality is traced to his belief in the natural attraction of France towards Russia and Russia towards France, so that the French may some day derive from the Russians as much benefit, from the military and political points of view, as the Russians are considered to have already derived from the French. However this may be, and whatever bias may be shown by M. Rambaud, however light may be the touch with which he sketches Russian atrocities, and however vivid may be the colours in which he paints the more admirable scenes of Russian history, it is probable that the English reader will find in the English translation, with the extensions and additions already adverted to, a fuller and more readable account than is to be found elsewhere, within a reasonable compass, of the origin and progress of the great Russian empire. Granted that Russians and Poles differ, as they would be pretty certain to do, touching the questions connected with Lithuania and Ruthenia; granted that M. Rambaud "Russianises" all through his work; and granted that he tones down the conduct of certain ferocious and bestial Russian sovereigns; yet these are matters of comparatively little consequence to the reader who is concerned primarily with the spread of an empire rather than with the moral qualities of the people and the sovereigns who built up that empire. At the same time it is, of course, but right that the reader should know whether the author whose narrative is consulted may be regarded as completely trustworthy; and, this being so, it is worth while to bear in mind that M. Rambaud has been taken to task for allowing himself to be led by his Russian proclivities into error and misrepresentation arising chiefly from his uncompromising adoption of Russian views. It being premised that there are maps and illustrations to assist the reader, a description of the manner in which the two volumes are arranged may be attempted. The first begins with a discourse upon the geography of Russia, and ends with the early years of Peter the Great; the second, beginning with the continuation of Peter's reign, ends with a few brief remarks upon the late war in the East, and with a statement of the present position, when "Russia, sketched out by Rurik, dispersed after Iaroslav the Great, reunited by the dynasty of the Ivans, Europeanised by Peter the Great and Catherine II., delivered from serfage by Alexander II., now enters into a new phase of her history," which will be emphatically "the history of the Russian people," as distinguished from "the history of the Russian State." As with France and other countries, so with Russia; there is no general consent as to the date which the historian should assign to the origin of the modern State. As regards France, should we date from the Carlovingian, or the Merovingian, or the Capetian dynasty? As regards Russia, should we date from the invitation accepted by Rurik, who established himself at Novgorod; or from the first of the Princes who intrigued at Moscow? Russian historians take the former date, and Polish the latter. It has been complained that M. Rambaud follows the Russian practice; yet he writes distinctly of the Muscovite princes: "They were the founders of the Russian empire, as the Capetians were of the French monarchy." Surely this is enough to prevent the reader from being misled, enough to show in what sense certain conclusions are to be accepted. Again, as regards Ivan called "the Terrible," who assumed the title of Tzar, M. Rambaud has been severely handled for not joining in the hue and cry with which that abominable tyrant's memory has been pursued, and for palliating rather than exaggerating or simply exposing the revolting savage's incredible cruelty. But, at any rate, M. Rambaud tells enough to let intelligent readers form their own opinion; and a little whitewashing is the order of the day. "Ivan's character," says M. Rambaud, "was a strange compound of greatness and barbarism. Cruel, dissolute, superstitious, we see him by turns yielding himself, with his favourites, to the most shameful excesses, or, covered with a monkish garment, heading them in processions and other pious exercises. . . . His brutal habits and the facility with which he used his iron staff, had a tragic conclusion. In an altercation with his son Ivan he struck him, and the blow was mortal. . . . Without allowing himself to be biassed by Ivan's numerous cruelties, the historian ought fairly to compare him with men of his own time." This may be lenient treatment, but it is better than parading "the whole of the disgusting details," and raising the readers' gorge without much increase of their historical knowledge. But, whatever objection may lie against M. Rambaud for his tendency to slur over the bestialities of Russian tyrants, suspected of being more than half lunatic, there will probably be few to deny that he has produced a literary work which, to judge from the English translation of it, is excellent reading, and which, if it contain some information deserving of speedy oblivion, contains considerably more deserving of constant remembrance.

If there be any prospects of the spread of European knowledge and of the Christian religion among our native Indian fellow-subjects, it is worth while to read the *Life of Alexander Duff, D.D.*, by Dr. George Smith, the first volume of which is published by Hodder and Stoughton. It is worth while, in any case, to become acquainted with the biography of a great man, and we should say that Dr. Duff was really one, if measured by the amount of intellectual and moral energy that he threw into his life's work, and by the breadth and loftiness of its aims. He went out to India in 1829 as the first Scottish Kirk Missionary, and immediately conceived the idea of a grand scheme of education for Hindoo youth, who were to be instructed, at least in the higher classes, through the medium of English literature, history, and science, completely breaking the mental fetters of old Asiatic tradition. In 1835, he was back in Scotland, pleading for this object with such powerful eloquence, and organising the forces at his disposal with such commanding skill, that seeming impossibilities were half vanquished at the commencement of so bold a task. With the spirit of his revered master Chalmers, he fairly lifted the public mind off the plodding path of precedents, and carried it along with him in a vehement course of enthusiastic labours, which have actually yielded some fruit, though not yet all that he expected. The narrative is well related by Dr. George Smith in this volume, extending only to the year 1841, when Dr. Duff was again personally directing his Mission Schools and Colleges in India, much thwarted by the retrograde measures of Lord Auckland's Government, but resolved to persevere and to succeed in the end. A second volume will describe the progress of this grand enterprise in later years, and the remainder of a long and active life, the usefulness of which, both religious and social, was felt in North Britain, as well as in our Eastern Empire. Those who are familiar with the interesting "Life of Norman Macleod" will recollect his visit to India, with a Commission from the General Assembly of the Scottish Kirk, which threw fresh light upon the results of Dr. Duff's previous undertaking. It is a remarkable example of philanthropic endeavours begun and continued with uncommon strength of purpose, and destined, we trust, to prove largely beneficial, though it must be a work of time.

An accomplished authoress, Miss M. Betham Edwards, has made of her *Holidays in Eastern France* a very agreeable volume (Hurst and Blackett, publishers). She enjoyed leisurely visits to the country houses of French friends, with whom she saw the domestic and social life of the people, as well as different scenes of natural or historic interest. The district she first visited was that of Brie and the valley of the Marne, not far from Paris eastward. Her description of the richly cultivated land and well-to-do folk is full of comfort. Their cheese and fruit, much of it destined for the English market, are the means of great prosperity. The French peasant farmer, in these favourable circumstances, adds the occupation of rented fields to his small freehold estate, and becomes equal to the average English agriculturist in the scale of his business. His wife and daughters, living so near Paris, wear the city fashions, read books, and play the piano. A cheerful seat of industrial enterprise is Noisiel-sur-Marne, with Menier's famous chocolate manufactory and model village of workpeople. The splendid mansion of Baron James Rothschild at Ferrières, with its treasures of artistic decoration, is also described. At several towns of that district, or of the neighbouring Champagne, Miss Edwards found attractive subjects of antiquarian study. Provins, the romantic abode of the old Counts who once ruled the province, is a place to take the instructed fancy. Troyes, with its noble cathedral and other characteristic memorials of the past, has claims upon the tourist's attention. Then Miss Edwards shifts the scene to a not less interesting country, further to the south-east. This is Franche Comté, with the respectable city of Besançon; the highlands towards the Jura, Montbéliard, which is a Protestant town, and the upper valley of the Doubs, with its picturesque subalpine scenery. It is a delightful region, except for the bad inns; and she fills many bright pages with charming pictures of what she saw in leisurely carriage-drives, accompanied by her friends, ladies and children, to this or that place in a tolerably wide circuit. From Montbéliard to St. Hippolyte, Maîche, and Morteau, on the Swiss frontier, with the falls of the Doubs and one or two beautiful highland lakes, is an excursion worth the effort in any fair summer time; but a railway is henceforth to make it easier than now. From Besançon there is an opportunity of visiting Ornans, the inviting abode of the gifted landscape-painter Courbet, a stanch Republican who got into disgrace by demolishing the Napoleon Column of the Place Vendôme at Paris. The scenery of the Loue is found well deserving of his admired works of art, taking their subjects from its manifold natural beauties. Miss Edwards passes on to Salins and Lons-le-Saulnier, and thence to Bourg-en-Bresse, in the department of the Ain. The features of the country along the slopes of the Jura at this part are singularly bold and striking. Salins, with its mineral waters and commodious hydropathic boarding-house, is an approved resort of those in search of health. In going higher up there is a sad lack of travelling conveniences, as the diligence is extremely tedious, fatiguing, and disagreeable. For pedestrians, or those who can hire carriages and horses for themselves, the French side of the Jura is highly recommended. It is, as Miss Edwards remarks, what the Germans call a "spazierlich" territory. This limestone range of mountain, though it does not rise above 8000 ft., presents a greater variety of grand and beautiful forms than is displayed by an equal extent of the mighty Alpine ranges. Deep ravines and gorges pierced by foaming torrents, crags and rocky precipices, hanging woods and lofty pine-forests, caverns adorned with stalactites, grassy dells, glades, and "combes," abound in this beautiful region. The old towns, with their historical traditions and associations, afford matter for pleasing study of another kind. We remember Mr. S. Read's fine picture of the interior of that richly-decorated church of Brou, near Bourg-en-Bresse, with the stately monuments of Philibert, Duke of Savoy, his wife, Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, and Margaret of Austria, his mother. These names give an index to important parts of European history, which may be perused with advantage by the tourist following in the steps of Miss Edwards. Her book is one of real benefit to the reader, as it both refreshes and enlarges our conceptions of Eastern France.

Holiday visitors to Oban, if they are seriously addicted to Celtic legendary antiquities, should take for their reading on wet days a book called *Loch Etive and the Sons of Uisnach* (Macmillan). It is a series of thoughtful discussions, in the form of imaginary dialogues between several friends concerning the topography and probable early history of the shores within a few hours' excursion north and east of Oban. The Scots from Erin here settled in the seventh century of the Christian era, when they came over the sea to Alba, which was the land of the Picts, or Cruithne, before they conquered and made it Scotland. These Scots were the Dalriad tribe or clan, led by exiled or adventurous Princes of Ulster, whose exploits are told in songs of the Irish bards. It is a good idea of the author of this book to bring together, for comparing and reconciling their statements, those Gaelic traditions of Ireland and the Ossianic or other West Highland tales of Celtic origin preserved in Scotland. With this view, he employs such different interlocutors as Cameron, the Scottish Highlander; O'Keefe, the learned Irishman, who is perfectly familiar with all the literary remains of primitive ages in his own country; and a Lowland Scotchman named Loudoun, with two ladies, Margaet and Sheena, and a schoolboy, Willie. They are an intelligent and agreeable party, but the conversations are too apt to fall into mere lectures delivered by O'Keefe, with an occasional commentary on the part of Cameron, which might have tried the patience of the younger audience. Some of the curious old stories, however, will be found very amusing. The best is that of the troublesome company of bards and their wives, to the number of several hundred, presided over by Seanchan or Shenkin, going to stay at the Court of Guaire, King of Connaught. They were terrible satirists, and chartered libertines in the abuse of their art to personal calumny and scandal. It was the law and custom of that age to give a bard whatever he or his wife chose to ask, however strange and rare or difficult to procure. These reckless visitors tormented King Guaire by calling for the most extravagant luxuries—"a pet cuckoo in an ivy-bush at Christmas," or a dish of strawberries in January; a dress made of the spider's web of many colours; a red-eared white cow, with her liver of tallow, and large quantities of ale brewed from a single grain of corn. The chief of the cats, whom the bards had satirised, would have carried off Seanchan to be scratched to death, but St. Kieran threw a red-hot bar of iron at the cat. Marvan, the King's nephew, a swineherd, who was also a prophet and potent magician, at length discomfited these insolent bards, asking them for songs and stories which they did not know. They were bound to recite whatever they were asked for, and as Marvan knew more than they did, they were forced to depart. The rich humour and gaiety of spirit in these Irish legends contrasts pleasantly with the sombre sadness of the Ossianic poetry. As for the "Sons of Uisnach," they are considered by Mr. Skene to have been Cruithne, or Picts, of an earlier date than the Dalriadic invasion. But Uisnach, now Usny, was the name of a place in Ireland, and the Irish legends tell of three brothers, Naisi, Ainli, and Ardan, from the Court of King Conor at Emania, near Armagh, with a young lady called Deirdre, or Darthula, whom Naisi had married, emigrating to the land of Alba, and dwelling there in peace, till they were betrayed and slain upon returning by invitation to their native country. The ruins of a conspicuous ancient fort, Dun Mac Uisneachan, sometimes called Beregonium, are minutely described, with the aid of engraved views and plans. An explanation is given of the modes of building in early times, more especially that of melting or vitrefying by fire the stones of a wall, to bind them compactly together. Druidism, though its traces are few, and its existence, as an organised religious system, appears more than doubtful in that country as well as in Ireland, engages some attention. The volume contains much that is both interesting and instructive. It is published without the author's name.

A stout-hearted Scottish minister, whether of the Established or Free Kirk or the U. P. we do not know, the Rev. W. Forwell, of Dundee, spent his long summer holidays in a daring feat of amateur seamanship. With his son "Bill," a boy of fourteen, embarking at Broughty Ferry in a half-decked yawl 20 ft. long and scarce 8 ft. broad, he sailed all down the eastern coasts of Britain and across the Channel to Calais, afterwards safely sailing back. This was accomplished between May 18 and Aug. 24, with ample leisure for stopping and looking about, visiting friends here and there in seaport towns, and running up to Paris by the railway from Calais or Boulogne. On Sundays, or Sabbath days, as a religious Scotchman would call them, Mr. Forwell made it his rule to be on shore, attending local public worship, or sometimes preaching and leading prayer for his Presbyterian brethren. His robust piety and morality, on the principles of the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible, are vigorously expressed in frequent bursts of sentiment. Men and manners, as well as the wonders of the sea and sky, and the ways of Nature and Providence, draw out his unpolished eloquence with startling force of feeling. He is, in short, a hearty good fellow and energetic sort of Christian, a valiant, shrewd, and careful sailor, and a cheerful comrade, but not a graceful writer. *The Cruise of the Silver Cloud* may be classed with those of Mr. John Macgregor, better known as "Rob Roy." It is published by Messrs. Blackie and Son.

Sunny Italy has many a cool and shady recess, as we learn from Horace long since, on the forest-covered slopes of her central mountain range, as well as on the southern declivity of the Alps. *A Nook in the Apennines*, by Mr. Leader Scott (published by Kegan Paul and Co.), is thus inviting even in summer. It is at Lucchio, in the highlands above Pistoja, near the boundary of Tuscany and Lucca, that the author with his family, including "Aunt Louisa," sojourns from June to the end of September. He is an artist of some repute, and his eye for the picturesque finds many objects there of landscape or costume-figure, building, or household furniture, worth a few telling strokes of his pen or pencil. Walks and rides in the neighbourhood, seldom leaving the happy children behind, and frequent talks with the intelligent native peasantry, supply much variety of entertainment. The scenery is fine, with luxuriant groves of chestnut-trees around, and the valley of the Lima stretching beneath, guarded by the Poggio Bombolante and the Prato Fiorito, not to name the more distant peaks and dome-shaped heights, wearing new aspects with the hourly changes of sunlight or cloud in the sky. Neighbourly villagers, with three presiding grandmothers of the community, whom the author whimsically names after the three Greek Fates, give rise to many small incidents of frank sociability. Mr. Leader Scott is also an antiquary; and his studies of the Etruscan, as well as of the mediæval, past in this secluded district, though not set forth at length, seem to lend a substantial interest to the local descriptions. A number of small engravings are interspersed throughout the book.

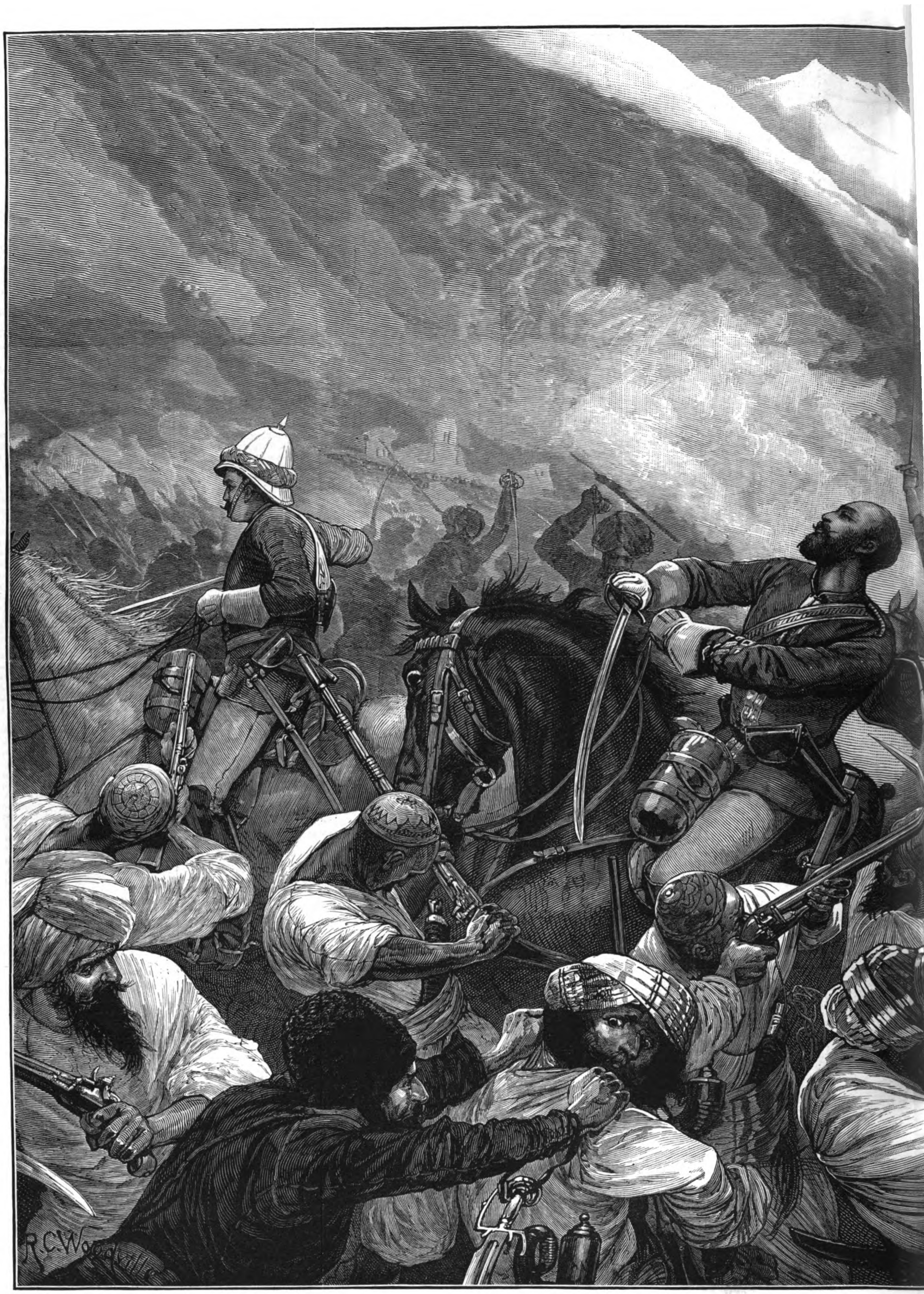
Alderman King, the Mayor of Portsmouth, laid the foundation-stone of a new Masonic hall and club last Saturday. Mr. W. W. Beach, M.P., Grand Master of the province of Hants and the Isle of Wight, afterwards consecrated a new Masonic lodge, to be called "The Duke of Connaught Lodge," at Cawte's Hotel, Southsea.

A special meeting of the Huddersfield Town Council was held yesterday week to consider a proposed gift of twenty-five acres of land by Mr. Henry F. Beaumont for a public park at Dungeon-wood, about a mile and three quarters from the centre of Huddersfield. The council almost unanimously decided to accept the gift, and it is proposed to spend about £5000 in preparing the ground for a park.

Dr. Frankland, in his monthly report on the London water supply, states that the Thames water supplied by each of the five companies drawing their supply from that source was, during the month of July, much polluted with organic impurity, and was unfit for dietetic purposes. The West Middlesex Company's water was, moreover, "slightly turbid, and contained moving organisms." The Lea water, delivered by the New River and East London Companies, was only slightly superior to the Thames water. The New River water was "slightly turbid, owing to suspended crystals of carbonate of lime." The deep-well waters supplied by the Kent and Colne Valley Companies and by the Tottenham Local Board were, as usual, clear and bright and of excellent quality.

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, who presided at the closing of the Westminster Industrial Exhibition on Saturday last, gave an address, in which, after reviewing the work which had already been done, he pointed out that future exhibitions must not be merely a repetition of that which had just been held. Each year's exhibition must be an advance upon its predecessor, so that it should compare favourably with exhibitions in other quarters, otherwise it would not carry out the object in view. He believed that the conditions under which we lived were most favourable for the development of cheap, good, and thorough work, and that English workmen, if they only sought to make this a real school of technical education, need have no doubt as to their success in the race of the world.

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THE LATE AFGHAN WAR: DEATH OF MAJOR WIGRAM

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BATTYE IN THE BATTLE OF FUTTEHABAD, APRIL 30.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Is there any clause in the Police Act, or in any Act of Parliament concerning the government of the metropolis, under which statute parents can be summoned and fined for allowing children of tender years to wander without protection in the public thoroughfares? I ask the question, first, because (being infirm, and generally pressed for time) I am obliged to use a great many hansom cabs—say a thousand in the course of a year; next, because the shortest cut from where I live to the City and the West-End is, in the first instance, through the narrow part of Gray's-inn-lane and Fetter-lane, Holborn, and in the other through Dudley-street, Soho (formerly Monmouth-street), or Seven Dials; and I never traverse any one of these thoroughfares without my heart sickening and my blood running cold at the hairbreadth escapes of small children from being run over. In Dudley-street mere infants are allowed not only to lie about the doorsteps and the foot-pavement, but to sprawl in the gutter and totter about the roadway with imminent peril to their poor little lives and limbs. Last Sunday but one, at a quarter to six in the afternoon, I hailed a hansom in Pall-mall, and bade the driver take me to Bloomsbury. He was a careful, steady man, who would have satisfied Sir Roger de Coverley. But he drove through Dudley-street, which was, as usual, littered from end to end with small children. Suddenly there was a shriek of horror, and a rush of people towards us. The cabman pulled up at once; but there was a little child under the wheel.

The parents of the poor little thing lived in Dudley-street, and its father was fetched. He was lying down, he said, at the time of the accident. The mother I did not see until the next day. Fortunately, there was another hansom cab empty close by. Into this vehicle I put the injured child and its father; whilst into my own cab I took a decent working man who had witnessed the accident and could testify to the careful driving of the cabman. Then we made the best of our way to Charing-Cross Hospital. I say the best of our way, for my horse managed to cast a shoe; we were surrounded by a howling mob, asking in vituperative language what I thought of myself for running over poor people's children (as though the accident had been any fault of mine); and between Dudley-street and the Hospital there was not a single policeman to be seen. Providentially, there were no bones broken; but the poor little fellow's knee-caps *(he was just two years and a half old)* were bruised, and he was badly shaken. He was at once and kindly seen to at the Hospital, and was well enough in the evening to be given up to his mother, who brought him in her arms to my house next day, telling me the most awful story of his sufferings. On the whole, what should have been an eighteen-penny drive, cost me close upon a couple of pounds. I was thankful to have got out of it so cheaply. I was thankful that I was not to be haunted to my dying day by the image of a little child killed or fearfully crippled. And this kind of thing is going on every day. Can nothing be done to stop it?

I notice that Mr. Charles Reade has presented Mr. Charles Warner with a handsome silver loving-cup of antique fashion and bearing an inscription testifying Mr. Reade's admiration of the humour, passion, and tenderness displayed by Mr. Warner in the characters of Tom Robinson in "It is Never Too Late to Mend," and Jean Coupeau in "Drink." The presentation took place on the stage of the Princess's Theatre, in the presence of the assembled company. Mr. Charles Warner is an excellent actor, and richly deserves his testimonial; but with what beverage, may I ask, is his loving-cup to be filled? Obviously, not with any fermented liquor. The remembrance of Coupeau's terrible fate has, it is to be inferred, long since converted all Mr. Walter Gooch's company into the sternest of teetotallers. No nice hippocras for you, Mr. Charles Warner; no cool Badminton; no soothing sangaree; not even a draught of the mild and refreshing "shandy gaff." Might not, under the circumstances, a patent filter have been a more appropriate tribute to the leading actor in a most powerful and edifying temperance drama?

The old Queen's Prison in Southwark, erst known as the "Bench," and by gentlemen debtors popularly called "No. 1, Belvedere-place," just as Whitecross-street prison was called, from the name of its respected governor, "Burdon's Hotel," is to be pulled down; and the site, which covers three acres and a half, will be available for metropolitan improvements. Perhaps the enterprising builders who have erected the handsome pile of dwellings called the "Palatinate" in the New Kent-road, and the "Albany" at Camberwell, and who are about to build on the site of the old Surrey Zoological Gardens, may be able to do something with the disestablished "Bench," which after the so-called abolition of imprisonment for debt (it is in reality no more abolished than the tallyman and the pawnbroker are abolished) was converted first into a prison for military offenders, and next into a House of Reception for convicts brought up from Portland, Dartmoor, Chatham, and Portsmouth, to be enlarged on ticket-of-leave. In this last aspect there is a notice of the "Bench" in that very curious book "Five Years' Penal Servitude."

A capital leading article on the old "Bench" as a prison for debtors appeared in the *Daily News* of Wednesday. The writer, however, has fallen into one or two slight errors. He remarks that the traditional "Dolphin" pump in the racquet-ground was "always employed by a kind of Lynch committee to punish the pitiful wretch who had allowed himself to be so completely ruined as to be unable to pay his 'chummage' or 'footing;' but the iron dolphin has long since ceased to pour torrents on the heads of the truly poor and wretched. "It was not so, and charity forbid it should be so," to paraphrase Mr. Fox in the terrible tale with which so many of my lady correspondents, in the days when I gave "nuts to crack," proved themselves so conversant. No kind of "footing," fees, or "garnish" were, in modern times, exacted from debtors in the "Bench." As for "chummage," that system was of direct pecuniary benefit to the poor debtor, for if he were "chummed" or billeted upon a comparatively wealthy prisoner, the latter, in order to have a room to himself, "paid out" the person chummed upon him; that is to say, he made him a small weekly money allowance to enable him to find quarters elsewhere. As for the Dolphin pump, it had, besides supplying excellent water, two uses: first, it was employed as a kind of pillory for debtors who had escaped, and had been brought back to the "Bench." These were known as "Bolters." See a poem in a curious book called "Elegies from St. George's Fields" (or some such title), by Giorgio di Castelchiuso. I had the book once; but I lost it: that is to say, I lent it to a friend. The other use of the "Dolphin" was a fearfully vindictive one. Woe to the attorney's clerk who ventured into the inner courts of the "Bench" with the intent to serve a writ on any of the gentlemen *detenus*. The odds were ten to one that the gentleman *detenu's* indignantly sympathising comrades would set upon the writ-serving clerk, put him under the "Dolphin," and pump on him. He might think himself lucky if he escaped drying after his ducking, by being tossed in a blanket.

I wonder how many modern poets, even to the greatest, have been indebted for the noblest of their images to a certain satirical rhymester of the seventeenth century, of whom it was written by Dr. Johnson—"The date of his birth is doubtful; the mode and place of his education are unknown; the events of his life are variously narrated; and all that can be said with certainty concerning him is that he was poor." Turning over the "Genuine Remains of Samuel Butler, author of 'Hudibras,'" I lighted on these lines—

> It was about the middle age of night,
> When half the earth stood in the other's light;
> *And Sleep, Death's brother, yet a friend to life,*
> Gave wearied Nature a restorative.

This noble passage occurs in a burlesque poem called "Repartees between Cat and Puss at a Caterwauling." But where had I seen that image touching Death? Forthwith I turned up Shelley's "Queen Mab":—

> How wonderful is Death—
> *Death and his brother Sleep!*
> One, pale as yonder waning moon,
> With lips of livid blue;
> The other, rosy as the morn,
> When, throned on ocean's wave,
> It blushes o'er the world:
> Yet both so passing wonderful!

I read in a weekly journal entitled *The Britannic*, "devoted to the Financial, Commercial, and Social interests of British subjects in the United States of America," a paragraph which may possibly interest the members of the Folk Lore Society. It is a list of popular superstitions which, according to the *Britannic*, still command fervent belief in many parts of America:—

White specks on the nails are luck.
Whoever reads epitaphs loses his memory.
To rock the cradle when empty is injurious to the child.
To eat while a bell is tolling for a funeral causes toothache.
When a mouse gnaws a gown some misfortune may be apprehended.
Beggars' bread should be given to children who are slow in learning to speak.
If a child less than twelve months old be brought into a cellar he becomes fearful.
A child grows proud if suffered to look into a mirror while less than twelve months old.
The first tooth cast by a child should be swallowed by the mother, to insure a new growth of teeth.
By bending the head to the hollow of the arm the initial letter of the name of one's future spouse is represented.
Women who sow flax-seed should, during the process, tell some audacious lies, otherwise the yarn will never bleach white.
When a stranger enters a room he should be obliged to seat himself, if only for a moment, as he otherwise takes away the children's sleep with him.

I should like to know how many of the above superstitions obtain, or have obtained, in England. I may mention that I have been obliged to abridge the list, which in its entirety would extend to double the length that I could afford to give.

The appeal which I ventured to make in this column last week on behalf of Mr. John Baldwin Buckstone has met with a very generous response. With hearty gratitude I acknowledge receipt of the following donations for the relief of the aged and distressed actor. Lord Londesborough's gift was the first to arrive (last Saturday morning), and his Lordship's name naturally heads the list. Otherwise, I have not attempted to classify the schedule with any reference to the amounts sent or the rank of the sender.

The Right Hon. Lord Londesborough, £5; J. L. Bowes, £2 2s.; E. Gilbertson, £1 1s.; do., additional, £1; John Duguid, £5; "One who often saw him act," 1s.; Horatio Pym, £1; E. C., £1 1s.; Mrs. Forster (Ewell), £1; T. Lloyd, jun., £5; Sir William Fraser, Bart., M.P., £25; Mrs. L. R. (Maidstone), £5; James Kemplay, £10; Louisa Place, £1; Colonel Grattan, £1; Mrs. E. B. Harding, 5s.; J. C. D. B., £5 5s.; A. V. H., £2 2s.; Major T. R. Parr, £1 1s.; J. E. Kent, £1 1s.; Thomas Bratton, £1; "A Poverty-stricken Clerk," 2s. 6d.; "An obolus for B.," 10s. (this was a half-sovereign gummed under the flap of an envelope in a registered letter, but without any other sign or indication); H. P. Nethercote, £1; J. O'Fallon, 10s.; Sir Bernard Burke (Ulster King), £1; T. Edgar Pemberton, £1 1s.; O. V. K., 10s.; Frank C. C., £10; Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart, £3 3s.; W., £10. Total, £102 15s. 6d. up to Wednesday evening. I may add that, almost without exception, these donations were accompanied by letters containing touching expressions of kindly feeling towards Mr. Buckstone personally. Next week I will tell kind friends and subscribers what I have done with the money subscribed, and give a further list of donations.

P.S.—Several correspondents have very courteously cleared up the bewilderment which beset me as to Lady Margaret Macdonald having been the great-grandmother and the godmother of the late Miss Sinclair, and the "protectress of Charles Edward" as well. Next week I will summarise the voluminous explanations volunteered. G. A. S.

AN INCIDENT OF THE AFGHAN WAR.

The battle-scene represented in our large Engraving is that of the death of Major Wigram Battye, of the Queen's Own Corps of Punjaub Guides, in the conflict of April 2, at Futtehabad, with a large force of hostile Khugianis, a people of the hill-country, between the Shinwarries and Ghilzais, overlooking the right bank of the Cabul river. We gave a full account of this action in our publication of June 21, for which the Engraving was prepared, but it has been deferred from unavoidable difficulties, owing to the pressure of other subjects upon the available space in our pages. Major Wigram Battye was a brother to Major Quintin Battye, who was killed at Delhi, in 1857, while serving with the same regiment. Wigram Battye entered the service in 1859, was dangerously wounded in 1863, and performed some highly meritorious services. He accompanied one of the Prussian or other German armies, in 1870, through the war in France, and was at the siege of Paris. The troops engaged at Futtehabad on April 2 last, under command of Brigadier-General Gough, C.B., consisted of two squadrons of the 10th Hussars, the Guides Cavalry Corps, and 1000 infantry, with four guns, opposed to 5000 of the enemy. The cavalry charge was led by Wigram Battye, who received two bullets in his thigh, but refused to retire, till his horse was shot under him. In falling from his horse he was struck in the chest by another shot, and died in a few minutes. The enemy were speedily routed, and the two British officers killed, Lieutenant Wigram Battye and Lieutenant Wiseman, of the 17th, had a soldier's funeral at Jellalabad. Our Special Artist, Mr. Simpson, though not present at the fight, made his drawing of the scene from materials furnished by eye-witnesses of the whole affair. The officer riding in front, as shown to the left-hand side of the Engraving, is Lieutenant Hamilton, of the Guides, who has received the Victoria Cross for his gallantry upon this occasion. He is now in charge of the Guides who form the escort of the new British Resident at Cabul.

The members of her Majesty's Government were present at the usual whitebait dinner at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, on Wednesday evening.

PITH OF PARLIAMENT.

Ministers having, greatly daring, dined off whitebait and goodness knows how many other luxuries at the Ship, Greenwich, on Wednesday, and the remaining Parliamentary business having been transacted with a dispatch not unsuggestive of bagging ever so many brace of grouse on the Twelfth, it was left to the Lord Chancellor to perform the funeral rites of the Session by reading the Queen's Speech on Friday. Her Majesty called Parliament together at an unusually early period—on Dec. 5 last—in order to communicate the intelligence that a hostile expedition had been sent from India against the Ameer of Afghanistan. The conclusion of the Afghan War, and the apparently approaching close of the Zulu War, obviously furnished the principal paragraphs for the Queen's Speech. Less beggarly would have been the array of important domestic measures in all probability had the Commons evinced as much business-like promptitude as a diminished House did in the last days of the Session. Not that pertinacious opposition, or "obstruction" was altogether dropped. Mr. Chamberlain, to wit, was energetically persistent in his objections to the Public Loans Bill, which asks local bodies for a higher rate of interest, and restricts the sum to be borrowed by any one authority to not more than £100,000 a year. At last Saturday's sitting, the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave as his reasons for pressing the measure that Government had lost on the loans negotiated at the former low rate of interest. But Mr. Chamberlain contended that the bill would greatly increase local burdens, and deaden local enterprise, and moved that it be read that day three months. Whereupon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer actually ventured on a quotation as a retort courteous:—

> It is a very good world that we live in,
> To lend, to spend, or to give in;
> But to beg, to borrow, or come by your own,
> It 's the very worst world that ever was known.

Sir Stafford Northcote was rewarded by the grateful sound of laughter; and a little later Mr. Chamberlain withdrew his amendment. His aversion to the measure, however, was conspicuously shown again in Committee. Tooth and nail, so to speak, he opposed it in the small hours of Tuesday morning last. Day dawned, and far away north on the glorious morning of the Twelfth grouse were being bagged at Balmoral and Abergeldie for her Majesty and the Prince of Wales; but still Mr. Chamberlain carried on his fight against long odds—22 to 67, 21 to 66, 19 to 66, and 16 to 66—and it was not until after six a.m. that the Public Works Loan Bill was ordered, amid Ministerial cheers, to be reported as amended. Still the appetite of Ministerialists for legislation was not satisfied. The Parliamentary Elections and Corrupt Practices Bill was passed through Committee; the East India Loans Bills were read the third time; the order for the Game Laws Amendment Bill was discharged, in spite of Sir Charles Dilke's remonstrances; and it was not until ten minutes past seven on Tuesday morning that hon. members separated—doubtless to the relief of the jaded and overtaxed officers of the House.

The House of Lords on the 7th inst. disregarded the Ministerial commendation of the bill which proposed to give Ireland permission to enrol Volunteer Corps, and negatived the second reading by 39 to 16 votes. Their Lordships have taken but a languid interest in the few questions that have arisen since. On Monday the Lord Chancellor and those usefully ornamental peers, Earl Beauchamp and Lord Skelmersdale, resolved themselves into Royal Commissioners, and from the woolsack signified her Majesty's assent to a number of bills. Disrobing themselves, the noble Lords subsequently took part in advancing several measures. On Tuesday further progress was made with the multitude of bills; and the Lord Chancellor gave their Lordships something to amuse themselves with during the recess in the shape of a measure to amend and consolidate the Municipal Corporations Acts.

All the miscellaneous subjects which have occupied the time of the Lower House we need not touch upon. But it may be mentioned that on the 8th inst. Mr. J. Holms's motion to reduce the P. and O. contract from eight to three years was negatived by 142 to 54 votes; and Sir Wilfrid Lawson initiated another discussion on the vexed question of placing a monument of the late Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer authoritatively denying that the idea had originated with her Majesty, and deprecating the notion that there was any political feeling in the matter, but many hon. members stoutly protesting against the statue being put up in the Abbey. Mr. Justin McCarthy joined in this conversation, and made good the ground he had taken up as a quiet but singularly effective debater. On Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that the Royal Commission on Agricultural Distress was not complete, but gave the following list of members who had accepted seats on the Commission:—

The Duke of Richmond, who will be the President, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl Spencer, and Lord Vernon; Mr. Goschen, Mr. H. Chaplin, Colonel Kingscote, Mr. H. Rodwell, Mr. Joseph Cowen, Captain Ritchie, and Mr. M. Henry; Mr. Jacob Wilson, near Morpeth; Mr. Robert Patterson, Scotland; Mr. Charles Howard, Bedford; Sir William Stevenson, late Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue; Professor Bonamy Price; Mr. William Stratton, of Kingston, near Warminster; and Mr. John Clay. [The name of Mr. John Rice, tenant farmer, of County Cork, was on Tuesday added.]

Mr. Cross the same day intimated that the capital sentence passed on a Mr. Mainwaring for the murder of a policeman in Derby would not be carried into effect by reason of the peculiar mode adopted by the Jury to decide his guilt. It appeared that half were in favour of a verdict of "manslaughter," half for "murder." To settle the matter they did not "toss," as was at first reported, but hit upon the expedient of electing a chairman, whose casting vote should settle the fate of Mainwaring! The Home Secretary seemed nettled by Mr. Callan's query whether, under these circumstances, the convict would be hanged. Sir Julian Goldsmid had tarried too long with his motion censuring by implication the Government for their policy in Egypt. But faint interest was evinced in the motion on Monday, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had little difficulty in showing that the Government had simply acted as they had in order to prevent anarchy in Egypt. Thereafter, the Irish University Bill was read the third time, amid general cheering. Tuesday afternoon found hon. members scarcely in the humour to prolong discussion on any point. Hence, the Banking Bill, rendered innocuous as possible, was rapidly pushed through Committee; the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, amended in one or two clauses, was read the third time; and Mr. Lowther succeeded in getting the Irish National School Teachers' Pension Bill reported.

To enable Parliament to separate on the date fixed the House of Lords had a Wednesday sitting, and pushed a budget of bills through various stages. In the Lower House Sir George Campbell, seldom a mirth-mover, raised a laugh by correcting an error in the notice-paper whereby he was made to say that the Government invested a large staff of persons in India with "great families," and then suddenly reduced them. For "families" read "privileges." The Attorney-General, challenged by Mr. Bicke, then administered a mild rebuke to Lord de Lisle for

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making use of his privilege as a peer to escape payment of a debt of £2 8s. The Home Secretary felt bound to admit that the London water was not all that could be desired when Mr. Fawcett had in a long and able address supported his motion:—

"That, in view of the fact that the Metropolitan Board of Works has been unable to pass any measure dealing with the water supply of London, this House is of opinion that it is a subject which ought, without further delay, to be dealt with by the Government.

The speeches of Mr. Sclater-Booth and Mr. Cross showed that the Government were fully alive to the importance of remedying the defects complained of; and the Home Secretary prevailed upon Mr. Fawcett to withdraw his motion by promising to look into the matter further during the recess. Captain Gosset was then enabled to announce that, at the eleventh hour, Mr. Grissell had surrendered himself to answer to the charge of breach of privilege. The Banking Bill, Public Works Loan Bill, and Appropriation Bill were then read the third time.

Whether it was that they were braced by the plunge into the London water supply on Wednesday afternoon, or that they entertained cheerful souvenirs of the Whitebait Dinner in the evening, certain it was that a tendency to jocularity was to be observed on the part of Ministers in the House of Commons at the commencement of Thursday's sitting. The Upper Chamber had but to assemble to read the second or third time such measures as had reached Lord Redesdale from the Commons. Previously, however, Lord Skelmersdale and a few other curious Peers gathered in the Lords' gallery in the Lower House in the hope, possibly, of viewing Mr. Grissell brought up in custody of the doughty Sergeant-at-Arms. But, if such was their anticipation, they were disappointed. Mr. Anderson having, amid a chorus of disapproving ejaculations from the Ministerialists, moved the adjournment in order to animadvert in strong terms against the barbarity of setting a price on Cetewayo's head, albeit Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had disavowed all knowledge of the rumour, the Secretary for the Colonies again threw doubt on the report, and was emphatically supported by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Anderson thereupon withdrew his motion. Mr. Monk had prior to this cleared Lord De Lisle from an aspersion cast upon the noble Lord's character to the effect that he had made use of his privilege as a peer to avoid paying a small debt; and the same hon. member occasioned some laughter by pointing out the anomaly that the Upper House had read the Deaf and Dumb Children's Education Bill a first time before it had been read a third time in the Commons. Mr. Grissell's breach of privilege then came on, and was very quickly disposed of. Premising that the House would have the right to arrest Mr. Grissell again next Session, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that he be confined to Newgate for the remaining hours of the present Session, a course which was supported by the Marquis of Hartington, and unanimously agreed to. Then, with a freshness of manner and an ingenuousness of questioning that suggested that the Afghan War was quite a new topic, Mr. Grant Duff, undaunted by empty benches, lifted his voice on high and seriously criticised the policy which led to the war and the results of the campaign, Sir George Campbell remaining in ambush in a back seat ready to spring likewise on the front Ministerial Bench, whereon Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. E. Stanhope sat with unruffled composure, serene in the knowledge that the morrow would free them from the hostile attacks which have ever been gallantly repelled.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

At Shoeburyness on the 7th inst. the competition with the 10-in. muzzle loading gun took place. Prizes of the value of £66 10s. were won by the first and second detachments of the 4th Durham, the 4th Forfar, and the 1st Edinburgh corps. An order has been issued by the camp commandant on the departure of the first division, praising the conduct and military efficiency of the men. The Camp was formally taken possession of by ninety-four detachments of the Second Division on Saturday last, and on Sunday about 1000 men attended Divine service. The aggregate value of prizes to be competed for during this week is £389, and £60 for repository competitions. The competition began on Monday with 64-pounder Palliser muzzle-loading rifled gun. The first prize of £25 was won by the second detachment of the West Kent Corps; the second prize of £20 went to the first detachment of the 1st Durham; the third prize of £15 was taken by the second detachment of the 9th Kent; the fourth prize of £10 by the first detachment of the 4th East York; and the fifth prize by the first detachment of the 12th Kent. The score of nineteen made by the 10th Kent detachment being the highest in either week in the shell competition, that detachment wins the Cinque Ports Challenge Cup and £10, given now for the first time. The score of 11 of the 2nd Durham detachment was tied on Monday for the Scotland's Cup by the third detachment of the 3rd Middlesex, but the Durham men won the cup on the tie. The following are the winners of the prizes on Tuesday:—First prize, £50 (N.A.A. silver cups), 3rd Middlesex, first detachment; second prize, £20 (N.A.A.), 3rd Middlesex, sixth detachment; third prize, £15 (N.A.A.), 2nd Middlesex, fourth detachment; fourth prize, £10 (Captain Rutley's), 10th Kent, third detachment. The metropolis was again successful on Wednesday, taking all four prizes in the Armstrong contest. No. 8 detachment, 3rd Middlesex, won Sir Richard Wallace's prize, ten silver cups, value £50; No. 1 detachment, 10th Kent, Messrs. Elkington's prize of £21; No. 6 detachment, 1st London, third prize of £15; and No. 3 detachment, 3rd Middlesex, the fourth prize. The Queen's Prize of £100 for the highest average scores throughout the meeting was won by the Hull detachment of the 4th East York.

At the close of the grand field-day held at the Volunteer Engineers' Camp, Chatham, on Saturday, General Bulwer, the General commanding the district, addressed the men in very flattering terms. He expressed the astonishment he felt at the celerity and neatness with which they had performed the difficult task of fortifying a wholly undefended position, and concluded by saying that their orderly conduct in camp was throughout all that could be desired.

The annual prize-meeting of the 3rd London, which began last Saturday at the butts of the City regiments at Rainham, was resumed and brought to a conclusion on Monday. The list of prizes was a long and valuable one, thanks to the liberality of the various City companies, the battalion prizes being contributed by the Grocers' Company, the Ward of Farringdon, the Saddlers' Company, Drapers' Company, Mercers' Company, Fishmongers' Company, and Merchant Taylors' Company. In addition to these, a handsome challenge cup, presented to the regiment by General Napier of Magdala, honorary colonel of the corps; and a challenge cup for officers, presented by Captain Hayne, of the 13th Hussars; and a cup, given by Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie, were also competed for; as well as a series of prizes for recruits who had joined since last year, and consolation prizes for men who had not won a prize at the meeting. The officer in command of the firing party was Captain and Adjutant Boyce, who also acted as umpire. The first prize, the Grocers' Company Challenge Cup, which entitles the winner to wear the regimental badge for the year as the best shot in the regiment, was won by Private Briggs. The prizes presented by Farringdon Ward were won by Private Watts, Private Bartholomew, Corporal Spilling, Sergeant Clifford, Private Sorrell, and Corporal Bennett. The prizes given by the Saddlers' Company were taken by Colour-Sergeant Harvey, Sergeant Peters, Private Minihan, Lance-Corporal Scarborough, and Sergeant Hills. The prizes presented by the Mercers' Company were won by Colour-Sergeant Wells, Assistant Sergeant-Major Rattey, Colour-Sergeant Gray, Sergeant Groves, Private Bruce, Private Remman, Private Tratt, and Sergeant Morley. The prizes given by the Fishmongers' Company were won by Private Sharp, Colour-Sergeant Brown, Corporal Turpin, Captain Doll, Private Sunman, Private Redgrave, Lance-Corporal Sherwin, Colour-Sergeant Ruel. Other prizes in the battalion series were won by Private Adlington, Private Cubit, Lieutenant Hepworth, Private Randall, Corporal Greenfield, Private Wright, Private English, Captain Brockwell, Private Carr, Private Ashwell, Private Woodstock, Private Ford, Private Howell, Sergeant Tomkins, Sergeants Maynard, Smith, Wright, Privates Lambert and Clarke, of G company, and Private Moor. In the first stage of the competition for the Napier Challenge Cup five shots were fired at 200 yards, five at 500, and five at 600 yard, three chosen men from each company competing; a prize and the Napier badge being given to each man in the winning squad, and the losing companies to fire independently by squads for two minutes at 200 yards. The cup was won by letter A (Captain Crosland's Company) letter B (Captain Pollock's Company) being next; and in the independent, or rapid, firing the prizes were won by D G and M companies. In the second stage of this competition, shot for at 600 yards, seven shots, Colonel Laurie's Cup was won by Lance-Corporal Bruce. After an exciting competition the Challenge Cup for Officers, presented by Captain Hayne, was won by Lieutenant Hepworth; the next in order of merit being Captains Brockwell and Doll.

A rifle-match took place on the 7th inst. between the London Scottish R.V. and the Civil Service R.V. at the ranges of the former on Wimbledon-common, the result being a victory for the Scottish by thirty-seven points. The four highest scorers who won the sweepstake prizes in connection with the match were Captain Tytheridge (Civil Service), Lieutenant McKerrell, Privates Jamieson and Sutherland (all London Scottish).

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Essex Rifle Association was opened at the range, Danbury, on Tuesday, under the presidency of Sir W. N. Abdy, Bart. The prizes include a valuable challenge shield, given by Mr. O. E. Coope, M.P., a silver cup, a medal, and about £180 in money. A melancholy interest attaches to one of these latter prizes, from the fact that it is the gift of the late Frances, Countess Waldegrave, who offered it on the occasion of distributing the prizes last year, when Lord Carlingford was president of the association. The prizes will be distributed by Mrs. Abdy, wife of Dr. J. T. Abdy, Judge of the Essex County Court.

At the annual meeting of the Oxfordshire Rifle Association, held at Oxford on Monday, the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association, with £10, was won by Private Danar, of the Oxford City Corps. Colonel North's prize and Lieutenant-Colonel Hall's prize were won by Sergeant Jones, of Henley. Private Ferris, of the Oxford City Corps, won Major Fane's prize. The Grand Challenge Cup was carried off by the Deddington detachment.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Greenwich District Board of Works have affixed their seal to a memorial to the First Commissioner of Woods and Forests praying that the horticultural works of Greenwich Park may be increased, thus making it equal to the other parks in the metropolis as regards floral attractions.

The elders of the Scotch Church, Crown-court, having received the resignation of Dr. Cumming, have asked the representatives of the Church of Scotland to supply ministers worthy to maintain the reputation of the Church in London. Expressions of the deepest regret and sympathy have been forwarded to Dr. Cumming.

In reply to a congratulatory address from the congregation of the Oratory, Birmingham, on Sunday, Cardinal Newman said the Pope, in his first audience, told him it was his wish that he should not separate himself from his duties and responsibilities at the Oratory. It was some consolation for him now to know that he should die as he had lived—Father of the Oratory, the priest and pastor of the Oratory Mission.

The *City Press* says:—The Sir John Bennett Board School Scholarships, founded by Sir John Bennett and open to all boys in the Board Schools of the London educational district, has been awarded to William Skevington, aged twelve, educated at the Jamaica-level Board School, under its head master, Mr. Greenwood. The scholarship is of the value of £24 5s. per annum, and held for four years, giving admission to the City of London School.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the fifth week in July the total number of paupers was 77,221, of whom 40,825 were in workhouses and 36,396 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show an increase of 1012, 608, and 477 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 552, of whom 374 were men, 138 women, and 40 children under sixteen.

The National Carnation and Picotee Society's show was held on Tuesday at the Royal Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington. The lateness of the year is evidenced by the fact that this exhibition was held on Old Lammas Day. The "Gardeners' Dictionary" gives its directions for exhibiting carnations under the date of June and the beginning of July. July 22 was this season appointed for the exhibition; but even from that date a postponement of three weeks became necessary. Tuesday's show was a very good one, and there was a large attendance.

The council of the Royal Agricultural Society has resolved to sell out £10,000 New Three per Cents, to meet the claims arising from the Exhibition at Kilburn. Colonel Kingscote said it had been found impossible to state the exact loss resulting from the Exhibition; but, so far as could yet be ascertained, it would come to about £10,000. But they congratulated themselves that the holding of the show in London had, among other advantages, enabled them to add about 1000 names to their permanent list of membership. The committee adjourned till October, when the fund will be finally closed.

The Central Executive Committee of the St. John's Ambulance Association has received £60 from the Blackheath Centre as a contribution towards its head-quarter expenses. A similar amount has also been sent by the Ladies' Council of the Metropolitan Centre. The City Police Class, held at the Snow-hill Police-Station last week, underwent a satisfactory examination, and several new police classes have been formed. Certificates of proficiency have lately been distributed to classes at Hampton Court Palace, Ashford, Bexley, Liverpool, Oxford, Portsmouth, Hanworth Park, Isleworth, Esher, Burton-on-Trent, Leeds, and Malvern.

The Lord Mayor presided at the annual conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, which was opened on Monday at the Guildhall. Sir R. J. Phillimore, president of the congress, in the course of his inaugural address asserted that there never was an epoch in which the life of States, and of individuals which composed them, was so incapable as the present of isolation, and so necessarily brought into mutual communication and contact. It was no longer competent to any State to refuse to take cognizance of foreign laws and foreign administration of justice. Every work which went to show that the interest and the duty of States were one conferred some benefits upon the commonwealth of nations.

At the meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, held on the 7th inst., rewards amounting to £118 were granted to the crews of life-boats for services rendered during the stormy weather experienced in July. Payments amounting to nearly £4000 were likewise made on life-boat establishments. Receipt of contributions and legacies was announced, including £850 from "D" for a life-boat to be named the May; £100 annual subscription from the Ancient Order of Foresters, in aid of the support of their two life-boats, the Forester at Tynemouth, and the Foresters' Pride at West Hartlepool; and £26 5s. from the underwriters of a cargo by the Austrian barque Andima V. The late Mr. Richard Vandeleur, of Baden; Mr. G. H. Fletcher, of Carshalton; and Mrs. Danby Harcourt, of Swinton, had each left a legacy of £500 to the institution.

Last week 2327 births and 1223 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 49, and the deaths 422, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 5 from smallpox, 54 from measles, 43 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 34 from whooping-cough, 14 from different forms of fever, and 90 from diarrhœa. The deaths from lung diseases, which had been 182 and 188 in the two preceding weeks, declined to 139 last week. Different forms of violence caused 72 deaths; 55 were the result of negligence or accident, including 23 from fractures and contusions, 3 from burns and scalds, 9 from drowning, 4 from poison, and 11 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Twelve cases of suicide were registered, being more than the average. The Astronomer Royal reports that the registered bright sunshine in the last week was 22·9 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 105·5 hours. The recorded amount of ozone considerably exceeded the average on each of the first five days of the week.

BUDDHIST REMAINS IN AFGHANISTAN.

We present two more of the Sketches of ruins of the ancient Buddhist topes in the Cabul valley, by Mr. William Simpson, our Special Artist lately at Jellalabad with the head-quarters of General Sir Samuel Browne's army in the Afghan war recently concluded. Mr. Simpson's extensive knowledge of this and other departments of Oriental archæology is recognised by the highest authorities in "such branches of learning;" and it is very likely that he will be called upon to give a connected account of his late observations in Cabul before one of the London societies devoted to these recondite studies, when they meet again for the winter session.

The subjects of antiquarian interest, shown in two of our Illustrations this week, are the Ahin Posh Tope, with its Vihara, near Jellalabad; and the Kona-deh Tope, in the Kunar Valley.

Mr. Simpson's View of the Ahin Posh Tope shows the mound formed by the ruins of that building, with the ridges of earth and stone marking where the Vihara or Buddhist Monastery stood. The Tope was the great Shrine or Temple of the Monastery. The Sketch shows partly the excavations made by Mr. Simpson where he uncovered what remains of its architecture. In a communication made by him to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, published at Lahore on June 3 of this year, he gives a short description of his discoveries among the Buddhist Remains of the Jellalabad Valley. We quote the following:—"The Ahin Posh Tope was nearly 100 ft. on each of its four sides, at the base, and had pilasters of the 'Indo-Corinthian' style. The arrangement was that of fourteen pilasters on each side. Originally there were two stairs, on north and south, by which the square platform was reached; but at a later date similar stairs had been added on east and west. Only a part of the first course of masonry was left, but this was sufficient to indicate that the diameter had been 80 ft., thus showing that it had been one of the second-class topes in this district. The large tope at Ummer Kheyl is the largest, being about 100 ft. in diameter." Mr. Simpson made a tunnel, 45 ft. long and about 7 ft. high, into the centre of this structure, and found the relic cell, in which was some dust—probably ashes of a Buddhist saint—a golden reliquaire and twenty gold coins. Three of these were Roman—one belonged to the reign of Domitian, another to Trajan, and the third had the head and name of "Sabina Augusta," the wife of Hadrian. The other seventeen were Indo-Scythian, among which is one declared to be quite unique, with the word Buddha in Greek characters. All these were sent to Lord Lytton, and will be deposited in the collection of the Indian Government. With reference to the term "Indo-Corinthian," in the above description, it must be remembered that the Indian architecture and sculpture of the Buddhist period derived its artistic character from the Greek examples which were introduced by the conquests of Alexander the Great in Asia. Even the term "Greco-Buddhistic" is now used by some connoisseurs.

The second of these views of Buddhist ruins now presented to our readers is that of the Kona-deh Tope, in the Kunar Valley. The stream of the Kunar Valley is one of the largest tributaries of the Kabool River, bringing down the drainage of the Hindoo Koosh through Kaffiristan. It may be recollected that about the middle of January, Sayid Mahmud Khan, the Badshah of Kunar, came to the British Camp at Jellalabad to make his salaam to Major Cavagnari. A sketch of this incident, with his portrait, appeared at that time. He is the most important man in that part of the world. He lives at a place called Pashet, on the Kunar River. There is an old fort on a hill called Kunar, which is most likely the ancient capital. In describing this place to Major Cavagnari the Khan said that its name, Kunar, came from "Koh-i-nur," the male mountain, and not from "Koh-i-noor," the mountain of light. The name Kona Deh means old village, and it is evidently the site of a town which existed in the Buddhist period. The quantity of mounds and fragments of "Buddhist masonry" may be taken as proof of this. Prominent in the foreground is an old Buddhist Tope. It is about 30 feet in diameter, and was partially excavated by Masson, but the Khan of the period stopped him. Kona-deh is about thirteen or fourteen miles from Jellalabad. A few miles higher up are the remains of Islampoor, where Buddhist masonry is also visible, indicating, along with the word "poor" in the name, that a pre-Islamite town existed at that spot.

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SKETCHES IN AFGHANISTAN.



THE AHIN POSH TOPE AND VIHARA, NEAR JELLALABAD.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. W. SIMPSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



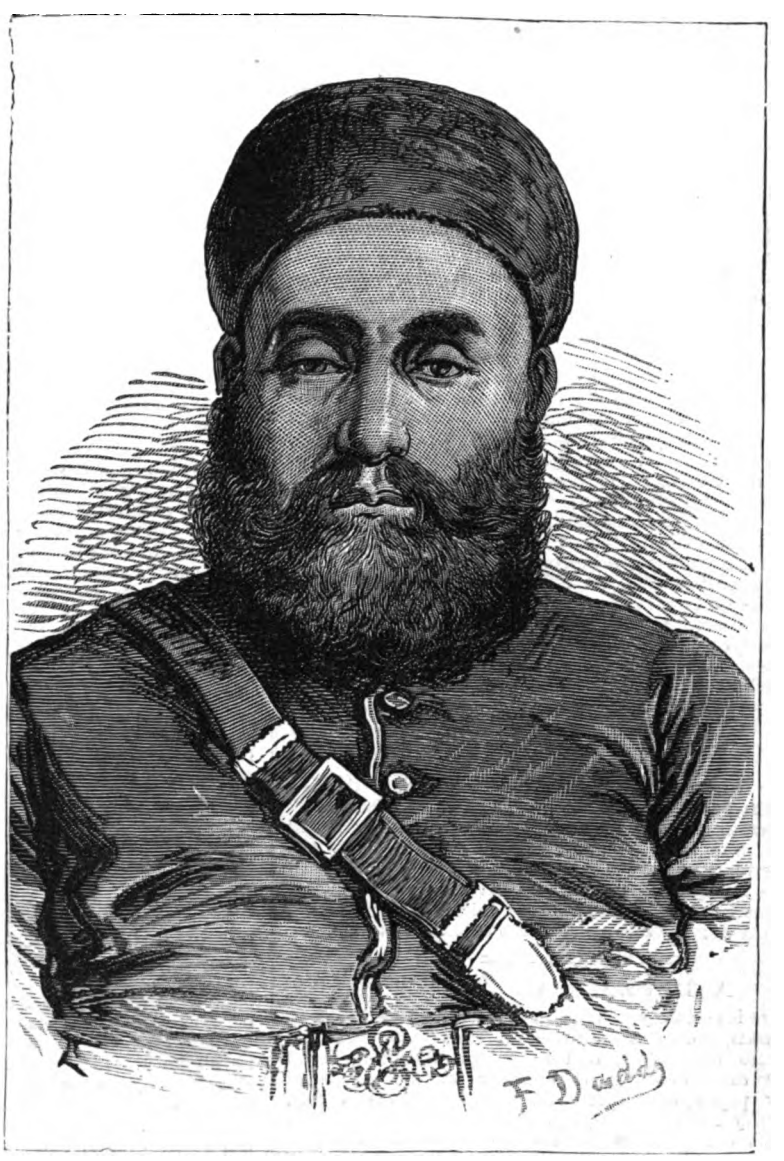
THE KUNAR VALLEY, WITH KONA-DEH TOPE.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. W. SIMPSON.

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AFGHAN PORTRAITS, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



HAYAT KHAN, A NIMCHA.



SIRDAR WALI MOHAMMED KHAN, HALF-BROTHER TO THE AMEER SHERE ALI.



ADAL, A MAN OF HAZARA.



MOHAMMED DIN, AN UMMER KHEYL, OF DARUNTA.

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AFGHAN PORTRAITS.

The four portraits shown in a page of our Engravings were drawn by Mr. Simpson, our Special Artist, during the late military campaign in the Cabul Valley. One of them represents a personage who was for the time of some apparent consequence in the undetermined state of Afghan politics, when it was by no means certain who would be the successor of the Ameer, Shere Ali. The Sirdar Wali Mohammed Khan, another son of Dost Mohammed and half-brother to Shere Ali, voluntarily went over to the British side in the late war. He came to the head-quarters of General Roberts in the Khurum Valley soon after the forcing of the Peiwar Pass, which will be in the recollection of our readers. He was directed thence to repair to the head-quarters of General Sir S. Browne to meet the Political Agent, Major Cavagnari. Accordingly he arrived at Jellalabad on Feb. 16, and remained there till the conclusion of peace.

The other three portraits are types, like those previously given, of different classes and races of people in Afghanistan. We may first notice that of Hayat Khan, formerly a Kaffir, which is merely the term for infidel, heathen, or Christian, at any rate non-Moslem, used by Mohammedans all over the world. Hayat Khan has become a "Nimcha," which is the name given to Kaffirs converted to Mohammedanism. His Kaffir name was Isti Kan. This man visited our camp at Jellalabad, where Mr. Jenkyns made use of him to glean some details of the race he belonged to, and of the language of the Kaffirs. He had never seen an elephant; and as the Elephant Battery of heavy forty-pounders arrived while he was in camp, he went out to see them. He expressed to Mr. Jenkyns his satisfaction and wonder at the great beasts; but he added, "I did not go too near them, in case they would eat me." This man had a tolerably fair complexion, and his hair was not quite black. He had a delicate face, which was well formed, of a pure Aryan type, showing, if he is a good representative of his people, that Kaffiristan has not a Turanian population.

To the west of Cabul is a region called Hazara—to be distinguished from another on the left bank of the Indus east of Attock. The people of this country belong to an almost pure Turanian race, and this is very strikingly exemplified in our portrait of the man Adal. Mr. Simpson met him at Gundamuk, and seeing his strongly-marked Mongolian features, asked him if he was a Hazara Wallah. The old man was very pleased at being sketched, and smiled in evident satisfaction at the operation.

Mahomed Din, an Ummer Kheyl of Darunta, is the last subject of the portrait sketches. "The Faith of Mahomed" is the translation of this man's name. His forehead and nose are evidence of a good type of race, but the small eye and rather heavy underlip might lead to doubt that the individual might not be a very brilliant light of the Prophet's faith. A number of the Ummer Kheyl tribe are settled near Darunta, which is at the north-west corner of the Jellalabad valley.

A DEFENCE OF FAT.

Though there is certainly no class in the world so peaceable as that of fat men, it does at length seem time that even they should arouse themselves, and resent the crowning insult which now each morning they suffer at the hands of every daily paper of importance. Two columns a day, in *Times*, *Daily News*, *Telegraph*, and *Standard*, of advertisements of some impertinent extract of seaweed known as Anti-Fat, are more than gentle Daniel Lambert himself could have endured; and his followers will have the fullest excuse if they return this outrageous and voluminous attack.

But should their reply seem less brilliant, less overpowering, than might be expected, it must be remembered that their opponent has cunningly chosen a season when they are almost defenceless. How is a fat man to fight in hot weather? How can you move swiftly and fiercely to combat when you find it none too easy to breathe? No! A *gentleman* would have advertised his Anti-Fat in the winter.

It is not that for these many centuries the Fat have not been attacked and ridiculed; the Great (in most other senses) and the Good have shared this fate—which is, indeed, a compliment, high in proportion to its violence and frequency of repetition. Shakspeare has almost exhausted even his overflowing imagination in bestowing ridiculous nicknames on Falstaff—the "horse-back breaker," the "bed-presser," the "huge hill of flesh;" but our great knight remains the most brilliant of his author's creations—the most delightful, witty, sagacious, original and easy of all possible companions. A fat man is a born judge: he has not that constant itch for hasty action which overbalances the thin. His breadth enables him to see both sides of a question; and that which a sharp hawknosed fellow impatiently cuts through like a knife, he embraces, enfolds, and wholly takes possession of. Falstaff sees everything; he criticises everybody; he gives pleasure to all who know him; and if he does nothing—why, many more active men have done worse.

And Shakspeare has elsewhere nobly atoned for his irreverence to this greater Rabelais of his creation. It is Cæsar who says,

> Let me have men about me that are fat,

and who very wisely notes that men with "lean and hungry looks" are dangerous. More than all, Shakspeare himself was fat—at all events, in those pleasant days when he went back to Stratford-on-Avon, there to finish his life in genial contemplation of burgesses and drovers, plump and jolly country lads and lasses. This was his happiest, and therefore his wisest time; and with him, as with many other great people, wisdom and fat increased together.

The wits, I repeat, have often scoffed at fat. In an early number of the *Spectator* Addison thinks it a fine joke to invent a story of a certain market-town, in which there was a Club of Fat Men "that did not come together (*as you may well suppose*) to entertain one another with sprightliness and wit, but to keep one another in countenance. The room where the club met (he tells us) was something of the largest, and had two entrances, the one by a door of moderate size, and the other by a pair of folding-doors. If a candidate for this corpulent club could make his entrance through the first, he was looked upon as unqualified; but if he stuck in the passage, and could not force his way through it, the folding doors were immediately thrown open for his reception, and he was saluted as a brother. I have heard that this club, though it consisted but of fifteen persons, weighed above three ton."

Most fat men who read this will probably think only that it is fun of a very obvious and easy kind, and will take it as no great argument either for or against the habit of body which they affect. But its sequel is much more than this—it is a triumphant confirmation of Cæsar's theory, a proof that Shakspeare was right when he taught us to prefer Falstaff to Cassius.

For, what was the fate of this Club of Fat Men? Mark! "In opposition to this society, there sprung up another composed of scarecrows and skeletons (Addison was always famed for the justice and grace of his epithets) who, *being very meagre and envious*, did all they could to thwart the designs of their bulky brethren, whom they represented as men of dangerous principles (!); till at length they worked them out of the favour of the people, and consequently out of the magistracy." Thus, all that the satirist can find to laugh at in fat men, is their fatness; but "meagreness," as he postulates, carries with it envy—and the lean kine, of their very nature, are given to swallowing the fat. Yet, so complete is his story, he shows that these corpulent citizens do not allow themselves to be defeated, though, with a noble magnanimity, they care not to defeat. "These factions," he concludes, "tore the Corporation in pieces for several years, till at length they came to this accommodation—that the two bailiffs of the town should be annually chosen out of the two clubs; by which means the principal magistrates are at this day coupled like rabbits, one fat and one lean."

And, as in the case of Shakspeare, yet more with Addison, one may use the *Tu quoque* argument—though he gently ridiculed the enormous, he was stout himself. Indeed, except Pope, all the wits of that great time, as Thackeray tells us, were fat. "Swift was fat; Addison was fat; Steele was fat; Gay and Thompson were preposterously fat"—and they were the shining lights of perhaps the most "clubbable" age that London has known. To genius, to wit, to the strongest sense, they added a breadth of humour that made life not only complete but pleasant—even Swift could be most pleasant when he liked, though he hardly comes naturally into the noble fellowship of the Fat.

And yet now—now, after centuries of pleasant reputation, of satire which is truly the highest flattery—an advertiser, a vender of nostrums, and (though I have no desire to say anything severe) an American, comes among us, places himself on our breakfast-table with our coffee and our rolls, and without condescending to argue the question tranquilly assumes that fat is an evil, and tells us that *he* knows how to get rid of it! He sums us up in pounds (which never convey the faintest idea of weight to my mind) and he tells us that Mrs. Elijah Bangs (with countless intermediate initials), of Iliadville, Mass., lost fifty pounds in a fortnight and hopes to lose fifty more!

Very likely it will kill the woman—and serve her right; but hecatombs of Mrs. Bangs would not wipe out the insult—the begging the question as to the evils of fat, or rather the assuming that they are not to be questioned. And the worst of it is that one cannot condescend to argue the matter: one cannot stoop, from one's height (and breadth) seriously to prove to this mistaken person how entirely he is in the wrong, how he is throwing away his money in his attempt to introduce Scragginess into a sound, comfortable, and steadygoing country like England. People never value what they have not experienced: and this quality of fatness—going with middle age, repose, and a proper amount of deliberation—is just what a young and mercurial nation like the American cannot be expected to possess and care for. But "a time will come;" and we, who are fat, can be content to bide it.

For—and this is the gist of the matter—contentment and a reasonable allowance of fat go together. The Irishman was surely plump as well as Irish, who originated that delightful proverb, "Take it aisy; and if ye can't take it aisy, take it as aisy as ye can." We have the authority of Mr. Weller the elder for the statement that "Width and wisdom always grows together;" and Mr. Weller senior certainly ought to have known. "Laugh," saith the proverb, "and grow fat"—thereby propounding stoutness as an aim in itself, and one worthy to make even so admirable a thing as laughter more admirable still. In Africa fatness is a cardinal beauty in a woman; even in England, a fat woman at a fair commands a certain number of spectators, at twopence a head. When Napoleon was a thin young man, hardly any cared to look at him; a stout emperor, he was the cynosure (whatever that may be) of the eyes of Europe.

But to make a number of small isolated statements in lieu of a broad and connected argument is to nag; and nagging is peculiarly a vice of the thin. Voltaire would have nagged; not so Rabelais—whose very name carries fatness with it, though I know not what record History has kept of its owner's girth. Let me only recapitulate, sum up, and conclude. Fat is dignified, contented, placid, witty and (what is more) humorous, not given to be fidgety, not envious, not slanderous, not mean or grudging, not precipitate. Choose the Fat as your confidants, your companions, your advisers, your friends—and your enemies; and (if you have any choice in the matter) your fathers and mothers.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"By the Waters of Babylon" (Psalm 137) is a composition—for soprano solo, chorus, and orchestra—by the late Hermann Goetz, whose celebrity only began to be extended just as death removed him, at a premature age, in the maturity of his powers. In his opera, "The Taming of the Shrew" (produced, in English, at Drury Lane Theatre in October last, and then noticed by us), Goetz scarcely appears to such advantage as in the fine orchestral symphony in F minor played at Madame Viard-Louis's excellent concerts. The psalm now referred to is another evidence of how much has been lost to musical art by the death of Goetz. It is a fine composition, conceived in a serious and impressive style, and treated with masterly skill and power in all its details, solo, choral, and orchestral; and it produced a marked impression on its recent performance at the first private concert of the newly-formed London Musical Society. The work is published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., who have also brought out another composition by Goetz, a cantata entitled "Nœnia." This is a setting of a poem by Schiller for chorus and orchestra, and contains some fine contrasts between the instrumental and the choral effects. Such works can scarcely remain long without public performance, and when this takes place we shall have further opportunity to speak of their merits. The same firm has also published "Out of the Darkness" ("Aus der Tiefe"), a setting of the 133rd Psalm by Herr Henschel, the eminent baritone. The work consists of a series of movements for solo voices and chorus, in combination and alternation, and the writing is throughout that of a highly-trained and skilled practical musician. All the works just referred to will be specially welcome to choral societies, both public and private. The original German text has, in each instance, been skilfully rendered into English by the Rev. J. Troutbeck.

The excellent series of Music Primers published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., has received a valuable addition in a tutor for the violin, compiled by Mr. Berthold Tours, who is in every way qualified for the production of such a work, not only by his general musical acquirements, but also by his practical knowledge of the instrument referred to. In the compass of little more than a hundred quarto pages, and at the price of two shillings, we have here a comprehensive course of instruction, from the simplest directions to mere beginners to the acquirement of high technical skill. Musical exercises of various degrees of difficulty, diagrams of the position of the player and the instrument, explanations of the elements of music and of terms used therein, with a vast amount of other valuable information, make up an excellent treatise.

From the same publishers we have the fifth course of a work that has previously been commended—a translation by Herr Mannheimer, from the twenty-fifth German edition, of Aloys Hennes's "New Method for the Piano." This portion begins with the 201st and closes with the 250th lesson, and includes pieces and preludes in various keys, each intended for the practice of some special executive difficulty. The method is well adapted for popular instruction.

"Cramer's Vocal School," edited by J. Wilbye Cooper, is a comprehensive system of instruction in singing, compiled by a well-known vocalist, and published by Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. It is based on a work of the late Mr. Tom Cooke, entitled "Singing Exemplified," that was long held in great esteem. Mr. W. Cooper has judiciously retained the best portions of this, and has added much information calculated to enhance the value and importance of the work, which is equally well adapted for school or special private tuition. Full directions are given, with the authority of long practical experience, as to the production and management of the voice; and these are followed by exercises in scales and passages, the assiduous study and the command of which can scarcely fail to form a thorough vocalist. The moderate price of the book places it within easy reach.

Two songs by Franz Abt—"Golden Sunshine" and "How dear thou art to me"—will be welcome in many drawing-room circles. The melody in each case is pleasing and expressive, although simple, and lying within a moderate compass of voice; and both songs are worthy the reputation of a composer who has produced so many successful pieces of a similar kind, and who has as yet shown no signs of exhaustion. They are published by Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.; who have also issued a work of much value for singers—a series of "Daily Vocal Exercises," by Ciro Pinsuti. Its intention is not that of a singing method, but to produce a number of scale and other passages, the practice of which, in the several inversions and transpositions, will tend to the development of the pupil's voice and to certainty and readiness in execution. This is accomplished in the compass of a few pages, the study and mastery of which cannot fail to produce good results. From the same firm we have an effective transcription for the pianoforte, by W. Smallwood, of Stephen Glover's admired melody, "I love the merry sunshine."

"Ländler," op. 152, by Carl Reinecke, is the title of a series of seven characteristic pieces (with a finale) in a German dance form, by the excellent Leipzig Capellmeister, who is also eminent as a composer and a pianist. They are full of quaint grace, numbers six and seven offering examples of the facile use of the scientific form of the canon. They are published by Messrs Metzler and Co.; who have also issued an effective and brilliant pianoforte piece entitled "La Reine de Saba, Chœur des Sabéennes, Transcription. Georges Bizet."

Six songs by Chalton T. Speer, published by Messrs. Weekes and Co., are pleasing pieces for as many varieties of voice. No. 1, "Deserted," is for a soprano; No. 2, "The Leaf," for mezzo-soprano; No. 3, "A Wish," for contralto; No. 4, "To Mary," for tenor; No. 5, "A Glimpse," for baritone; and No. 6, "The Sea King," for bass. The melody of each is essentially vocal in character, and limited to a moderate compass of voice.

Six songs by Joseph F. Duggan, also published by Messrs. Weekes, are the first set of a series of "Rhythmic Tentatives." The first is entitled "Anacreon" (Ode to Temperance); the second, "Elleree;" the third, "The Lily of the Lake;" the fourth, "La Lushingha;" the fifth, "Filomela;" and the sixth, "Dalla Profonde." The motto prefixed to the series is, "Rhythm alone is sufficient to recast the entire fount of musical idea," and the composer has illustrated this axiom by some ingenious varieties of musical treatment in the six songs here collected. The same publishers have also issued a cheap edition of Mr. Chatton Speer's cantata, "The Arsenal, or War and Peace," the text from Longfellow. The work consists of seven movements, for solo voices and chorus, written in a style that will render it acceptable to amateur choral societies.

"Honneur et Gloire—Marche Militaire," published by J. B. Cramer and Co.), is a very spirited piece for the pianoforte, composed by Miss Lillie Albrecht, the eminent young pianist. It has been performed with great success by the band of the Royal Horse Guards, and was recently introduced at a concert at Marlborough House, besides having been given elsewhere. It has the true martial tone; the march movement proper (in G major) being well contrasted, and relieved by a very melodious trio (or "alternativo"), in the subdominant, the whole being especially suitable for military use and as a spirited piece for the pianoforte.

"Rigadon" and "Passepied" are two effective pianoforte pieces by Florian Pascal, in which the quaint style of the dance forms named in the titles are well preserved amid modern surroundings. Mr. Joseph Williams is the publisher, as also of "La Harpe Eolienne," a graceful nocturne, and a brilliant fantasia, on subjects from Weber's "Preciosa," both effective pianoforte pieces, by J. Leybach.

The Bishop of Manchester has consented to be President of the Social Science Congress at its meeting in Manchester.

The United States Minister in Liberia reports that a number of tribes have seceded from the Republic and claimed the protection of the British Government.

Ordsal Park, which cost the Corporation of Salford about £15,000, was on Saturday last dedicated to the public use. The borough of Salford now possesses four public parks.

The High Court of Foresters concluded their sitting at Sheffield last Saturday, when Belfast and Cardiff were selected as the district to elect auditors for 1880, and Northampton was decided upon as the place of meeting in 1881. The High Court goes to Dublin next year.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Durham County Agricultural Society was opened at Durham yesterday week, under the presidency of Earl Ravensworth. The weather was fine, and there was a large attendance. There was, however, a decrease in the number of exhibitions in some of the classes.

The annual show of the Irish Royal Agricultural Association was held at Newry last week. The weather was most favourable, and the show was a great success. Many of the prize animals at Kilburn were exhibited and took prizes. The total number of animals shown was 460. The shorthorn exhibits were very good. Lord Rathdonnell's well-known roan bull, Anchor, getting first prize. This animal was first prize at Kilburn and at the Highland Society. The Lord Lieutenant visited the show, and was received by a guard of honour of the 105th Regiment. The Newry Town Commissioners presented him with an address of welcome, to which his Grace replied, congratulating the Commissioners on the prosperity of their town.—At a déjeûner given by the association in Newry the Lord-Lieutenant said that the Irish agricultural prospects were, on the whole, satisfactory. He complimented the Government on the Intermediate Education Act, which had proved so valuable, and added that the University Bill would be of great advantage in quieting religious differences. The bill in favour of Irish national teachers would also be of high value, and was appreciated by Irish people.

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POLITICS.

The annual convention of the Home-Rule Confederation was held last Saturday at the Crystal Palace, under the presidency of Mr. Parnell, M.P. Among the Home-Rule Members of Parliament who were present were Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. J. Biggar, and Mr. L. Finigan. After the business of the Convention had been transacted a public meeting was held, when a resolution was adopted affirming that the votes of Irishmen in Great Britain should be kept independent of both the Conservative and Liberal parties, and be given only to candidates prepared to vote for a Parliamentary inquiry into the nature and extent of the demand made by the Irish people for a native Legislature. A further resolution was agreed to, thanking the "active section" of the Irish party in Parliament.

At a meeting of Conservatives held at Mavan the same evening it was resolved to support Viscount Reidhaven as a candidate at the forthcoming election for the united counties of Elgin and Nairn, where there is a vacancy in consequence of the accession of Viscount Macduff to the peerage.

It was unanimously resolved at a meeting of Liberal delegates at Knighton, one of the Radnor Boroughs, last Saturday, that every effort should be made to secure the return of Lord Hartington at the next election, in case he should be unsuccessful in North-East Lancashire; and at a meeting of the Liberal One Hundred and Fifty, held at Pembroke Dock, Mr. Henry George Allen, of Heywood, Tenby, barrister, was unanimously chosen as the Liberal candidate to contest the Pembroke Boroughs at the general election.

The Liberal party in Chester have selected the Hon. Beilby Lawley, eldest son of Lord Wenlock, to contest the city at the next election in conjunction with Mr. Dodson, who has represented the city since 1874.

Colonel the Hon. A. W. A. N. Hood, one of the Conservative members for West Somerset, will not seek re-election at the next general election; and Mr. Fenwick Bissett, the master of the staghounds in the district, will be submitted as a candidate to a meeting of the Conservative electors.

Baron Henry de Worms was waited upon last Tuesday at the Cannon-street Hotel by a deputation from the Greenwich Conservative Association, for the purpose of inviting him to become a candidate for the borough at the next general election in conjunction with Mr. Boord, the sitting member, and accepted the invitation.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Jenkinson's Practical Guide to the Isle of Wight. Second Edition. Stanford.
Salmon at the Antipodes; being an Account of the Introduction of Salmon and Trout into Australian Waters. By Sir Samuel Wilson. Stanford.
Science Teaching in Living Nature. By W. H. Watson. Stanford.
Painted Tapestry. Practical Lessons in Tapestry Painting with Liquid Colour. By Julien Godon. Translated by B. Bucknall. Lechertier and Barbe,
English Men of Letters: Burke. Macmillan and Co.
Norway and Sweden. Handbook for Travellers. By K. Baedeker. With Fifteen Maps and Three Plans. Durluu and Co.
The Life and Letters of Madame Bonaparte. By Eugene L. Didier. Sampson Low and Co.
Irish Lyrics, Songs, and Poems. By T. C. S. Corry. D. and J. Allen, Belfast.
Brook and River. A Novel. 3 vols. By Captain Hay Hill. Tinsley Brothers.
Our Public Offices. By Charles Marvin. Samuel Tinsley.
The Hamnet Shakspere. Part IV. The Life of Timon of Athens, according to the First Folio. By Allan Park Paton. Edmonston and Co., Edinburgh.

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THE MUSICAL TIMES for AUGUST contains:—The London Musical Season.—Ancient Clavichords, by Carl Engel.—The Great Composers: Mendelssohn (continued).—Dr. Pole's Philosophy of Music.—Henry Smart.—The Chester Musical Festival.—The Operas.—The London Musical Society and Royal Academy Concerts.—Reviews.—Foreign and Country News, &c. Price, 3d.; postage-free, 4d. Annual Subscription, 4s., including postage.

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"BUILDING NEWS" says:—
"These extensive premises (James Epps and Co.'s newly-erected cocoa and chocolate mills) have a total frontage to Holland-street of about 320 ft. The heights from the semi-basement floor to the parapets vary from 60 ft. to 72 ft., while the clock-tower stands about 110 ft. above road level, the whole forming an imposing building, whether viewed from the River Thames or the bustling thoroughfare. The total area of the various floors, &c., amounts to nearly two acres, while the area of glass in the windows is about 11,000 ft.

"CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE" says:—
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."

"NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" says:—
"The nutritive qualities of cocoa over either those of tea or coffee are now so generally acknowledged that the steady increase shown by official statistics in its consumption during recent years ceases to be a matter of surprise. One of the first firms to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our breakfast-table was Messrs. Epps and Co., whose name, since 1839, has been so continuously before the public, and whose Homœopathic Cocoa is as familiar in our homes as the proverbial 'household words.' Those whose business it has been to watch at Messrs. Epps's works the elaborate and complex processes, and to note the care and labour bestowed before the crude cocoa bean is considered ready for consumption, cannot but admit that the popularity Messrs. Epps's productions have secured is fully deserved. The vastness of these works may be imagined when it is stated that five millions of pounds of prepared cocoa alone are prepared there yearly. The reputation gained, now many years since, for Mr. James Epps's preparation, both for its purity and its value as a dietetic, has been more than maintained. A constant increasing demand fully testifies to this—which must be as gratifying to Messrs. Epps as it is certainly flattering to the good faith they have kept with the public to secure so gratifying a result."

"ALL THE YEAR ROUND" says:—
"Having now disposed of fancy chocolate, let us stroll to Epps's cocoa manufactory, at Blackfriars, where may be studied the making of cocoa on a stupendous scale, giving a just idea of the value of these articles, not as luxuries, but as actual food."

"COURT JOURNAL" says:—
"In a climate so varying and trying as our own, to maintain sound and uniform health, our daily diet cannot be too carefully and attentively studied. Advancing science and recent discoveries have within the last few years been instrumental in adding several most valuable additions to our comparatively short list of dietetic foods. Foremost among these should be ranged cocoa, which, although known here several centuries previously, only came into general use within the last forty years. One of the first to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our table was Mr. James Epps, whose 'Prepared Cocoa' has gained such just repute for its excellent and nutritious character. Prepared originally on homœopathic principles, in a soluble and convenient form, and easy of digestion, it met a public demand, speedily became popular, until now Messrs. Epps produce over five millions of pounds of their cocoa a year, and their manufactory is the largest of its kind in this country."

"CASSELL'S HOUSEHOLD GUIDE" says:—
"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works at Blackfriars, London."

"MORNING ADVERTISER" says:—
"In the middle of the seventeenth century an announcement appeared in one of the few journals of that period, to the effect that 'out of Bishopsgate-street, at a Frenchman's house, is an excellent West Indian drink, called chocolate, to be sold at reasonable rates.' This is the first record we have of the introduction of cocoa into England. For a time it flourished as a fashionable drink, and then, like all fashions, subsided. Nearly two centuries after, in 1832, the duties, which had been almost prohibitive, were greatly reduced, and one of the first to take advantage of re-establishing the popularity of cocoa was Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homœopathic Chemists. Under the name of 'Prepared Cocoa' they introduced a soluble and convenient preparation, which required no boiling, and was palatable and highly nutritious. It met a public want, speedily became popular, and year by year has increased in demand, till the consumption now exceeds five millions of pounds yearly."

"CHRISTIAN WORLD" says:—
"'If I am to take cocoa,' said I, 'I must know what it is made of; I must examine the process; I must dive into the mystery of its manufacture; I must see and judge for myself what are the ingredients of which it is composed. With this view I made my way to the manufactory of James Epps and Co., at Blackfriars.'"

"JOHN BULL" says:—
"In no branches of industry are recent scientific and chemical discoveries more generally applied than in those upon which our food supply is so largely dependent. The luxuries of the last generation have in many cases become the daily necessaries of the present. A forcible illustration of this is to be found in the enormous increase in the consumption of cocoa year by year—in exact proportion to the increased facilities for its manufacture. An idea of the vast extent of this industry may be gained from the fact that one firm alone—that of Messrs. Epps and Co.—now sell over five millions of pounds annually. The 'Homœopathic Cocoa' of Messrs. Epps has, during the many years it has been before the public, gained great and just repute, which its excellent quality and careful preparation certainly entitle it to. A cocoa in soluble form, and combining what are technically known as 'flesh-forming' and 'heat-giving' properties, is clearly an invaluable addition to our scanty list of dietetic foods. Such Messrs. Epps claim for their prepared cocoas, and such analysis and—most valuable of all—experience has proved it to be."

"LAND AND WATER" says:—
"Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public use; and, being interested and highly pleased with what I saw during the visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the cacao and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be likewise of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"

"MINING WORLD" says:—
"The preparation of pure and nutritious articles of diet is, in point of philanthropy, noble work. The wear and tear upon brain and muscle in this age is growing more and more intense, so that without some compensating influence the end must be hopeless collapse in individuals and national decay collectively. Fresh air and more wholesome and nutritious diet must be had at any price. Both food and drink need great improvement. A few chemists have done great public service in this respect. Mr. James Epps, in the preparation of cocoa in its various forms, has done more, perhaps, than any other person to supply the tables of even the poorest with a most agreeable and wholesome article of diet. The application of modern science at his extensive works has brought cocoa, once the dear-bought luxury of the higher classes, within the reach of all; and there may now be found on the labourer's table cocoa in better and more nutritious form than the Royal breakfast-tables of early kings could boast. Cocoa as prepared by Mr. Epps is palatable refreshing, strengthening, and inestimably preferable to the trashy tea and coffee in general use."

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1879.

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THE NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

The annual Conference of the New Jerusalem, or Swedenborgian, Church, has been held this week, at their church in Palace Gardens-terrace, the Mall, Kensington. The President elected was the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Bayley, whose portrait is given in this Number of our Journal. It is now rather more



REV. DR. JONATHAN BAYLEY, PRESIDENT OF SWEDENBORGIAN CHURCH CONFERENCE.

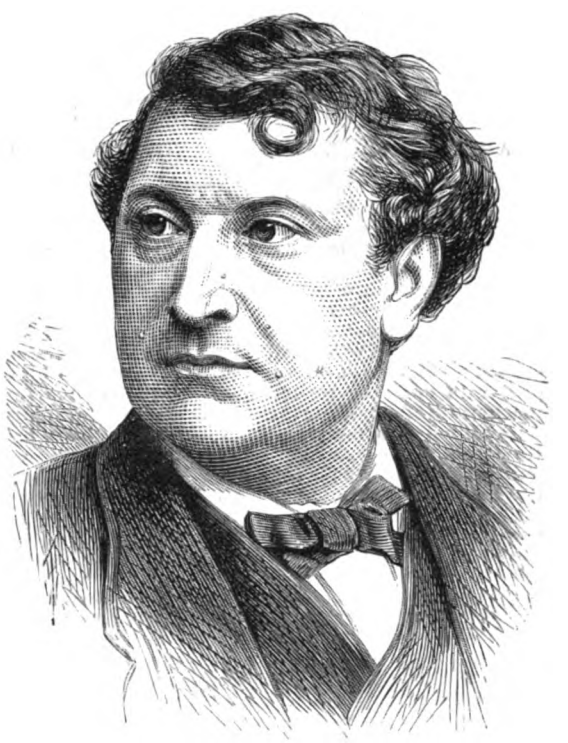
than a century since Emanuel Swedenborg died in Coldbath-fields, Clerkenwell; and rather less than a century since five admirers of his writings met together (Dec. 5, 1783) to take steps towards the establishment of an organisation whereby those writings should be promulgated in the world. The general conference of the New Church is a body composed of all the ordained ministers of the organisation, and of lay representatives from the various Societies in the United Kingdom. Its functions consist mainly in the administration of funds given or bequeathed for the general advantage of the church, which amount at the present time to about £50,000.



CAPTAIN J. B. CAREY.

It also superintends the education of candidates for the ministry and the ordination of ministers, the publication of a liturgy and hymnal, and other church works. Its meetings are annual, and are held in various parts of the country. The last time that the New Church Conference was held in London was in 1874.

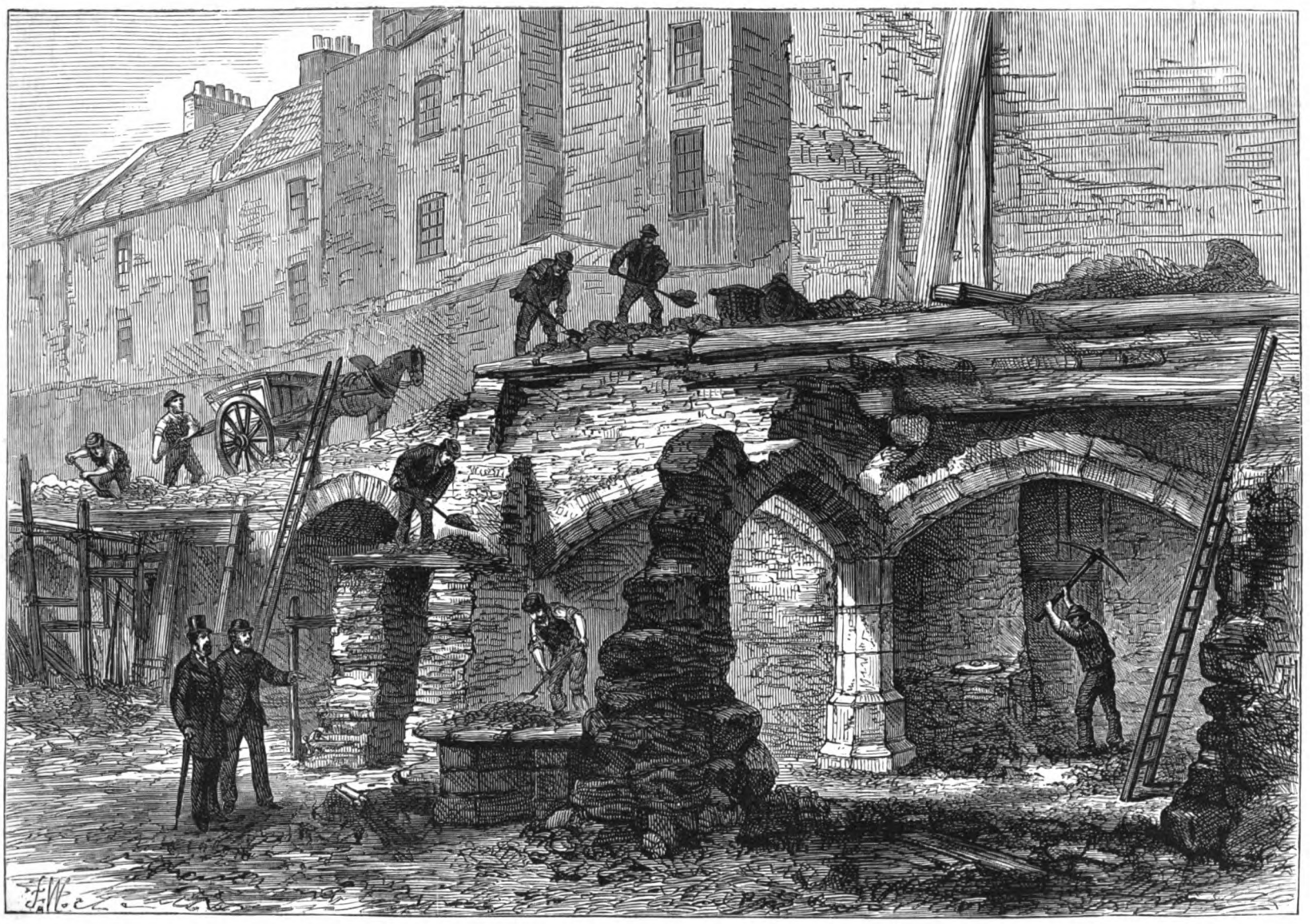
The Rev. J. Bayley, A.M., Ph.D., who is the pastor of the Palace Gardens Church, has been President of the Conference six times. He is reputed to be the most popular preacher in the Swedenborgian connection. Dr. Bayley was born in Salford, Manchester, in 1810. His first ministerial charge was taken at Accrington, in Lancashire, when he was twenty-four years of age. The Accrington society flourished under his auspices, becoming, as it still continues to be, one of the largest and most influential congregations of the community in the kingdom. After a sojourn of twenty years at Accrington, Dr. Bayley accepted an invitation to become the pastor of the church in Argyle-square, King's-cross, London. During the next eighteen years he laboured in connection with the Argyle-square society; the congregation increased considerably, and an enlargement of the church was rendered necessary. When the Palace Gardens Church was presented to the Conference by a wealthy gentleman, with a sufficient endowment for the minister's support, Dr. Bayley undertook the duty of forming



THE LATE MR. FECHTER.

and ministering to a society in connection with it; and his efforts have met with abundant success. He is a constant contributor to the periodical literature of the New Church, and has also published several separate works which have met with wide acceptance. Among these are the "Brighton Lectures," which set forth Swedenbourg's leading doctrines, and which have passed through many editions. The other writings are "The Divine Word Opened," "From Egypt to Canaan," "Scripture Paradoxes," "The Divine Wisdom in the Histories of the Bible," and "Discourses on 'Essays and Reviews.'"

The portrait is from a photograph by Milton Smith and Co., Upper-terrace, Islington.



ANCIENT REMAINS UNDER CHILDS' BANK, FLEET-STREET.

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ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(*Continued from page* 138.)

The growth of illustrative art in connection with news culminated in the *Illustrated London News*, the first number of which was published May 14, 1842. The majority of those persons who thought about the matter at all shared in Mr. Charles Knight's opinion that the "rash experiment" would prove a failure. The projector, however, had deliberately calculated his chances of success, and he persevered in his enterprise with unshaken resolution. Regardless of the fears of timorous friends, he clung to the belief that he would ultimately succeed, and in a few years his highest hopes were realised. He secured at the outset the services of an artist who afterwards proved himself the greatest master of the illustrative art that has appeared in our day. Sir John Gilbert was then at the beginning of his career, and it was most fortunate for the new enterprise that an artist of such great and varied abilities was found to give his powerful aid to the undertaking. The best drawings in the first number were by him, and for nearly twenty years he was a constant contributor to its pages. His wonderful facility and bold picturesqueness were exactly suited to the requirements of an illustrated newspaper. The first enabled him to do his work with marvellous quickness, and the second was an excellent counterpoise to the damaging effects of hurried engraving and rapid printing. Many other distinguished artists contributed to the paper in its younger days, but most of them have now forsaken the path—the path through the *wood*—that led them to early distinction.

The first editor of the *Illustrated London News* was Mr. Bailey, who was nicknamed "Alphabet Bailey," on account of the great number of his Christian names, and the consequent multiplicity of his initials. He was also called "Omnibus Bailey," from his having edited a periodical called the *Omnibus*. These names were given to him to distinguish him from Mr. Thomas Haynes Bayley, the sentimental song-writer, author of "I'd be a Butterfly," "The Soldier's Tear," &c. The *Illustrated London News* was the first illustrated newspaper properly so-called, and it no sooner became an assured success that it was imitated. The *Pictorial Times* was the first competitor that entered the field, and under its banner a very strong literary phalanx was marshalled to contend for the new path that had been opened. Douglas Jerrold wrote the leading articles; Thackeray was critic and reviewer, in which capacity he reviewed Macaulay's essays and Disraeli's "Coningsby." Mark Lemon was dramatic critic, Peter Cunningham art critic, while Gilbert A'Beckett was the humorous contributor. Knight Hunt, author of the "Fourth Estate," and afterwards editor of the *Daily News*, was the sub-editor. One man who has since become famous as a journalist was amongst the artists employed on the new paper. Those who only know Mr. George Augustus Sala as a brilliant writer will be surprised to learn that he is also a facile sketcher, and was on the artistic staff of the *Pictorial Times* in 1847. The *Pictorial Times* was continued for several years; but it never achieved such a measure of success as to become permanently established.

Wood-engraving, which was an essential agent in the creation of the pictorial newspaper, scarcely existed as an art in this country before the time of Thomas Bewick. The first woodcuts printed by Caxton were probably executed by the printers whom he brought to this country. Caxton's successors illustrated their books in the same way; and, even after wood-engraving was practised in England as a distinct profession, many of the illustrations in books and pamphlets were the work of printers. When something of superior design and finish was wanted, ready-made woodcuts were procured from Nuremberg or Lyons, then the chief marts for such productions. The blocks so obtained were used without much regard to their suitableness, so that there was sometimes an odd mixture of the sacred and the profane. Cuts originally designed for an edition of "Ovid" were used as illustrations to the Bible without the smallest attempt to explain the incongruity. Albert Dürer's influence on the art of wood engraving was very great, but it never extended to this country. Hans Holbein, who came to England two years before Dürer's death, made a few designs for the wood engravers during his long residence here. His transient use of the art, however, could not raise it to a better condition, and printers continued to be the chief producers of woodcuts. In the time of Queen Elizabeth there flourished a printer and engraver named John Day, who took for his mark an emblematic device of the day spring of the reformed religion, with the motto "Arise, for it is Day." About this time the art was rapidly declining in other countries, but in England it was in a better condition than at any previous period. It soon, however, declined in this country also; but was kept alive by Edward Kirkall, John Baptiste Jackson, and others, until it was revived by Thomas Bewick.

The low condition of the art in this country was chiefly owing to the want of good designers, and it was not until a man arose who possessed the power to *draw* as well as to *engrave* that an English school of wood engraving was created. Bewick possessed the artistic faculty as a direct gift from nature; but it was from accidental circumstances that he was led to exercise this innate power in drawing and engraving on wood. He drew such things as he understood and had studied from nature, and, thoroughly comprehending the capabilities of wood engraving, his work was perfect of its kind. His pupils followed in his footsteps, and have contributed to bring the art to its present state of perfection.

There was a contemporary of Bewick, also a self-taught wood-engraver, who instructed several pupils and founded a school of his own. This was Robert Branston, who died in London in 1827. The existing school of English wood-engraving may therefore be said to derive its origin from two principal sources—the Newcastle school, founded by Bewick, and the London school, founded by Branston. The influence of both these masters has now nearly died out, but they each understood the true scope and power of their art better than many of their successors.

Some account of the history and practice of wood-engraving was given in this Journal thirty-five years ago, since which time the resources of the art have been greatly developed, chiefly through the influence of illustrated newspapers. The revival of wood-engraving in Germany and France has been even more rapid than in our own country. Germany may be considered as the cradle of the art, and it is therefore not surprising that it should again flourish in that country. In France little more than forty years ago the art was so low that the blocks of the *Magazin Pittoresque* were sent from Paris to London to be engraved. Now, the works of Pannemacker and others show that they do these things better in France.

The numerous illustrated magazines and newspapers that are now published have made wood engravings familiar in every household, yet very few persons have any clear idea how such engravings are produced. When the woodcuts of the *Penny Magazine* began to attract notice, a nobleman of that day spoke of them as the productions of a new art. Of course no educated person would now make such a mistake, yet no art is less understood than wood engraving. It is no uncommon occurrence for sketches to be sent to this Journal under the evident belief that they can be published as engravings within an hour or two of their receipt, just as a scrap of news is set up in type and circulated by the evening papers. The public, as a rule, are unable to realise the fact that long hours of patient labour are necessary to produce an engraving of the event that interests them. It is also sometimes imagined that a drawing or sketch on paper is in some way destroyed in the course of its reproduction as an engraving—as if it were put into a machine, ground into pulp, and turned out a complete woodcut.

Although the production of a wood engraving takes, as a rule, a much longer time than most persons imagine, some very rapid things have been done to meet the requirements of a newspaper. The charge of the heavy cavalry at the battle of Balaclava—a page engraving published in the *Illustrated London News*, Nov. 18, 1854—was drawn by Sir John Gilbert in little more than an hour, engraved during the night, and printed the next day. A double-page picture is frequently engraved in twenty-four hours, a feat that could not have been performed in Bewick's time in as many days. A very different state of things prevailed not very many years before the advent of illustrated newspapers. I have heard the late William Harvey relate that when Whittingham, the well-known printer, wanted a new cut for his Chiswick Press series, he would write to Harvey and John Thompson, the engraver, appointing a meeting at Chiswick, when printer, designer, and engraver talked over the matter with as much deliberation as if they were about to produce a costly national monument; and after they had settled all points over a snug supper, the projected cut, measuring, perhaps, two inches by three, did not make its appearance for months afterwards.

The "special correspondent" is an important member of the staff of a modern newspaper. In the case of an illustrated journal he becomes the "special artist." When an event or a place is of sufficient interest to require illustration in a pictorial journal the first step taken is to procure a sketch. The "special artist" travels about and supplies sketches to the paper he represents. Wherever there is any "moving accident by flood or field," wherever the potentates of the earth are met in conflict, there the "special artist" is found "takin' notes." He is at the marriages of Princes and the funerals of Kings, and with battles and banquets he is familiar. No event of interest escapes his ever ready pencil. He endures fatigue, overcomes formidable difficulties, and often incurs personal danger in fulfilling his mission. He has hunted tigers with the Prince of Wales in India, elephants with the Duke of Edinburgh in Africa, and he has followed the war-path among the American Indians. Even the brother of the Sun and Moon could not keep him out when that celestial potentate took unto himself a wife, and the special artist made nothing of stepping over from London to Pekin to attend the nuptials of the Chinese Emperor.

The special artist may be said to have commenced his career with the Crimean War. While the signs of the coming storm were yet distant the *Illustrated London News* sent correspondents to the expected scene of action, and during the whole course of the war special artists were on the shores of the Black Sea and in the Baltic to chronicle the great events of the time. The world had scarcely forgotten Balaklava and Inkerman when the war between Italy, France, and Austria broke out. Solferino and Magenta were fought, Garibaldi conquered Sicily, and wherever the interest was greatest there the special artist was found. Special artists went with the contending armies when Denmark opposed herself single-handed to the united forces of Prussia and Austria, and delineated every important incident of the campaign. When the present Emperor of Germany was crowned King of Prussia at Königsberg special artists travelled to that ancient city to furnish sketches of the ceremony. The gigantic civil war in America gave active employment to the special artist; and when a British force advanced into Abyssinia a special artist was with that most romantic expedition, and sent home numerous sketches of the remarkable scenery of the country, as well as of all the principal events of the campaign. The assault on Magdala, the dispersion of King Theodore's broken army, the customs and dwellings of the people, were all noted and illustrated. When the great war of 1870, between France and Prussia, broke out, the *Illustrated London News* had special artists on both sides, who encountered all sorts of hardships and passed through all kinds of adventures in fulfilling their duties. Besides being frequently arrested as spies, and undergoing the privations of beleaguered places, they had also to run the risk of shot and shell, and sometimes they were obliged to destroy their sketching materials under fear of arrest. The danger of being seen sketching or found with sketches in their possession was so great that on one occasion a special artist actually swallowed his sketch to avoid being taken up as a spy. Another purchased the largest book of cigarette papers he could obtain, and on them he made little sketches, prepared in case of danger to smoke them in the faces of his enemies. The townspeople of Metz became quite wild when they heard of the French defeats at Wörth and Forbach, and when they saw the artist of the *Illustrated London News* sketching the Emperor's carriage they pounced upon him as a Prussian spy, and he and several other newspaper correspondents were marched off in custody amid the hootings of the mob. When they were told that an English newspaper correspondent could not possibly be a spy, they answered that that was just the character that a *cochon* of a Prussian spy would assume. A special artist being in the neighbourhood of Mezieres, he was compelled at nightfall to seek a lodging in a very lonely and villainous looking inn. The occupants of the place looked upon him with evil eyes, and, dreading lest one more should be added to the numerous graves already near the cabaret, he betook himself to a neighbouring wood, where he spent the whole night surrounded by the carcases of dead horses. At Lyons the same gentleman penetrated into the theatre, where the people were storing corn and flour, in anticipation of a siege. He had made some hasty notes in his sketch-book, when he was observed and obliged to retreat, followed however, by several men. He had noticed an umbrella shop round the corner in the next street, and into this shop he rushed, seized an umbrella, opened it, and kept it expanded between himself and the door, as if examining the quality of the silk, while his pursuers ran past, when he demanded the price of the umbrella, paid the money, and walked off, glad to escape at so small a cost. When the German armies were closing round Paris an artist consented to be shut up in the devoted city for the purpose of supplying the *Illustrated London News* with sketches, which were sent off by balloons during the siege. Photographic duplicates of the sketches were taken and dispatched by other balloons to provide against the chances of miscarriage, so that sometimes two and even three copies of the same sketch reached my hands by balloon post. Considering the danger and difficulty of this mode of communication, the intercourse between the *Illustrated London News* and its artist in Paris was kept up pretty regularly during the whole siege.

When the effects of a deadly climate are added to the usual chances of war, the courage and endurance of the newspaper correspondent are doubly tried. The "specials" of the principal London journals joined the Ashantee expedition with as much alacrity as if they had been going to a review in Hyde Park. Among them was the artist of the *Illustrated London News*, who landed at Cape Coast Castle before the arrival of the British troops, marched with them to Coomassie, and remained in that place till it was destroyed by the victors. But the long march in such a climate had exhausted the strength of many, and the special artist was among the number. On nearing Coomassie he could no longer trust to his own unaided powers of locomotion, so he laid hold on the tail of a mule which he saw ambling before him, and so was helped forward. The gentleman who was riding the mule turned round, when it proved to be Sir Garnet Wolseley himself, who, in answer to the exhausted artist's apologies, good-humouredly told him to "hold on."

During the late war between Russia and Turkey, one of the special artists of this Journal overcame the difficulties he encountered in getting to the front by assuming the character of a camp follower, and professing to sell composite candles, German sausages, Russian hams, dried fish, Dutch cheese, &c., and when passing Cossacks became importunate they were propitiated with a candle or two, a slice of cheese, or a packet of Roumanian tobacco. In like manner the artist who went to the port of Ferrol to accompany Cleopatra's Needle to London shipped on board the tug Anglia as a coal trimmer, and signed the usual articles as one of the crew, there being no room for passengers. After the successful voyage of the tug the artist left her at Gravesend, being anxious to bring his sketches to head-quarters; but until he was legally discharged from service he ran the unpleasant risk of being taken up for absconding from his ship.

Such are a few of the special artists' experiences abroad. When he exercises his vocation at home, though he lacks the excitement of danger, he meets with many amusing incidents. An artist who attended the meeting of the British Association at Lincoln many years ago desired to sketch the house which was reputed to have been the residence of John o' Gaunt, and asked the waiter at the hotel if he could direct him to it. "Johnny Gaunt, Sir?" said the waiter, evidently puzzled; "I don't know him, Sir; but I'll inquire." In a few minutes he returned and said he had inquired at the bar, but that no such person as Johnny Gaunt resided thereabouts. Another, who was something of a wag, was once making a sketch in the heart of St. Giles's. School boards had not then been thought of, and numbers of idle little street boys surrounded our sketcher, performing all manner of bewildering gymnastics. Not at all disturbed, however, he amused himself by asking his young friends numerous questions, all of which were answered with rapid pertness. At last he inquired of one active imp if he could read. "No, I can't read," said the young gentleman; "but I can stand on my head and drink a quartern o' gin." M. J.

(*To be continued.*)

CAPTAIN CAREY.

We present the portrait of this unfortunate officer, whose general character and services have been exceedingly meritorious, but whose professional career has been severely checked by the incident of the Prince Imperial's death in Zululand, and the subsequent court-martial. He is a son of the Rev. Adolphus Carey, Vicar of Brixham, in South Devon, but his family, we believe, came from Jersey. His maternal grandfather was Admiral Sir Jahleel Brenton, who greatly distinguished himself in the naval warfare, under Nelson and others, at the beginning of this century, being First Lieutenant of H.M.S. Cæsar, and afterwards Commander of the Spartan frigate. Jahleel Brenton Carey, the subject of this notice, was educated at a French Lycée Impériale, and at the Military Staff College, Sandhurst, where he obtained a free commission. He entered the service in 1865, in the late 3rd West India (negro) Regiment, and was placed in command of the fort at Accra, on the Gold Coast. Having returned with his regiment to Jamaica, he served in the expedition on the Mosquito Coast, or in Honduras, and was favourably mentioned in despatches. When his regiment was disbanded he came to England on half-pay, and went through the Hythe course of musketry instruction, for which he gained a first class certificate. He volunteered in 1870 to serve with the English ambulance in the war between France and Germany, and received special thanks, with a cross and ribbon, for his conduct in the relief of the French wounded. He afterwards studied in the Staff College, which he left with high testimonials, and volunteered this year for the Zulu war. He was appointed to a Lieutenancy in the 98th, or Prince of Wales's, Regiment of infantry, and went out in the transport Clyde, which was wrecked in Simon's Bay. Lieutenant Carey was specially commended for his conduct on board that vessel, which conveyed military reinforcements. Having arrived in Natal, he was employed in surveying the route for the troops, and in the selection of camping-grounds, all the way up the country. He was placed on Lord Chelmsford's staff with the appointment of Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, and rendered much useful service.

We are indebted to the London Stereoscopic Company for the photograph of Captain Carey, who is still awaiting the decision of the Commander-in-Chief upon the verdict of the late court-martial.

THE LATE MR. FECHTER.

The death of this eminent member of the theatrical profession was lately recorded in our Journal. He died at New York, having been chiefly resident in America since 1870. Charles Fechter was half a German, half an Englishman, having been born in London, in 1823, of an English mother, but he was educated in France. When, therefore, in 1860, he appeared on our stage in leading dramatic parts, many critics seemed to regard him as a foreigner. But his performances, inspired by a highly intellectual conception of Shakspeare, won the esteem of reflecting spectators. In the characters of Hamlet and Othello, at the Princess's Theatre, Mr. Fechter's dramatic powers were most forcibly put to the test. His reputation was

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fairly sustained in England until he left this country, which he more than once revisited in later years.

The portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

ANCIENT REMAINS UNDER CHILDS' BANK.

The rebuilding of the old premises at Temple Bar, occupied during two centuries by Messrs. Childs' bank, has more than once engaged our attention. An interesting discovery was made several weeks ago in the excavation of the basement by the workmen of Messrs. George Smith and Co., the contractors for this building. A piece of buried masonry, having the form of one side of an arch, had previously been detected in the wall of the bank cellar. The removal of the wall, which was of rubble, 2 ft. 6 in. or 3 ft. thick, has disclosed a well-built pier, with four Early English arches springing from it. The style of architecture is that of the thirteenth century. The masonry is of pure greensand or Surrey firestone, with Kentish rag filling in the space above the arches. Our Illustration, which is a view looking westward across the excavation, shows the pier and arches uncovered. There was also a well in one corner of the place, but its depth has not been ascertained. The back of the houses in Thanet-place, Strand, is seen in our Illustration; it shows also, towards the left hand, some other arches, which belong to the building lately demolished, and which are of a date not earlier than the reign of Elizabeth. Mr. F. G. H. Price, of Childs' Bank, is author of "The Marigolde," an interesting historical essay upon the old house and the business carried on there since the time of Charles II. We are indebted to him for suggesting how to account, with some likelihood, for the remains of a more ancient building now discovered. He informs us that a quantity of burnt ashes, with traces of blackness as from burning, was found at the base of the pier and arches. There seems to have been a fire when the building was destroyed. Now, the buildings of the Temple, he observes, formerly extended much farther to the west than its present limit. The rioters from Essex and Kent, who invaded London under the leadership of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, in the reign of Richard II., are stated, in Stow's Annals of England, to have attacked the Temple, on account of their hatred of Sir Robert Halles, the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, and his connection with the Templars. They pulled down the Master's house, and burnt the archives which had been kept there. It is possible that the remains which have just been brought to light may bear witness to that act of violence nearly five hundred years ago. The Middlesex Archæological Society will no doubt be glad to receive a communication from Mr. Price upon this subject.

FINE ARTS.

By the removal of the Art-Union of London from its old quarters, 444, Strand, to the handsome new premises, which have been designed and constructed specially for its use, at No. 112 in the same street, the society gains not only increased accommodation for general purposes, but sufficient space—in two large well-lighted galleries on the first floor—to exhibit the pictures and drawings selected by the prize-winners of the year, instead of having to hold this exhibition in some gallery rented for the purpose. The exhibition thus formed by works selected by the prize-holders of the year is now open, and on the whole is not unsatisfactory. If the selection of many of the prize-winners can hardly tend to encourage or promote good art, the choice in some cases is much to be commended, and we may mention that the owners of the works bearing the following numbers are much to be commended for the good taste they have displayed, viz.:—Nos. 2, 30, 36, 45, 53, 60, 65, 70, 77, 83, and 106. Among the principal prize works are Mr. C. Robertson's "Door of a Mosque in Lower Egypt," Mr. James Peel's "Eagle's Crag in Borrowdale," Mr. A. de Breanski's "The Waterhen's Haunt," Mr. Stuart Lloyd's "The Abbey Trees," M. H. Schaeffels's "In the Oldest Street in Antwerp," and Mr. F. C. Newcome's "Wild Wales." There are also on view Parian reproductions of Mr. Stephens's "Little Boatbuilder," a bust of the late Princess Alice by Mrs. Thornycroft, and the group of "America" by Mr. Bell, from the Albert Memorial. A number of these are to be included in the next prize drawing. The plate offered to subscribers for the current year is the fine line engraving (which we have already reviewed) by Mr. Lumb Stocks after Mr. Ward's picture, "Dr. Johnson Awaiting an Audience of Lord Chesterfield." The receipts of the Art-Union for the past year were £12,482.

"Ouida" has written to the *Times* expressing regret, that must be shared by all who know and love Rome, at the destruction of the Ponte Sisto fountain—a regret which must naturally be felt with peculiar bitterness by the novelist, that charming mimic cascade of the Renaissance forming the centre of her whole story of "Ariadne." A writer in *Blackwood* last month also draws attention to the ruthless destruction of the Farnesina gardens in the questionable works now in progress on the Tiber. Avenues 300 years old are being levelled, and ruin is threatened to the frescoes by Raphael in the villa, to say nothing of the destruction of the exquisite view from the Ponte Sisto. Such vandalism cannot be condoned, and can hardly be compensated for by the accidental discovery of ancient wall paintings in the Farnesina grounds, although all accounts concur in representing these paintings as equalling, if not surpassing, in artistic beauty and delicacy any remains of classical painting hitherto brought to light either at Rome or Pompeii. But everywhere in Italy the national monuments and sites are being effaced or ruined under pretext of "restoration" or pretence of modern improvement. Everywhere the Government authorities—still more, perhaps, the municipalities great and small—are manifesting the same mischievous tendency, arising generally from cupidity and ignorance, and resulting in shameful jobbery, till they become hopelessly insolvent, like Florence. It is not long since we spoke of a monstrous proposition then made to remove the frescoes by Fra Angelico and Fra Bartolommeo from the Convent of San Marco to a new museum in Florence. When ourselves at Assissi last year we noticed some glaring instances of the meddlesome mania which possesses the Italian officials. We allude more particularly to the removal of the stall-work of the famous upper church of San Francesco, which has been carted off into a spare salle of the adjoining convent. This most interesting and important work of art in wood of the late fifteenth century (it was terminated in 1501) is by Domenico Antonio da Sanseverino, and consists of 102 stalls. The carved crockets and pinnacles are very elegant. The backs of the stalls contain, executed in *intarsiatura*, portraits alternating with the "stemma" of the Order of St. Francis—i.e., the hand of Christ and that of St. Francis (with the stigmata) crossed. The portraits include those of the donor of the stalls belonging to the Order and of the Emperor converted by St. Francis at Constantinople, who became a member of the Order. The stalls are clearly a part of the history of the church; in style they harmonised quite well enough with it; they hid nothing, for they stood about two yards from the walls, and behind them was only an unimportant painted dado running beneath the subject pictures above. The church looks miserably bare without them; in short, we are utterly at a loss to conceive what motive, except the most pedantic purism, could have prompted their banishment. It was unquestionably bad taste also to remove the fine grille from the lower church to the east end of the upper one; its semi-classic style suited the more Byzantine character of the lower church, but not the advanced Gothic of the upper. We were astonished to learn from one of the dignitaries of the *Patriarcale Basilica* that these and other changes are due to the Government official, Signor Cavalcaselle.

An exhibition of ancient and modern art-needlework is to be held in Glasgow next month.

The Royal Archæological Institute has been continuing its annual congress this week at Wells. Monday was devoted to an inspection of the general features of the cathedral church of Wells and its sister structure, the once noble Abbey of Glastonbury. In our last Number we gave some illustrations of Wells Cathedral and locality. It was finally settled that the congress of 1880 shall be held at Lincoln.

The British Archæological Congress was opened on Monday at Great Yarmouth, under the presidency of Lord Waveney, who gave the inaugural address. The congress closes to-day, Saturday.

An Art-Treasures Exhibition—the object of which is to obtain funds for the erection of a building for the School of Art in Chester, a site having been promised by the Duke of Westminster—was opened on Monday night by Mr. Gladstone. In the course of his speech he said that as long as America suffered from the present fever of Protection the English manufacturer would not have a great deal to fear from rivalry in that direction; but when America learnt to trust entirely to her own splendid natural resources, to the great genius of her people, and to her marvellous proficiency in the adoption of labour-saving appliances, in which she was at the head of the world, then America would be a formidable competitor of England. What England suffered from was, not so much competition as the limitation of foreign markets protected by hostile tariffs. The British producer must endeavour to make his work true—not professing to be better than it was. The English were not defective in the matter of beauty and taste, but in the quality or habit which connected the sense of beauty with the production of works of utility. We wanted to make the English workman understand that by learning to appreciate beauty in industrial productions he was improving his mind and increasing the value of his labour.

At the Royal Bank buildings, Bishopsgate-street Within, there is now on view, by permission, an historical painting, 14 ft. by 10 ft., representing the procession of George III. to St. Paul's in April, 1789, to return thanks for his recovery. His Majesty is accompanied by Queen Charlotte and family; and in the procession, shown as passing down Fleet-street, are Lord Mayor William Gyll, Sheriffs Curtis, Newman, and the representatives of the Corporation; also the Ancient Body of Toxophilites and the Hon. Artillery Company, the latter being under the command of Sir Watkin Lewis. Lord Mayor Gyll and others are on horseback. King George and family are in a coach drawn by six cream-coloured horses, similar to those used by her Majesty on state occasions. An excellent autotype has been taken of the painting.

Vice-Admiral Arthur Cumming has presented the Army and Navy Club with busts of the Prince and Princess of Wales, supported on sculptured Italian marble pedestals.

A monument, which has been erected by public subscription at Kilmarnock to the poet Burns, was unveiled last Saturday by Colonel Alexander, M.P. for South Ayrshire. The monument, which is in the Scottish baronial style of architecture, contains in an alcove a highly successful statue of the poet after the portrait by Naismith, by Mr. W. G. Stevenson, of Edinburgh. Colonel Alexander delivered an eloquent panegyric on Burns. Additional interest was given to the proceedings by the handing over of a park of forty-three acres on the estate of the Duke of Portland, provided for the town by means of a bequest left by Mr. Kay, of Glasgow.

The Liverpool Autumn Exhibition will open Sept. 1 and close Dec. 6. The arrangement of the pictures and drawings has been undertaken by Mr. Val Prinsep, A.R.A., and Mr. Luke Fildes, A.R.A., in conjunction with two local artists, Mr. J. Pedder and Mr. W. W. Laing.

Twenty-one of the paintings of the Luxembourg figure in the International Exhibition at Munich. The Luxembourg was closed for a short time in consequence of these vacancies, but their places have now been filled by pictures by some of the greatest French artists of the day, and the museum is again open to the public.

A museum of ancient and modern textile fabrics has been opened at Lyons in the Palace of Commerce. The collection already numbers more than 5000 specimens.

At Paris, the Grand Prize of Rome for Architecture has been awarded to M. Victor Auguste Blavette.

A magnificent Etruscan tomb containing some vases of great value has been discovered at Vico Equense, on the road from Castellamare to Sorrento.

The death is announced of the distinguished French painter Alexandre Hesse, at the age of seventy-three. He was an officer of the Legion of Honour, a member of the Institute of France, and in 1867 was appointed to fill the place vacated by the death of Ingres. Among his best-known pictures are "The Triumph of Pisani," now in the Luxembourg; "The Adoption of Godefroy de Bouillon by the Emperor Alexis Comnène," at Versailles; and "President Barthe," which was the great success of the Salon of 1861. He also executed the mural paintings in the Chapel of St. François de Sales in the Church of St. Sulpice. His fame, however, will perhaps rest principally on the work he painted at Venice in 1833, and exhibited in the Paris Salon, representing "The Funeral Honours Rendered to Titian," for which he received a first-class medal.

The National Welsh Eisteddfod at Conway, which began on the 5th inst., as recorded in our last issue, was continued on the 6th. The chief literary prize of 20 guineas and an oak chair for a Welsh ode were awarded to the Rev. Watkin Joseph, Independent minister of Ruabon. Other literary honours fell to Mrs. Thomas, St. Ann's Vicarage, and Miss Panay, Llandudno. The Llanrwst brass band won the competition in that class, and the Llanllechid choir the choral competition. Miss Parry, Birkenhead, and Mr. Roberts, Carnarvon, won prizes for pianists. At night the Bangor Choral Union gave a performance of "The Messiah." Under the presidency of Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., the session was concluded on the 7th. The chief prize of the day for a musical composition was awarded to Mr. William T. Rees, of Swansea, who was installed chaired minstrel for 1879. The Colwyn choir won the choral competition, and a Dolgelly harper was placed first in his class. The Eisteddfod, owing to the unfavourable weather, has not been a pecuniary success. It closed with a performance of Dr. Parry's Welsh opera "Blodwen," Captain Verney occupying the presidentia. chair.

EPSILON GUN-BOATS FOR CHINA.

The Chinese Government, feeling the necessity of providing for its coast defences when its neighbour Japan (having secured the services of Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., M.P.) was constructing an ironclad fleet, was advised by Mr. Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, to order a few small steam-boats carrying heavy guns. Mr. Hart was, therefore, instructed to invite proposals from Sir W. Armstrong and Co., of Elswick, Newcastle-on-Tyne, a member of which firm (Mr. Rendel) had introduced the "Staunch" type of gun-boats. In the result, he intrusted to that firm the entire responsibility of producing four gun-boats representing a high development of the original type. Hence the now well-known Alpha and Gamma types of gun-boats, the latter of which we illustrated and described in our Journal of March 10, 1877.

We now give an Illustration of the Epsilon series, which are a further advance on the original type. Four vessel constitute this new series, and are identical in every respect. They measure 127 ft. in length, 29 ft. in beam, their draught is 9 ft. 6 in., and their displacement 440 tons. On their official trials they realised a mean speed of over ten knots (eleven and a half miles) with 430 indicated horse-power. They make nine knots going backwards, and, having bow rudders and suitable lines, can be equally well handled whether running ahead or astern. These vessels are wholly of steel; they have twin-screws, and separate engines and boilers, and tripod-masts. The engines and boilers, the magazines and shell-room, are all protected by being under the water-line. For further security the hull is divided by four transverse bulkheads and a longitudinal bulkhead forward of the engines, there being also a horizontal under-water deck over the magazines. The coal bunkers contain seventy tons, and the actual consumption at full speed is six cwt. per hour.

The main feature of the vessel is the great gun, which is placed on line with the keel, in the bow, and is mounted and worked wholly by hydraulic machinery. This enables five men to manage it efficiently, and at the same time gets rid of all complicated mechanism. There are no chains, wheels, cogs, or gearing—not even a gun-carriage. The gun lies on the deck between two great beams with two pistons sliding upon them, which take hold of the trunnions, and there is nothing more to be seen.

In the Epsilon series the great gun weighs thirty-five tons, whereas in the Gamma series the gun weighed thirty-eight tons. Nevertheless, owing to the recent extraordinary advance realised by the Elswick firm in the power of ordnance relatively to its weight, the new 35-ton gun is much more powerful than the old 38-ton gun. With the 235-lb. battering charge, the 35-ton gun has nearly one fifth more penetrative power than the 38-ton gun with its battering charge—the actual figures being 356 foot-tons per inch of shot's circumference as compared with 300. With a charge of 250 lb. the 35-ton gun has given its projectile a velocity of 1925 ft., equal to 400 foot-tons energy per inch of circumference. The high initial velocity of the 35-ton gun causes the trajectory of its projectile to be very flat, and thus gives the gun a much better chance of hitting any object, while also largely increasing the range of the gun. Thus, the Chinese Government now possess the most powerful guns afloat.

In addition to their big gun, the new gun-boats carry field-guns and Gatlings to keep off small enemies.

On July 24 these four vessels were inspected by H.E. Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Minister, and suite in the presence of almost all the higher British officials connected with the subject of our armaments, including Sir Cooper Key and Admiral Hood, Lords of the Admiralty, Admiral Hall, Secretary of the Admiralty, Admiral Hamilton, C.B., Director, and Captain Brown, Assistant Director of Naval Ordnance, Mr. Barnaby, C.B., Director of Naval Construction, Mr. Robinson, Chief Constructor at Portsmouth, Admiral Boys, Captain Bridge, and other naval officers. From the War Office came Sir Lintorn Simmons, G.C.B., Inspector-General of Fortifications, with Colonel Nugent, Assistant-Inspector, General Campbell, Director-General of Ordnance, &c. A numerous company of foreign naval attachés completed the party.

The vessels are under command of officers from the active list, an evidence of the great interest taken in them by the Admiralty. Commander Lang, R.N., commands the Squadron, Lieutenant Paul, R.N., the Zeta, Lieutenant Walker, R.N., the Eta, and Lieutenant Bell, R.N., the Theta. They are expected to reach Tien-Tsin in from three to four months, and are going out in man-of-war trim.

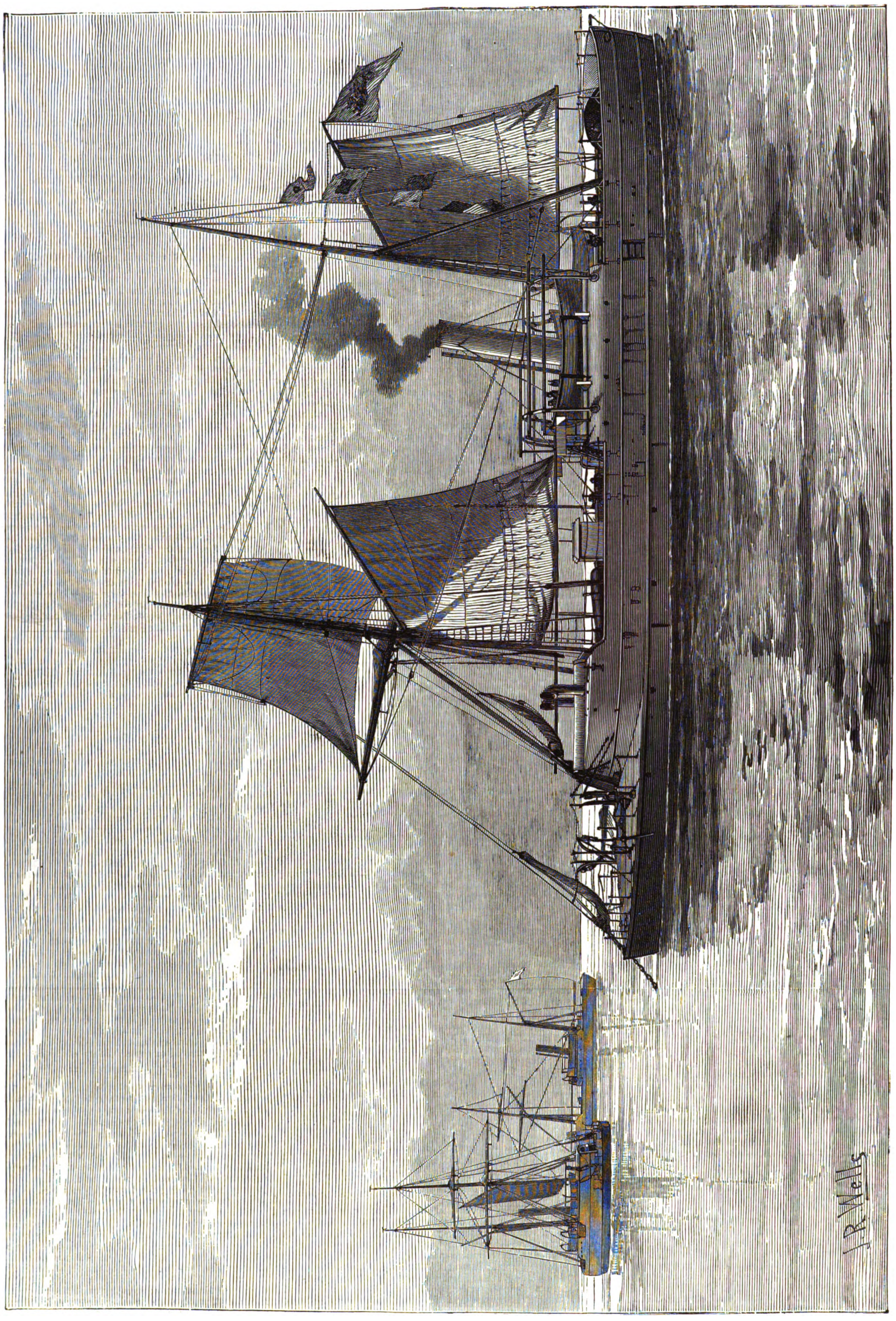
Great interest attaches to the part which these diminutive but most powerful vessels may be enabled to play in future naval warfare. The opinion as to their importance gains ground; and enough has been already universally admitted to evince the foresight of Mr. Hart, who has by a simple expedient saved the Government he serves from unwise and extravagant competition with a neighbouring Power in the production and maintenance of costly ironclads. Mr. Hart has been represented throughout in this country by Mr. J. D. Campbell, the head of the London office of the Chinese Imperial Customs, who has directed the whole of the business.

The small squadron left Plymouth on the evening of the 30th ult. and arrived at Gibraltar on the 5th inst. They coaled there on the 6th, and proceeded to Malta on the 7th, where they arrived on the afternoon of the 12th inst.

Three whales were captured in Tenby Bay on Monday afternoon. Each is about twenty feet in length, and one weighs about a ton, the others being not quite so large.

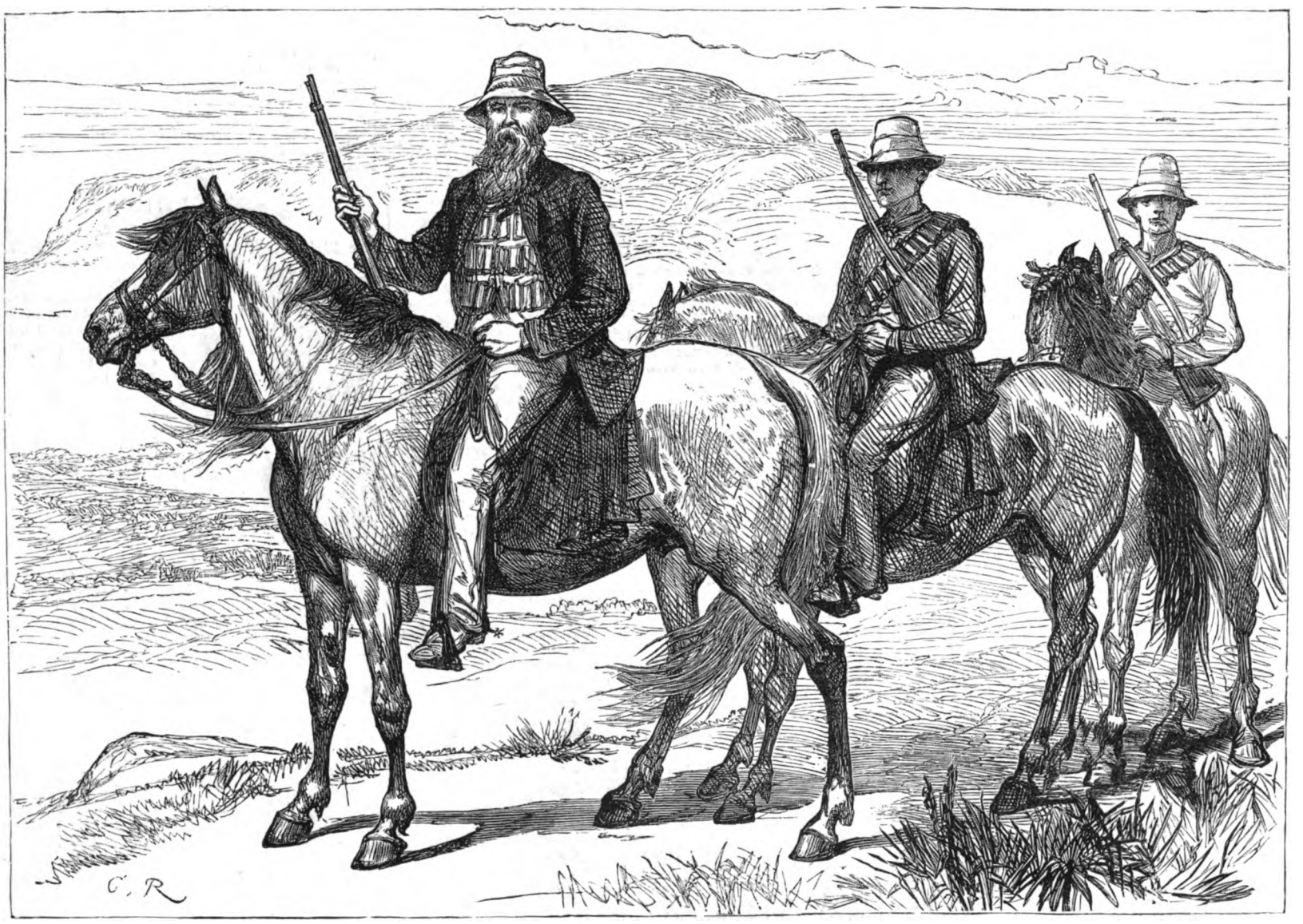
Major Graham, the Registrar-General, who is about retiring from office, has prepared some observations on the law of marriage, in which he states that marriage by civil contract has been in force in England and Wales for forty-two years, and that since 1841 nearly 850,000 persons have been married in register offices, out of which number nearly 500,000 have been married during the last thirteen years. He regrets that attempts are made to persuade such persons that these marriages are "improper," because the civil is the only legal form of marriage in several great Christian States. By the civil contract, he contends, there is greater security against clandestine marriages than is provided by the rites of the Church, and he states that on one Sunday the bands of ninety-nine couples have been published in the Church of St. Pancras, 125 in St. Mary's, Lambeth, and 202 in the Cathedral Church of Manchester; in many cases the names merely being mentioned, and no searching inquiry having been made respecting them; whereas the registration officer requires a solemn declaration upon all particulars, the slightest falsehood in which subjects the offenders to the penalties of perjury, and the notice, instead of being inaccessible, like the banns-book, is open to public inspection for three weeks. The Registrar-General relates that some years ago two persons called at a church in London at 10 30 a.m., requiring to be married immediately, but, having no license, they were told at the church they might obtain a license at Doctor's-commons, did so, returned to the church, and were married before twelve o'clock the same day.

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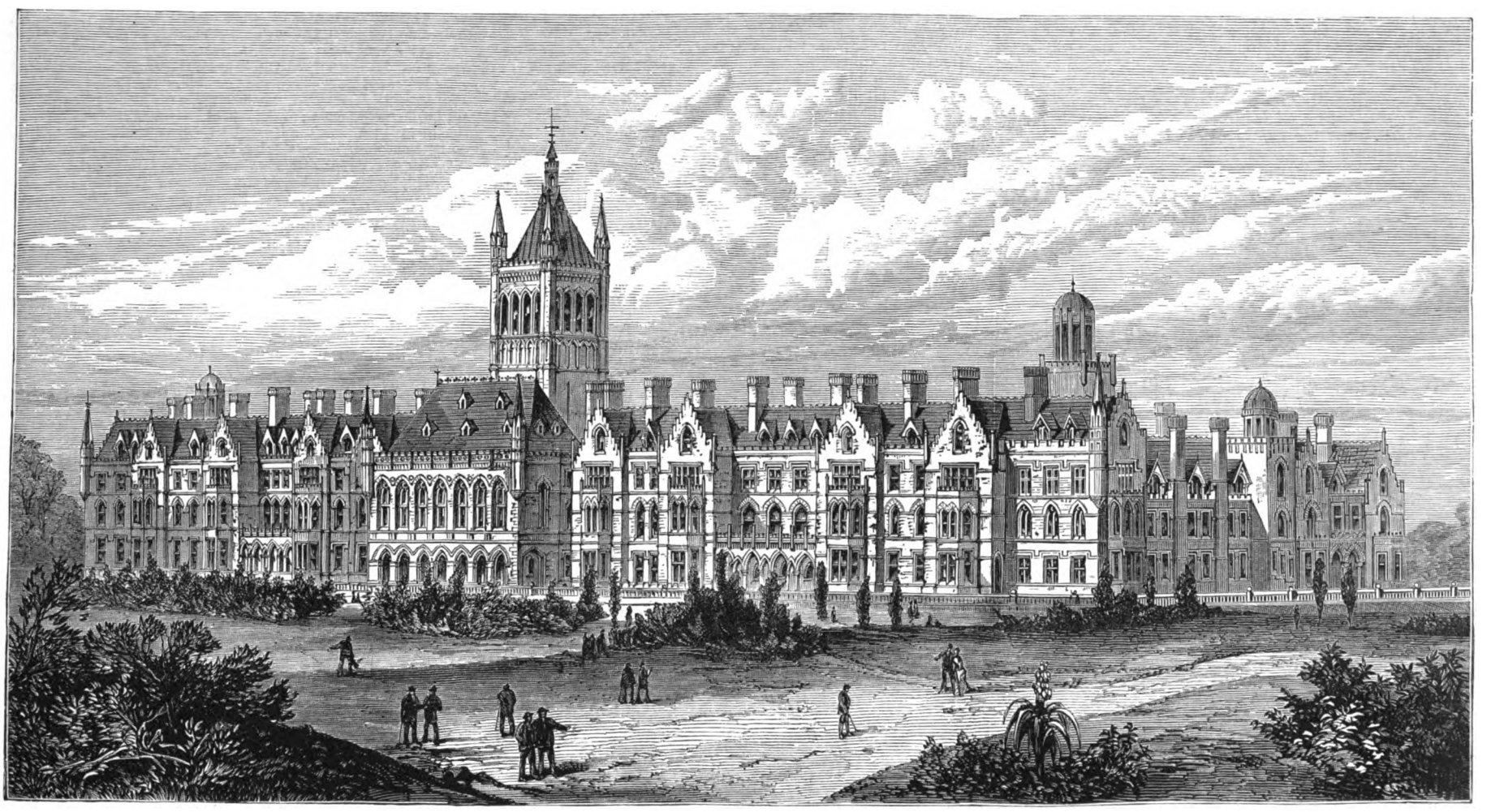


THE EPSILON, NEW STEEL GUN-BOAT BUILT FOR THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

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THE LATE COMMANDANT PIET UYS, TRANSVAAL MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS, KILLED IN THE ZULU WAR.



THE HOLLOWAY SANATORIUM AT VIRGINIA WATER.

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THE LATE COMMANDANT PIET UYS.

Mr. Piet Uys, an influential Dutchman of the Transvaal, was among those killed in the fight of March 28 on the Zlobane Mountain, while in command of a corps of volunteer horsemen. His death is much regretted by the English officers with Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood's column, and by none more than Lieutenant-Colonel Redvers Buller. He had been of the greatest service to the English force during the campain on the Transvaal border of Zululand. Mr. Uys was followed into the field by his two sons, both in their teens—indeed, the youngest, if in England would, have been intent only on cricket and football; but in South Africa the development is quicker, and in these stirring times no son of Piet Uys could stay at home in laager with the women, old men, and children.

Brigadier-General Wood's despatch telling of the affair of March 28, thus speaks of him:—"Mr. Piet Uys gave on the 28th a fine example to his men, as he always did, remaining behind to see them safe down the mountain. He was surrounded and assegaied." No one of the colonists of South Africa better deserves to have his memory kept alive, and we trust that the Government will show to his poor orphan children how we appreciate in England such men, English or Dutch fellow-subjects.

The drawing of Mr. Piet Uys on horseback, with two mounted native followers, is contributed by Colonel J. North Crealock, Military Secretary to Lord Chelmsford. The mountain behind is that called Piet Uys Kop, at the foot of which he lived; but his children now reside near Utrecht.

THE HOLLOWAY SANATORIUM.

The announcement has recently been made of another magnificent institution, a College for Women, to be erected on the Mount Lee estate, at Egham, at a cost of more than a quarter of a million sterling, by the liberality of Mr. Thomas Holloway, of Tittenhurst, Sunninghill, and of Oxford-street, London. Mr. Holloway has further promised an endowment fund of £100,000 for the support of this college; and the building, designed by his architect, Mr. W. H. Crossland, of Leeds, under his personal direction, will be constructed within the next four years.

We take the opportunity of presenting a view of the noble institution already erected at Virginia Water, Egham, at the sole expense of this munificent public benefactor—namely, the "Holloway Sanatorium," for persons of the middle class afflicted with mental disease. It is designed for the accommodation of one hundred male and the same number of female patients. The building, of which Mr. W. H. Crossland was likewise the architect, is constructed of red brick, with Portland stone dressings, and in the Gothic style, richly decorated. It stands just facing the Virginia Water station of the Staines and Wokingham Railway, on an eminence, and presents a façade of 640 ft., with a depth of 250 ft. There is a central tower, 150 ft. high, also turrets 60 ft. high at the back of each wing, and a portico, with two tiers of pillared arcades, at the chief entrance. In front is a terrace 45 ft. wide. The whole exterior has a very stately aspect. The adjacent grounds extend about twenty-five acres, laid out for an agreeable promenade. The interior is arranged with great care and skill for the use of the institution. The centre block, which divides the male from the female side, contains the administrative department, including the rooms for the staff and the visiting-rooms; also the general dining-hall, 54 ft. by 30 ft.; a grand recreation-hall, 84 ft. by 38 ft, and 50 ft. high, which is handsomely decorated; libraries and billiard-room. There are thirteen day-rooms for each sex, all spacious and convenient, 30 ft. long, 20 ft. wide, and 12 ft. high. Twelve dormitories, of the same dimensions, are provided for the men, and as many on the other side for the women; besides fifty rooms, 12 ft. by 10 ft., for single patients. The delay in opening the Holloway Sanatorium has been mainly caused by the length of time required to complete the decorations of the Recreation Hall and Dining Hall, and those of the principal entrance and staircase, as well as to finish the building. It will have cost Mr. Holloway more than £200,000.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Although the weather during the past week has been by no means settled, nor the temperature such as we are wont to experience during the second week in August, some pleasant intervals of sunshine have occurred, which have been beneficial to the growing crops and serviceable to farmers in those districts where haymaking has been delayed. Cold nights have, however, militated much against the maturation of cereals, and it is only in the southern counties that the wheat is beginning to change colour. In Hampshire and Dorsetshire some promising pieces of barley may be seen, but these form the exception, as in most other parts of the country this delicate cereal has been sadly compromised by the unkindly season, and the prospect of even a light average yield is more than dubious. Weeds of all kinds have increased rapidly, choking the wheat plant above the surface of the soil and depriving it of nutriment below, so that the growth is thin and the ears poorly filled and decidedly short. The commencement of harvest will depend entirely upon the weather, but even under the most favourable conditions it is improbable that any quantity of home-grown wheat will be seen at Mark-lane before the first week in September. Where not washed away by the rain some quantity of hay has been secured, although in many instances in a most unfit state; but, with such precarious weather, farmers have had to choose the less of two evils, and cart the hay while it was damp rather than run the risk of losing it altogether. The ricks consequently smell badly, and require careful watching. The root crops vary considerably, swedes in some districts looking best, white turnips in others, and mangels generally being stunted and unhealthy. Potatoes appear to have been doing pretty well in Scotland and Ireland, and in the latter country the consumption of maize has decreased in consequence. Disease has, however, smitten the tubers in the Midland counties, as the water has stood in the furrows almost continuously throughout the season, and the present condition of the crop is deplorable. In short, the improvement in the agricultural situation is very slight, and the utmost farmers look for is that, with warmth and dryness between this and harvest, satisfactory condition may to some extent make up for a yield of cereals which no subsequent weather can render otherwise than deficient. The imports of foreign wheat into London continue on a liberal scale, last Monday's list showing nearly 67,000 quarters; while the subsequent arrivals up to Friday have amounted to 84,680 quarters. Liverpool has also been well supplied, and, the recent upward impetus in values having been checked by the somewhat improved character of the weather, business has ruled quiet, but steady, without material alteration in prices. A further advance is, however, by no means improbable, as, with a recurrence of heavy rain and storms, the English crop may turn out a total failure.—*Mark Lane Express of Monday.*

MUSIC.

Messrs. Gatti's new series of promenade concerts at Covent-Garden Theatre opened well on Saturday evening, when the performances were of the same efficient and interesting character as in previous seasons. As hitherto, a band of first-rate excellence is a prominent feature in the arrangements—between eighty and ninety of our best orchestral players being assembled, headed by Mr. A. Burnett as principal violinist; the list of solo vocalists and instrumentalists engaged comprising several eminent names. The programme on the opening night included Auber's bright and melodious "Exhibition" Overture, and that to Rossini's dramatic masterpiece, "Guillaume Tell," besides the graceful and piquant "Gavotte" from M. Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon," Weber's "Invitation à la Valse" (scored by Berlioz), the march from Wagner's "Tannhäuser," an entr'acte from Gounod's "La Colombe" and the ballet music from his "La Reine de Saba," the ballet music and march from Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine," and an orchestral selection from Verdi's "Aïda." The other instrumental performances included Madame Montigny-Rémaury's brilliant rendering of Weber's concert-stück for pianoforte (with orchestra), and of the "Scherzo" from M. Saint-Saëns's concerto, and a characteristic "Danse Pompeuse" for piano solo composed by Mr. A. Cellier. Mr. H. Reynolds's skilful cornet playing was also a feature in the programme. Vocal pieces were contributed, with great effect, by Miss Mary Davies, Madame Antoinette Sterling, and Mr. E. Lloyd. Mr. A. Cellier conducted with ability, and will continue to exercise that office entirely until the restoration of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's health enables this gentleman to divide the duties with Mr. Cellier. Monday's programme included Beethoven's first symphony, the seven succeding numbers being promised—in regular order—for the following Mondays. On the first of the Wednesday "Classical" nights—this week—the selection included Mendelssohn's "Italian" symphony. The co-operation—in some of the pieces—of the fine band of the Coldstrram Guards, directed by Mr. F. Godfrey, powerfully enhances the full effects. The concerts can scarcely fail to be largely patronised.

The Carl Rosa Opera Company began a fresh provincial season at the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, on Monday. "Maritana" was the opera; and it was performed with that excellence which has made the Rosa Opera Company popular throughout the kingdom. The principal artistes, Miss Burns, Miss Yorke, and Mr. Maas, were warmly applauded; and Mr. Rosa met with an enthusiastic reception. An English version of "Mignon" is promised as the first novelty.

THEATRES.

An American play, with a Backwoodsman for its hero, was produced at the Olympic last Saturday. The principal character was supported by Mr. Frank Mayo, an American actor who has played the part in the United States for nearly two thousand nights. The author is Mr. Frank Murdock, whose style is generally the familiar, occasionally indulging in a metaphorical vein, intending to suggest, under emotional influence, the turgid eloquence of an illiterate man. The piece is entitled "Davy Crockett, an Idyl of the Backwoods," and is divided into five acts. The performance is assisted by new and appropriate scenery, painted by Mr. John Brunton, and calculated to add to the attractions of the piece. Into the story it would serve no purpose to enter. It is common-place and obscure, and has no value beyond an incident or two. One of these consists of a snowstorm, during which the heroine, beloved by Davy Crockett, seeks, with her affianced companion, the shelter of the shanty of the backwoodsman, and both of them probably owe their lives to his care and attention. With night, however, a new danger arises. The howl of prowling wolves is heard and Crockett has to keep the door shut by inserting his arm in its rings, and thus becoming a living barrier against the threatened irruption. While in this position he wins the admiration of the heroine, Eleanor Vaughan (Miss Emma Ritta), and, conversing with her, digresses into passages of love, which inspire her with devoted affection. But the main incident is his imitation of the conduct of young Lochinvar in the ballad, which, in the course of their acquaintance, Miss Vaughan has read to Davy Crockett, who cannot read it for himself. This suggests to him the means of carrying off the lady, just at the moment of her being compelled to sign the marriage contract with Neil Crampton (Mr. Luigi Lablache). Davy exercises much cunning in the transaction, and procures a swift steed from her guardian, Major Royston (Mr. Clifford Cooper), under feigned pretences, to secure the means of escape. Dame Crockett, his mother, was well acted by Miss Maria Davis; and Little Bob, her clever boy, was admirably represented by Master W. Phillips. Many of the scenes are pathetic; and, indeed, the whole is a series of exciting positions that increase in interest to the conclusion. The chief performers were frequently called before the curtain, and Mr. Mayo himself at the end of every act. His assumption is full of merit and exceedingly natural.

The new comedy, "Betsy," by Mr. F. C. Burnand, at the Criterion, is founded on the "Bébé" of MM. Hennequin and Najac, originally produced at the Gymnase. The adapter has found it necessary to omit much of the French text, and has freed it, in a great measure, from objectionable suggestion. The interest is principally of a farcical kind, and relates to one Gaston, the only son of doting parents, a couple of stupid personages, who idolise him, and call him by the pet name of Bébé—in Mr. Burnand's version, Dolly. The father educates the boy after his own fashion, principally by means of newspaper articles, and the mother spoils him by admiration of his supposed virtues. The latter, however, finds him out in an intrigue, and is shocked at vices which she never suspected. The name of Gaston is in the adaptation changed to Adolphus Birkett, and his tutor, Petillon, here becomes Mr. Samuel Dawson. The latter encourages the young man in dissipation. An imbroglio naturally results from these complications, which it is impossible to give with clearness and brevity. Suffice it to say that Dolly gets entangled with Betsy, the maid-servant of his parents' household, and that she takes extraordinary pains to secure him for herself. In the end, however, he is extricated, and safely settled at last in a marriage of conventional propriety. The part of Betsy was humorously interpreted by Miss Lottie Venne. The comedy, produced under the direction of Mr. Charles Wyndham, was cordially received.

At the Lyceum, Miss Geneviève Ward has greatly improved her position by exchanging "Zillah" for "Lucrezia Borgia." The interest of M. Victor Hugo's gloomy play is well sustained by her acting of the part, which is not deficient in power. Her acting throughout is indeed energetic, and not seldom extremely striking. The entire performance has been received with repeated applause.

Mr. Wilson Barrett, the successful manager of the Grand Theatre, Leeds, and Theatre Royal, Hull, will open the Court Theatre on Saturday, Sept. 20, with Sutherland Edwards's version of Victorien Sardou's comedy "Fernande." The cast will be unusually strong. The theatre will be redecorated and new scenery will be provided. Mr. Robert Stoepel will be the musical director.

On Tuesday morning, upon the stage of the Princess's Theatre, and in presence of the company, Mr. Charles Reade presented to Mr. Charles Warner a handsome silver loving-cup of antique manufacture. Engraved at the foot is the inscription: "To Charles Warner, in memory of his 'Tom Robinson' and 'Jean Coupeau' and of how I profited by his humour, his tenderness, his passion, and that great art of keeping the stage alive and the audience fixed, in which he yields to no living actor, this loving-cup is presented by Charles Reade."

OBITUARY.

EARL FIFE.

The Right Hon. Sir James Duff, Earl Fife, K.T., Viscount Macduff; Baron Braco of Kilbryde, in the county of Cavan, in the Peerage of Ireland; and Baron Skene, of Skene, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Lord Lieutenant of Banffshire, died on the 7th inst. at his seat, Marr Lodge, in the county of Aberdeen. His Lordship was born July 6, 1814, the elder son of General the Hon. Sir Alexander Duff, G.C.H., of Delgaty Castle, Aberdeenshire, Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of Elginshire, succeeded to the Irish peerage honours at the death of his uncle, James, fourth Earl Fife, K.T., March 9, 1857, and the same year was created a peer of the United Kingdom. He was formerly in the diplomatic service at Paris, and from 1837 to 1857 sat in the House of Commons for Banffshire. Earl Fife married, March 16, 1846, Lady Agnes Georgiana Elizabeth Hay, daughter of William George, seventeenth Earl of Erroll, by whom (who died Dec. 18, 1869) he leaves four daughters and an only son and successor, Alexander William George, Viscount Macduff, now Earl Fife, who is Lord Lieutenant of Elgin, and has sat for that county and Nairnshire, in the Liberal interest, since 1874.



LORD TRIMLESTON.

The Right Hon. Thomas Barnewall, sixteenth Baron Trimleston, of Trimleston, in the county of Meath, in the Peerage of Ireland, died at 38, Park-lane, on the 4th inst., aged eighty-three. His Lordship was born April 14, 1796, the only son of John Thomas, fifteenth Lord Trimleston, by Maria Theresa, his wife, daughter of Richard Kirwan, Esq., of Cregg, in the county of Galway, and and inherited the ancient Barony of Trimleston (created by Edward IV., 1461) on the death of his father, Oct. 7, 1839. The nobleman whose death we record was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Dublin. He married, Nov. 3, 1836, Margaret Randalina, elder daughter of the late Philip Roche, Esq., of Donore, in the county of Kildare, sister of Lady Louth, and niece to Lord Dunsany, and by her (who died Sept. 4, 1872) leaves an only surviving child, Anna Maria Louisa, married June 4, 1868, to Robert Henry Elliot, Esq., second son of Robert Kerr Elliot, Esq., of Harwood, and Clifton Park, in the county of Roxburgh. The very ancient family of Barnewall was established in Ireland in 1172 by Sir Michael de Berneval, one of the companions in arms of Strongbow. At a very early period it became separated into three lines—first, Barnewall, of Crickstown Castle, now represented by Sir Reginald Barnewall, Bart., head of the house of Barnewall; second, Barnewall, of Trimleston, represented by the late Lord Trimleston; and, third, Barnewall, of Turvey, ancestor of the Viscounts Kingsland. Lord Trimleston having died without male issue, the barony appears to have descended to Christopher Barnewall, Esq., son of the late Charles Barnewall, Esq., of Meadstown, in the county of Meath.



GENERAL SIR W. B. INGILBY.

General Sir William Bates Ingilby, R.A., K.C.B., died at 9, Roland-gardens, South Kensington, on the 6th inst., aged eighty-eight. He was the second son of the Rev. Henry Ingilby, of Ripley, afterwards of Kirkleatham, Yorkshire, by Isabella Jane, his wife, eldest daughter of Ralph Bates, Esq., of Milbourne, Northumberland, and was thus brother of the late Rev. Sir Henry John Ingilby, Bart., father of the present Baronet. Sir William was educated at Marlow and Woolwich, entered the army in 1809, and was a veteran Peninsular officer, having served at Busaço, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, and Burgos, for which he received the silver war medal and four clasps. He was also in the campaign of 1815, and was present at Waterloo. He was formerly Colonel-Commandant fifth brigade Royal Artillery, attained the rank of General in 1877, and was created a K.C.B. in 1867. Sir William died unmarried.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Colonel Macbean, of Tomatin and Free, in the county of Inverness, on the 3rd inst., at St. Martin's, Mentone.

Colonel Sydney Crohan Millett, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, on the 3rd inst., at Gibraltar, aged forty-three.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Sankey, H.B.M. Vice-Consul at Kustendji, on the 2nd inst., in London, in his fifty-third year.

Adam Dugdale, Esq., J.P., of Rose Hill, Burnley, on the 2nd inst., at Lytham, aged fifty.

Captain George Garvey, R.N., J.P., on the 4th inst., at Thornvale, King's County, aged eighty-five.

The Rev. W. Seddon, B.D., Rector of Ansty, Leicestershire, on the 29th ult., at Knoll House, Cleethorpes, aged fifty-five.

Baroness de Knyff, widow of General Baron de Knyff, of Brussels, and last surviving daughter of the late Sir Thomas J. Clavering, Bart., on the 28th ult., in Paris, aged eighty-five.

Major-General William Dacres Stanley, late Madras Staff Corps, recently, at Bath, in his fifty-sixth year. He entered the Army in 1840, and attained the rank of Major-General in 1874.

Benjamin Littlewood, Esq., of Pittville Hall, Cheltenham, J.P. and D.L. for Worcestershire, and J.P. for the county of Stafford, on the 5th inst., at Pittville, aged seventy-seven.

Bartholomew Hepenstal Hartley, Esq., of 137, Leadenhall-street, and of 83, Marine Parade, Brighton, on the 26th ult., at 69, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, aged fifty-three. He was second son of the late Captain Hartley, 8th Regiment, by Eliza,

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his wife, daughter of Richard Wilson, Esq., of Ruskee, in the county of Meath, and brother of Richard Wilson Hartley, Esq., of Beech Park, in the county of Dublin.

The Rev. John Williams, M.A., Vicar of Wallington, Surrey, for some time Chaplain at Milan, on the 5th inst., at Worthing, aged sixty-four.

Zechariah Buck, Mus. Doc., for fifty-six years organist and choir-master at Norwich Cathedral, on the 5th inst., at Belmont House, Newport, Essex, aged eighty.

Lady Francis Charlotte Arabella Hill, on the 3rd inst. She was the eldest daughter of Frederick Lumley, Esq., of Tickhill Castle, Yorkshire, and was sister to the present Earl of Scarborough. Her Ladyship was married in 1836 to Colonel Charles John Hill, of Cotgrave, Notts, who died 1867.

Lady Emily Maria Somers Cocks, on the 5th inst., at St. Margaret's, East Grinstead, aged forty-nine. Her Ladyship was youngest daughter of the late John, second Earl Somers, by Caroline Harriet, his wife, youngest daughter of Philip, third Earl of Hardwicke, K.G.

Henry Orlando Chester-Master, late Captain 95th Regiment, third son of Colonel Master, of Knowle Park, Almondsbury, and the Abbey, Cirencester (by Isabell Margaret, his wife, daughter of the Hon. Stephen T. Digby, Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Charlotte), on the 7th inst., at Great Malvern.

Robert Townley Parker, Esq., the oldest magistrate of the county of Lancaster, on the 11th inst., at his residence, Cuerden Hall, near Preston, in his eighty-seventh year. In 1837 Mr. Parker was elected member of Parliament in the Conservative interest for Preston, in 1852 he was re-elected, and in 1857 he retired from the representation. In 1862 he was Guild Mayor of Preston.

Professor Lamont, the Director of the Observatory at Munich, recently, at the age of seventy-four. He was a Scotchman by birth, and had been employed at the Munich Observatory since 1835. He has published a "Manual of Magnetism," and done much with regard to the examination of the nebulæ, the clusters of stars, and also for the advance of meteorology.

Miss Maria Donelan, second daughter of the late Mathew Donelan, Esq., of Ballydonelan, in the county of Galway, on July 31, in Paris, aged seventy-three. This lady was one of the last descendants of the great family of Donelan, of Ballydonelan, in the county of Galway, which derived from a younger branch of the family of the Kings of Connaught, which for centuries held a leading position in the West of Ireland.

Valentine O'Connor Blake, Esq., of Tower Hill, in the county of Mayo, and Bunown Castle, in the county of Galway, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff for the county of Mayo, 1839, on the 9th inst. He was son of the late Major Maurice Blake, of Tower Hill, and uncle of the O'Conor Don, present M.P. for the county of Roscommon. He married the Hon. Margaret Mary Ffrench, only daughter of Charles, Lord Ffrench, and leaves several children.

Peirse Marcus Barron, Esq., of Glenview and Killven, in the county of Waterford, J.P. and D.L., on the 2nd inst., at Belmont Park, Waterford, aged seventy-three. He was the elder son of William Barron, Esq., of Carrick Barron, afterwards of Cadiz, by Margarita Power, his wife. He served as High Sheriff of Waterford, 1868. Mr. Barron married, in 1824, Catherine Lucinda, daughter of Laurence Crowe, Esq., and had six sons and four daughters. His youngest daughter, Emma Eliza Mary, is married to Vincent Scully, Esq., of Mantle Hill, in the county of Tipperary.

Auguste, Baron de Cetto, Conseiller d'Etat et Chambellan de S.M. le Roi de Bavière, for upwards or forty years Bavarian Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James's, on the 7th inst., at 6, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, aged eighty-four. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Thomas Burrowes, of Dangan Castle, in the county of Meath (by his wife, Frances, daughter of the Most Rev. Lord Decies, Archbishop of Tuam), and leaves four sons, of whom, Baron Anthony de Cetto is attached to the Bavarian Legation at Rome, and Louis Charles Augustus Adrian, Major R.A., was formerly A.D.C. to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The new concert-hall at the Spa, Scarborough, was opened yesterday week with a performance of Haydn's "Creation."

The Mohawk tribe, one of England's stanchest allies, has deputed Chief Annosothkap to visit our shores and endeavour to elicit sympathy and help in erecting schools on their reserves on the Bay of Quinté, Canada West. Their requests are modest and genuine, and are favourably entertained by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Prime Minister of the Dominion, Mr. T. Buxton, and other philanthropists. Contributions for "The Indian Fund for the Mohawks"—whose forefathers bled and died side by side with the British troops in many a hard-fought battle—will be thankfully received by the Colonial Society, 9, Sergeants' Inn, Fleet-street.

At the meeting of the Liverpool Local Marine Board, on the 7th inst., there were several presentations for gallantry at sea. A gold watch, awarded by the Board of Trade, was handed to Captain T. Hastings, of the ship M. and E. Cox, of Halifax, N.S., in recognition of kindness to the master and crew of the ship Epaminondas, whom he rescued from that vessel when she was wrecked in the Atlantic on Oct. 28, 1877. The Board of Trade also presented a silver medal to Mr. Colin Salmond, first mate of the M. and E. Cox, and bronze medals to M. Leaske, J. Clarke, J. Gardner, J. Stewart, and M. Dean, seamen of that vessel, for gallantry in manning a boat and rescuing part of the shipwrecked crew, at great risk to themselves, from floating wreck in a heavy sea. The rest of the shipwrecked crew were saved in their own boat.

The prevailing depression of trade is likely to send an increasing number of Englishmen to seek a livelihood or to invest a small capital in some colonial territory. None (with the only disadvantage of great distance) presents more advantages than New Zealand. That colony, which consists mainly of two islands, together nearly equal in size to Great Britain and Ireland, situated in the South Pacific, a thousand miles east of the Australian continent, has often been described. The "Official Handbook," edited by Sir Julius Vogel, Agent-General for the colony in London, is a methodical account of its topography, population, and industrial resources. A pamphlet entitled "The England of the Pacific" has been issued, being a lecture by Mr. Arthur Clayden, with a series of letters he wrote to the *Daily News*, upon the condition and prospects of English settlers there. He was out there some months ago, visiting the provinces of Otago, Canterbury, and Nelson, in the southern island (which is sometimes miscalled "the Middle Island," because a small one, not worthy of notice, lies further to the south), and those of Wellington and New Plymouth, with the Wanganui district, in the North Island. Having before given his attention to the state of English agriculture and its labouring class, and having already visited Canada with a similar object of inquiry, he was tolerably qualified for this examination of the matter in New Zealand. His letters and lecture are published together by Messrs. Wyman and Sons.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F F B (Plymouth).—There is a chess club in connection with the Ladies' College, Little Queen-street, W.C. We have no knowledge of any other. Address the hon. secretary, Mrs. Down, at the above address.

J C (Bradford).—Variations springing from Black's play are not separate solutions of a problem. We have credited you with the solution of No. 1850.

F H B (Leeds).—Very neat, but very easy. If found to be correct on examination, it shall appear in due course. We shall be glad to hear from you again.

ALPHA.—You will see, by referring to the solution below, that you were on the right track, and stumbled over the most—perhaps the only—commonplace variation in the analysis. We are much pleased to note that you and many other correspondents, although absent from home in holiday time, manifest their interest in our Problems by sending the solutions, as usual.

H C (Penge).—If 1. Kt takes B, then 2. Q to Q 4th—mate. You have probably overlooked that the Queen cannot be taken because the black pawn is "pinned."

F T (Derby).—A black Pawn (Q R 6th) was omitted from the diagram of No. 1828. Our attention was directed to the ingenious defence, 1. R to Q R 6th, some time after the publication of the solution, and the matter was referred to the author. We are greatly obliged for your courteous attention in sending the slips of your very interesting articles.

G L M (Mayfair).—Your best course is to seek admission to a good chess club, and select a tutor yourself. We cannot possibly assume the responsibility of recommending teachers of the game.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1848 received from R H Brooks, R F N Banks, and East Marden.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1849 received from E H H V, Lulu, W de P Crousaz and P le Page.

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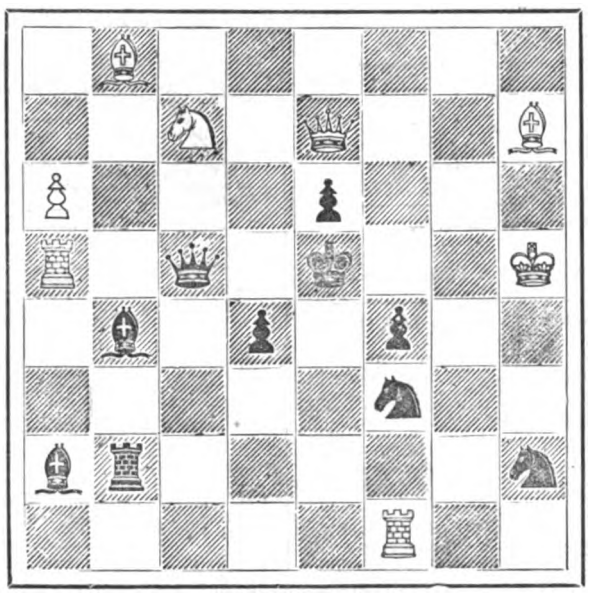
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B sq	B to B 5th*
2. Q takes B	Anght
3. Kt mates.	

* If Black play 1. K to K 5th, White's answer is 2. Q to Q 3rd (ch); if 1. Kt to Q 3rd, or B to K 5th, then 2. Kt to B 6th (ch); and if anything else, then 2. Q to Q B 4th (ch), &c.

PROBLEM No. 1852.

By D. ALLINGHAM, Dublin.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A Game played recently in Liverpool between Mr. STEEL, of Calcutta, and Mr. BURN.—(*Sicilian Defence.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3 Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P
5 Kt takes P	Kt to B 3rd
6. K Kt to Kt 5th	B to Kt 5th
7. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to K 2nd
8. B to K B 4th	P to K 4th
9. Kt to B 5th (ch)	K to B sq
10. B to K Kt 5th	

We think Queen's 2nd is a better square for the Bishop.

10.	P to Q 4th

We have not met with this in practical play before, although it was suggested to us recently by Professor Wayte as a good reply to 10. B to Q 2nd. It is, in our judgment, equally effective against the move in the text.

11. B takes Kt	

11. P takes P is certainly not good, because of 11. Q B takes Kt and 12. Q to R 4th, &c.

11.	Q takes B
12. Q takes Q P	

White is now exposed to a strong counter-attack; but the alternative, 12. P takes P, is not a whit more promising than the line of play adopted.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
12.	Q B takes Kt
13. P takes B	Q R to Q sq
14. Q to K 4th	R to Q 5th
15. Q to K 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
16. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to Q 4th
17. Q to K Kt 3rd	P to K R 4th

Black has broken the enemy's centre, and this well-timed assault upon his right decides the matter.

18. P to Kt 5th	

He cannot defend the Pawn; and to capture the adversary's would bring the Rook into play at once.

18.	Q takes B P
19. B to Q 3rd	Q to K 3rd
20. K to B sq	P to R 5th
21. Q to B 3rd	

21. Q to Kt 2nd is no better, to say the least of it. Mr. Steel has played a losing game with such surpassing spirit that we regret we have not received more favourable specimens of his skill during his brief visit to England.

21.	B takes Kt
22. P takes B	P to K 5th
23. Q to Q sq	Kt takes B P
24. Q to Q B sq	P takes B,

and White resigned.

Played at "Cooper's," Norwich, between Mr. J. O. HOWARD TAYLOR and another Amateur.

(*King's Knight's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Amateur).	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Kt 2nd
5. Castles	P to Q 3rd
6. P to Q 4th	P to K R 3rd
7. P to Q B 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd

Although, like Fluellen's martial virtues, it "appears a little out of fashion," this move is little, if anything, inferior to the modern device, 7. Q to K 2nd.

8. P to Q R 4th	

The game was an offhand skirmish, of course; but here White is guilty of *laches* that can only be compared to irrelevancy of speech, and, so considered, we are unable to interpret its meaning. 8. P to K Kt 3rd is the correct line of play.

8.	K Kt to K 2nd
9. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th
10. B to R 2nd	Q Kt to B sq
11. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 3rd
12. P to Q B 5th	Q Kt to Kt 3rd
13. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to B 4th
14. B to Kt sq	P to Kt 5th
15. B takes Kt	B takes B
16. Kt to K sq	P to K R 4th
17. B takes P	Kt takes B

WHITE (Amateur).	BLACK (Mr. T.)
18. R takes Kt	Q to K Kt 4th
19. Kt to K 2nd	B to R 3rd
20. Kt to Q 3rd	

Hitherto White has lost only time, but here he contrives to lose a piece, as it turns out, or, at the very least, the exchange.

20.	Q to Kt 3rd
21. Kt to Kt 3rd	

His best course was to take the Bishop with Rook; but our readers will condone the error if only because it furnishes Mr. Taylor with an opening for a pretty combination.

21.	B takes Kt
22. R to K B 6th	P to K R 5th
23. R takes Q	

If he had retreated the Kt to B sq, Black would have continued with 23. Q to K 5th, and he should then win easily with his superior force. The move in the text allows him to announce mate in seven moves, which is effected as follows:—

24.	B to Q 6th (ch)
24. K to R sq	P takes Kt
25. R to Kt 8th (ch)	K to K 2nd
26. R takes K R	R takes R
27. P to K R 3rd	R takes P (ch)
28. P takes R	B to K 5th (ch),

and mates next move.

The *North Middlesex Magazine* is the title of a new illustrated monthly published by Richardson and Best, Paternoster-row. In the opening number, which appeared on July 1, there were a brace of paragraphs on the subject of chess, evidently intended for the amusement of the younger sort; but the number for August contains a chess article—the first of a long series we shall hope—intended for "children of a larger growth," comprising a problem upon a diagram, two games carefully annotated, and current news. The chess department is edited by Mr. Edward Marks.

The fourteenth game in the match between Messrs. Potter and Mason was won by the latter, and the fifteenth was drawn. The score is therefore—Mr. Potter, 3; Mr. Mason, 4; drawn games, 8. According to the terms of the match, all drawn games after the eighth shall be scored in the proportion of half a point to each player.

HAYMAKING.

In all the range of rural occupations—in those old-fashioned districts where old ways prevail—none equals haymaking for picturesqueness. The ring of the scythe, and the measured swish of the sweep, so welcome to hear and so pleasant to see, must, however, to keep pace with the day in cost and time, give way ere long to machinery, as one mowing-machine will do the work of a dozen men, and a "haymaker" take the place of many women and children; while, by the use of a horse-rake, the ground can be cleared for the carting. For clover-hay, though, some manual labour must be still required, as that has to be handled lightly.

But before the time comes for the grass to be cut some green crops have to be secured—Lucerne, Trifolium, Clover, Rye, and Vetches—as they are of much value to the farmer, the clovers especially; the white, or "Dutch," which is so good for sheep, being usually grazed, and the red cut as fodder for horses, or dried and ricked up as hay; for, as there are few plants to equal the red clover—the broad-leaved Trifolium—for nutriment, so is a good clover-rick one of the best of foods. The purple clover is a later kind, and comes in after hay. And Lucerne is a useful crop, as is well known in Kent, where the chalk soil suits it, as it can be cut every six weeks from May till November. Rye, too, is a welcome forage, and it is given to milch cows and ewes, and also to horses, as, when cut up into chaff with hay or straw, it is a good spring diet for them, and it is chiefly on that account that it is grown in this country. On the Continent, however, the rye is allowed to ripen, as it is used in the manufacture of the spirit called "Hollands," and its flour, mixed or unmixed with wheaten flour, is made there into bread. The straw of the rye, too, serves not only for thatching and other purposes, but, as being tougher and better than any other, it is used for the making of hats. There is a kind of rye "grass" that is also valuable, and the best sort is the "Italian," as it is earlier and more vigorous than the common rye-grass; and when, as in the neighbourhood of Croydon, it can be under stimulation, by being subjected to sewage irrigation, it is often grown by itself, as an enormous crop of it can be thus obtained, which can be cut six times in the year. It is of a very hardy growth, and live stock like it. Vetches form another useful fodder, and its value is acknowledged; and were it not that the ground for a crop needs extra management, and the cost of the seed is dear, there would be more vetches grown. Clovers merely require to be sown and harrowed in amongst young corn in spring, to grow up in the autumn so as to crop next year; but the ground for vetches has to be ploughed and worked.

The time for haymaking varies greatly, according to soil, situation, and climate, the period ranging as widely as from early in June till quite late in July; and it is thus, in an average season, no uncommon thing for hay to be "carried" in Kent, Surrey, and Middlesex before the mowers elsewhere have begun; and one reason for this is obvious—that, as the midsummer storms set in about June 23, the later grass which has not been mown will have in all probability to remain uncut until July 7 or July 12, or longer still, through stress of weather, for "washed out hay" means worthless hay, the wide world over. So, "better late than drenched" the farmers say, as choosing the lesser of two great evils. Nothing, however, will influence the quality of hay so much as the "time" of cutting; as even where it has been got together well and quickly—but not too quickly—a late ingathering must of necessity yield a less nutritious fodder than that which has been mown early, as the starch and sugar which are contained in the stalks while they are full of succulent juices, before the flowering of the plant is finished, gets changed to woody fibre; and in this way, from a scarcity of hands or a hindrance from the weather, good crops are often spoiled, and the yield from rich alluvial meadows becomes no better than the inferior herbage of the poorest uplands. Of course, when swathes are down, and wet weather comes, there is only one thing to be done, and that is to let it alone; and there has been a deal of that letting alone to be borne with in the past unfortunate season by those who could not or who would not use means at hand. We allude to the famed "hay-drier"—the invention, we believe, of Mr. Gibbs, of Chingford—which not only dries wet grass quickly, even at the rate of two and a half loads per hour, but also converts it from its soddened state to good and saleable hay—saleable because hay thus treated has been found to be in every respect equal to the best sun-dried. Thus, though the crop in each case had been equally wetted, while some of the farmers have drawn to the fold, others (thanks to the "dryer") have had such hay at market that it has already fetched £6 per ton, and the price is now rising rapidly.

The weather being settled and the grass quite "right," the crop is got in in this way: the mowers begin at the dawn of day, in the proportion of one man to every five helpers, and they work with a will for four hours, when breakfast-time gives a rest. The girls and women then come in, and try, with cheery laugh and chatter, to keep pace with the men—who go on mowing steadily—by tedding, turning, winnowing, and cocking each portion as it is ready; and this shaking and tossing is continued for the next three days, so as to get it all evenly dried; when "if the sun has kept out, and the rain has kept in," it will be usually fit to carry, when it is built up into ricks, and is afterwards thatched; and where coming storms have hurried the carrying, a "shaft" is sometimes driven through the rick while being built, to save the hay from heating and from firing.

The hay crop this year was above the average, for, as the early rains forced it, the grass was knee-high, and the swathes full heavy; but the long continuance of wet weather washed out the nutriment, and much of it was hopelessly flooded. Tons of hay thus damaged had to be carted into the folds; and where a few days' burst of sun enabled it to be carried in time the work was only effected by the use of extra hands and extra means—timber-waggons even, in bark districts, being impressed into the service, they being, with the aid of hurdles as a flooring, converted to hay-carts. With such a state of things, and where mechanical means are not available, it becomes a question with the farmers themselves, should they be again visited with a similar season, whether it would not be worth their while—as our own climate is in many respects the same—to do as they do in New Zealand in like emergencies—namely, to add rock-salt to the damaged hay. They use it there in this proportion, one ton of the salt to twenty tons of hay; and the mode of using it is to cast about one bucketful of salt on every load, as the hay is housed or ricked, which checks heating, prevents mildew, and makes the fodder so palatable that cattle eat it clean and readily.

Anything is better than letting good hay spoil; few things are worse than hay used as litter; but the worst of all bad things is that we see now—hay still out in the fields in August, when, with the aid of a "dryer," it might have been all got in. Machinery, as we know, has done many wonders; but we had yet to learn that it could beat the weather, by enabling the grass to be made and carried on the self-same day, and in a good and proper condition.

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TOURISTS and TRAVELLERS.—Ladies visiting the seaside, exposed to sun and dust, will find ROWLANDS' KALYDOR cooling and refreshing to the face and skin. It eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, stings of insects. Sold by Chemists. Ask for Rowlands'.

COMEDIE FRANCAISE.—PIESSE and LUBIN have the honour to announce that they have, under special command, made a new and exquisite Bouquet, pour le mouchoir, named The Comédie Française. Sold in Bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s., 21s., at all fashionable Druggists and Perfumers in the principal Cities of the World. Distilled at the Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, London.

SOZODONT.—The Peerless liquid Dentifrice.
Its use imparts the most fragrant breath; it beautifies, cleanses, and preserves the teeth in a surprising manner. It gives a delightfully fresh taste and feeling to the mouth, removing all Tartar and Scurf from the Teeth, completely arresting the progress of decay, and whitening such parts as have already become black by decay or neglect. Impure Breath caused by Bad Teeth, Tobacco, Spirits, or Catarrh, is neutralised by Sozodont. The price of the Fragrant Sozodont is 2s. 6d., put up in large bottles, fitted with patent sprinklers for applying the liquid to the tooth-brush. Each bottle is inclosed in a handsome toilet box. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and by JOHN M. RICHARDS, Great Russell-street, London. Observe the Name SOZODONT on the label, box, and bottle.

THOMPSON AND CAPPER'S
DENTIFRICE WATER.—Preserves and Whitens the Teeth, Sweetens the Breath, Strengthens the Gums, and penetrates where tooth powder cannot. Declared by Physicians and Dentists the best preparation yet before the public. Sold in 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Bottles, by all Chemists. THOMPSON and CAPPER, 55, Bold-street, Liverpool.

THE SKIN.—To give it that smoothness, sweetness, and lustrous elegance indicative of perfect health, use the ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP. It is elegantly white, purest of all Soaps, and has received more testimonials, medical and otherwise, than all the rest of the soaps combined. By all Chemists, in Tablets, 6d. and 1s.—The ALBION SANATORY SOAP CO., 532, Oxford-street, London.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES BOUGHT FOR CASH.—Mr. and Mrs. PHILLIPS, THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, 21, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, London, W., the old established buyers of LEFT-OFF CLOTHES AND ALL KINDS OF PROPERTY—Diamonds, Antique Lace, Furniture, Old Armour, Tapestry, Antique Brocades. Ladies and Gentlemen waited on at any time or distance, with the strictest privacy, as heretofore, by Mr. and Mrs. PHILLIPS, the Old Curiosity Shop, 21, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, London, W.
Established Upwards of Half a Century.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.
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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

TESTIMONIALS.

THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor, referring to Anti-Fat in the "British Medical Journal" of June 7, 1879, says:—
"I gave some of this extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight, depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it fail. I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an anti-fat, and who always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact which she quite independently noted."

EDWARD PARRETT, Esq., Chemist, of Market-square, Winslow, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 12, 1879:—
"One lady to whom I have sold Allan's Anti-Fat has decreased 9lb. in four weeks."

THOMAS NEWBOULD, Esq., Chemist, of Bradford, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 11, 1879:—
"The gentleman for whom I obtained four bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat has derived great benefit from the same, and has recommended it to a friend. Please send me one dozen at once."

C. J. ARBLASTER, Esq., Chemist, of Birmingham, writes, under date of June 4, 1879:—
"Have just received a capital account of the effects of Anti-Fat in reducing corpulency."

"22, Redcliffe-street, South Kensington, S.W., June 2, 1879.
"To the Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat.
"Gentlemen,—I have tried your wonderful medicine Anti-Fat both in America and this country. Through its use I can thin down at command, closing on an average five pounds per week.—Yours respectfully, "HARRY BRAHAM."

T. L. RENYE, Esq., of Birmingham, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of July 1, 1879:—
"A gentleman having used one dozen bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat, reports a satisfactory reduction."

J. A. STEWARD, Esq., of Worcester, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 18, 1879:—
"Three bottles of Anti-Fat have produced a wonderful effect."

Herr F. ARNOTT, of the Elbe, Prussia, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of July 15, 1879:—
"I have much pleasure to inform you that by taking six bottles of your Allan's Anti-Fat I am ten pounds lighter."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, sold by Wholesale and Retail Chemists, everywhere. Price 6s. 6d. per single Bottle. Send stamp for pamphlet, entitled "How to get Lean without Starvation."

BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Sole Proprietors, Great Russell-street Buildings, Great Russell-street, London, W.C.

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Guaranteed pure Cocoa, only deprived of the superfluous
Sold in Packets and Tins.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS.
FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
A CHOICE PREPARED COCOA.
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.
"No more delicious, refreshing, nourishing, and wholesome beverage has ever been manufactured."—Morning Post.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted.
Four times the strength of Cocoas Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c.
The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestive Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis.
In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.
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MEDICINAL FOOD, WASTING DISEASES, and CONSUMPTION are ARRESTED, the strength and weight are restored and maintained, and the appetite improved by the Food known as

PANCREATIC EMULSION,
which has been for the last twenty years recognised by the Medical Profession as a NECESSARY FOOD for persons having a tendency to WASTING, CONSUMPTION, &c.

SAVORY and MOORE,
New Bond-street, London, and Chemists everywhere, from whom Pamphlets, containing full particulars and Medical Testimonials, may be obtained, gratis, on application.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.
The best English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism. Sure, safe, and effectual. No restraint of diet required during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY for LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, prepared without mercury, are invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Irritability, Loss of Appetite, Sour Eructations, and General Debility. As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation and grateful to the stomach. They will be found, in slight cases, by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind. Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere-street, London, W. 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; or post-free, 15 or 35 stamps, and sold by all Chemists. The Genuine are in a Square Green Package.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
The safest and most gentle Aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.
OF ALL CHEMISTS.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.
PULVERMACHER'S "GALVANISM, NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY."
In this Pamphlet the most reliable proofs are given of the vast and wonderful curative powers of Pulvermacher's Patent Galvanic Chain-Bands, Belts, &c., in Rheumatic, Nervous, and Functional Disorders. Sent post-free for three stamps, on application to
J. L. PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, Regent-street, London, W.

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH RUPTURE.—PRATT'S WATER-PAD TRUSSES are the most effectual Cure.—Apply to J. F. Pratt, Surgical Mechanician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 420, Oxford-street, London.

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(KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR, KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM)
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,
proved by nearly thirty years' medical experience o be THE ONLY COD-LIVER OIL which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION,
DISEASES OF THE CHEST
THROAT AFFECTIONS,
DEBILITY OF ADULTS,
WEAKNESS OF CHILDREN,
RICKETS,
SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

LENNOX BROWNE, Esq., F.R.C.S.E.,
Senior Surgeon Central London Throat and Ear Hospital.
"The action of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL has proved, in my own experience, particularly valuable, not only in those diseases for which it was originally employed, but also in many cases of Weakness of the Singing and Speaking Voice, dependent on Bronchial or Laryngeal Irritation, and in all forms of Strumous Enlargement of Glands, and Discharges from the Ear."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surg., Army, Prof. of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of "hydro-carbons" in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy. one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in capsuled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
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BILIOUS ATTACKS.—In bilious people, and what are called bilious attacks, the liver is employed in getting rid of excessive quantities of certain ingredients, and when it is unable to do so sick headache is produced by a retention of bile in the blood. ENO'S FRUIT SALT exercises a simple but special action on the liver, by which the secretion of bile is regulated. In deficiency, therefore, of the excretive powers of the liver into the intestines, biliousness is caused, and, as a natural consequence, great sluggishness of the body and apathy of mind. In any case where the liver is sluggish ENO'S FRUIT SALT will increase its action by natural means, and thus prevent what is termed "the blues."

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks; avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda-water will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the power of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woe is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT; therefore no family should ever be without it.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see the CAPSULE is MARKED "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.
Sold by all Chemists.
Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

PREPARED ONLY AT ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

BERDALLE'S "PHOSPHORIC WINE" (Trade Mark).—THE ONLY SAFE AND RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS KNOWN. Supplies vital force to the brain and spinal cord; cures nervousness, headache, and neuralgia; imparts vigour to the most debilitated, improves appetite and digestion, and regulates all the bodily functions. Forty-eight doses for 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists; or sent direct for P.O.O. for 5s. from the Proprietors, R. Berdalle and Co., 176, Albany-street, Regent's Park. Send three stamps for pamphlet.

CORPULENCE.—Dr. YATE HOLLAND'S POWDERS (or PILLS) speedily and safely absorb superfluous fat and reduce corpulency, however long standing. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per Box. MARTIN and CO., 3, Paradise-road, London, S.W.; or through any Chemist. Beware of imitations.

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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR TWO STAMPS.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1879.

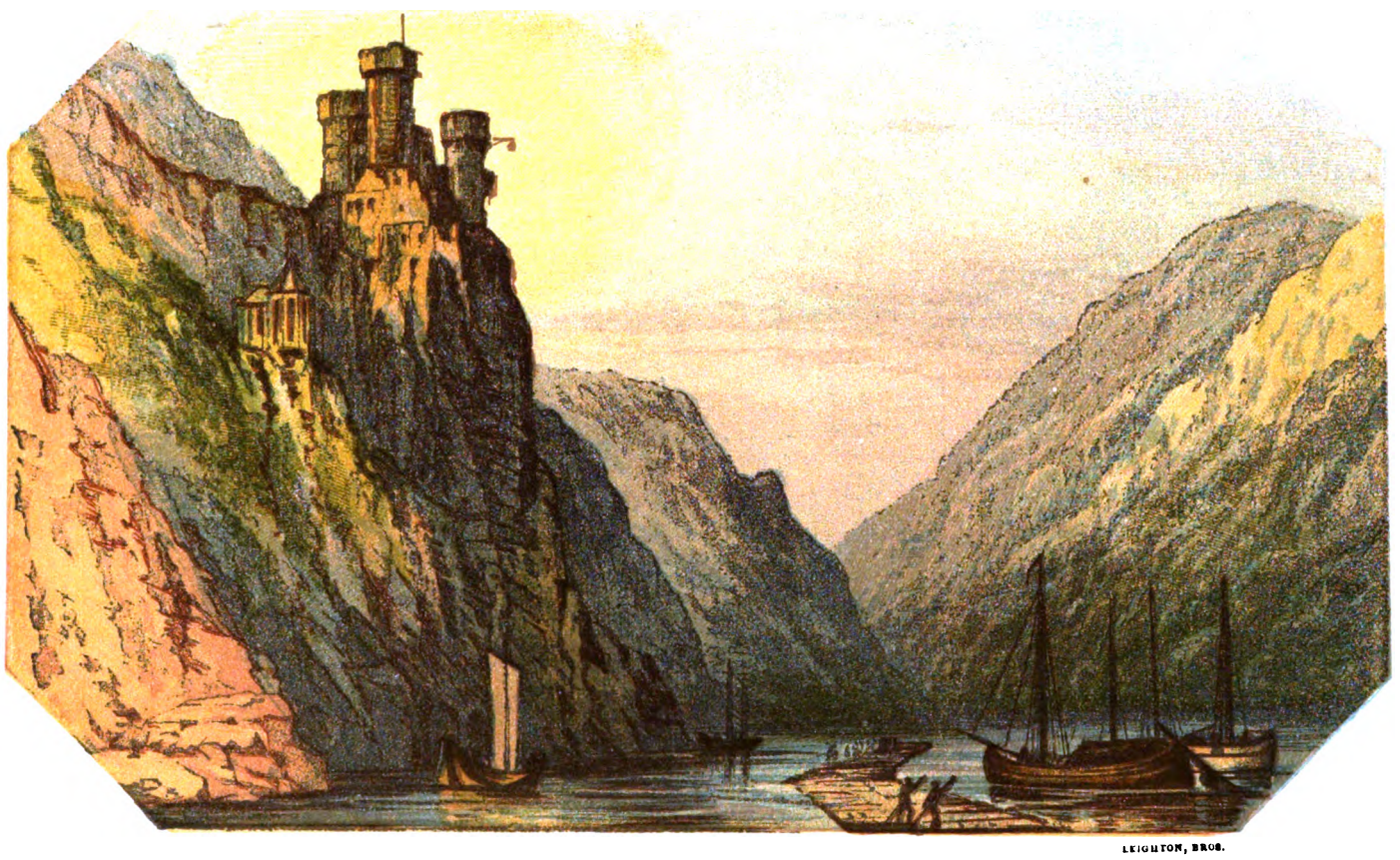
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VIEWS ON THE RHINE.

SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

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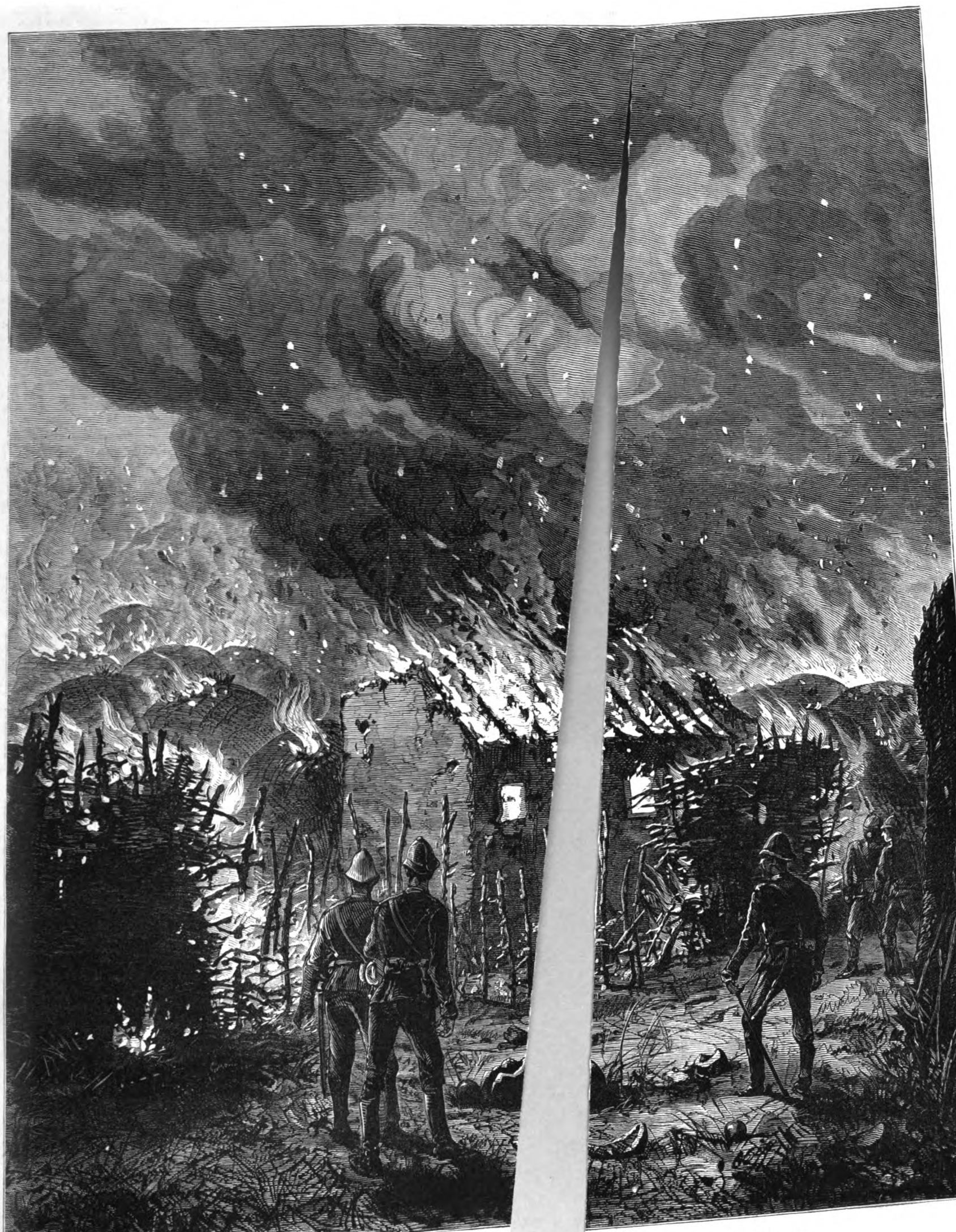


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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2097.—VOL. LXXV. SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1879. WITH SUPPLEMENT AND COLOURED VIEWS OF THE RHINE } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D.



THE ZULU WAR: ULUNDI IN FLAMES—BURNING O F CETEWAYO'S HOUSE.—SEE PAGE 182.
SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

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BIRTHS.

On the 18th inst., at Blair Castle, the Duchess of Athole, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at Clewer Manor, the wife of Edmund Foster, Esq., of a son.

On the 13th inst., at Forest-lane, Forest Gate, Essex, the wife of Frederick Morter, of a son.

On the 14th ult., at Deolie, Central India, the wife of Captain Harenc, 4th Bengal Cavalry (Staff Corps), of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at 12, Devonshire-road, Prince's Park, Liverpool, the wife of Frederick Massey, of a daughter.

On the 8th inst., at Willersey Rectory, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Houghton Gibbon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th inst., at St. John's, South Hackney, by the Rev. R. D. Tyssen, Rector, Robert Ballantine, of Linton Lodge, South Hackney, to Mary Ann (Annie), eldest daughter of Harold Banfield, Esq., of Lower Clapton.

On the 14th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Lewis Vivian Loyd, Esq., Grenadier Guards, to the Lady Mary Hely-Hutchinson, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Donoughmore.

DEATHS.

On the 13th inst., at Maudsley Cottage, Eskbank, Jane Galt, relict of the late Dr. James Black, F.R.S.E., of 2, George-square, Edinburgh, aged 88. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 15th inst., at 13, Middleton-road, Battersea-rise, John Cazenove, Esq., aged 91.

On the 15th inst., at his residence, Trelowarren, Cornwall, Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvyan, Bart., aged 79.

On the 14th inst., at Cullar de Banya, Spain, David McFarlane, youngest son of the late Robert McFarlane, Esq., of Leith-walk, Edinburgh.

On the 17th inst., at Hermitage Park, Lucan, in the county of Dublin, Julia, daughter to the late Colonel Fitzgerald Kenney, J.P., of Kilclogher, in the county of Galway, and 2, Merrion-square South, Dublin, granddaughter to the late Lord Riverston, of Palas Tynagh, in the county of Galway. R.I.P.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 30.

Sunday, August 24.

Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
St. Bartholomew, apostle and martyr.
Moon's first quarter, 3.12 p.m.
Morning Lessons: 1 Kings xviii.; 1 Cor. iv. 18 and v. **Evening Lessons:** 1 Kings xix. or xxi.; Matt. xxviii.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m.
St. James's, closed.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. D. Trioder; 3 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Irons; 7 p.m., Rev. T. L. Claughton.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. W. Hulton.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Hugh Huleatt, Chaplain of Chelsea Hospital; 7 p.m., Rev. Fred. Wallis, Dean of Caius College, Cambridge.

Monday, August 25.

Louis II., King of Bavaria, born, 1845.
Weymouth Races and Yachting Regatta (two days).
British Association, Sheffield: sectional meetings, 11 a.m.; Prof. E. Ray Lankester on Degeneration, 8.30 p.m.

Tuesday, August 26.

The late Prince Consort born, 1819.
Royal Dublin Society Great National Horse Show (three days), and Agricultural Show.
British Association, Sheffield: sectional meetings, 11 a.m.; soirée, 8 p.m.
Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival: morning, Mendelssohn's "Elijah;" evening, M. Brüch's "Lay of the Bell," &c.
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.
Races: York August Meeting.

Wednesday, August 27.

British Association, Sheffield: concluding general meeting, 2.30 p.m.
Birmingham Musical Festival: morning, Rossini's "Moses in Egypt;" evening, Beethoven's symphony in A minor, &c.
Airedale Agricultural Society Show, Bingley.
Gainsborough Horse and Poultry Show (two days).
Channel Race: Weymouth to Torquay.
Temple Yacht Club, cutters.

Thursday, August 28.

Birmingham Musical Festival: Handel's "Messiah;" evening, Saint-Saëns's "The Lyre and the Harp," &c.
Clitheroe Dog Show.
British Association: Excursions in the neighbourhood of Sheffield.
Buxton Horse Show.
Torbay Royal Yacht Regatta (two days).
Dartmouth Regatta.

Friday, August 29.

Beheading of St. John the Baptist.
Birmingham Musical Festival: morning, Cherubini's "Requiem," Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang," &c.; evening, Handel's "Israel in Egypt."
Arts Association, Newcastle-on-Tyne: Opening of Autumn Exhibition of Pictures, &c.
Chester Agricultural Society Show (two days).
Royal Dart Yacht Club Regatta.

Saturday, August 30.

Halifax and Calder Vale Agricultural Association, annual exhibition, Halifax.
Yachting: New Brighton and Western Clubs, closing cruises. Cheshire Yacht Club.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
August 10	29·982	58·7	48·6	·71	6	72·8	47·8	WSW. SW. SSW.	70	0·000
11	29·954	64·2	58·6	·83	7	72·6	57·8	SSW. ESE. E.	189	0·000
12	29·900	63·7	53·5	·71	1	72·9	56·5	E.	436	0·000
13	29·817	64·4	57·2	·79	9	75·2	55·6	SE. S.	156	0·005
14	30·006	65·7	57·5	·76	8	74·2	59·0	SW. W. NW.	91	0·000
15	29·876	63·9	57·9	·79	7	75·3	59·2	NW. NE. S.	148	0·060
16	29·572	58·6	54·5	·87	9	68·7	55·0	S. SE. SSW.	217	0·230

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·930	29·971	29·917	29·791	30·001	29·918	29·621
Temperature of Air	60·9°	66·7°	68·6°	70·1°	67·8°	66·4°	60·9°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	55·1°	62·6°	61·6°	62·8°	61·9°	63·6°	59·1°
Direction of Wind	NW.	ESE.	E.	SE.	W.	S.	SE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 30.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 58	6 23	6 50	7 19	7 52	8 30	9 17	10 10	10 55	11 35	—	0 10	0 40	1 6

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times), and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

CANTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL!! ARIEL!!! A new grand Mystic and Poetical Ballet, entitled ETHEREA, at 10.15, in which ARIEL appears in her wonderful Flying Dance and Magic Flights of forty feet.

CANTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL!! ARIEL!!! The Morning Post says:—"Grace, ingenuity, and celerity are united in remarkable combination." "This performance is novel, pretty, and unique, and therefore well worth seeing."

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—Entire Change of VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, commencing at Eight. PAT'S PARADISE at Nine. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Mollie, Ada, Broughton, Powell, and Corps de Ballet. Price, 6d. to £2 2s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE WORLD-FAMED

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

The Oldest-Established and the most Popular Entertainment in the Universe, the present being their

FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR AT ST. JAMES'S HALL,

in one continuous Season, without the break of a single lawful night throughout the entire period.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT;

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, THREE AND EIGHT,

all the year round.

Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s. Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for Programmes.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1879.

The play is over. The players have left the stage. The curtain has fallen. In other words, the Parliamentary Session is closed, and the people who watched its sayings and doings are left to their reflections. The performance was long, confused, and dreary beyond precedent. The impression made by it was, on the whole, rather disagreeable. Whether the House of Commons is to meet again under the same management is left in doubt—has not, perhaps, been finally determined by the highest authority. The event alone will solve the problem.

There seems to be a general feeling of discouragement at the results of our Parliamentary Institutions during the past year. The country has certainly not become prouder of them, or of the mode of their working. As a consequence of the proceedings of last Session, everyone feels that they have temporarily fallen below the historical type. There has been no lack of oratorical talent; speeches of remarkable power have been occasionally delivered; a few useful measures have been passed; but the whole process of Legislation has become deteriorated, and even that which has been done, and which has gained public approval, loses much of its worth in view of the methods employed for effecting it. The business of the House of Commons, whether successful or otherwise, has been prosecuted loosely and, to the public eye, in a manner which but little conduces to the reputation of the House as a deliberative assembly. It would appear to have been governed by no law, to have been conducted upon no consistent plan, and to have been fruitful rather by chance than by pervading wisdom. Whereas the forms of the House have heretofore commanded the admiration and reverence of the nation outside of it, they have recently been perverted to the obstruction of rational progress, and relied upon rather as a weapon of offence than as a shield of protection. Hence, disorderly scenes have been but too frequent. Division lists have commonly showed, not so much the sum total of conviction as the word of command. Votes have been delivered, on the one hand, by platoons, and have been resisted on the other by incohesive squads. Few topics have been fairly discussed upon their merits. Few bills have reached maturity by orderly sequence, and although, within the last ten days of the Session, more legislation was achieved than during preceding months, it was achieved rather as the outcome of necessity than as the product of calm and enlightened discussion. The public rejoices that what may be described as the scuffle has come to a close, and, perhaps, will not be sorry when matters are somewhat adjusted by fresh exercise of authority by the constituent bodies.

It is, perhaps, partly owing to forgetfulness of the original mandate committed to the nation's representatives that Parliament has recently displayed so many symptoms of moral exhaustion. The will of the people is not very clearly known. It may be approximately guessed at, but even the happiest guess is, for the present time, of uncertain authority. All sorts of pressure, good, bad, and indifferent, are operating out of doors; and they who will, either this year or next, decide the policy of the country and the tone of its government are themselves unusually subject to changes of political opinion. This being the case, the course taken by the House of Commons, whether in regard to Foreign Affairs or to Domestic Measures, is somewhat erratic, and but feebly guided by the traditions of consistent experience. Nobody seems able to defer to, to aim at, or to abide by, an authoritative standard for the decision of most points in the present day. But, besides this, one cannot but notice an unusual lack of firmness in the management of the House. It may be that this is due to the personal characteristics of the several members of the Cabinet; but it may be also that want of unity in that quarter is rather imaginary than real. At any rate, the House has not latterly been sensible of the weight of command to which it had been accustomed. We are all aware how, in every engagement demanding concert, the absence of a distinct directing influence tends to demoralise those who take part in it; and we need hardly be surprised that, through the long and unproductive Session just closed, the effects of this deficiency have become so marked.

So much for the manner of public business of recent growth. It is an evil, no doubt, but it is one which may be expected to pass away before long. It is humiliating whilst it lasts, but it can hardly be of a permanent character. Meanwhile, when we come to count over our legislative gains, we are not altogether without something in the shape of compensation, though it is far less than we could wish. The country has passed through a season of severe trial to its faith and patience during the last twelvemonth. Successive crises in the relations of its Government to Foreign Powers have appeared to indicate a wide and substantial change in the principles taken to underlie the policy it pursues. The change may be for the better or not; it may have become necessary, or it may be factitious; but one thing is certain. It has largely troubled the surface of political affairs abroad, as well as in some of our colonies. Upon this transition from what was settled to what is novel in the spirit of our external policy, Parliament has, unquestionably, both directly and indirectly, exerted a perceptible influence. We will not now criticise its results. It may suffice to say that the line produced by the impact of political forces moving in opposite directions is not what it would have been under other conditions, and, in all probability, will become nearer to what reason would prescribe than if it had been the simple effect of either of the conflicting influences. In relation, however, to domestic affairs, the acquisitions of the country from the now concluded Session, though very few, are not without their value. They make but a poor show; but perhaps it may turn out that they will effectively consummate the ends for which they were ostensibly proposed. Such, however, is not the impression which a Parliamentary Session is generally expected to produce. The people look, and rightly look, for something larger and more determinate than this. They have seen much waste of time; they have witnessed many angry contentions; they have watched successive fluctuations of feeling; and now, when all is over, the prevailing idea left in their minds is that, while vast labour has been expended, comparatively little profit has been obtained. Of course they look for better things in future; but these, they think, can only be ushered in by a new Parliament.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, inspected the 42nd Royal Highlanders, under the command of Colonel Macpherson, at Parkhurst last week. Her Majesty was received with a Royal salute from the regiment in line, after which she drove down the ranks. The regiment then marched past in open column of companies, and again in close column. The regiment having re-formed line and saluted, the Queen left the parade-ground. The Princess of Wales and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, lunched with her Majesty at Osborne.

The Queen held a Council on Thursday week, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Northumberland, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross. Sir John Macdonald, Prime Minister of Canada, was introduced and sworn in a member of the Privy Council. Previously to the Council the Minister to the United States of America was introduced, and presented his letters of recall. The Minister for Siam, his Excellency Phya Bhaskaawongse, was then introduced, and presented his credentials, and H.R.H. Prisidang Choomsui of Siam, Chan Nun Sarabhay, and Nai Tuan Surawongse were presented to her Majesty. The Hon. Edmund John Monson was also introduced and kissed hands on his appointment as Minister Resident at Montevideo. Princess Beatrice was present with her Majesty during the audiences. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Lord Chancellor, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, and the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald had audiences of the Queen. At the Council Parliament was prorogued from the 15th inst. to Nov. 1, and the Convocations of the Provinces of Canterbury and York were prorogued to Nov. 3.

Colonel Vernon Harcourt had an interview with her Majesty the next day. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked to Osborne Cottage and visited the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. Princes Albert Victor and George and the young Princesses of Wales and Prince Alfred and Princesses of Edinburgh visited her Majesty at Osborne. Prince Leopold arrived from Boyton Manor. The Queen's dinner party included the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Miss Knollys, Lord Charles Beresford, and Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby.

Lieutenant-General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B., and Countess Dornberg, and Prince and Princess Hermann of Saxe-Weimar visited her Majesty on Saturday last and remained to luncheon. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday at Osborne, performed by the Rev. Canon Fleming, Residentiary Canon of York, Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden and Princess Victoria of Baden arrived at Osborne on Monday from Eastbourne, having crossed over from Portsmouth in her Majesty's yacht Alberta. Colonel M'Neill, C.B., V.C., was in attendance. Her Majesty drove in the afternoon with the Grand Duchess of Baden, Princess Victoria, and Princess Beatrice; and the Grand Duke drove out with the Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Leopold. The Queen's dinner party included the Grand Duke, the Grand Duchess, and Princess Victoria of Baden, the Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Lady Waterpark, Mdlle. Von Bibra, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby, Lieutenant-Colonel Pickard, and the Master of the Household. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby joined the Royal circle in the drawing-room.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, walked out on Tuesday with the Grand Ducal family. The Grand Duke, the Grand Duchess, and Princess Victoria of Baden left Osborne later in the day for Eastbourne. Colonel M'Neill accompanied their Royal Highnesses to Portsmouth.

Her Majesty and Prince Leopold have driven out daily, and Princess Beatrice has taken frequent rides.

Dr. Profitt attended at the funeral of the late Earl of Fife as the representative of the Queen; and Dr. Robertson represented the Prince of Wales.

The Hon. Harriet Phipps has succeeded the Hon. Caroline Cavendish as Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, with Princes Albert Victor and George and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, left the Isle of Wight on Saturday last for Marlborough House. Her Royal Highness was accompanied in the Royal yacht Osborne, Captain Lord Charles Beresford, by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh from Cowes to Portsmouth, whence the Princess travelled by special train to Victoria station, Mr. J. P. Knight, the general manager of the line, accompanying

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the train. Princes Albert Victor and George and Prince Waldemar of Denmark went to Maskelyne and Cooke's Entertainment at the Egyptian Hall on Tuesday. The Princess, accompanied by her sons and her three daughters, left Marlborough House in the evening en route for Copenhagen, on a visit to the King and Queen of Denmark. Their Royal Highnesses travelled from Charing-cross to Dover, Mr. John Shaw, the general manager of the South-Eastern line, having charge of the train. The Royal party embarked from the Admiralty Pier on board a special steamer and crossed to Calais.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived at Plymouth on Monday evening in the Royal yacht Osborne, which lay during the night in Barn Pool, beneath the slopes of Mount Edgcumbe, their Royal Highnesses passing the night on board. On Tuesday the Prince and the Duke laid the foundation-stone of the new Eddystone Lighthouse. The Princes proceeded in the Trinity yacht Galatea, convoyed by a flotilla of Royal Navy vessels and pleasure-yachts. The Royal party landed at noon, when the Rev. Prebendary Wilkinson opened the ceremonial with a short religious service, after which both Princes, having tempered the mortar, the Duke of Edinburgh laid the stone, and then declared it "well and truly laid." Only official personages were admitted upon the rock during the ceremony. The Princes dined with the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe. Their Royal Highnesses spent Wednesday at Mount-Edgcumbe, and went out shooting in the park in the afternoon, on the clearing off of the rain.

The Prince has appointed Francis Henry Laking, Esq., M.D., to be Surgeon Apothecary to his Royal Highness's Household.

The Duchess of Connaught has granted permission to the second battalion of the 12th Regiment to assume the title of Duchess of Connaught's Own, in commemoration of that corps having been the first to be presented with new colours by her Royal Highness since her alliance with the British Royal family.

The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, who is the guest of the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane at Taymouth Castle, has recovered from the illness from which he had been suffering at Hopetoun Castle.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden, who is the guest of the Earl of Breadalbane at Taymouth Castle, visited Aberfeldy on Saturday last to see the Highland games. His Royal Highness has had splendid sport on the moors belonging to the Earl of Breadalbane.

Princess Frederica of Hanover has been staying at Freshwater, Isle of Wight.

The Lord Chancellor has arrived at Dunira, near Crieff, Perthshire. The Earl of Beaconsfield has arrived at Hughenden Manor. The Duke of Northumberland and the Duchess have arrived at Alnwick Castle. The Right Hon. the Home Secretary and Mrs. Cross have left London for their seat in Lancashire. The Right Hon. the First Lord of the Admiralty and Mrs. Smith have left the Admiralty for the right hon. gentleman's seat near Henley-on-Thames. Viscount Sandon, M.P., has arrived at Sandon Hall, Staffordshire, accompanied by Lady Mary Sandon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is the Secretary of State staying in town. Colonel Stanley and Lady Constance Stanley have left town for their seat in Lancashire. The Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe and the Ladies Edgcumbe have arrived at Mount-Edgcumbe, Devon.

The marriage of Mr. Lewis Vivian Loyd (Grenadier Guards) and Lady Mary Sophia Hely-Hutchinson, eldest daughter of Richard John, fourth Earl of Donoughmore, and sister of the present Earl, was solemnised on the 14th inst. at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The bridegroom was accompanied by Mr. Henry St. John Mildmay (Grenadier Guards) as his best man. The bride on her arrival at the church was met by her brother, who gave her away. Her bridesmaids were Lady Margaret Hely-Hutchinson (sister of the bride); Miss Gertrude, Miss Evelyn, and Miss Gwendolin Loyd; Lady Eva Bourke, Miss Jocelyn, and Miss Tremayne. The bride wore a white satin dress, and over a wreath of gardenias and orange-blossoms, fastened to the hair by diamond ornaments, a veil of point d'Angleterre. The jewels were principally diamonds. The bridesmaids, who were dressed alike, were attired in dresses composed of white satin polonaise over skirts of Indian muslin trimmed with lace; bonnets of white satin and lace, ornamented with bouquets of forget-me-nots. Each lady wore a pearl and diamond arrow, with the initials of the bride, and fans, with "Mary" in forget-me-nots, the gift of the bridegroom. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. George Wingfield Bourke, M.A. After the ceremony the wedding party adjourned to the Dowager Countess of Donoughmore's residence in South Audley-street for breakfast. The newly-married couple left in an open carriage and four greys for Monk's Orchard, Mr. Lewis Loyd's seat, West Wickham, Kent, to pass the early days of the honeymoon. The wedding presents were very numerous.

Professor G. J. Allman, the President for the year of the British Association, opened its annual session on Wednesday evening at Sheffield with the customary address. His subject was the most recent researches into the nature and phenomena of protoplasm—the only form of matter in which life can manifest itself. He quoted a number of experiments as proving that there is no dualism in life—that the life of the plant and the animal are identical. But, while two particles of protoplasm between which science could detect no difference developed the one only into a jelly-fish and the other into a man, we were forced to the conclusion that deep within them there must be a fundamental difference of which we know nothing. In all this no progress had been made towards an explanation of the phenomena of consciousness; and the only fact in this region of which we were certain was that with every advance in organisation there is a corresponding advance in mind. This suggested the hope that under the continued operation of the great law of evolution, higher faculties may be evolved in the far off future which may reveal to man the great mystery of Thought.

The annual fête in aid of the funds of the Police Orphanage took place at the Alexandra Palace on Thursday. The programme included a display of fireworks, two performances of "H.M.S. Pinafore," by Mr. D'Oyly Carte's company, circus entertainments, concerts by police bands, police athletic sports, military assault at arms, and a ball.

The will of the Duchess of Castiglioni Colonna was read in one of the churches of Fribourg on Sunday, the 10th. She bequeaths her collection of sculptures to the town and a sum of money to be spent in obtaining copies of those of her works of which at the time of her death she possessed neither the originals nor copies. They are to be placed in a gallery to be called by her name. This gift will make the Fribourg Museum the most important art collection in Switzerland.

THE NEW EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

On Tuesday, with a calm sea in the Channel off Plymouth, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new Eddystone Lighthouse, fourteen miles from shore, was performed by the Duke of Edinburgh, as Master of the Trinity House Corporation, accompanied by the Prince of Wales. They had come to Plymouth in the Royal yacht Osborne, from Cowes, the day before.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, who had slept on board the Royal yacht Osborne, embarked in a steam-launch for the Trinity yacht Galatea at ten o'clock, under a salute from the ships in commission in the Hamoaze and the Sound and the guns of the Citadel. For at least an hour before this, however, the various steamers which had been chartered for the Eddystone had been taking in passengers at the Dockyard, Victualling Yard, Millbay, the Barbican, and other points, and as they loaded they rapidly made their way into the Sound. There was quite a little fleet of steam-vessels speedily under way, the majority belonging to the Royal Navy, and including the Siren and Albert, Trinity yachts, the Enchantress, Vivid, Princess Alice, Bacchante, Carron, Trusty, and numerous smaller and private craft—several loaded with excursionists. The Corporation of Plymouth embarked on board the steam-tender Sir Walter Raleigh, which was placed at their disposal by the Great Western Railway Company; and the Corporation of Devonport in the Carron. It had been stated that there was to have been a procession, and that the principal steam-ships were to have attended the Galatea on her way as a guard of honour, and some disappointment was felt that this was not done. All the steamers officially connected with the ceremony were far in the offing before any movement was made by the Galatea, and then she steamed into Hamoaze and went to take on board the heads of Departments. The Osborne, which lay in Barnpool decked with flags, took no part in the proceedings, nor was it intended that she should do so, as her great size unfitted her to approach the rocks. Shortly before eleven the Galatea returned from the Dockyard, and as she steamed steadily on into the Sound there was much discussion among the puzzled onlookers on the Hoe and elsewhere as to whether the Royal party were on board, seeing that she did not carry the Royal standard. This, however, would have been contrary to all rule, as the Duke of Edinburgh was on board, and, in addition to St. George's ensign and the flag of the Trinity House, she carried his distinguishing flag as Master. On board the Galatea were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Richard Collinson, Deputy-Master of the Trinity House, Captains Inglis, Nisbet, Lambert, and Webb, Elder Brethren, Admiral Farquhar, Port-Admiral, General the Hon. Leicester Smyth, the General Commanding the Western district, Admiral Sir H. Keppel, Rear-Admiral Hope, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Dalkeith, Lord Colville, Sir Allan Young, Captain Lord Charles Beresford, Captain Stevenson, Lieutenant Curzon Howe, and the Rev. Prebendary Wilkinson, D.D. In the Hercules, the Lighthouse tender, were Mr. Douglass, the architect and engineer, Mr. A. T. Douglass, and Dr. Smiles, author of the "Lives of the Engineers." The Galatea put out to sea from Plymouth Sound, and arrived at the Eddystone shortly before noon, the vessels lying around the reef dressing in column as she steamed up.

Directly the vessel reached the reef the Royal party, attended by the Engineers, landed upon the central rock in four boats, no one else being allowed to disembark except the workmen actually engaged. The ceremony, which was very short, now commenced. The Rev. Dr. Wilkinson, Vicar of St. Andrew's, the mother parish of Plymouth, having offered a few brief prayers, Mr. Douglass handed a handsome trowel, with silver blade and handle of Eddy stone, well and appropriately carved and inscribed, to the Duke, who formally spread the cement in the deep hole the stone was to occupy, the stones on both sides of it being already in their place. After the Royal Master of the Trinity House had spread the cement he passed the trowel to the Prince of Wales; then a bottle, in which was inclosed a parchment scroll, containing full details of the work and of all engaged in it, was placed in a cavity, and the first stone was lowered to its place. It is a fact worth noting that the stone was the identical one which was to have been laid in June, and which had been carefully preserved for this occasion. It was then declared by the Duke of Edinburgh that the stone was well and truly laid, amid the lusty cheers of the party on the rock, taken up again and again by the occupants of the vessels ranged around. The whole proceedings did not occupy more than a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, and afterwards the party visited the old Lighthouse, which has now for nearly six score years honoured the memory of its great builder, Smeaton. The weather up to the laying of the stone had been favourable; but almost immediately after the ceremony it began to change for the worse, and ere long the rain descended in torrents.

The Galatea returned about half-past two; and in the evening the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh dined with the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, at his residence, and with a large party of distinguished guests.

The projected new lighthouse, which is to supersede the one that was erected by Smeaton towards the end of the last century, is shown in our Illustration as it will appear when completed, standing about 127 ft. from the existing tower. The engineer, from whose designs and under whose direction this structure is to be carried out, is Mr. James Nicholas Douglass, member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. The new tower, which is to be constructed entirely of granite, will consist of a cylindrical base, 44 ft. in diameter and 22 ft. high, having its upper surface 2½ ft. above high water of spring tides. From this base will spring the shaft of the tower, 35 ft. 6 in. in diameter at the commencement, and 18 ft. 6 in. in diameter under the cornice, the top of which will be 138 ft. above the rock. On the cylindrical base there will thus be formed a level margin 4 ft. 3 in. wide for a landing-platform. The tower is to be a concave elliptic frustum, the generating curve of which has a semi-transverse axis of 178 ft., and a semi-conjugate axis of 37 ft. The tower is to be solid, with the exception of a water-tank, to the level of 25½ ft. above high water spring tides. At this level the walls will be 8 ft. 6 in. thick, diminishing to 2 ft. 3 in. at the top. The tower will contain nine apartments, 10 ft. in height, in addition to the lantern, the seven uppermost being 14 ft. in diameter. The whole of the work is to be dovetailed and cemented, both horizontally and vertically, on the system already adopted at the Hanois, Wolf, and Longships Rock Lighthouses. The total net quantity of granite in the work will be about 69,100 cubic feet. The cost of the work is estimated at £78,000. On the completion of the new lighthouse it is intended to take down the present lighthouse to the level of the top of the solid base, 29 ft. above high water of spring tides. This portion of the present structure is shown remaining in our Illustration of the proposed new lighthouse as it will appear when the work is finished. It has been determined that the elevation of the focal plane of the light shall be 130 ft. above high water, by which the range of the light will be increased from fourteen to about seventeen and a half nautical miles, so as just to overlap the range of the new electric lights at the Lizard. The new lighthouse will be provided with a first-order light and a fog-signal of maximum intensity, but the distinctive characters of these have not yet been decided upon.

It will be remembered that their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the two naval cadets, sons of the Prince of Wales, were at Plymouth on June 21, for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of this important structure. But the state of the weather and of the sea on that appointed day did not allow of the stone being laid, and the ceremony was therefore postponed. Their Royal Highnesses on that occasion did not go out to the Eddystone, as had been intended, but went to inspect the great stone-cutting establishment at Oreston, from which the materials of the new lighthouse are to be supplied. An Illustration of this subject will be given next week.

THE CHURCH.

The parish church of Shipton Bellinger, near Marlborough, which has been restored by Mr. Withers, has been reopened by the Bishop of Winchester; and that of Ferryfrystone, near Ferrybridge, by the Archbishop of York.

Two painted windows, executed by Mr. W. G. Taylor, of Berners-street, have been placed in the Church of St. Mary Elms, Ipswich. The subjects, Faith, Hope, Charity, and Mercy, fill the four lights, with appropriate floral ornaments in the tracery above.

The quaint little town of Painswick, among the Cotswold Hills, was on the 6th inst. the scene of much rejoicing, on the occasion of the reopening of the fine parish church, which has been for twelve months undergoing a careful restoration, under the direction of Mr. F. Waller.

The parish Church of St. Michael, Abergele, was reopened on the 13th inst. after restoration. The monuments have been carefully preserved, including one to the thirty-eight persons who met their death in the accident in August, 1868, when the Irish mail was burnt by the ignition of a cask of petroleum.

The fine old parish Church of St. Peter-Port, Guernsey, has been enriched with a handsome brass lectern, the gift of the Misses Lievre, of Hauteville, in memory of their brother, Mr. Peter Le Lievre, for twenty-one years churchwarden of the parish. The lectern is from the *ateliers* of Messrs. Hardman and Co., and is characterised by all their well-known qualities of finish and thorough solidity.

Meshaw church, North Devon, was reopened on Sunday. A new sacrarium has been built out and the chancel reseated as a memorial to the late Prebendary Karslake; and two windows, excellent in colouring and design, have been given by his son and daughters. The lady of the manor gives a handsome porch, and purposes re-hanging the bells. The porch and the other alterations are from drawings by Mr. Ashworth, of Exeter.

The new church at Altcar was consecrated on the 13th inst. by the Bishop of Newfoundland. This rural parish church is situated a few miles from Formby, to the right of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. The parish church of Altcar, which was built in 1742, had been for many years in a dilapidated condition. The Earl of Sefton offered to rebuild it at his sole cost. The new building is erected a little to the north of the former one, the church being enlarged.

The corner stone of the new chapel now building at Wynyard Park by the Marquis of Londonderry was laid on the 28th ult. by the Rev. William Cassidi, Vicar of the parish, in the unavoidable absence of the noble Lord. After the ceremony, a presentation was made by the members of the congregation worshipping in the Wynyard Chapel, of a very handsome silver salver, as a token of their esteem, to the reverend gentleman for his long and faithful services during thirty-eight years.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London have nominated to the vacant bishopric of Jamaica the Right Rev. William George Tozer, D.D. Bishop Tozer, who graduated from St. John's College, Oxford, in 1851, was consecrated in 1863 as a missionary Bishop, and worked for ten years on the East Coast of Africa. In 1873 he resigned his post on the ground of ill-health. His health being now re-established, it is his intention to proceed without delay to the new diocese to which he has been appointed.

Under the care of Mr. Street, R.A., Guilsfield church has undergone a strictly conservative restoration, and it now presents the aspect of a handsome church, mainly of the fourteenth century. The old pews and galleries have been swept away, and the choir is separated from the nave by a splendid oak screen. The stalls, sedilia, and altar are in the Perpendicular style, to correspond with the large east window and the Tudor roof. This last is of very elaborate design, the bosses comprising no fewer than 120 different patterns. They were picked out with colour, which has been renewed with very good effect. In harmony with this roof, Mr. Street has designed an altar-cloth, which has been worked at Bruges, and presented by Mrs. Heyward, of Crosswood. The pulpit, a donation from Colonel Heyward, is of carved oak. The lectern, which is also of oak, is the gift of Mrs. Jenkyns.

On Tuesday se'nnight the chancel and aisles of St. Gwladys Church, Pont Aberbargoed, in the parish of Gelligaer, were consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Llandaff. A population of 1000 people having been brought together by the opening of collieries four miles from the parish church, this work was rendered necessary. An iron church has been erected as a temporary nave. Accommodation has been thus provided for 300 people. A crypt, 30 ft. by 40 ft., has been erected under the chancel and aisles for Sunday-school and other mission purposes. The total cost has been £1780, of which £680 remains still to be collected. The Rev. Canon Bevan, of Hay, preached at the 11 a.m. service, the Rev. E. Turbervill William Caldicot at 3 p.m. and the Rev. Edward Jones, Vicar of St. George, Tredegar, in Welsh, at 6 p.m. The services, notwithstanding the very boisterous weather, were well attended throughout. The offertory collections amounted to £27 14s. 10d.

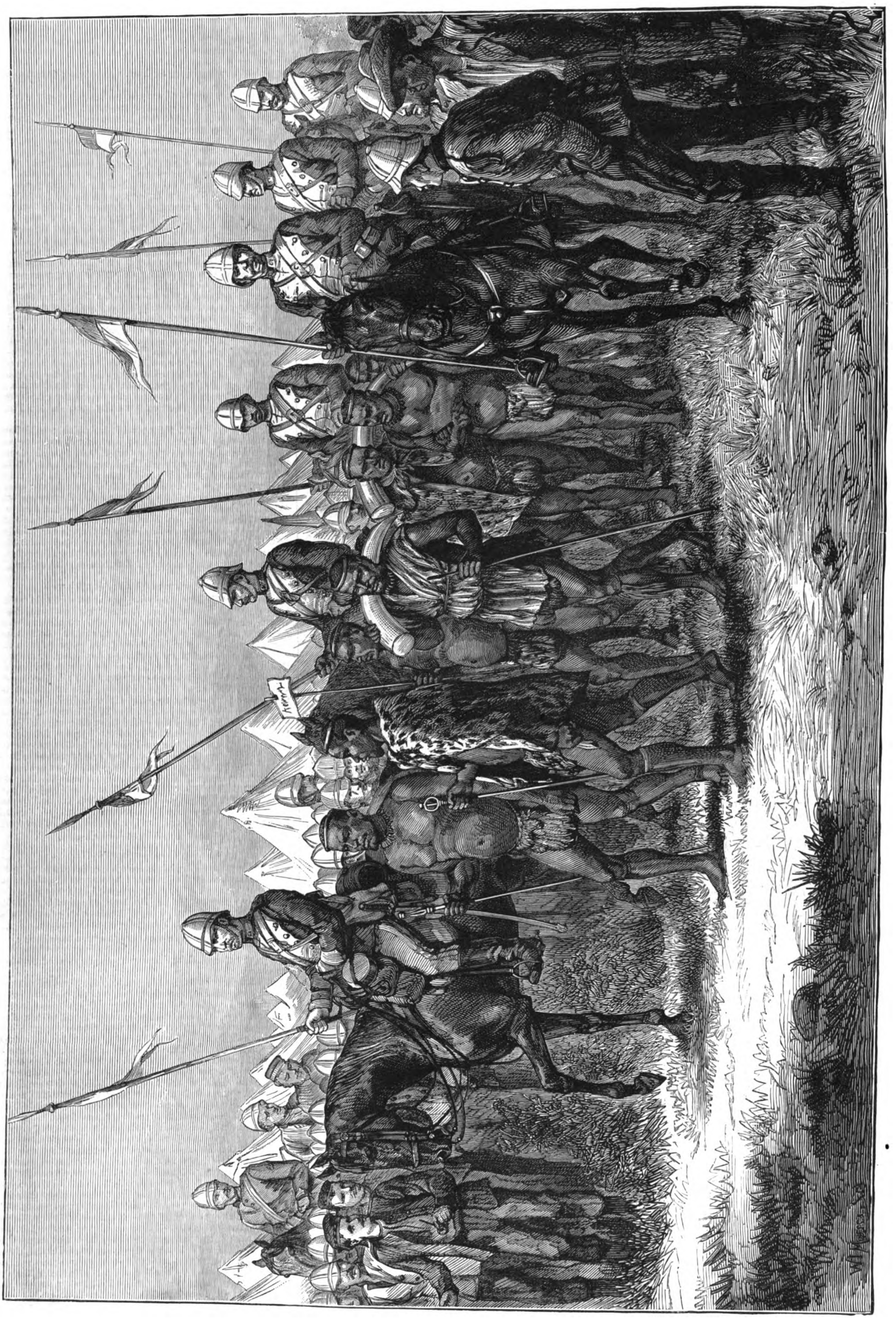
The Church of St. Anthony, Mile End-road, has been consecrated by the Bishop of London. It is in the style of the early part of the thirteenth century, from designs of Mr. Ewan Christian. The nave and chancel are of the same width, and open from end to end, without any intervening arch, a dwarf screen wall dividing the raised chancel floor from the nave. A natural slope of the ground upwards from west to east has been followed in laying the floor of the nave. The aisles are divided from the nave by an arcade of four arches. A series of sixteen single lancet windows on each side in the clerestory, a large east window, and a row of windows in an open vestibule at the west end, give abundance of light. The roof, formed of massive timbers, is of pitch pine, the chancel roof alone being boarded and decorated. There is accommodation for 700 worshippers, and the seats are all free and open. Adjoining the church is a parish room, which can be used for a Sunday-school, and for meetings of the congregation. The cost of this latter has been defrayed by the Grocers' Company, who, as patrons, have added £100 a year to the endowment, in lieu of a rectory. The Company will also defray the cost of an organ, communion plate, and the interior fittings of the church.

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THE PROPOSED NEW EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

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THE ZULU WAR: RETURN OF THE AMBASSADORS FROM CETEWAYO TO LORD CHELMSFORD.
SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The results of the elections for the bureaux of fifty Councils-General are known. In two cases Republicans have been elected Presidents, replacing Conservatives who have died since the last meeting. The Duc d'Aumale has been elected president in his department. At Beauvais M. Lepère, the Minister of the Interior, made a speech in which he said the Government intended leaving the councils-generals full liberty of discussion upon resolutions relating to M. Jules Ferry's Education bill.

An Exhibition of Works of Industry has been opened in the Palais de l'Industrie in the Champs Elysées of Paris.

The monster captive balloon in the garden of the Tuileries at Paris burst last Saturday afternoon during a squall of wind. Several ascents had been made during the day, and a party was waiting immediately before the accident to make the journey.

The Grand Prize at the Deauville Races was won by Baron Schickler's El Rey, which started at 25 to 1.

A railway accident has occurred on the Argentan and Granville Railway, by which nine persons were killed and thirty injured.

Owing to the little support which M. de Lesseps's project for the cutting of an Inter-Oceanic Canal across the Isthmus of Panama has met with, the issue of 800,000 shares is for the present suspended, and the subscriptions which have been paid may be withdrawn. Meanwhile M. de Lesseps has resolved to go himself to the United States in order to deal with the alleged hostility of the Government to his scheme.

The Minister of Marine has received by telegram intelligence that a great portion of the town of St. Pierre, Newfoundland, has been destroyed by fire. No lives were lost.

SPAIN.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the King's marriage with the Archduchess Christina will take place at Barcelona or Burgos in November. The Cortes will be convoked on account of the marriage, and will also take into consideration the state of Cuba, where an agitation is already spreading, which the Government is anxious to stop.

Another telegram says that fires have recently occurred in Spain, and some of them are attributed to incendiaries. In one case thirty houses were destroyed and thirty-four persons lost their lives.

HOLLAND.

A new Cabinet, representing a coalition among the different parties in the Chamber, has been constituted as follows:—M. Van Lynden, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Six (Commissary for Zealand), Minister of the Interior; Professor Vissering, Minister of Finance; Professor Modderman, Minister of Justice; Colonel Reuther (of the Artillery), Minister of War; M. Taalman Kip, Minister of Marine: M. Van Goltstein, Minister for the Colonies; M. Klerck, Minister for the Waterstaat.

GERMANY.

The German Emperor returned on the 14th inst. to Castle Babelsberg, his country residence near Potsdam. He had an enthusiastic reception, his carriage as he drove from the railway station to the castle being, it is stated, literally filled with bouquets of every size and device. At Eger he was met at the railway station and greeted by the King and Queen of Saxony. His Majesty, on arriving at Babelsberg, was welcomed back by the Crown Prince and other relatives. His Majesty has been rejoined by the Empress, who has returned in good health from her visit to Switzerland; and their Majesties are expected to remain at Babelsberg till the beginning of September.

At a banquet given on Monday at the Royal Palace by the Emperor William in honour of the birthday of the Emperor of Austria, his Majesty drank to the health of "his Imperial friend and ally."

The general manœuvres of the German army, which take place next month in the vicinity of Königsberg, Stettin, and Strasburg, will be preceded by cavalry operations on an extended scale at Namslau and Bernstadt, near Breslau. These will commence on Aug. 22 and continue until Sept. 4, and will be attended by Major-General Sir F. W. J. Fitz-Wygram, Inspector-General of Cavalry in the United Kingdom, who will be accompanied by an aide-de-camp, and Colonel H. C. Wilkinson, late of the 16th Lancers.

The Geographical Society of Berlin has issued a circular to all geographical societies and Universities in Germany, reminding them that Aug. 7 was the hundredth birthday of Karl Ritter, the great geographer. They desire to celebrate this centenary becomingly; but, as the actual anniversary fell within the summer vacation, it is proposed that it shall now be celebrated on Saturday, Oct. 11. The geographical societies and Universities are requested to send representatives to the Berlin celebration. There will be a solemn sitting of the Berlin Geographical Society, to be followed by a banquet on the evening of the day named.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor, after having celebrated on Monday his forty-ninth birthday privately, at Tegernsee, in the midst of his family, returned on Tuesday, and swore in three new Ministers.

The Andrassy crisis is not yet ended, and therefore the rumours as to his successor are as numerous as ever.

An Imperial decree has been published, constituting the new Austrian Ministry as follows:—Count Taaffe, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; Dr. Van Stremayr, Minister of Justice and Public Worship; Baron von Horst, Minister of National Defence; Count Falkenhayn, Minister of Agriculture; Herr Korb Weidenheim, Minister of Commerce. Herr Chertek is appointed head of the Finance Department, and Herren Ziemialkowsky and Prazak Ministers without portfolios.

An autograph letter of the Emperor is published appointing Baron Pino, Baron Pretis, and the Chevalier Widmann Governors-General of Upper Austria, the Trieste Coast district, and the Tyrol respectively.

The Austro-Hungarian Customs Conference has terminated its labours. Respecting the incorporation of Bosnia, Dalmatia, and Istria in the Austro-Hungarian Customs Union, two bills have been drawn up—one, consisting of only a few clauses, providing for the admission of Dalmatia and Istria into the Union; and the other, of twenty-nine clauses, relating to Bosnia. The latter measure contains stipulations respecting indirect taxation in the province. Provisions for the introduction of salt and tobacco monopolies in Bosnia are being drawn up by the sub-committee.

RUSSIA.

The Empress, accompanied by the Grand Duke Alexis, arrived at Jugenheim yesterday week.

Sentence of loss of civil rights and twelve years' hard labour in the mines has been passed by the first court-martial held in Moscow since the promulgation of military law on a private gentleman named Nicholas Zenikoff, for having attacked and insulted a sentinel.

TURKEY.

A despatch has been sent by the Porte to the Ambassadors of the Great Powers in Constantinople announcing the appointment of Turkish Commissioners for the rectification of the Greek frontier. The negotiations are to be opened immediately, and it is expected that a compromise will shortly be arrived at.

Another despatch has been sent by the Government to its representatives abroad denying that any cases of sporadic cholera have occurred in Constantinople and declaring that no malady of a suspicious character exists there, the public health continuing to be perfectly satisfactory.

Servia's demand for indemnification for the losses caused by the invasion of Cuzoman has been rejected by the Porte.

EGYPT.

The firman of investiture of the Khedive was presented and read on the 14th inst. at the Citadel of Cairo with great pomp in the presence of the Khedive, the Princes, the Diplomatic Corps, the Ministry, the religious bodies, and functionaries. A *Times* despatch says that the army and the people in masses greeted Tewfik Pasha as Khedive with great enthusiasm. The ceremony concluded with a benediction, pronounced by an imam, after which the Khedive held a general reception of some 3000 persons. The town was generally illuminated at night, and next evening there was a torchlight procession of the troops.

The Ministry having resigned, a new Cabinet has been formed, in which the Khedive holds the position of President of the Council. The other departments are distributed as follows:—Zulficar Pasha, Minister of Justice, and ad interim Minister of the Interior; Mustapha Fehmi Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Hardar Pasha, Minister of Finance; Osman Reski Pasha, Minister of War and Marine; Mehemed Menachli Pasha, Minister of Public Works; Ali Ibrahim Pasha, Minister of Public Instruction. A *Standard* telegram says that this change is attributed to French influence.

CANADA.

A quarrel occurred on Friday, the 15th inst., in Quebec between two societies of ship labourers, consisting respectively of Irishmen and French Canadians. Revolvers were fired, two persons were killed, and twenty-six wounded. A display of the military on Saturday prevented a renewal of the rioting. All was quiet during Sunday and Monday, but both the Irish and French Canadian rioters remained armed. The military are still kept on duty in readiness for any emergency. A meeting was held on Monday by the Mayor, magistrates, and military authorities, who decided to request the Government to place the city under the provisions of the Blake Act. By a later telegram we learn that a committee of the leading citizens, including some Irishmen and French Canadians, were endeavouring to make peace between the rival ship-labourers.

INDIA.

The Ameer Yakoob Khan has (the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta says) already given an earnest of his desire to act up to his treaty engagements. He has shown Major Cavagnari three letters received by him from General Kaufmann. Two of these, dated March, conveyed the Russian General's congratulations on the Ameer's accession; and the third, written in May, announced General Kaufmann's approaching departure for St. Petersburg. The Ameer consulted Major Cavagnari as to the answers he should return; and, in accordance with our Envoy's advice, the Ameer replied in courteous terms, at the same time suggesting that all future communications should be sent through the Indian Government. Cholera is still prevalent at Cabul. The disease had broken out in a virulent form among the regiments which lately returned from Herat, and a panic took place among the soldiers, many of whom deserted, and the rest have been allowed to go to their homes. Nawab Sir Gholam Hussein Khan is about to proceed to Cabul to act temporarily as our Envoy's assistant. Candahar city has been made over to Sirdar Shere Ali Khan, the Governor appointed by the Ameer, and his first step was to reimpose certain taxes which had been remitted by us. This caused some discontent, and many tradesmen closed their shops, but the city is reported to be quiet, and cholera is diminishing.

Among other items of news sent by the Indian correspondent of the *Times* are the following:—The Duke of Buckingham has determined to proceed in person to the scene of disturbances in Rumpa, fifty troopers of the body-guard accompanying him as an escort. Later news from Cashmere does not bear out the more favourable accounts which were published a fortnight ago. It is now stated that the drought continues, and that the condition of the people and the appearance of the country are described as deplorable.

AUSTRALIA.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has received the following telegram from the Chief Secretary of the Colony having reference to the appointment of an additional colonial Judge:—"Sydney, Aug. 14. Windeyer, fifth Judge; Wisdom, Attorney-General."

By way of San Francisco we have the following summary from Sydney papers to July 17:—The Legislative Council persisting in its amendment to the Land Bill, the Government has abandoned the measure. The Premier has given notice in the Legislative Assembly of a series of resolutions condemning the action of the Council in repeatedly rejecting the bill. The Assembly has had under consideration the measures thus rendered necessary, and it is proposed to introduce a bill making the Council elective. The Hon. Joseph Docker introduced a series of counter-resolutions in the Legislative Council, and both motions were considered last night, but the debate in each Chamber was adjourned till to-day. The Appropriation Bill, covering an expenditure of nearly £5,750,000, has passed both Houses. The Public Works Loan Bill, authorising the Government to borrow nearly £6,000,000 for railway works and nearly £1,500,000 for water supply and sewerage works, has been read the second time and passed through the Committee of the Legislative Assembly. The Act abolishing the duty on gold will come into operation on Nov. 1.

From the same source we learn that the Queensland Legislative Assembly has passed the second reading of the Land Bill; and that Mr. G. R. Harding, barrister-at-law, has been appointed to the vacant puisne judgeship.

NEW ZEALAND.

By telegram of the 18th inst. from Wellington we learn that Parliament has been dissolved.

Wellington, July 15 (viâ San Francisco).—Parliament was opened on the 11th inst. Among the measures the introduction of which was promised by the Governor's speech are manhood suffrage, Parliamentary representation on the basis of population, triennial Parliaments, and the regulation of Chinese immigration into the colony. The revenue of the colony exceeded the estimates by £190,000; but there had, nevertheless, been a great falling off in the amount derived from land and from the income tax, and Parliament would be asked to sanction an additional loan of £5,000,000. Mr. G. M. O. Rorke, formerly Chairman of Committees, has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. Over one hundred Maoris are now awaiting their trial for ploughing on land belonging to settlers at New Plymouth. The position of native affairs is now quieter.

FAIRY FOXGLOVES.

I suppose that Shakspearean commentators are not able to tell us decisively whether the dainty Ariel was one of those "spanleng elves" of whom Ben Jonson speaks—fairies who were tiny enough, both in dimensions and appetite, to suck where the bee sucked, to fly on the bat's back, to couch with comfort in the cowslip's bell, and, altogether, to have a very good time of it "under the blossom that hangs on the bough," even as we see gracefully depicted in Mr. H. J. Townsend's picture, in the Royal collection, where the quaint, dainty, delicate Ariel lies at full outstretched length on the swinging stem of the convolvulus, and makes it his hammock during the moonlit midsummer night.

But, whatever may be the size of Ariel or any other tricksy spirit, there is a wild-flower now in bloom which may be claimed as the fairies' flower. I speak of the Foxglove, which, like other products of Nature in this unusually backward season, has been a laggard in putting forth its wealth of blossoms. In the first place, its Saxon name has nothing to do with that sly Mr. Reynard who will be so highly popular in the coming hunting season. The whole hillside may be "redder than a fox," according to our Poet Laureate, but the redness of the Foxglove is not that of the fox. The fox of the foxglove is but a corruption of the word folks—that is, the folks *par excellence*—the little folks or fairies—the elves and sprites of the woods and heaths, who are clad in green and use these flowers for gloves. I am constrained to adopt that interpretation of the second syllable, gloves, though—without going deeply into the question of a fairy's measurement—I should have thought that the bell-like blossoms were better adapted for head-coverings, and should be caps or helmets rather than gloves. But the second syllable, "gloves," is probably taken from the botanical name of the flower, *Digitalis purpurea*; and in Latin, *digitalis* signifies "of or belonging to a finger," and, with reference to a measure, "that which contains the thickness of a finger." The only classical author who used this word to signify a glove was M. Terentius Varro; but although he lived in the Augustan Golden Age of Poets, and should be accepted as an authority, yet the learned critic, Joseph Justus Scaliger, surmised that the word was a mistake for *digitabulum*, which was the glove used for gathering olives. Here, then, we get the basis for the glove in the Foxglove's name.

But it was not till the year 1564, that this wild flower was dignified with a Latin name; and it received its botanical appellation *Digitalis purpurea* from the learned doctor and botanist, Leonard Fuchs, of Tubingen, who included it in his "Historia Plantarum." And here a thought occurs to me. As Fuchs means Fox, could Fuchs's glove-flower come to be called Foxglove from the patronymic of the person who gave it its Latin name? But, if so, this would be destructive to the little folks' theory, so I will pass it over as unworthy of credibility. And, as to the glove, although the freckled bells of this flower would appear to be adapted to individual finger-tips rather than to the whole-handed "bunch of fives," yet the poet Cowley has accepted the idea of the entire glove, in his line,

> The foxglove on fair Flora's hand is worn.

As to the adjective *purpurea*, we must bear in mind that the signification of the word "purple" in Latin, is wider even than in English. It means reddish and red, as well as violet and puce and dark blue-black purple; and when the ladies of Rome wished for an artificial aid to their complexions they used for that purpose a powder that we should call rouge, but which they called purple. So we must translate *purpurea* as "purplish;" for purple it is not by many shades. The foxglove, in short, is not born to the purple; it is but a wayside and woodland flower, fitter for fairies than for princes. And the little folks may claim it for their own. In Ireland it is called fairy-fingers; in Wales, red-fingers; in Northumberland and the Borders, fairy-thimbles; in Germany, finger-hut; and the Irish, who are always rich in fairy folk-lore, have yet another pretty name for it—fairy-bells. The bells are, of course, suggested by the shape of the freckled blossoms, hanging, bell-like, from the tall stalk to the depth of some two feet, and, for the most part, all turned in one direction. Tennyson, in "The Two Voices," beautifully describes these foxglove bells, where the secret Voice tells the Poet that, though he may be lying in his grave, yet

> Not less the bee would range her cells,
> The furzy prickle fire the dells,
> The foxglove cluster dappled bells.

And as these bell-like blossoms on the tall stem, widest at the base and lessening to the summit, suggest the idea of a spire, so the Laureate, in "In Memoriam," bids the long-delaying sweet New Year to "bring the foxglove spire." T. L. Merritt, in his poem "Bring me flowers," supposes the foxglove bells to ring a fairy chime; for he speaks of the foxglove,

> Whose bell-flowers warn the lark of morning's coming
> On murmuring breeze.

In Norway they call the flower by the names of fox-bell and fox-music.

Although as bells the blossoms of the foxglove may only be poetically vocal and resonant, yet an audible and even loud sound may be extracted from them. I am reminded of this fact by the village children, who have given to the Foxglove the popular, if not pretty, name of "the pop-gun flower." The little country lads and lasses pluck a blossom from the long stem, and, pinching together and closing up the wider, open end, and blowing into the upper and smaller end, suddenly bring down the inflated blossom with a sharp smack against the palm of the hand. If this is done quickly and carefully, the result is a loud "pop," similar to the report that would be made by a wooden pop-gun. So rooted are the familiar names of wild flowers in the minds of many country children that I have met young rustics who only knew foxgloves as "pop-guns," and did not recognise them when called by their real names. Similarly, when, near to Peterborough, I pointed to a large field ablaze with crimson flowers, and asked a Huntingdonshire lad if they were poppies, "No, sir, was the reply, "they be headaches." And, in like manner, if you ask many a small Arcadian, "Are those flowers foxgloves?" the answer would be, "No, they be pop-guns."

But, though you might get any number of "headaches" in the neighbourhood of Peterborough, you would fail to find "pop-guns;" for, notwithstanding that the district is singularly rich in wild-flowers of a very varied kind, from the water-plants on its fen-side to the heather and furze on the woodland side, yet, in the list of four hundred wild flowering plants, chronicled by F. A. Paley, M.A., as growing within a wide radius of Peterborough, the foxglove is not included. From its presence or absence, and if from its presence, by its size, whether tall or stunted, geologists will tell you what is the formation of the district. We do not, for example, find foxgloves in the finely-wooded country that covers the Lincolnshire Oolite Limestone in the county of Rutland, although this part of the country is rich in a profusion of wild flowers, with, here and there, ferns of various kinds—and ferns, foxgloves, and fairies form an alliterative combination of words that is perfectly harmonious in sense as well as in sound—the ferns, together with the foxgloves, being under the special

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protection of the little folks, who use fern-seed as the charm for invisibility, and the fern fronds for "the Devil's brushes," wherewith to sweep a house free from evil spirits. But, though we find some fairy ferns in Rutland, we do not meet with fairy foxgloves.

In my own Rutland garden I have the greatest difficulty to grow foxgloves, imported from Worcestershire, even though the soil is specially prepared for their reception. They are, comparatively, stunted in growth, and die off after a year or two. Nevertheless, their places replenished by fresh plants, they make a brave show on the slope of the Rockery, rising out of great green clumps of feathery ferns, their pyramidal clusters of blossoms of purplish red and deeper crimson disclosing the clusters of leopard-like spots inside each fairy-glove—which might be those "flower urns deep," of which Mrs. Hemans sung. Their blossoms make a most agreeable contrast of colour to their own large, pointed, thick, blueish-green leaves, together with the brighter yellow-greens of the various fern fronds. They evidently do not think it an improvement in locality to be transferred from the red-rock sandstone of Worcestershire to the colder limestone of Rutland; but they live their little day, and cheer us for a season, and the bees thoroughly appreciate them, and find them powerful rivals to the honeyed blossoms of the lime, "a summer home of murmurous wings." It recalls Wordsworth's words concerning bees, that they

Will murmur by the hour in foxglove bells.

But, though I am happy in their possession, yet I wish that I could bodily remove, in the full height of their luxuriance of growth and blossom, some six square yards of foxgloves that adorn the precipitous bank of a certain Worcestershire dingle where is a fir plantation. They would not be missed; for scarcely a soul sees them, save an occasional labourer on his way to work, or the Squire's keeper intent on game-preserving. But there they are, in all their beauty, high up above a deep bed of bracken ferns, which are so luxuriant that I have gathered them there to a height of seven or eight feet. Their many-branched fronds rise high enough to give shelter to an antlered stag, and would have concealed Roderich Dhu's clan when they leapt forth in answer to his shrill whistle. Almost as tall as these bracken ferns, and with a depth of clustered blossoms for at least two feet, are the foxgloves; they rise, in a dense mass of colour, high above the bracken, and underneath the tall straight stems of the fir-trees. In the greeny gloom and chequered light and shade gleam the brilliant hues of their blossoms—a crowd of floral spires, whose multitudinous speckled bells should ring their fairy peals to the little folks who love such woodland homes and delight in copses and sequestered glens, and separate themselves altogether from the domestic Lares and Penates, whose habitation is in towns and cities of freestone and red brick. And, as green is the distinctive colour of the country, representing its verdure, whether of blade or leaf, so the little folks are usually represented as not only being dwellers in green hills and mounds, but also as being clad in green clothes, and sometimes wearing conical green caps, like the *clogadan* that Highland children weave with rushes. Of course, we know to what wild flower they will go for their gloves.

Not far from that plantation the foxgloves may be seen dispersedly growing on the high ferny banks of those deep, narrow lanes that are so characteristic of Worcestershire: they nod their tall heads also on the billowy stretches of the common, among the gorse and heather and bilberries; and they grow, singly or in small groups, from the crevices, ledges, and coigns of 'vantage of the steep red-sandstone rocks, at the summit of which a dark and venerable yew holds tightly on with its gnarled roots. And further away, on the opposite side of the county, they may be seen scattered over the green hillsides of "Malvern's lonely height," near to clumps of gorse that the sheep have nibbled into roundness, and which the rustics locally term "fuzzen," evidently a corruption of furze. In these situations they are, for the most part, small and stunted, though in places they grow from two to three feet in height; and I have now before me a water-colour sketch, that I made many years ago, of a little rustic maiden whom I met at a corner of one of the steep paths that wind round the Herefordshire Beacon, and she bears in her arms a great bundle of foxgloves in full flower. A painter might have many a worse subject for his model than this little maid who had been anxious to

Explore the foxglove's freckled bell.

There is no reference to the foxglove in "Malvern Hills," a poem that passed through some four or five editions rather more than half a century ago. It was penned by Joseph Cottle, the "Bœotian" of Byron's "English Bards," and brother of "Oh, Amos Cottle! Phœbus! what a name!" But this Joseph Cottle, who was the personal friend of Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth, and had the honour, when a bookseller at Bristol, to publish the first volumes of the works of each of those three poets, has remembered the foxglove in his poem "Dartmoor," where he has the line,

And thou, tall foxglove, still Danmonium's pride;

and, after explaining that the ancient race of Britons, called Danmoni, inhabited the district that is now Devon and Cornwall, he says that nowhere does the foxglove grow more luxuriantly than in Devonshire, and that he has there noticed it at the height of five to six feet.

I have not yet mentioned the white variety of the foxglove, which is somewhat rare, though I have gathered it in that most romantic fairy district, Habberley Valley, Worcestershire, near to the old Roman encampment of Wars-hill, now corrupted into Wassall Top. But I did not find it in that other Worcestershire Abberley—the Abberley without the aspirate—where the Foxglove is found in luxuriant growth. Equally plentiful is the red foxglove—and I mention it in connection with the little folks—not far from Abberley, at Alfrick, which name, according to Mr. W. T. Thoms, F.S.A., is not derived from Ælfric, the Saxon lord, but from Elfreich, the veritable fairy-land. I often saw those fairy foxgloves of Alfrick, for I spent three very pleasant years of my life in the adjacent parish, where also the foxgloves grew in luxuriance, and made a great display in the wild-flower exhibits of the cottage children at the annual village flower show, where fancily-treated cards, of my own drawing and design, were given as supplementary to the prizes in money. On one of those cards I remember drawing fairies and foxgloves. Maclise has painted them—Irish fairies, no doubt; and so has Sir Noel Paton—perhaps from Scotch fairy models, though the picture was the reconciliation of Oberon and Titania; and Sir Edwin Landseer has found the foxglove useful in furnishing him with that "bit of red" without which, it is said, he considered no painting to be complete. For example, in his picture "The Twins," where is a lifesize ewe, with two lambs, on a green hill-side, some crimson foxgloves in full blossom are introduced among the herbage on the right side of the painting.

The white variety of the foxglove is very pretty, yet it lacks the charm of those freckles, or spotted leopard-skins, that are spread inside the bell-like depths of the purplish-red flowers; though these, as I have been told (for I have not found it to be the case within my own knowledge), will, by cultivation, gradually lose their reddish tints and tone down to white. It seems a pity that the foxglove (and also the hollyhock) should not be more generally cultivated for garden embellishment. Seen in masses, and against a background of rocks or greenery, it rivals many a rarer plant in effective appearance. Only the other day, in the garden of a certain country house, I saw a charming sight produced by foxgloves. On the higher side of a winding gravel walk that divided the lawn and shrubbery was a sharply-sloping bank of some depth, on which grew shrubs and trees, chiefly conifers; ferns and rocks were among them; and all along in front was a broad belt of foxgloves, of various hues, from pure white to purplish red. Such a pretty effect might be more common than it is if our gardeners were more fully alive to the foxglove's beauty and would cultivate it so as to develop a variety of tints. It is a biennial, but is neither a tender plant nor quickly over in its blossoming. It lasts through the greater part of the summer, and is thoroughly effective in masses as well as most graceful in the individual plant. If the stewards of flower shows would but offer prizes for the best and largest variety of foxgloves, grown in a garden, we soon should see them brought into fashion and popularity.

In many places, during the month of July or the beginning of August, when the leaves of the foxglove are in full perfection, cottagers gather them, and, after drying them in the hot sun, stew them into a decoction, the imbibing of which does them, on the whole, more harm than good; as, although the first doses of the infusion are stimulating and exhilarating, yet the after effects are depressing and sedative, and the accumulation of the *digitalis* in the system is a source of evil. Nevertheless, the country-folk believe in this foxglove infusion as a fine medicine and powerful remedy, especially in dropsy, palpitation, and consumption. Of course, as we all know, the *digitalis* is a valuable drug when it is given to a patient by the judicious advice of a skilled physician; but it is one of those items in the pharmacopœia that ought not to be trifled with, especially by ignorant persons, who might, unconsciously and to their own hurt, take an overdose of it. Those same thick, green, woollen-like leaves, that usually outlive the winter, are used by Welsh housewives for domestic decorations; for they squeeze out of them their juices, wherewith they mark out dark-stained stencilled patterns on the white stone floors of their cottages, thus producing an effect somewhat similar to encaustic tiles.

The foxglove is accepted as a floral emblem for Youth—probably on account of the light down that covers the stalk of the plant. The French have this saying regarding it—

Et la vermille digitale
Image des feux du couchant.

But Sir Walter Scott, in his oft-quoted description of the Trosachs, where are assembled all the floral children of the mountain, makes the plant to be an emblem of Pride, perhaps from its towering height:—

Foxglove and nightshade, side by side,
Emblems of punishment and pride,
Grouped their dark hues with every stain
The weather-beaten crags retain.

In such a fairy-like spot as the Trosachs, we may fitly say farewell—or, rather, *au revoir!*—to the fairy foxgloves.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

MUSIC.

THE BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The thirty-third of these great celebrations — the most important of all our provincial festivals—will begin on Tuesday next. Like the "three-choir" festivals of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester—with which, however, the Birmingham meetings have no association—these celebrations are given in furtherance of a benevolent object; in this case, aiding the funds of the Birmingham General Hospital, the others being for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the poorer clergy of the three dioceses. The amount of good effected by the Birmingham festivals may be judged from the fact of their having from the first occasion, in 1768, to the festival of 1876 inclusive, brought to the hospital the enormous sum of £108,852; which amount will, of course, be increased by the results of this year's festival. Large as is the sum just named, there is ample need of it, the great demands on the hospital increasing year by year with the growth of the town and its neighbourhood.

The musical importance of the festivals has long been of special renown, this having developed greatly with the accession of Sir Michael Costa as conductor, at the performance of 1849; the continuance of this eminent director having ensured the maintenance of their high character, and being again this year a guarantee thereof.

As on most previous occasions, new works will be produced, these being a setting, by Herr Max Bruch, of Schiller's "Lay of the Bell" as a cantata for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra; and another cantata, composed by M. Saint-Saëns, entitled "The Lyre and the Harp," both to be heard for the first time in England on this occasion, the last-named work having been specially composed for the festival.

The arrangements are on the usual grand and liberal scale, including the engagement of a first-rate orchestra of nearly 150 performers, with M. Sainton as principal first violin, and a chorus numbering about 360 voices.

The solo singers announced are Mesdames Gerster, Trebelli, Patey, and Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Anna Williams, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. J. Maas, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Santley, and Herr Henschel. As hitherto, Mr. Stimpson, organist of the Townhall (where all the performances are given), will preside at the organ.

The opening performance on Tuesday morning will consist of "Elijah," and in the evening, besides the "Lay of the Bell," the programme will include a miscellaneous selection. On Wednesday morning Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" will be given, as adapted for oratorio performance and produced by the London Sacred Harmonic Society in May last year. The evening concert will consist of a miscellaneous selection, comprising Beethoven's symphony in A (No. 7), a concert-overture by Dr. Heap, and vocal pieces. On Thursday morning "The Messiah" will be performed, and the evening concert will include—besides M. Saint-Saëns's new cantata—a miscellaneous vocal and instrumental selection. The last of the morning performances, on Friday, will consist of Cherubini's "Requiem," a "Salve Regina" by Schubert, an offertorium ("Date Sonitum") by Sir M. Costa, and Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise"); the festival closing in the evening with Handel's "Israel in Egypt."

A list of nearly a hundred vice-presidents is headed by the name of Lord Norton as president, and the business arrangements are such as to promise that efficiency in this respect which has long been as marked a feature of these festivals as their musical supremacy.

Messrs. Gatti's Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre are running a successful career. Monday's programme included the performance of Beethoven's second symphony (in D), in continuance of the promise to give the first eight of these works in regular weekly succession. The second classical night was given on Wednesday, when Mr. Santley was announced to appear, and the programme included Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony, Weber's overture to "Der Freischütz," and other interesting features.

M. Rivière's series of three weekly Promenade Concerts at the Crystal Palace began last Saturday evening, preceded by a public rehearsal in the afternoon. The programme comprised Gounod's incidental music to "Jeanne d'Arc," and a spirited patriotic march, composed by M. Rivière, dedicated to the heroes of Rorke's Drift, and entitled "Honour to the Brave." It is written for full orchestra, military band, organ, and a trio of female voices. The solo vocalists engaged at the concert were Misses Emma Thursby and Welmi, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mrs. Weldon, and Signor Urio. The orchestra comprised about 150 instrumentalists, besides the band of the Royal Artillery; and the choral music was rendered by Mrs. Weldon's choir of 250 voices. M. Rivière conducted with his usual well-known ability. Similar concerts are to be given this (Saturday) evening, and on Saturday next.

We have several times spoken of the meritorious compositions of Heinrich Hofmann, and have now to notice several publications of his works issued by Messrs. Neumeyer and Co. These include a neat and inexpensive edition of the cantata entitled "The Legend of the Fair Melusine," the music of which produced a highly favourable impression when it was performed at St. James's Hall. Three very pleasing vocal quartets (Op. 8) are also issued by Messrs. Neumeyer, besides a set of highly characteristic pianoforte pieces entitled "From my Diary."

A series of songs by Filippo Troisi (published by Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.) have all the suavity of melody of the Italian vocal style, and are especially suited for drawing-room use. The titles are "Lasciami piangere," "Ah! se tenessi la madre mia," "Quando cadran le foglie," "Mi son vestita tutta quanto a Bruno!" and "Ti scorderai di me." The same publishers have issued Mr. W. G. Cusins's spirited "Duchess of Connaught's March" in the form of a pianoforte duet, well arranged by E. J. Troup.

THEATRES.

We have already stated that it was intended that Mr. Howe, so long the leading actor of the Haymarket, should find a proper position at the Vaudeville. On Saturday Mr. Howe made his appearance in a new part prepared for him by Mr. Richard Lee, the author of "Ordeal by Touch." The piece provided for the occasion is called "Home for Home," and consists of a scene taken from the forenamed drama and worked up into an amusing farce. The part taken by Mr. Howe is that of the Rev. Otho Doxey, whose daughter, Miss Anne Doxey, is in love with Frank Bebonet, the nephew of Mrs. Ida Downe, the owner of an elegant villa, which she wishes to exchange for awhile with the residence of another. The reverend gentleman has a similar wish in relation to his own vicarage in town, which he desires to exchange for a villa in the country. In order to bring the lady and the parson together, the fond lover puts them into communication, and the reverend gentleman writes a letter to Mrs. Downe, the language of which she mistakes. It reads to her like an offer of marriage, proposing as it does to exchange "home for home." When, therefore, they meet, and the applicant interrogates her touching the villa, she applies the questions to herself. "Is her roof sound?—how much wine can she comfortably stow away?—how often she has a man to scrub her exterior?" are so many equivoques that puzzle and amaze her to such an excess that she becomes hysterical, and swoons in the doctor's arms. On her recovery, Doxey recognises her as an old flame, and their union is determined upon. Of course, under these circumstances, Miss Anne and Master Frank have no difficulty in securing their parents' consent for their own marriage. Mrs. Downe found an able representative in Miss Sophie Larkin, who, in reading the parson's letter, succeeded in giving an admirable comic interpretation of its contents. Nothing could be better than Mr. Howe's assumption of the mystified old cleric, and altogether the advent of the favourite Haymarket actor at this house has taken place under auspices of the most benign description. The Vaudeville company will be much strengthened by his accession to their ranks.

Kotzebue's play of "The Stranger" was represented at the Haymarket on Saturday, Mr. Barry Sullivan supporting the character of the moody hero. The audience was a tolerably large one, and fully appreciated the points made by the accomplished actor. He was called to the front at the conclusion of nearly every act. Miss Rose Eytinge as Mrs. Haller, however, was not equal to the part.

At the Lyceum, the musical drama of "Guy Mannering" was enacted at an afternoon performance. Miss Geneviève Ward essayed the rôle of Meg Merrilies, and proved that she has special qualifications for the successful impersonation of the character. Since the appearance of Charlotte Cushman in this wild and weird heroine, no actress has more strongly looked or acted the part. The general cast of the characters is also good, and the musical portions were well managed. As the audience was large and greatly applausive, the performance is likely to ensure popularity.

At the Surrey, Mr. and Mrs. Carden's engagement continues to be popular. They are still acting in the drama called "Proof," as Pierre Lorance and Madame Deprets. Mr. Carden manifests much pathos in the emotional scenes, and with unquestionable power. His acting in the convict's interview with his daughter exhibits both, and produced a great effect. Miss Marston Leigh, as the kind-hearted Madame Deprets, acts with all that grace and archness of movement and tenderness of feeling which distinguish the parts in which she appears that permit or require a sympathetic rendering.

A telegram states that Mr. H. M. Stanley left Sierra Leone on the 1st inst. for the Congo.

A telegram from Lloyd's agent at Panama announces that the blockade of Iquique has terminated, and that the port is now open.

Six 29-ton Armstrong guns, destined for the new batteries at Tangiers, were being disembarked at Gibraltar last Saturday.

Mr. Mosely, jun., M.D., of Boston, United States, was killed by a fall while descending the Matterhorn last week.

Two streams of lava flowed yesterday week from Mount Vesuvius to the base of the cone.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Northbrook, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in May.

Dr. Dickson has received from Professor Nordenskjold, the enterprising Swedish traveller, who has sailed eastwards along the Arctic Ocean, coasting Siberia as far as Behring's Straits, an interesting account of this remarkable journey.

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1, The 90th Regiment. 2, Companies of 80th Regiment. 3, Two guns. 4, Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood. 5, The Lancers waiting. 6, Two Gatling guns. 7, The 13th Regiment. 8,
14, Ammunition-cart. 15, Dragoons kneeling, holding their horses. 16, Wounded man brought in, surgeon beside him. 17, Dragoon and horse just killed. 18, Bengough's Natives, kneel

THE ZULU WAR: THE BATTLE

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPE

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orse just shot, which jumped 2 ft. in the air. 9, Ammunition-cart. 10, Staff officer giving instructions. 11, Hospital water-cart. 12, Hospital, with surgeons at work. 13, Lord Chelmsford and staff.
or lying about. 19, Wounded officer assisted to the centre, or to the hospital. 20, Carrying ammunition to 21st Regiment. 21, Dragoons. 22, Bullock in ammunition-cart just killed. 23, Ulundi.

)F ULUNDI: INSIDE THE SQUARE.

AL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I have always thought that one of the surest ways to acquire real knowledge is to be repeatedly and shamelessly saying "I don't know," and "I don't quite understand." If you will only have the courage to admit so much, you will find plenty of well-informed and good natured people who will tell you the things which you do not know, and explain those which hitherto you have been unable to understand. But if we go about declaring that we do know, and that we perfectly understand matters which are really quite dark to us, how are we to add to our stock of knowledge? For example, I was puzzled a week or two since to discover how Lady Margaret Macdonald (not Flora Macdonald, as a correspondent from Brockhampton, Ross, N.B., puts it) could have been at once the great-grandmother and the godmother of the late Miss Sinclair. My correspondent points out that the occurrence is quite a natural one; and adduces the recent case of the baptism of a great-grandmother of her Majesty the Queen when the four great-grandmothers of the Royal infant were its godmothers.

My genealogical bewilderment in the Sinclair case is resolved by an anonymous correspondent, who explains that Lady Margaret Macdonald was a daughter of the Earl of Eglinton, and married Sir Alexander Macdonald of Sleat. It was to this lady that Flora Macdonald appealed for help when she landed with Prince Charles Edward in Skye. It was she who got Macdonald of Kingsburgh to convey Flora and her protégé to Kingsburgh, from which place the Prince got away to Rasay, and so back to the mainland. Lady Margaret was a Jacobite, but her husband was a Whig. If the late Miss Sinclair was a daughter of Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, and his wife, Diana, the daughter of Alexander Lord Macdonald, a son of Sir Alexander and Lady Margaret Macdonald, she was, consequently, that lady's great-granddaughter.

Mem: How strangely ancestry lags sometimes, and in other cases how swift it is! The great-grandfather of her Majesty the Queen was born one hundred and fifty years ago, whereas there are alive the great-grandchildren of Douglas Jerrold, who died only twenty-two years since. The son of Percy Bysshe Shelley and the great-grandson of Charles Dibdin (Shelley and Dibdin died within seven years of each other) are alive. George Cruikshank's grandfather was at the Battle of Culloden; whereas I can remember having seen the great-grandfather of the present Duke of Newcastle.

"Atlas," in the *World*, sharply criticising the French of the *menu* of the recent Ministerial banquet at Greenwich, observes that "Mirobolant himself might have puzzled his head over an 'omelette de crabe à la Blue Seal.' Did the *chef* of the Ship 'make himself strong' in fancying that he was paying a delicate compliment to the Lord Chancellor? If so, why not describe his crab as 'à la grande phoque?' Or, if he preferred it, 'au grand sceau?'" As a matter of fact, the proper name for a seal is *veau marin*. Touching the "omelette de crabe à la blue seal," I fancy that I have already explained in this column the meaning of the Greenwich specialty in question. It has nothing whatever to do with the Lord Chancellor, nor with the *phoca vitulina*. The "blue seal" refers to a particular brand of champagne much affected by a club of gentlemen for whose delectation the crab omelette *(dis karabe, thanatos)* was originally prepared.

And—O, dear me!—my "Atlas," how *could* you think of proposing that Sir Percy Bysshe Shelley's new theatre at Chelsea should be opened with the first public representation on any stage of his illustrious father's play, *The Cenci*, "which (I quote 'Atlas' textually) was written for the stage, and is undoubtedly the finest English tragedy since the days of Kit Marlowe and Shakspeare." Kit Marlowe *and* Shakspeare. Humph! "Marlowe of the Mighty Line" was undoubtedly a great writer, and his "Jew of Malta" is a very fine tragedy; still, *his* Jew is not "the Jew that Shakspeare drew." Assuredly, *The Cenci* is a magnificent tragedy; but *les bienséances*, "Atlas," *les bienséances!* I should like to "cast" the play. Count Cenci, Mr. Coghlan; Orsino, Mr. Hermann Vezin; Giacomo, Mr. Charles Warner; Bernardo, Miss Roland Phillips; Marzio and Olympio, Messrs. Henry Neville and Forbes Robertson; Beatrice Cenci, Miss Ellen Terry (Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt would play Beatrice magnificently could she speak English); and Lucretia, Miss Geneviève Ward. The Lord Chamberlain could scarcely license the public performance of *The Cenci;* but why should it not be privately played "for one occasion only"? Tickets from two to five guineas each, and the proceeds to be presented to that useful institution the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

Miss Ward has been playing recently at the Lyceum the heroine in another tragedy, of which the plot is almost as terrible as that of The Cenci. I mean Victor Hugo's drama of *Lucrezia Borgia*, an English version of which gave Miss Ward the opportunity of displaying all her powers of passion and pathos. She has also made a wonderfully strong impression as Meg Merrilies in *Guy Mannering*. It is vexatious to note that the drama on the success of which this accomplished and indefatigable lady had built her hopes turned out a dismal failure. Rarely has there been produced so rubbishing a melodrama as "*Zillah;*" although Miss Ward did her very best with an extremely difficult dual part. I hope that she will make a better venture with the new romantic drama of "Forget-me-not," by Messrs. Grove and H. Merivale, which will be played for the first time while these lines are at press.

Re the "Hundred Greatest Men." "How could you possibly omit from your list of great men two of the very greatest who ever lived—John Sobieski and Samuel Johnson?" Thus writes to me, on a post-card, "N. C." "Surely," writes, on another post-card, "F. M.," "you have not intentionally overlooked Handel, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn; and are not Confucius and Mahomet entitled to a place?" May difference of opinion never alter friendship. I intentionally omitted Mahomet. I do not consider a False Prophet and an impudent impostor to be one of the world's greatest men. I did not give a place to Confucius because I really know nothing whatever about him. I gave a place to Mozart; but had I mentioned Handel, Beethoven and Mendelssohn as well, the proportion of musicians would have been too great; nor could I conscientiously have omitted Haydn, Rossini, and Chopin. Dr. Samuel Johnson was a great writer and a good man; but had I inserted his name in my list I must have admitted Ben Jonson (a greater writer and as good and noble a man), John Dryden, and Alexander Pope. Another correspondent asks why I have preferred Clarkson to Wilberforce. Thomas Clarkson (aided by Granville Sharpe) began the agitation for the abolition of the Slave Trade. William Wilberforce was a later helper.

Mem.: Pascal's name was inadvertently inserted twice in my catalogue. Thus there is one vacancy. What do you say to Euclid as a candidate for the empty niche? Next week I shall endeavour to excogitate a list of the Hundred Greatest Women that the world has seen. How the reproachful post-cards will rain down, to be sure, when that list is published!

But that my esteemed correspondent "P. W. P. T." (Plympton) is a Major-General in the Army, I should think he was "making fun" of a poor bookworm in forwarding to him a request from a young lady for the derivation of "He can't say Bo! to a goose." Here is the derivation from Dr. Cobham Brewer's "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable" (London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin).

'Bo or Boh in old Runic was a fierce Gothic captain, son of Odin. His name was used by his soldiers when they would fight or surprise the enemy. From this name comes our "bogie," a hobgoblin or little Bo. Gifford Castle is called Bo Hall, being said to have been constructed by magic. You cannot say Bo! to a goose—*i.e.*, you are a coward who dare not say Bo! even to a fool. When Ben Jonson was introduced to a certain nobleman the peer was so struck by the homely appearance of the poet, that he exclaimed, "What! are you Ben Jonson? Why you look as if you could not say Bo! to a goose." "Bo!" quoth Ben, making a low bow. How about Bo Peep, Dr. Brewer?

I very gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following donations for the relief of Mr. J. B. Buckstone, in addition to the sum of £102 15s. 6d. received up to last Wednesday, at 46, Mecklenburgh-square, W.C. Collected by H. Pechell, Esq., Marcsfield Park, £1 10s.; the Hon. Ralph Dutton, £1; Messrs. P. and S. Beyfus, £5 5s.; J. Challinor, £1; J. Linderay, £1 1s.; "A Constant Reader," £2 2s.; J. Ferguson, £1; Miss E. Hodgson, £2 2s.; J. A. Smith, £1; Lieut.-Col. Kirk, £3; "Four Sisters," 8s.; J. S. Heslop, £2 2s.; W. Stone, £1 1s.; J. N. £1; W. M., 5s.; the Misses Fergusson, £1 11s. 6d.; J. R. S., £1; J. H. B., £3; K. T., £1; Miss E. D. M., £5; the Right Hon. the Earl of Durham, £5. Total, £40 7s. 6d. I have thus received altogether, £143 3s. I have handed £20 to Mrs. Buckstone for present needs; and the balance lies at the bankers, to be drawn upon as occasion shall demand. I may add that the benefits at the Haymarket Theatre produced nothing save a considerable pecuniary loss to the lessee, Mr. J. S. Clarke, who has behaved with noble generosity towards Mr. Buckstone. The last-named poor gentleman is in a very distressing state. He has had a fresh paralytic stroke, and is extremely feeble; but he is fully conscious of the kindness of the charitable ladies and gentlemen who have responded to this appeal.

G. A. S.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual gathering of Foresters took place at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday, when the number of visitors exceeded 35,000.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London have become patrons of the Early Closing Association.

Mr. Horace Watson, barrister, late solicitor to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, has been appointed solicitor to the Post Office, in succession to the late Mr. W. Ashurst.

At a meeting of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society it was found that the total deficit on the Kilburn Show will not exceed about £8000, being £5000 less than a recent estimate which has been published.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress will give the annual ball at the Mansion House to the Mayors and Mayoresses of the United Kingdom on Thursday, Sept. 25. The Lady Mayoress will not hold any more receptions at the Mansion House till further notice.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the first week in August the total number of paupers was 77,446, of whom 41,113 were in workhouses and 36,333 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show an increase of 1519, 586, and 703 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 630, of whom 429 were men, 167 women, and 34 children under sixteen.

The medical schools of the metropolis will open on Oct. 1. At St. Thomas's an introductory address will be delivered by Dr. Robert Cory; at the Middlesex, by Dr. Sidney Coupland; at the Charing-cross, by Mr. Francis Hird, F.R.C.S. Eng., the Dean of the school; at St. Mary's, by Mr. St. George Mivart, F.R.S.; at the Westminster, by Dr. Dupree, F.R.S., the lecturer on chemistry and toxicology; at St. George's, by Dr. William Bartlett Dalby, aural surgeon to the hospital; at University College, by Professor George D. Thane; and at King's College, by Professor Alfred Baynard Duffin, M.D. At St. Bartholomew's and Guy's no addresses will be delivered.

On Tuesday the ceremony of opening a drinking-fountain and gardens in the parish of St. Pancras took place. The vestry of St. Pancras, after some dispute with the Marquis of Camden, have succeeded in retaining as an open space a triangular plot of ground lying between the King's-road and Great College-street at the junction forming the eastern entrance to Kentish Town. This has been laid out as a neat garden, and at the apex of the triangle a site has been set apart on which a fountain has been erected at the joint expense of the widow and friends of the late Mr. Joseph Salter, a recent churchwarden and member of the vestry and guardians board of St. Pancras. The ceremony was witnessed by Mrs. Salter (who was accompanied by her twelve children) and a large number of the local authorities and friends of Mr. Salter. Mr. F. H. Bridgeman, on the part of the memorial committee (of which Mr. T. E. Gibb, the vestry clerk, was hon. secretary), and Mr. Dixon, on the part of neighbours and friends, presented silver souvenirs of the event. Mr. Coleing thanked the company on behalf of Mrs. Salter; Mr. Gibb explained the circumstances under which the memorial had been raised; and Mr. Lee, secretary of the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountains Association, complimented St. Pancras on the support it had given to their efforts.

At the sitting of the Conference on International Law Reform, on Thursday, the 14th inst., papers were read on the International Law of Affreightment, the Operations of the Hanseatic League in England, International Rules of Quarantine, International Weights and Measures, and Bankruptcy Law from an International Point of View; and the various subjects were referred to committees for consideration and report. Amongst the subjects dealt with yesterday week were the International Reduction of Armaments, International Conventions for the Maintenance of Sea Lights, and Bi-metallic Money of gold and silver with a fixed value in various countries. A resolution was adopted in favour of co-operation between Governments with respect to sea lights, and the other subjects were referred to a committee. With reference to International Weights and Measures, a report was read from the committee which favoured the adoption of a decimal system in all countries. The closing sitting was held last Saturday, when Sir Travers Twiss, the President, gave an address congratulating the members on the progress made in advancing the objects of the Association. A series of resolutions affirming that patents of inventions should be the subject of a special and complete law in each country, and pointing to the most material considerations which should be borne in mind in framing such a law, was adopted. The next conference will be held in Dublin.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The familiar ceremony observed at St. Stephen's on the 15th inst. lent some dignity to the closing scenes of the sixth Session of the present Parliament. Ere "Black Rod" had marched with due state and deliberation to the Lower House, however, and had invited the Speaker and her Majesty's faithful Commons to the House of Lords, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to undergo some final questioning. Evasion, rather than direct reply, appeared to be the order of the day with the Leader of the House. On no other grounds could be explained Sir Stafford Northcote's misunderstanding of Sir Henry Havelock's plain question. The query ran as to what "mark of favour" would be extended to Mr. Archibald Forbes "in recognition of the public services performed by him in being the bearer of the despatches of the successful action at Ulundi, under circumstances of considerable personal hazard, fatigue, and endurance." But the Chancellor of the Exchequer chose to construe these services as having been performed by Mr. Forbes in accordance with his duty as the Correspondent of the *Daily News*—and did not budge from this position though put right by Sir Henry Havelock. Albeit a collision between the Turkish and the Greek troops appeared imminent, Sir Stafford Northcote informed Mr. Shaw Lefevre that her Majesty's Government had not addressed either Government on the matter. A few other questions having been answered, Sir William Knollys, as the courtly Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, prevailed upon the House to hie to the bar of the Upper Chamber, there to hear the Royal assent given in quaint old French to the last measures of the Session. Garbed in their brilliant official robes, her Majesty's Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Northumberland, Earl Beauchamp, the Earl of Hardwicke, and Lord Skelmersdale. With habitual clearness the Lord Chancellor read

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

I am happy to be able to relieve you from your laborious duties.

My relations with other Powers continue to be cordial, and my influence with them will be employed in maintaining the obligations imposed by Treaties, and in promoting and consolidating the general peace.

The territorial arrangements stipulated in the Treaty of Berlin have been faithfully executed, and the delimitation of the new frontiers is nearly completed. The Balkan Peninsula has been evacuated by the Russian army in accordance with the treaty. Under the unanimous sanction of the Signatory Powers, suitable provision has been made for the government of the Ottoman Province of Eastern Roumelia, and I have with great satisfaction given my approval to the election of Prince Alexander of Battenberg as Prince of Bulgaria.

The calamities inflicted by the late war have hitherto precluded the adoption of those reforms by the Ottoman Government of which it has acknowledged the necessity; but I have urged, and shall continue to urge, the importance of a timely compliance with its engagements in this respect.

At the suggestion of my Government, in conjunction with that of France, a change has taken place in the Viceroyalty of Egypt, which the past misgovernment of that country had rendered necessary.

The treaty concluded with the Ameer of Afghanistan, which has been laid before you, has happily terminated the war which his predecessor compelled me to undertake. By it my friendly relations with that State are re-established, guarantees for its peace and safety given, and the frontiers of India strengthened.

The ability displayed in this war by those in command of my troops, British and Native, and the gallantry and endurance of the troops themselves, well deserved the thanks bestowed upon them by both Houses of Parliament. My acknowledgments are especially due to the many native Princes who made offers of assistance, as well as to those whose forces were actually brought into the field, and I recognise in such zealous co-operation their attachment and goodwill to my Indian Empire.

Since I last addressed you my forces have been engaged in a serious conflict with the most powerful native ruler in South Africa. While I have pleasure in thanking them for vindicating the honour of the British arms, I must mourn over the sacrifice of many a precious life. I trust that the decisive success which has recently attended their operations will lead to the early establishment of peace on an enduring basis, and that my subjects in that part of the world, being thus relieved from the danger to which they have hitherto been exposed, may readily join in such arrangements as may best secure their safety and prosperity in the future.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—

I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

By the Army Discipline Act you have for the first time placed upon the Statute Book in a complete Code the Laws relating to service in my Army and my other Military Forces. You have arranged in a clear and comprehensive form the provisions for the due maintenance of discipline; you have improved the system under which Enlistment takes place; and you have amended the Regulations under which the Reserves can be recalled to the colours.

The Acts providing for the appointment of a Public Prosecutor and Amending the Law relating to the Summary Jurisdiction of Magistrates will, I trust, greatly improve the administration of the Criminal Law.

The alterations which you have made in the law relating to Banking and Joint-Stock Companies are well calculated to conduce to the prosperity of this important portion of our mercantile and commercial system.

The depressed condition of the Agricultural Interest has naturally engaged your attention, and I have had much pleasure in complying with the Address of the House of Commons requesting me to appoint a Commission to inquire into the causes to which the depression is owing, and how far they can be remedied by legislation.

I observe with satisfaction that you have been able to consider the important subject of Education in Ireland, and that you have agreed to measures which will form a fitting supplement to the enactment of last Session as to Intermediate Education. The primary education of the country cannot but be stimulated by the careful provision you have made for improving the position of the teachers, and the Bill you have passed for University Education will, I trust, supply what is needed for the advancement of learning in its higher branches.

In bidding you farewell, I pray that the blessing of Providence may rest on the labours with which you have been occupied during the Session.

The Lord Chancellor then prorogued Parliament till Nov. 1 next. The Speaker returned to the Lower House, and read her Majesty's Message to the hon. and right hon. members present, cordially shaking hands with each ere they separated.

The number of divisions taken in the House of Commons during the past Session amounted to 237; the first being on the Report of the Address on the Queen's Speech, and the last on the National School Teachers (Ireland) Bill, which occurred in the early morning of Aug. 13. The greatest number of divisions in connection with any one subject occurred on the Army Discipline and Regulation Bill, which gave rise to 61 divisions. Two of these were on the question that the chairman do leave the chair, and five on the motion to report progress. Fifty-seven divisions were taken in Committee or on going into Committee of Supply. Questions connected with the business of the House gave rise to 12 divisions, the Irish University Education Bill to 11 divisions, and the Public Works Loans Bill to 10 divisions.

Mr. Grissell, who was on Thursday evening, Aug. 14, committed to Newgate for evading the Speaker's warrant to appear at the bar of the House of Commons for breach of privilege, was released the next day, a few minutes before the Prorogation of Parliament.

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POLITICAL.

A meeting of the Liberal Three Hundred of Birkenhead was held on Monday night, when the candidature of Mr. Arthur Williams, of London, barrister, was unanimously accepted.

Mr. Fenwick Bisset has been selected as the Conservative candidate for West Somerset, in conjunction with Major Vaughan Lee; and Mr. Charles Thomas Dyke Acland, eldest son of Sir T. D. Acland, M.P. for North Devon, has issued his address as the Liberal candidate.

Mr. J. Hinde Palmer, Q.C., has acceded to a request conveyed to him by the Liberal Two Hundred of Lincoln to contest the representation of that city at the dissolution.

Mr. J. G. Maynes, of Goodre-street, Reading, has been accepted as the colleague of Mr. Percy Mitford, to contest Macclesfield at the next election in the Conservative interest.

Colonel Tomline has accepted an invitation to become the Liberal candidate for Harwich at the next general election.

Mr. Crampton Roberts, of Wryburg, has been selected as the Conservative candidate for Monmouthshire.

Captain Otway has come forward as an independent candidate in the Liberal interest for the Radnor boroughs. Mr. Haigh, who opposed Lord Hartington in 1868, will also come forward as an independent candidate.

Sir George Macpherson Grant, of Ballindalloch, is officially announced as the Liberal candidate for the counties of Elgin and Nairn. On Tuesday he addressed a large meeting of electors at Forres. He said the election was to be fought mainly on the ground of the foreign policy of the Government. He contended that that policy had been a failure throughout, and until they had a settled Government and peace at home he defied trade to recover, because trade could not prosper without perfect confidence. Mr. Brodie, of Brodie, has agreed to come forward in the Conservative interest.

Mr. Thomas Quinn has consented to become a Home-Rule candidate for County Wexford in the room of Sir G. Bowyer, who, it is said, is not to be brought forward for re-election.

Lord Northbrook, in addressing a meeting of Liberals at Falmouth yesterday week, made a sweeping attack upon the foreign policy of the Government. Whilst admitting that some of the chief clauses in the Berlin Treaty had been carried into effect, he asserted that the Anglo-Turkish Convention and the Afghan war had been prompted by excessive timidity on the part of the English Government. As to the Zulu war, he was ashamed of its origin, and he could only draw from it any satisfaction in the promise that there should be no annexation of Zulu territory.

Mr. Mundella, on Monday night addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents in Paradise-square, Sheffield, the Mayor presiding. Attacking the Government, on the ground of its policy, both home and foreign, he said that the time would soon come when the electors would have to decide what should be the character of their representatives, and whether the present Parliament, with all its extravagance, its folly, and he would say, its wickedness, or whether the work of the previous Parliament, consolidating the interests of the English people, elevating their character, improving their intelligence and increasing their prosperity, should be the object of the members for Sheffield.

At a Liberal meeting held at Oldham on Monday a resolution was carried, on the proposition of Mr. J. Slagg, one of the Liberal candidates for Manchester, thanking those members of the Opposition who had firmly and persistently resisted the extravagance of the Government and their encroachments on the controlling powers and the liberties of the House of Commons.

Mr. Gladstone was present on Tuesday night at a Liberal meeting in Chester, the principal object of which was to hear a statement of the political views of the Hon. Beilby Lawley, who is to contest the representation of the city at the next general election in conjunction with Mr. Dodson. After speeches from Mr. Lawley and Mr. Dodson, both of whom were well received, Mr. Gladstone addressed the meeting. He cordially recommended Mr. Lawley to the constituency, and reviewed at considerable length the policy of the Government dwelling chiefly upon its failure to repress Russian ambition and aggrandisement. The peace of Berlin left Russia more powerful than ever, and enabled her to assume the position in the East which we had long claimed for ourselves. He deprecated the South African war as cruel, wanton, and unnecessary; ridiculed the notion of retaining Cyprus as a menace to Russia, or even as a check upon her ambition; and, in conclusion, he touched upon the question of a speedy dissolution. He professed to be indifferent as to the precise moment at which this came; but said the Liberal party could force it on by bringing their candidates prominently forward. He advised union, and a persistent attack upon the strongholds of the Conservatives, such as he himself was contemplating in Midlothian, on the ground that a Liberal victory under such circumstances would have an important effect throughout the land.

Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Frith, his Liberal colleague in the candidature for the representation of Chelsea, addressed a great meeting on Tuesday night in the vestry-hall. Sir C. Dilke criticised the foreign policy of the Government, and, in reviewing the events of the Session, remarked that almost all legislation had been put aside for the sake of the military code, which had been rightly obstructed through the determination of the Ministers to retain the punishment of flogging.

A meeting convened by the Lambeth Liberal Association was held on Tuesday evening at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, when the two borough members, Sir J. C. Lawrence and Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, defended themselves from the aspersions which had been cast upon their political conduct by a section of the Liberal party in the borough. A long discussion ensued, but no resolution was submitted to the meeting.

A meeting of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Science-and-Art Schools Committee and deputations from the Liberal clubs on Tyneside has been held to make arrangements for the visit of the Marquis of Hartington to Newcastle next month. The opening of the new schools was fixed for Tuesday, Sept. 16, when his Lordship will give an opening address, and in the evening distribute the prizes. On the following day he will open the new Junior Liberal Club. At night there will be a Liberal demonstration, at which his Lordship will be present, the Earl of Durham presiding. Mr. Cowen, M.P., and other members are expected to take part in the proceedings. It is believed that the Tynemouth Liberals will invite Lord Hartington to a banquet on the third day, when Mr. G. O. Trevelyan will be present.

The caravan which every year after the Ramazan leaves Damascus for Mecca is composed this year only of from 6000 to 8000. It is always accompanied by Turkish troops for the maintenance of order. This year, however, as some revolted tribes of Northern Arabia have occupied the route to Medina and Mecca, the caravan is accompanied by two battalions, with a number of cannon.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There is, perhaps, no duller time in the racing season than the short interregnum between the Sussex fortnight and the York Meeting, and, as usual, we have very little to record. On the second day at Egham last week Mr. R. Ten Broeck, who is taking a second innings in England, won the Runnymede Plate with Saratoga, a filly with a genuine American pedigree. Master Kildare and Herald met again in the Egham Cup, and this time the weights were so much in favour of the former that, though he was very fractious at the post, and bolted half way up the course before the flag fell, he ran right away from Sir William Throckmorton's old horse. Mr. Raine won a couple of events, and Greaves, who is now the crack light-weight of the day, rode two winners.

The course was in beautiful order at Windsor, and the weather all that could be wished, but the sport was only of a moderate character. The fine performance of Early Morn at Brighton caused him to be made a very hot favourite for the Park Stakes; indeed, slight odds were laid on him, even in the face of eight opponents. He could probably have been second, but proved quite unequal to the task of conceding 10 lb. to Valentino, who, for the first time, was in the humour to do his best, and proved that there were good grounds for the reputation he enjoyed prior to his début at Ascot, where Lancaster Bowman cut him down so easily. On the Friday The Song, who seems fast recovering her early form, had little difficulty in taking the Clewer Stakes; and Dominica won the Windsor August Handicap for Mr. Gretton. The latter is by Nuneham, a son of Oxford, who is gradually making his mark at the stud. The Redcar Meeting was as pleasant as ever, and commanded plenty of aristocratic patronage; yet, though large fields contested almost every event, only one race possessed more than passing interest. This was the Second Kirkleatham Biennial, in which Robbie Burns was opposed by Reconciliation, Coromandel II., and two others. He won easily enough at the finish; still, as he had a decided pull in the weights, and was a long time in settling the roaring Reconciliation, as much as 40 to 1 was laid against him for the Leger after the race. Paisley was a sort of holiday gathering, but Lord Rosebery sent Kineton all the way to the north to secure the Silver Bells, which he succeeded in doing.

Owing to the price of admission to the course having been raised, the general attendance at Stockton on Tuesday was smaller than usual; but the stands were well filled, a great many south-country sportsmen being present. The meeting of Robbie Burns and Mycenæ in the Zetland Biennial created great interest, and as the latter received 15 lb. from the Redcar winner, and, moreover, was ridden by Archer, he started a strong favourite. Robbie Burns, however, caught him at the stand, and won so easily that 25 to 1 became the best offer against him for the great race of next month. The Stockton Tradesmens' Handicap fell to the top weight, Roehampton (8 st. 10 lb.), and Tuscarora, a filly by Paul Jones—Vagary, beat Bonnie Marden and three others for the Cleveland Stakes. The Sutton Park and Dover Meetings call for no remark.

The Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta began on Monday at Southsea, when a cup of the value of £100 fell to the almost invincible Arrow. On Tuesday there were two races, the first being for yawls of forty-five tons and upwards. The Latona, the Surf, and the Florinda started, and the first-named beat the Florinda pretty easily, the Surf retiring from the race after sailing one round of the course. A prize for cutters of twenty tons also produced three competitors, and was won by the Sayonara.

The splendid weather of last week was productive of some grand scores in the cricket-field, and, generally, the bat gained a complete mastery over the ball. Middlesex v. Gloucestershire produced such a grand exhibition of batting that we give the score in full:—

MIDDLESEX.

Hon. A. Lyttelton, c and b Midwinter	20	T. S. Pearson, b W. G. Grace	8
C. I. Thornton, c E. M. Grace, b Midwinter	41	H. R. Webbe, l b w, b Townsend	52
W. J. Ford, c E. M. Grace, b Gilbert	74	A. J. Ford, c Gilbert, b Midwinter	2
A. J. Webbe, c Midwinter, b Townsend	122	A. H. Stratford, not out	55
I. D. Walker, c Bush, b Midwinter	55	J. Robertson, b W. G. Grace	0
C. T. Studd, l b w, b Midwinter	33	Byes 5, l-b 7, w 2	14
		Total	476

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.	1st inn.	2nd inn.
Dr. W. G. Grace, c Robertson, b W. J. Ford	85	not out 81
Mr. W. R. Gilbert, b Studd	99	run out 20
Midwinter, c Pearson, b Stratford	28	c W. Ford, b Studd 14
Dr. E. M. Grace, c Pearson, b A. J. Ford	22	b A. J. Ford 5
Mr. W. O. Moberly, c A. J. Ford, b Robertson	28	c Studd, b A. J. Ford 32
Mr. G. F. Grace, c Lyttelton, b A. J. Ford	14	c W. J. Ford, b Studd 0
Mr. F. Townsend, b A. J. Ford	0	l b w, b W. J. Ford 71
Mr. J. Cranston, st Lyttelton, b Studd	23	not out 18
The Rev. Hattersley Smith, b Robertson	0	
Mr. H. W. R. Gribble, not out	10	c Pearson, b Studd 10
Mr J. A. Bush, b Studd	6	
Byes	5	Byes 11, l-b 3, n b 2 16
Total	320	Total 267

It would have been very interesting to have seen such a match as this played out, for Dr. Grace was batting splendidly when the stumps were drawn, and Middlesex would probably have have had to get between 150 and 200 to win. Surrey has beaten Kent in a single innings, with one run to spare. For the losers Mr. Mackinnon (26 and 66) did best; while the highest contributors to the Surrey total of 281 were Messrs. L. A. Shuter (65) and J. Shuter (45), Humphrey (57), and Pooley (not out, 37); while we must not omit to mention that, in the second innings of Kent, Blamires took eight wickets for 77 runs, and caught another man off Southerton's bowling. Lancashire v. Notts ended in a draw at a very interesting stage of the game. Messrs. Hornby (45), D. Q. Steel (41), and Scotton (51 and 45), did most with the bat on their respective sides. Leicestershire, for which Messrs. Wheeler (13) and Wright (49) headed the poll, has made a frightful exhibition of Northamptonshire; and Notts has beaten Derbyshire by an innings and 15 runs. Morley and Shaw, as usual, bowled unchanged throughout the two innings of the Derby team, and the former secured fourteen wickets for only 47 runs—a truly remarkable performance.

A successful lawn tennis tournament for Dorset took place on Friday and Saturday last week, the weather on each day being magnificent, and there being a numerous assemblage of players and spectators, on the Kingston Park cricket-ground, near Dorchester. Some capital play was made by both ladies and gentlemen.

The members of the Grand Western Archery Society concluded on Friday their seventeenth annual three-days' meeting on the grounds of Mrs. Parsons, Bitton, Teignmouth, the previous meeting having taken place at Weymouth, in the adjoining county of Dorset. Nearly £120, besides local prizes, was competed for, there being ninety entries in the several classes, and the leading clubs of the western counties represented. Mrs. Butt scored 212 at sixty yards, Mr. Rimington 171 at one hundred yards and 325 at eighty yards. The prizes were distributed by the Lady Paramount (Mrs. Parsons) on Friday evening, at the ball held at the East and South Devon Club Room.—The Anglesea Archers, who meet in Stalbridge Park, Dorset, have elected as their president for the year the Hon. E. H. T. Digby, M.P. for the county, Mrs. H. Medlycott being the lady patroness. At their first bow meeting the highest lady scorer at sixty yards was Miss G. Fox, who made 220. Miss Kate Ainslie made the greatest number of hits—44—at sixty yards. Mrs. Dodington made the best gold. Miss Phelips took the Visitors' Prize. On the gentlemen's side the highest scorer at sixty yards was Mr. H. P. Okeden—227. Mr. H. Medlycott made the greatest number of hits at sixty yards—45. Mr. E. P. Okeden made the best gold. The Visitors' Prize for the second best score was secured by Mr. Grant Dalton, who ran up 121.

THE LATE MR. A. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.G.S.

The death of this gentleman, while engaged in conducting the East African expedition of the Royal Geographical Society from the seacoast to Lake Nyassa, has been the occasion of sincere regret. He was in the thirty-fifth year of his age, having been born, at Edinburgh, on Nov. 24, 1844. He was a son of the late Mr. Alexander Keith Johnston, who, with his brother, Sir William Keith Johnston, founded the well-known firm of geographical engravers and publishers, established in Edinburgh and in London. The deceased was an accomplished geographical draughtsman and student of the science, having pursued its study not only here but in Germany, under Dr. A. Petermann, in the establishment of Justus Perthes at Leipsic. In 1874 he went out to Paraguay upon an exploring expedition, of which he gave an account to the Royal Geographical Society. Besides frequent contributions to the "Geographical Magazine," he wrote the article upon "Africa" for the new edition of Black's "Encyclopædia Britannica," and edited, with considerable additions, the volume devoted to "Africa," based upon Hellwald's German work, in Stanford's "Compendium of Geography and Travel." He also designed and executed maps of Africa and part of South America, and edited several of the minor atlases published by Messrs. W. and A. Keith Johnston. The expedition of which he was appointed leader, and which left England towards the end of last year, was intended to complete the exploring work of Mr. E. D. Young and of Captain Frederic Elton, in finding the best routes of travel between the Indian Ocean and the Nyassa, examining the mountainous country north-east of that lake, and afterwards proceeding north-west to Lake Tanganyika. Mr. Keith Johnston was accompanied by Mr. Joseph Thomson, a young geologist, highly recommended by Professor Geikie. They arrived at Zanzibar, in January last, and there met Dr. Kirk, the British Consul, and Mr. H. M. Stanley, who gave them a friendly welcome to the field of African exploration. In April, having completed his preparations at Zanzibar, Mr. Keith Johnston took his party, accompanied by Dr. Kirk, over to the mainland at Dar-es-Salaam, an Arab port belonging to Zanzibar on the African coast, about 280 miles north-east of the upper end of Lake Nyassa. He wrote from that place on May 17, stating his intention of proceeding by a different route from that by Kola, on the Mackinnon-Buxton road, as he was apprehensive of a scarcity of food in the Uzaramo country. He accordingly took his course southward to Berobero, a populous village in Khutu, 130 or 140 miles from Dar-es-Salaam, and not far from the Ruaba, one of the two rivers which unite to form the Rufiji. On the march to Berobero he was attacked by dysentery, and there he died, on June 28, to the sorrow of many personal friends and to the loss of geographical science, which might have profited much by his services in future years.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. C. Henwood, of West-place, Turnham-green.

A sea defence promenade at East Cliffe, Dover, which has cost £9000, has been accepted as complete by the Corporation.

A new market at Burslem, erected at a cost of £23,000, was opened on the 14th inst., and at a luncheon afterwards a portrait of the Mayor was presented. Mr. Heath, M.P., presided.

An excellent exhibition of live stock was held yesterday week in connection with the Worsley and Swinton Agricultural Society. The number of entries was 1138.

Mr. H. J. Robinson, son of the late Mr. Dixon Robinson, has been elected Coroner for the Hundred of Blackburn, in the stead of Henry Unsworth Hargreaves, resigned.

Colonel J. Owen, commanding the Royal Pembroke Artillery Militia, has given a scholarship of £10 10s. to the Oxford Military College, to be awarded at the next examination to the most deserving student in the junior division.

The Hon. G. M. Bennet, who, on the death of his elder brother, Lord Ossulston, is now the heir of the earldom of Tankerville, will assume the title of Lord Bennet, and not that of Lord Ossulston.

Mr. J. B. Jackson, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Spear and Jackson, Etna Works, Sheffield, has been appointed Master Cutler. The Cutlers' Feast takes place on the first Saturday in September.

A fourth body of colliers, with their families, left Barnsley on Tuesday night for New Zealand. A Government agent has selected fifty from the coal-fields of South Yorkshire, and these, with colliers from Derbyshire, Durham, and Cannock Chase, and their families, numbering probably 200, embark at Plymouth at the close of this week.

Intelligence has been received at New York of the arrival of the Polar exploring vessel Jeannette at Onalask on the 2nd inst. According to the report of the captain of the United States revenue vessel Richard Rush, that vessel passed through Behring's Straits within seventy-five miles of East Cape, when the sea to the northward of that point was clear of ice. Last winter had, he states, been unusually warm, and the ice broke up earlier than ordinarily.

A new Soldiers' Home and Institute at Colchester, erected at a cost of £5000, towards which Miss Daniels, the soldiers' friend, is a munificent contributor, was formally opened last Saturday. The building includes bagatelle and billiard rooms, reading-room, a large bar, numerous bed-rooms, a bath-room, and a spacious lecture-hall, the whole fitted up in almost luxurious style. At the public meeting on the occasion, addresses upon the advantages of these institutions were delivered by Captain Owen Hay, R.A., and Captain Graves, of the 20th Hussars.

At a meeting of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce held yesterday week arrangements were announced for the meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, to be held in Belfast on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th inst. The Mayor will entertain the delegates at luncheon in the Townhall on Tuesday; the president of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce will entertain them at dinner on Wednesday; on Thursday there will be an excursion to the Giant's Causeway; and on Friday various manufactories and institutions in Belfast and neighbourhood will be visited.

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OFFICERS KILLED IN THE ZULU WAR.

The portraits of two more officers of our Army who have lost their lives in the Zulu war appear in this Number of our Journal.

Lieutenant James Henry Scott Douglas, of the 21st Regiment (the Royal Scots Fusiliers) was eldest son of Sir George Scott Douglas, Bart., of Springwood Park, Kelso, M.P. for Roxburghshire. He was twenty-six years of age, and received his commission as Lieutenant in November, 1875. In his own neighbourhood he was much esteemed, and not less so in the regiment. While at home, cultivating his taste for historical, literary, and scientific studies, he occasionally lectured for the Kelso Institution at the Townhall. The subject of a lecture which he delivered last winter in that place was "The Beginnings of European Commerce." Upon some occasions in London also he made a successful appearance as a public speaker. He went out to South Africa with his regiment in the spring of this year. His scientific attainments were soon recognised by his superiors in command, and he was appointed field telegraphist to General Newdigate's division, with which were the head-quarters of Lord Chelmsford. Within a few days of the battle of Ulundi, while employed in this special service, Lieutenant Scott Douglas, with Corporal Cotter, of the 17th Lancers, were missing. They may have lost their way, and some party of Zulus may have attacked them, in the same manner as what befell the Prince Imperial. On July 9, when Lord Chelmsford with a column of the troops, was moving back from Ulundi, the dead bodies of Lieutenant Scott Douglas and the Corporal of Lancers were found at Kwanagwasa. They were properly buried on the spot next day.

Lieutenant George Rowley John Evelyn, of the 3rd (East Kent) Buffs, died of fever at the Fort of Ekowe, on March 30, being one of the garrison under Colonel Pearson, there shut up and beleaguered during two months by the enemy, till the advance of Lord Chelmsford and the battle of Gingihlovo brought relief. This promising young officer was but twenty-one years of age, and entered the service, as Second Lieutenant, in November, 1877. He was a son of Colonel G. P. Evelyn, of Hartley Manor, Dartford.

The portrait of Lieutenant Scott Douglas is from a photograph by Mr. Mackintosh, of Kelso, and that of Lieutenant Evelyn from one by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of Ebury-street, and of Newcastle-on-Tyne.



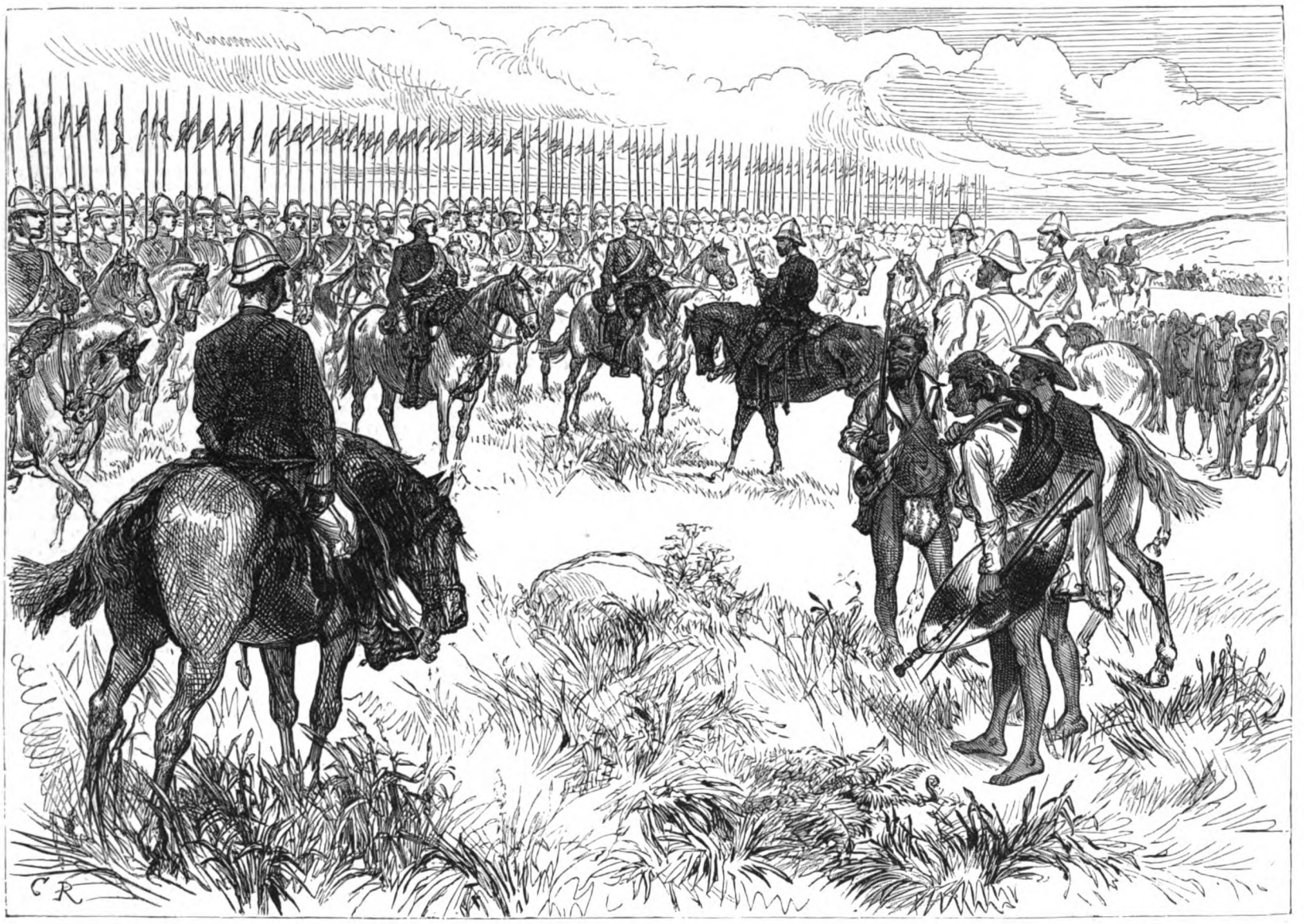
LIEUTENANT SCOTT DOUGLAS, 21ST REGIMENT.
KILLED IN ZULULAND.



THE LATE MR. KEITH JOHNSTON.
AFRICAN GEOGRAPHER.

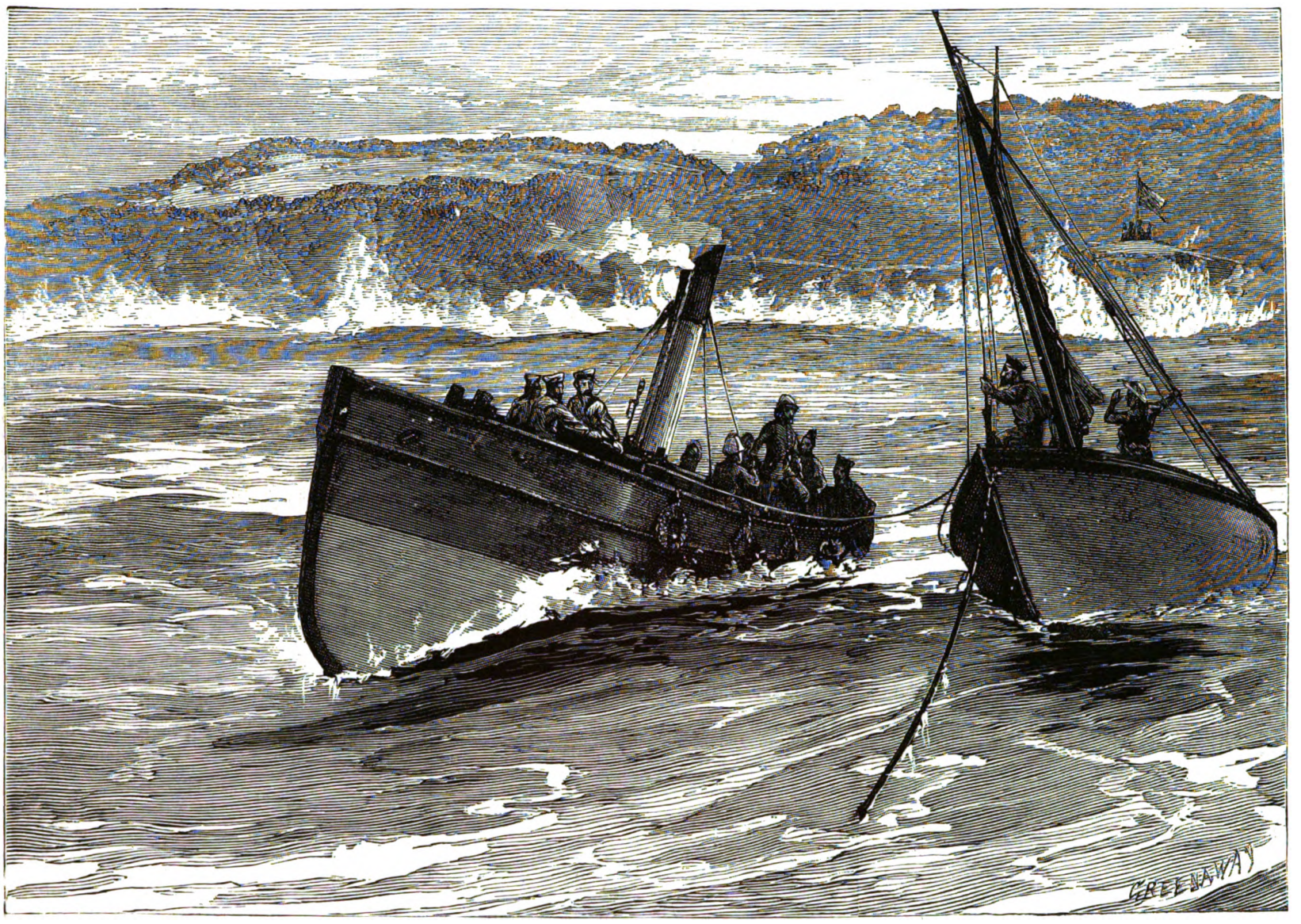


LIEUTENANT EVELYN, 3RD BUFFS,
DIED OF FEVER AT EKOWE.

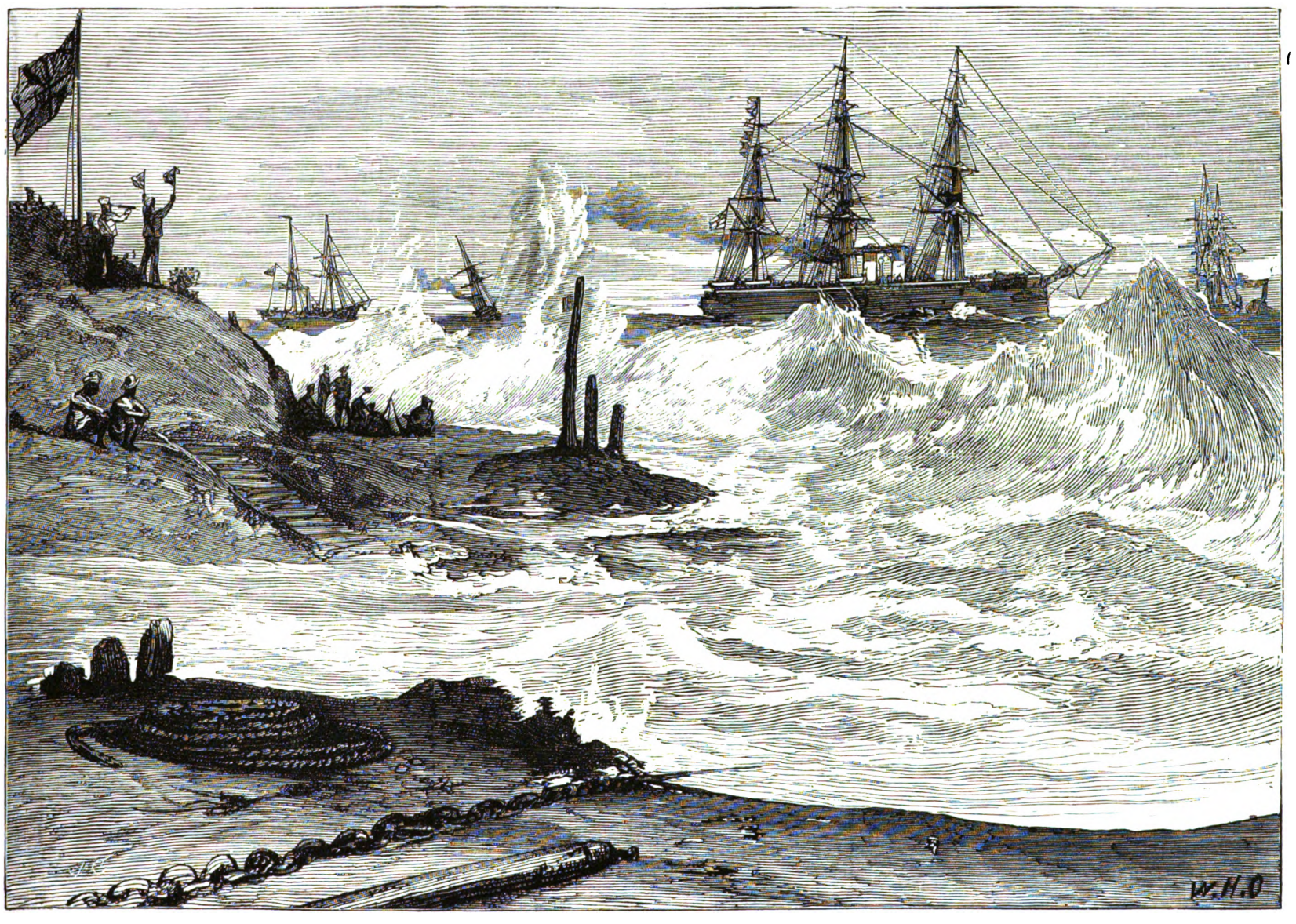


THE ZULU WAR: GENERAL NEWDIGATE ADDRESSING THE LANCERS BEFORE THE BATTLE OF ULUNDI.
SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

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THE ZULU WAR: SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S ATTEMPT TO LAND AT PORT DURNFORD.



THE ZULU WAR: SIGNAL STATION AT PORT DURNFORD.

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BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS.

One of the most attractive and entertaining books ever published is the *Life of Charles James Mathews*, edited by Charles Dickens (Macmillan and Co.), consisting of two volumes, in which the editor, with commendable taste and judgment, has obtruded his own personality as little as possible, constructing his fabric, as far as he could, solely of autobiographical matter. The late Charles Mathews, better known by these two names than by the three of the editor's title, had the rare advantage of being both a modern and an ancient, famous as an actor in the youthful days of present grandfathers and famous as an actor only yesterday. In this respect, however, he might be matched perhaps by Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, and others; but he was associated all his life with personages and occurrences which invested his career with a sort of romance and made him an object of public interest independently of the professional position he achieved by his extraordinary talents. He was for a long while regarded as an incorrigible scapegrace; and that character alone, in such a world as ours, is enough to make him who bears it the observed of all observers, the subject of inquiry on the part of all the curious. Perhaps the inquisitive and the scandalous will be dissatisfied with what they learn from these two volumes; but readers of a less objectionable kind are likely to cry content. Charles James Mathews was born on "Boxing Night," 1803; his "first appearance," as a living creature, took place at "a nice little house, in a nice little street, in Liverpool," and on June 24, 1878, "the eyes of the brilliant comedian closed upon the world in which he had worked so hard, and to the amusement of which he had contributed so largely." At six years of age he went to a preparatory school, and subsequently he was sent to Merchant Taylors', whence he was removed, in consequence, apparently, of injustice and ill treatment, to the private establishment kept by Dr. Charles Richardson the lexicographer, where he found himself in congenial company among "the sons of Charles Kemble, Charles Young, Liston, and Terry." Soon the time came for leaving Dr. Richardson's and choosing a profession; and the choice of Charles James Mathews, whom his father would have liked, strange as it may seem, to put into holy orders, as one might put the square man into the round hole, fell upon architecture. He became a pupil in the office of the celebrated Pugin; and, at the expiration of his articles, he was engaged in an architectural capacity by Lord Blessington. Then came the well-known tour in Italy with Lord and Lady Blessington and Count d'Orsay, and an absurd quarrel with the Count. After this, upon his return to England, there were some romantic passages of love between Charles James Mathews and Louisa Home Purves; and they ended in smoke, or rather in a separation effected by the respective mothers of the two young persons. In 1827-8 Mathews paid a second visit to Italy; and from this trip he returned in a pitiable condition from "malarious fever, with rheumatic complications." It is one's duty to sympathise with the sufferer; but eyes cannot be shut to the fact that had he not so suffered some of his drollest letters would have been unwritten, and readers would have lost the chance, nay, certainty, of many a hearty, exhilarating laugh. After his recovery Mathews for some time led a desultory life, ending, for a short time, in the uncongenial occupation of a District Surveyor, with the revolting address of "Cut-throat-lane, Bow." He had long been drifting towards the stage, and in 1835 he shared the management of the Adelphi Theatre with Mr. Yates. From this essay, however, he soon recoiled, and, on Nov. 6, 1835, he appeared at the Olympic in the character of a professed actor, the character in which he was to attain so much celebrity by the brilliancy of his talents and so much notoriety by other means. In 1838 he was married to Madame Vestris, who was six years his senior; and almost from that moment he began to be involved in those pecuniary difficulties with which his name is nearly as much associated as with his numerous and continuous successes. This, of course, is the part of the biography which is of the most intense interest: it cannot be read without mingled feelings of dissent as well as consent, wonder, horror, admiration, indignation, and commiseration. It seems impossible that a man so deeply involved should ever extricate himself; yet there is reason to believe that he not only did extricate himself, but rose to prosperity from the very depths of ruin. It is not quite clear, however, from the narrative what was his pecuniary position at his death; still, the presumption is that, if he did not actually leave wealth behind him, the herculean exertions he put forth to the very last were attended "with results in every way satisfactory." Madame Vestris, otherwise Mrs. Mathews, died on Aug. 8, 1856; and on Feb. 14, 1858, Mathews was married to Mrs. Davenport, in New York, and with this second marriage, about which the inquisitive will look in vain for details, "Mathews brings his autobiography to an end." Henceforth, "except for the unflagging vivacity, the irrepressible energy, and the undaunted perseverance, which faced ill or good fortune with the same cheerfulness, there was little in the Mathews of later years to recall the struggling manager of the Lyceum, the hero of countless anecdotes of debts and duns and desperate expedients." Nevertheless, the remaining pages of the volumes, with the many sparkling letters interspersed, do not yield to the others in point of attractiveness, though they derive that quality from different causes. It should be added that the volumes are provided with an index.

A hearty welcome should be accorded to the *Memoir of Henry Compton*, edited by Charles and Edward Compton (Tinsley Brothers), for a better comedian than he who is commemorated therein has seldom, if ever, delighted an English audience. His style was eminently unobtrusive, and was therefore little suited to the boisterous many; but it won the hearts and the judgment of the more refined and more appreciative few, not absolutely but relatively few. Among the latter he will be remembered, and by them he will be handed down to their posterity, as perhaps the very best comic actor it was ever their good fortune to see. The dryness of his humour and the drollery of his manner were accompanied by an ease and a grace in striking and charming contrast with the overstrained efforts of the most popular among his contemporaries and immediate successors as well as predecessors. We shall not often look upon his like again; and our sons and daughters will be fortunate if they look upon his like at all. His real name was Charles Mackenzie, born March 22, 1805, and he died in his seventy-third year. He was sixth among the eleven children of John and Elizabeth Mackenzie, the former "a man of considerable natural endowments, which had been supplemented by cultivation," the latter, whose name before marriage was Symonds, a woman of "great personal and mental attractions," connected with the family of Sir Rowland Hill, the great reformer of postal matters. The future comedian's native town was Huntingdon, where he began his education, which he "finished at a boarding-school at Little Baddon, in Essex," not being particularly "lord of his book," and not achieving much success as a scholar, but exhibiting good-nature, high-spirited conduct, love of mischief, rather more than the average of boyhood's usual exuberance and scorn for the "trammels of adult authority." Of course, when he began the battle of life he experienced the perversity wherein the irony of fate expresses itself—he, who was to be a distinguished comedian, went to business in the house of an uncle to whom acting was an abomination and an actor a licensed malefactor. Hence, as usual, flight, adventures, the hardships of strolling and provincial engagements. In 1837 he made his first appearance in London, and was received with favour, which grew as he became better known. A list of the characters in which he played would occupy a noticeable amount of space; suffice it to say that he won success upon success, and made certain Shakspearean parts almost impossible for anybody but himself. We learn that he was exceptionally endowed, both physically and mentally; that he was not only a great pedestrian, but that he "excelled in riding, rowing, skating, and boxing," and for his mental endowments, his excellence in his art, an excellence founded upon native talent and promoted by intellectual study, is sufficient evidence. In 1848 Mr. Compton married Miss Emmeline Montague, and the couple took apartments at 16, Charing-cross, where they lived until their "family became too large for the accommodation the house could afford;" and in 1853 he entered upon that long engagement, lasting for eighteen years, at the Haymarket, which is probably to be accounted for on the ground of a very natural desire to have a certainty of maintenance in view of his ever increasing family. "With the advent," however, "of Charles Mathews and Sothern to the Haymarket," Mr. Compton "found he had to take his chance after Sothern and Buckstone, or Mathews and Buckstone, or else play the initial and concluding farce;" and "so badly did things appear to go with him there that, finally, in justice to himself, he felt it his duty to accept a very capital offer from Mr. Charles Calvert, then manager of the Prince's Theatre, Manchester, to play in London and the provinces for one year." After this, Mr. Compton joined Mr. H. J. Montague at the Globe Theatre; and ultimately came "Hamlet," with Mr. Compton in his unapproached and unapproachable part of the gravedigger, at the Lyceum, at which theatre he made his last as well as his first appearance in London, unless an exception should be made of some morning performances at the Gaiety Theatre. In the meanwhile he had removed from Charing-cross to Kensington, where, it may be presumed, he died, on Sept. 15, 1877. But, to tell the truth, the memoir is not put together with much regard for lucid arrangement, though this does not interfere with the interest of the narrative or with the object of showing "what has been shown before by such men as Charles Kean and Macready, but which always has a special value, that an English actor could be also an English gentleman, and that the pursuit of a maligned profession has no invariable tendency to degrade its disciples." There are letters from actors and actresses of celebrity bearing witness to the departed comedian's artistic and general worth; and among them are communications from Charles J. Mathews so apparently irreconcilable one with another that it is quite surprising, unless, indeed, it be nothing surprising that a man should write—"I may almost say I had not the pleasure of his acquaintance," about the very person to whom he had previously written, "I can't afford in these hard times to lose the good company and good opinion of one of the few pleasant fellows, admirable actors, and gentlemen that are left to our poor profession." But, then, thirty years had elapsed since the man who is written about was written to.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

The following in order of merit are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the candidates who have obtained the first 105 places at the open competition held in July, 1879, for cadetships at the Royal Military College:—

	Total No. of Marks.		Total No. of Marks.
G. A. S. Dupuis	6066	C. E. B. Bivar	4049
W. G. Ley	5627	C. C. Thackeray	4041
L. E. Knott	5315	P. B. Smythe	4038
T. H. H. Bradford-Atkinson	5240	G. H. Bent	4007
A. F. Cooper	5106	*E. A. Moulton-Barrett	4002
E. W. Thistlethwayte	5098	R. de H. Burton	3988
O. W. E. Wheeler	5078	G. D. Atkinson	3987
C. E. Dyer	5056	A. H. Thomas	3980
H. F. Loch	5009	S. M. R. L'Amy	3935
T. Quin	4989	S. Mitchell	3931
W. H. Hunter	4963	N. F. Jenkins	3930
E. E. Couper	4926	A. T. Young	3919
C. B. Templer	4906	J. Jackson	3917
A. M. Sugden	4902	H. R. Addington	3914
C. de Winton	4889	H. Thornton	3914
G. H. de L. Lacy	4869	A. W. G. L. Cole	3912
G. R. F. Smith	4760	W. K. W. Jenner	3909
*A. Bayley	4712	J. D. M'Andrew	3901
H. J. McLaughlin	4624	M. G. Jacson	3892
G. Rippon	4613	A. N. Roberts	3873
W. B. Lafone	4546	J. F. Riddell	3872
W. A. Watson	4450	G. F. Montgomery	3866
*H. O. Grant	4448	*A. Channing	3856
G. D. R. Williams	4402	A. P. D. Lushington	3855
P. F. Reid	4400	V. W. H. Graham	3850
H. L. B. Acton	4394	R. J. Cooper	3836
J. A. Reeks	4377	*W. H. Lewin	3819
M. Z. Darrah	4365	C. Field	3813
C. S. de B. Martindale	4349	*H. C. Higgs	3805
J. A. Vamenen	4338	H. H. S. Cocks	3786
E. Bacon	4318	G. C. Cawood	3785
G. W. Hume	4296	Viscount Boyle	3776
A. H. Rutherford	4295	*A. R. Loscombe	3759
R. S. Bowen	4268	W. G. Burrows	3756
B. R. B. Donne	4263	F. Wintour	3742
H. J. W. Hamilton	4260	C. F. Beville	3739
J. C. Walker	4260	M. Cowper	3733
J. J. Cronin	4244	J. S. Melville	3725
S. B. Bright-Smith	4231	G. C. Mansel	3713
W. H. Simpson	4191	R. J. Cooke	3710
E. Grey	4188	R. J. Strachey	3692
J. L. Pearse	4167	E. A. Ward	3691
A. R. B. Warrand	4166	A. G. Peyton	3676
R. Armstrong	4115	C. F. Randolph	3659
Earl of Hopetoun	4105	A. W. Bean	3651
W. P. Cockeram	4104	A. S. Ralli	3650
*C. Dunn	4100	C. M. Eales	3641
K. M'Laren	4086	E. B. Eagar	3640
F. A. Wilkinson	4084	P. S. Marling	3637
J. W. G. Tulloch	4066	P. E. Dun	3628
W. H. Besant	4062	V. A. Richards	3622
F. B. Bunt	4061	G. G. H. D'Aeth	3618
E. G. S. Warren	4057		

Candidates marked thus * are eligible for Commissions in the West India Regiments only.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth for the Indian troop-ships Serapis and Malabar to prepare for immediate departure from that port to India. They are to convey the wives and children of the men of regiments who have been engaged in the Zulu war and are to proceed from South Africa to India, the women and children who start in the ships joining the men at Bombay.

The War Office has issued the following:—"Errata in the *London Gazette*. In the list of Nominations to the Civil Division of the Second Class and to the Military Division of the Third Class of the Order of the Bath, for 'Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, Esq., C.S.I.,' read 'Major Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy-Commissioner, Second Class, for the Punjaub;' and for 'Lieutenant-Colonel John Henry Porter Malcolmson, Bengal Staff Corps,' read 'Lieutenant-Colonel John Henry Porter Malcolmson, Bombay Staff Corps.'"

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Last week 6190 births and 3052 deaths were registered in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom. The mortality from all causes was at the average rate of 19 deaths annually in every 1000 persons living. The annual death-rate was 16 per 1000 in Edinburgh, 15 in Glasgow, and 28 in Dublin; smallpox caused 2 more deaths in Dublin.

In London 2702 births and 1349 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population the births exceeded by 263, whereas the deaths were 233 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which had been equal to 19·4 and 17·6 per 1000 in the two preceding weeks, rose again last week to 19·4. During the past seven weeks of the current quarter the death-rate in London has averaged but 17·9 per 1000, against 20·4 and 24·5 in the seven corresponding weeks of 1877 and 1878. This marked decrease of mortality has been mainly due to the comparatively slight fatality of infantile diarrhœa in recent weeks. The deaths included 4 from smallpox, 58 from measles, 45 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 37 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever, and 127 from diarrhœa; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 296 deaths were referred, against 194, 241, and 249 in the three preceding weeks. These 296 deaths were 165 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years, and were equal to an annual rate of 4·4 per 1000. The widow of a lighterman died on the 14th inst. at 21, Fox's-buildings, Southwark, from "senile decay," whose age was stated to be one hundred years.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer last week was 29·74 in.; the highest reading was 29·88 in. on Thursday evening, and the lowest 29·41 in. at the end of the week. The mean temperature of the air was 63·1 deg., and 0·7 deg. above the average in the corresponding week of the twenty years ending 1868, deduced from photographic records. The mean was below the average on the first and last, but showed an excess on each of the other days of the week; the hottest day was Friday, when the mean was 66·3 deg., and 4·0 deg. above the average; while on Saturday it fell to 58·3 deg., and showed a deficiency of 3·8 deg. The lowest night temperature was 49·5 deg. on Sunday, and the highest day temperature in the shade, 79·7 deg. on Friday. The extreme range in the week was therefore 33·8 deg. The highest temperature in the sun, as shown by a self-registering thermometer with a blackened bulb in vacuo placed on the grass, was 150·0 deg. on Friday. The difference between the mean dew point and air temperature averaged 6·1 deg. The mean temperature of the water in the Thames, derived from daily observations taken at the Royalist Police-Ship, was 63·1 deg. The mean degree of humidity of the air was 81, complete saturation being represented by 100; the air was therefore of its average dryness. The direction of the wind was variable, and the horizontal movement of the air averaged 6·7 miles per hour, which was 3·6 below the average in the corresponding week of sixteen years. Rain fell on Saturday to the amount of 0·03 of an inch. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 38·4 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 102·8 hours; the recorded duration of sunshine was, therefore, equal to 37 per cent of its possible duration. The amount of ozone recorded during the week was considerably above the average, especially on Tuesday and Saturday.

The *Birmingham Post* says the Privy Council has refused a charter of incorporation for Sutton Colefield.

A large supply of live stock and fresh meat arrived at Liverpool during the past week from the United States and Canada, making a total of 4918 quarters of beef, 594 carcases of mutton, 1041 live cattle, and 1989 live sheep.

Mr. James M'Henry has petitioned the London Court of Bankruptcy for liquidation, and has estimated his liabilities at £970,000, and his assets at one million sterling. Last Saturday a receiver was appointed, and a temporary injunction was granted restraining the Erie Railway Company from proceeding upon a judgment of the Master of the Rolls for over £260,000.

Accounts from all parts of the provinces state that an immense amount of damage has been done by the recent floods and storms to the crops. The Irish mail from London, which on Sunday was stopped in consequence of a bridge being washed away between Chester and Holyhead, was enabled to proceed on its journey the next day.

The National Water-Supply Exhibition at the Alexandra Palace was opened on the 14th inst. by the Lord Mayor, who previously spent some time in the work of inspection, and expressed his sense of the great social importance of the object. Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B., and Professors Seeley and Wanklyn also took part in the proceedings.

After a lapse of some years, the popular fête on behalf of the widows and orphans of those employed by the Great Western and Bristol and Exeter Railway was again held on Tuesday. The place selected was the magnificent domain of the Duke of Marlborough, Blenheim Park, where the fête was held a few years since. The attendance was unusually large.

At the Wreck Commissioners' Court yesterday week, before Mr. Commissioner Rothery and two nautical assessors, the inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of life arising out of the alleged delay in lowering one of the life-boats of the Albert Edward steamer while on a voyage, on July 22 last, from Folkestone to Boulogne, was concluded. The Court, in giving judgment, blamed the second mate for having increased the confusion on board by jumping in the sea after the person who had thrown himself overboard to commit suicide (others, thinking he deserved praise, have opened a subscription for him); but stated that, on the whole, they were not disposed to deal with the certificates of either the master or the mate. They also recommended that an extra and lighter life-boat should in future be carried by the channel steamers.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Association of Chemists and Druggists of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales was begun at Sheffield on Tuesday. The report of the executive committee stated that Professor Attfield had consented to withdraw his resignation and to hold the office of senior general secretary for another year. The president, Mr. G. F. Schacht, F.C.S., in the course of his inaugural address, complained of the very slight reward which was given to professors of pharmacy in return for their life-long labours. Even the House of Commons could scarcely be kept together to consider a Bill for the regulation of so uninteresting a subject as pharmacy. He complained also of the way in which they were regarded by society. The remainder of the sitting was devoted to the discussion of technical papers. The conference concluded its two days' sitting on Wednesday evening. Many papers were read and discussed, and several of the large works visited. The conference decided to hold its next meeting at Swansea, and appointed Mr. W. Southall, of Birmingham, president for the ensuing year.

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FINE ARTS.

The twenty-second annual report of the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery has been published. The report states that during the year numerous donations have been received, and sixty-eight portraits have been transferred from the British Museum. The number of portraits purchased has been increased from 239 to 345. The able and indefatigable secretary, Mr. Scharf, has furnished minute and learned particulars, biographical and artistic, of all these numerous additions, whether by gift or purchase—a task which demanded much critical acumen as well as wide research. The principal of the new works we have already reviewed. Since 1873, when original letters as specimens of handwriting in connection with portraiture were first exhibited in the gallery, a considerable number of very valuable autographs have been received. The report remarks that, although many of them possess great historical as well as literary interest, they are exclusively donations, as the trustees do not consider themselves warranted to appropriate any part of the fund annually placed at their disposal for the purchase of any object beyond direct portraiture, either painting, sculpture, drawing, or engraving. The number of visitors to the gallery last year was 72,105. Being now in possession of enlarged space, and desiring to render the collection more generally available, the trustees have resolved to open the gallery to the public without restriction every day in the week except Friday, which is set apart for the purpose of cleaning and occasional alterations. Artists will be allowed to copy, subject to the rules already in force, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, between ten and two.

The "Black and White" Exhibition at the Dudley Gallery closes to-day (Saturday).

The first fine-art exhibition held in South London has been opened in the rooms of the Working-Men's College and Free Library, 143, Upper Kennington-lane, near Vauxhall Bridge. The collection is twice as large as was expected. Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., has lent a number of pictures by contemporary artists; Mr. Woolner has lent works by deceased masters, including Turners, Cotmans, Reynolds, and Nasmyths. There are pictures also by Guido, Spagnoletto, Hogarth, and Sir F. Leighton. Sir Charles Dilke contributes portraits of Mr. J. S. Mill by Watts, of Professor Fawcett by Madox Brown, and Gambetta by Le Gros.

Within the last month two catalogues have been issued (as already mentioned by us) of the etchings of Charles Méryon—one by Mr. P. Burty, the artist's friend, the other by Mr. F. Wedmore, the writer of an article on Méryon, which appeared in the *Nineteenth Century* of May, 1878. The interest thus awakened in the works of an artist hitherto probably not adequately appreciated will be further gratified by an exhibition of his etchings which is announced to be held at the galleries of Messrs. Dowdeswell, 36, Chancery-lane, in October and November next.

The first of the series of mural paintings by Mr. F. Madox Brown and Mr. Shields, to be executed in the new Townhall, Manchester, is completed, and is highly spoken of by local report. This is the "Baptism of King Edwin of Deira," by the first-named artist, a composition of many figures, contained in one of ten compartments, each measuring (much too small, by-the-way) about ten feet by five feet. Among the figures are, of course, King Edwin's Queen, Ethelberga, and Bishop Paulinus. The subjects of the whole series relate to the history of the city and district.

The Exhibition of the Newcastle Arts Association will be opened on the 30th inst.

An attempt is being made somewhat to lessen the insignificant effect of Cleopatra's needle on the very inappropriate site chosen for it on the Thames Embankment. At twenty-one feet distance from the obelisk pedestal are two other pedestals, which are not surmounted by any ornament or object of interest. These are to be taken down and rebuilt twelve feet further off, which will give a clear space of thirty-three feet on either side, and thus open up the view of the Needle. Each of these pedestals so rebuilt is to support a sphinx, thereby sustaining the Egyptian character of the entire structure.

The death of Mr. Charles Tennant Wells, at the age of seventy-one, was announced two or three weeks ago. It should be remembered that illustrated newspapers are in debted to him for an important contrivance, that of bolting several wood-blocks together for one large Engraving, without which it would not have been possible to execute such Illustrations as those occupying two pages for each of them in this Number of our publication. Mr. C. T. Wells invented the system of bolted blocks in the year 1842, about the time when this Journal as commenced.

The scheme of holding a Permanent International Exhibition at Philadelphia in the Centennial Exposition main building (which was preserved, and covers an area of over twenty acres) is receiving successful development, and promises to result also in a great future museum of America. The fine-arts division will be represented by extensive collections of the best accessible paintings and statuary; and it is designed in a short time to make this the great art-centre of America.

The annual Belgian Exhibition of Fine Arts (the "Belgian Salon," held successively at Brussels, Antwerp, and Ghent) is now open at Antwerp. There are 1274 works of painting and sculpture.

The Belgian Government has bought the great triptych by Quentin Matsys at Louvain for 200,000f., and the work will shortly be placed in the Musée at Brussels.

It appears to be decided by the French Chamber of Deputies that the ruins of the burnt Tuileries shall be removed and the site converted into a garden. The obvious result will be to almost destroy the architectural significance and effect in one direction of the noble vista of the avenue of the Champs Elysées; the Arc du Carrousel and the buildings of the Louvre being too low to correspond in any way with the Arc de l'Etoile at the other extremity of the avenue; and, moreover, those buildings are not built on the same axis as the avenue. The lateral Pavillons de Flore et Marsin will, of course, not supply the deficiency; and, though beautiful in themselves as restored, they will appear sadly disjointed, obtrusive, and unmeaning without some building to connect them. Mr. Fergusson the architect suggests that either the remains of the Tuileries should be restored or a new building erected on the site to receive the incomparable treasures of the Bibliotèque Nationale from the Rue Vivienne, where they are very unworthily housed and far from safe from the danger of fire.

The interior of the Théâtre Français has been redecorated. The ceiling has been adorned with paintings by M. Mazerollo symbolising the productions of the leading French dramatists.

The visit of the British Archæological Association to Yarmouth was brought to a close last Saturday. In the morning the members met in St. Nicholas's Church, and heard an interesting paper on the church by the Ven. Archdeacon Nevill, formerly Vicar of the parish. After visiting the Benedictine Priory and other objects of antiquarian interest in the town, they proceeded to Gorleston and inspected the church. In the evening they met for the last time at the Townhall, under the presidency of Lord Waveney, to hear a paper from Mr. D. Grey Birch on the Charters and Seals of Yarmouth. — The association visited Norwich and its neighbourhood on Monday, where the concluding meetings of the Congress were held. At the Council Chamber of the Guildhall the association was welcomed to the city by the Mayor (Mr. H. Bullard), who freely offered to the members the use of the Guildhall for the meetings, and placed at their disposal the valuable regalia and ancient charters and muniments belonging to the Town Council. After thanking his Worship for his offer, the Congress proceeded, according to arrangements, to the cathedral, where the members were welcomed by the Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich, who read a paper giving a history of the cathedral and its founders, with a description of the points of interest in the building and the Bishops by whom each portion was erected. Having seen all there was to be seen, the members of the Congress proceeded to the Deanery, where they were hospitably entertained at luncheon. Later on they were conducted by Mr. R. M. Phipson, F.S.A., to view various objects of antiquarian interest in the city, including some of the churches, ruins, and ancient buildings. The members dined together in the evening at the Royal Hotel, under the presidency of Lord Waveney. The members met on Tuesday at the Guildhall, under the presidency of Mr. Morgan. With the aid of maps the ancient boundaries of the City were pointed out by Mr. Phipson, and also the site of the City walls. An inspection was made of the charters and other documents belonging to the Town Council. Mr. De Gray Birch, of the British Museum, in describing the contents of the various manuscripts, said they formed the finest series of ancient civic documents he had ever seen. They had been more carefully preserved than such records had usually been. Among them were charters granted to the city by Henry II., John, and Henry III. Taking this series with that belonging to the cathedral, Mr. Birch said they formed a collection of which any city in the world might be proud. Subsequently the members, under the guidance of Mr. Phipson, visited the churches of St. Peter, Mancroft, St. Stephen's, and St. Giles's, also the old house which was the palace of Bishop Hall. Later on in the day a short excursion was made to Arminghall, where there is an interesting example of ancient domestic architecture, and on their return the visitors inspected the remains of Carrow Abbey, now the residence of Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P. In the evening the usual meeting was held for the reading of papers.

A conference of miners' delegates, representing nearly 200,000 men in all parts of the country, was held last week in the Memorial Hall, Manchester. It began its sittings on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. Macdonald, M.P., the main purpose of the gathering being to discuss the depression which had lately taken place in their wages. The question of emigration occupied the attention of the delegates the whole day.—On Thursday the scheme of emigration suggested in the president's opening address was discussed at considerable length. All the speakers admitted the desirableness of such a scheme being carried into effect; and it was ultimately resolved to establish a National Emigration Fund Association, in which any class of workmen throughout the country should be eligible for membership. After further discussion as to the depression of trade and the low rate of wages, a resolution was passed to the effect that it would be inexpedient at the present moment to make a demand for the general advance of wages at the rate of 10 per cent.—The chief business of Friday was the discussion of a code of regulations drawn up for the Workmen's Emigration Association, which it was decided should be submitted by the delegates to their various districts, and reported to the next conference, to be held at Leeds in October.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Proceedings of the Musical Association for the Investigation and Discussion of Subjects connected with the Art and Science of Music. Fifth Session. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.

The Miller of Wandsworth. Second Edition. By Colonel Colomb, R.A. Quaritch.

The Life of Admiral of the Fleet Sir William Parker, Bart. From 1781 to 1866. By Vice-Admiral Augustus Phillimore. Vol. II. Harrison.

High Tide. Judy's Book for Low Water and Low Spirits. *Judy* Office.

Attic Nights. By Charles Mills. Chatto and Windus.

The Great Fur Land; or, Sketches of Life in the Hudson's Bay Territory. By H. M. Robinson. With Illustrations. Sampson Low and Co.

Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute. Volume X. 1878-9. Sampson Low and Co.

My Lords of Strogue. A Chronicle of Ireland from the Convention to the Union. 3 vols. By the Hon. Lewis Wingfield. Richard Bentley and Son.

The Favourite Library: The Son of a Genius. Griffith and Farran.

The Marvellous House. A Story for Children. By Henry C. Linstead. Second Edition. Griffith and Co.

Silly Peter. By W. Norris. Griffith and Farran.

The Afghan Knife. By R. A. Sterndale. 3 vols. Sampson Low and Co.

The History of England, from the Earliest Times to the Accession of Queen Victoria. Related for the Rising Generation by M. Guizot, and Edited by Madame de Witt, née Guizot. Translated from the French. With all the original Illustrations. Volume the Third. Sampson Low and Co.

Burnham Beeches. By Francis George Heath. With Illustrations. Sampson Low and Co.

How the Lady Help Taught Girls to Cook and be Useful. By Mrs. Warren. Houlston and Sons.

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MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT SHEFFIELD—VIEW OF SHEFFIELD FROM THE RAILWAY STATION.

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SHEFFIELD AND THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Congress of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, under the presidency of Dr. George Allman, the naturalist, was opened on Wednesday at Sheffield. We present a view of that populous and busy town in Yorkshire, which has nearly 200,000 inhabitants, and is second only to Leeds among Yorkshire towns. It is situated not far eastward of the Derbyshire High Peak mountains, but at the confluence of the Sheaf and three other streams with the river Don. This well-watered district has been popularly called "Hallamshire" from time immemorial, as it constitutes the ancient great manor of Hallam, which was ruled by Earl Waltheof at the Norman Conquest, and was afterwards held, with some feudal privileges, by other powerful lords. It belonged to the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, from 1406 to the seventeenth century, when it passed by marriage to the Howards, and is now owned by the Duke of Norfolk. There are some remains of the ancient Manor-house, in which Cardinal Wolsey sojourned a few days after his disgrace, and of Sheffield Castle, which was, during twelve years, the prison of Mary Queen of Scots, guarded by the sixth Earl of Shrewsbury and his Countess. The Castle was taken in 1644 by the army of the Parliament, and was soon afterwards dismantled. The old parish church of Sheffield, dedicated to St. Peter, contains splendid monuments of the Talbot family, in the Shrewsbury chapel.

The steel manufactures of this town have been famed in England from a period of high antiquity; they are now famous all over the world. Chaucer, five hundred years ago, spoke of "a Sheffield whittle;" and the use of Sheffield arrow-heads at the battle of Bosworth, nearly four hundred years ago, is mentioned by an old historian. The Company of Cutlers, "for the good order and government of the makers of knives, sickles, shears, scissors, and other cutlery wares in Hallamshire," was incorporated by James I. The Master Cutler's yearly feast, which takes place in Cutlers' Hall, a modern Grecian building, is sometimes an occasion for leading politicians to make demonstrative speeches.

Abundant water-power, supplied by the Sheaf, the Porter, the Loxley, and the Rivelin, giving motion to the tilt-hammers and revolving grindstones, was a potent cause of industrial prosperity for Sheffield. But the toil of this town consumes in our days half a million tons of coal per annum, which is got chiefly from its own deep mines on the right bank of the Don, in the township of Attercliffe. The vast clouds of black smoke incessantly poured from a multitude of open furnaces and tall chimneys deprive Sheffield of that pleasantness which might have attended its natural situation. Its steel trade, however, to the yearly value of three millions sterling, may be esteemed worth the sacrifice of spoiling the local beauty of earth and sky. Knives, razors, and scissors, as of old, and forks which the modern dinner-table is wont to use with its knives, are produced here in enormous quantities. The grindstones, which are 4 ft. or 5 ft. in diameter, and 10 in. thick, come out of the Wykersley quarries, near Roche Abbey. Some of them are turned by steam, but most of them by water power. To these the blades are held, which have previously been forged at the anvil and duly tempered by fire and water. There are peculiar dangers in grinding: sometimes a whirling stone may split and fly into pieces, which perhaps kill the workman sitting on his bench above, or knock a hole in the roof or wall. The saw-grinder has to lean over the grindstone, pressing the steel plate against it with hands and knees, and a momentary slip would be his death. The saw-teeth are cut with a punch, and files, too, are usually grooved by hand with a chisel and hammer. Dry-grinding, for needles and other pointed tools, sheds from the soft gritstone a constant shower of sparkling particles, which the workman is apt to get into his lungs. No class of industrial population in England lead a harder life. If some have been rough and fierce, there is great excuse for them, poor fellows! The best material of Sheffield ware is the cast steel, which is made by melting together, in a crucible of clay, small pieces of blistered steel, the crucible being imbedded in the burning coke of a furnace. The Bessemer process of steel-making, which can be effected in half an hour from the pig-iron, combining it with charcoal carbon, is also much used at Sheffield. Steel is often applied to veneer, as it were, the outer surface of iron, and to form a cutting edge. These ingenious arts, and the variety of manufactured articles, may be inspected by visitors at the present meeting of the British Association. The establishments of Messrs. Rodgers, for cutlery, and of Messrs. Ward, Sanderson, and Turton, those of Sir John Brown and Co., and Messrs. Cammell and Co., for rolled armour-plates, and that of Messrs. Naylor and Vickers, for bells of cast steel, have long been noted.

Within a short distance of this town are many places that may invite an easy excursion. The Peak, with its fine mountain and moorland scenery and its geological wonders, is quite accessible. Up the Loxley valley is the Bradfield reservoir, which burst in March, 1864, flooding all the towns and villages below, and drowning 300 people. Near Rotherham, another manufacturing town, where the Rother joins the Don, are Wentworth Woodhouse, Lord Fitzwilliam's seat, and the ruins of Conisborough Castle. Several interesting ancient mansions and abbey churches lie not far up the hill country behind Sheffield, and Nottinghamshire, with the parks and rural palaces of wealthy Dukes, approaches it on the opposite side. The neighbouring towns of Doncaster, Barnsley, Wakefield, Pontefract, and Leeds, will offer their respective attractions, when the scientific lectures and debates of the "Sections" have been suspended.

The President of the Association for this year, Dr. George James Allman, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Cork, in 1812. He received his early education at the Academic Institution of Belfast, whence he proceeded to the University of Dublin, where he at first studied law, but afterwards graduated in medicine. He declined practice on being appointed Regius Professor of Botany, in 1844. He became Regius Professor of Natural History at the University of Edinburgh in 1855, and held that post till 1870, when he resigned on account of the state of his health, and came to London, where he was cordially received. His biological studies have been specially devoted to the inferior members of the animal kingdom, and his monographs on the fresh-water polyzoa and gymnoblastic hydroids, published by the Ray Society, with beautifully-coloured illustrations, in 1856 and 1872-3, are classic works; and in his charming discourse at the Royal Institution on March 14, 1873, on "Coral Islands and their Architects," Mr. Darwin's theory was explained and supported in a highly poetic spirit. Professor Allman's valuable researches have been principally set forth in memoirs printed in the Transactions of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and of the Royal Irish Academy; and these bodies have awarded him gold medals in recognition of their great merits and originality. In 1874 he succeeded Mr. George Bentham as president of the Linnean Society, and in 1876 the Government nominated him one of the Commissioners to inquire into the state of the Queen's Colleges of Ireland. Happily for the cause of science, he declined, in 1874, being nominated as a candidate to represent Bandon in Parliament.

ZULU WAR ILLUSTRATIONS.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, who has arrived in England, sent us before he left South Africa many Sketches of the Zulu War. The two large Engravings, which fill respectively the two middle pages of the Number and of the Supplement this week, represent the Battle of Ulundi, fought on July 4, and the Burning of Ulundi later on the same day. The Burning of King Cetewayo's House at Ulundi is the subject of another Engraving, which appears on our front page. The return, on June 28, of the Zulu Ambassadors, whom Lord Chelmsford had sent back to Cetewayo the day before, and who now brought a fresh message in reply to his offered terms of peace, is shown in one of the Illustrations. These are from our Special Artist's Sketches.

The army of Lord Chelmsford had advanced upon Ulundi from the west, along the ridge of the Babinanga hills, on the south side of the valley of the White Umvolosi. It consisted of General Newdigate's division, and what had been the flying column of Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, entering from the Transvaal frontier of Zululand. The Commander-in-Chief had massed the 13th Light Infantry, the 80th Foot, the 90th Light Infantry, Buller's Horse, and Tremlett's battery into one brigade, which was intrusted with the post of honour in the advance. The second division, under General Newdigate, consisted of the second battalion 21st Fusiliers, the 58th and 94th Regiments, whith Major Le Grice's battery of Artillery, and details of the King's Dragoon Guards, 17th Lancers, and Colonial troops. The total number of troops at Lord Chelmsford's disposal after crossing the Umvolosi river amounted to 4062 British, 1000 natives, and fourteen guns, the remainder of the second division, consisting of the 4th Foot, and both battalions of the 24th, together with strong detachments of all other corps, amounting in the aggregate to more than 4000 men, had necessarily been left in the rear to guard our frontier line and keep open the line of communication.

On June 26 Cetewayo sent messengers asking, on various pretexts, that certain kraals or villages on the route of advance should not be burnt. This request was disregarded, and a party was sent on to burn them; but the kraals were abandoned by the Zulus, who themselves set fire to them. On the next day Cetewayo sent in a number of the bullocks taken by the Zulus at Isandhlwana by the messengers returning to the camp, with a present of two elephants' tusks, and a letter in English, written by a sick trader in Ulundi, stating that the rest of the cattle and the two 7-pounders would follow. What he now sent proved his desire for peace. He expected that the British would now quit the country. He had been unable to call in any of the rifles taken at Isandlwana, so could not send them. The messengers stated that no Induna of consideration would consent to come as Ambassador, and that no regiment would consent to lay down its arms, which had been the stipulation. They acknowledged the existence of a strong force at Ulundi. The messengers were sent back next day. The ivory was returned. The cattle would be retained for a few days, awaiting events. The laying down of their arms by a thousand of the men now at Ulundi would be accepted instead of the previously stipulated submission of a complete regiment. Their safety would be guaranteed.

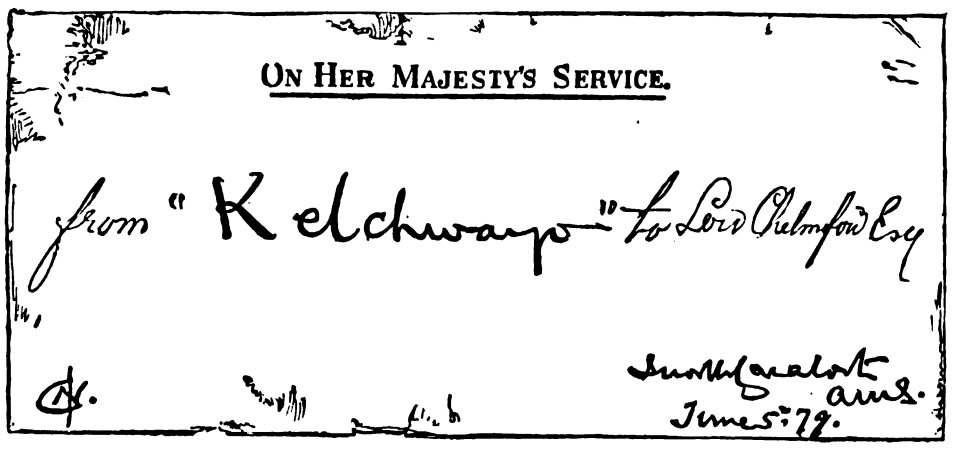
The Zulu messengers, as they came into the camp the second time, escorted by some of our Lancers, with the two tusks of ivory carried by the men behind, are shown in our Artist's Sketch. One of them held a cleft stick, in which was stuck the letter written by an unknown European for Cetewayo, addressed "To Lord Chelmsford, Esq." It was inclosed in an old English official envelope, which had been that of a letter sent to the Zulu King by Colonel North Crealock, Military Secretary, from Fort Newdigate, some time before. This envelope was afterwards given as a curiosity to our Special Artist, who sent it to the *Illustrated London News'* office, and a facsimile of the very document is here engraved.

The British Commander-in-Chief, as we have stated, dismissed the Zulu messengers, desiring them to tell Cetewayo that if by noon on July 3 the stipulations had not been complied with the advance would recommence. The 3rd came and went, yet no sign of submission; so at daybreak on the 4th inst., leaving the 1st battalion 24th Foot, with some guns, under Colonel Bellairs, in laager on the banks of the White Umvolosi, Lord Chelmsford crossed the river and moved on the King's kraal over ground which had been carefully reconnoitred previously by Colonel Buller, V.C., C.B.

Several accounts of the battle of Ulundi, written by Mr. Archibald Forbes, by Dr. W. H. Russell, by Mr. Francis, and other special correspondents of the London daily papers, have already been quoted in this Journal. A further description is given by the *Natal Witness*. Its correspondent, in the course of his letter, says:—"Forming up in a hollow parallelogram, the 80th Regiment and the Gatling battery were on the front, the 90th and part of the 94th on the left flank, the 13th and 58th on the right flank, the 2nd, 4th, and remainder of the 94th forming the rear, while a battery of artillery was at each corner. Keeping this formation, the column marched on to the second ridge beyond the drift without opposition, halting in rear of a ruined mission station, and on the site selected the previous day by Colonel Buller. The advantages of the position were at once apparent. In front was a broad open country, with high grass sloping down to a spruit. In rear again the country was open, with little cover save a few bushes. On the left flank the slope was fully open up to the Nodwengu kraal, which was distant about 1000 yards. The Zulus were seen approaching in force both from the direction of Ulundi and from the bush on the right. At half-past eight the mounted men under Buller were thrown out on the rear, left, and front, meeting the enemy and keeping them in check. Owing, however, to some mistake, the right was left uncovered by cavalry, and the mounted Basutos under Cochrane were accordingly sent out on that side with orders to draw the Zulus under fire. As the Basutos retired before the advancing enemy, the right face of the square came into action, commencing its fire fully five minutes before the rest of the force was engaged. At ten minutes to nine, or thereabouts, firing became general, all four sides of the square being simultaneously engaged, the Zulus after their manner throwing forward the horns of their army to surround the British force. Coming on steadily and in complete silence, the Zulus advanced with the same intrepidity they showed at Gingbilovo and Kambula, and continued to advance until they had reached a spot not more than seventy yards from the faces of the square. The British infantry were formed in four ranks, the front rank kneeling, the rear rank reversed, facing inwards, while inside the square were all the necessary arrangements for keeping up a constant supply of ammunition. It was impossible for any force long to face the deadly storms of lead poured in among them at such a short distance. A few now and then made an attempt to advance further. One man rushed up to within thirty yards of the Gatling battery, and was shot as he was turning to retire. Another body was afterwards found twenty-eight yards from the line of square. But it was no use. The main body wavered and paused. The moment was a decisive one. It was not the hail from the Martini-Henrys alone; there was the artillery continually at work sending shell after shell through the dark masses, breaking up every partial attempt of the Zulus to concentrate their strength for a rush. Then it was time for the Lancers to be let loose. Riding down with their lances levelled, the British horsemen came upon the hesitating enemy, and in an instant their lines were broken through. The sabre was at work as well as the lance; and soon the Zulus, their ranks torn asunder, and their coherency as an army destroyed, were flying before the advancing cavalry. And still, whenever there was a chance, the artillery thundered after them, and still the dull rattle from the faces of the square told how steadily the rain of death was supplementing the sweep of the broadsword and the thrust of the lance. But the Zulu does not fly without an effort to resist. Before the Lancers had gone 300 yards Captain Edgell was shot dead. Among the officers wounded were Lieutenant Phipps and Lieutenant Liedenbrood, of the 58th, and Major Bond, of the same regiment. Besides Captain Edgell nine men were killed, and the wounded, including the officers above named, numbered about seventy-five. As a rule, the men behaved with great steadiness, and were completely under the control of their officers. The artillery were particularly conspicuous for their cool conduct. At one moment an artilleryman fell dead over the limber of a gun, but no pause was made to pick him up. A gunner of the name of Moorhead attracted special notice. He was wounded in the leg, and rendered incapable of remaining at his gun. He was, however, determined not to remain idle, for when safe inside the square he crawled to where the drums of the Gatling battery were being filled with cartridges, and insisted on helping the sergeant to charge them. The Gatlings, by-the-way, were disappointing, having to cease firing six times during the action. Dabulamanzi was in command of the Zulus on the British left, and Sirayo on the right, the former being frequently under fire, while the staff on the outside were much exposed. It is stated, too, that four regiments of Amatongas were engaged on the Zulu side. The battle over, and the enemy in full retreat, a short rest was allowed to the men, and a move was then made towards Ulundi by the mounted force, Lord W. Beresford being the first to enter the kraal. The place was wholly deserted, nothing except empty bottles being found in the King's house, a thatched building with four rooms and a verandah."

Our Special Artist's Illustration of the battle shows the various groups of figures and incidents of the day's work seen within the hollow square formed by the British troops, ranged in the order which has been described.

Besides the Illustrations supplied by our Special Artist, we have received from Lieutenant Crawford Caffin, R.N., of the Hind transport, two sketches of the seacoast of Zululand at Port Durnford, with the tremendous surf and swell of the sea on July 3, which prevented Sir Garnet Wolseley and his staff landing from H.M.S. Shah, and compelled them to return in that ship to Durban. The steam-tug Koodoo, commanded by Captain Twiss, the harbour-master, had taken Sir Garnet and several other officers from the Shah and met the surf-boat, as is shown in one of these Sketches; but repeated attempts to get them alongside of each other, so as to transfer the passengers to the surf-boat, were destined to end in failure. Sir Garnet was therefore obliged to go back to Natal, and to enter Zululand by the land route, losing several days before he could actually take command of the army.



THE ZULU WAR: FACSIMILE OF ENVELOPE INCLOSING LETTER FROM KETCHWAYO (CETEWAYO).

The Government returns of emigration from the Mersey for the month of July have been issued. They show that eighty-two vessels sailed, carrying 10,598 passengers, of whom 6653 were English, 38 Scotch, 1037 Irish, 3293 foreigners, and 177 nationality not given. The destination of the emigrants are thus given:—United States, 8478 (of whom 4580 were English, 22 Scotch, 961 Irish, 2887 foreign, and 28 undefined); British North America, 1842 (of whom 1400 were English); Australia, 79; South America, 111; East Indies, 42; West Indies, 4; China, 2; and West Coast of Africa, 40. The figures show a decrease, compared with those for June, when 11,541 persons sailed from the Mersey; and these again are less than the figures for May; but the emigration of the past month is greater by 3937 persons than during July, 1878.

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RIDES IN ZULULAND.

We have received the following letters from our Correspondent with General Hope Crealock's division of the army, which advanced by the coast route from the Tugela into Zululand:—

"Port Durnford, July 4.

"Yesterday, at three in the morning, the cavalry, consisting of the Natal Guides, the mounted infantry, Cook's Horse and four troops of Lonsdale's Horse, and two hundred of John Dunn's scouts, with several mounted Basutos, started for the camp. The first kraal we reached was eight miles beyond the river Umhlatosi. It was carefully approached, but was found deserted. At four o'clock we off-saddled for an hour, not far from Emangwene, where a military kraal, the head-quarters of a young regiment, was situated. At half-past five we reached the hill overlooking the kraal. A plan of attack was formed; two flanks were thrown out, and the centre advanced, in which were the mounted Basutos. These galloped up to the kraal, but found it was deserted. There were three or four hundred huts, placed around that of the chief in regular form. Two of the huts had doors and windows, and all the comfort of an English cottage. The chief's hut was surrounded with an intricate palisade, which would have been serviceable against the assault of a savage foe. At half-past six the kraal was set on fire, while the cavalry, at a hand-gallop, scoured the country around for cattle. A kraal, situated about one mile from Emangwene, was surrounded. Two or three Zulus were getting ready their breakfast there. They were hauled out, and sullenly laid down their arms. Some mounted Basutos appearing, these Zulus were greatly alarmed. They have more dread of men of their own colour, who would, they know, give them no quarter. A little further on two hundred Zulus fled in dismay at our approach. The spoils of the day were six or seven hundred cattle, eleven asses bred by Cetewayo, and about thirty goats. Major Barrow, who commands the cavalry, was apprehensive that the Zulus might assemble and endeavour to recapture the cattle. But they did not make the slightest attempt to oppose us. As usual, some Zulu women and children were brought in. It was strange to see a Kaffir woman in tears. Most likely, she had had her home burnt, and all that she cared for was scattered.

"A Zulu chief, with two hundred warriors, and a very large number of women and children, came to the camp here. The men surrendered and gave up their arms. Our troops, mustering about five hundred, were paraded, with flags unfurled, which made an imposing appearance. Only twenty-five old guns and two hundred assegais were delivered up by the Zulus. Such arms, indeed, are but a poor defence against the modern breechloaders. There is but little fight left among the Zulus now. Our vast preparations have terrified them, and their summer crops cannot be sown this year. The only fear is that Cetewayo has retreated into the bush; and, so long as he remains free, he will be a standing menace to Natal.

"The 91st Highlanders had a large bonfire on Wednesday, while the pipers played some lively strains, and several of the men sang excellent songs. During the evening, two or three officers danced a highland reel. It must have appeared a strange sight to the natives."

"July 8.

"Unusual activity has been shown lately, in the way of reconnaissances by the cavalry. These were formerly kept in camp, employed in stuffing saddles or other work. At the drift of the Umhlazi, especially, where a few Zulus appeared at a respectful distance, the orders given were not to go out and test the courage of the foe. But now it is different. The Zulus evidently see that they are overpowered, and have made but a feeble resistance, firing only few shots at long ranges at our mounted men, who have driven off their cattle.

"Since it was made known to Zulus what favourable terms of surrender would be allowed, district after district has made its submission, preferring to keep their cattle rather than support a tottering King. The Zulus have been no losers by this campaign. The greater number of their kraals are left intact, and the same remark applies to their cattle. They care little for losing their men in battle. But since the battle of Gingihlovo not one man has fallen in fighting in this column of our army. Meantime, death by disease, though not by the hands of the enemy in the field, has made sad havoc with our troops.

"On Friday evening, July 4, the General started from the camp with sixty mounted infantry, three troops of Lonsdale's corps, Cook's Horse, the mounted Basutos, and the invaluable scouts of John Dunn. Previously, the 91st Highlanders and part of the Naval Brigade had marched as far as the river Umhlatosi, to give support to the cavalry if needed. On the march to this river, two troops of Lonsdale's lost sight of the main body, and soon afterwards missed each other. The country was open, but with scattered clumps of palm-trees, so that a body of men might be within fifty yards of another and still be unaware of each other's proximity. Luckily, some mounted natives appeared, who soon again found the beaten track. At midnight we got to the hastily intrenched camp of the 91st near the Umhlatosi. No delay took place here; the cavalry crossed the river, and we followed the well-beaten track which leads towards the Tonga country. We went nearly as far as the King's kraal at Emangwene, which was burnt two days before. Then turning sharply to the left, we went on at a foot pace until half-past two in the morning. The command was now given to off-saddle; the cavalry were ordered to form a large square, and two hours' rest was allowed. After this the order to start was again given; but the General returned to camp, as our night guide had taken us four miles out of our way. The command then devolved upon Major Barrow. No halt was made until we reached Undini, at half-past ten o'clock. Indeed, this long ride was too much for the horses; four of them had to be left behind; one horse actually fell down from fatigue before reaching Undini. We had to recross the Umhlatosi, and then a ride of three miles through a thick bush; but afterwards the country was comparatively open. Undini itself is situated on the top of a hill without any cover. It could not have offered any resistance to an attack. This place had evidently been deserted for some weeks. The store-house there contained ingredients for making gunpowder, some Eley's cartridges, and some of Sharp's gunpowder was found there. Before we left it the kraal, which consisted of 600 huts, was burnt. Zulu warriors came in and reported a great victory over the Zulus by Lord Chelmsford. This was the first intelligence we had of the fall of Ulundi.

"We had had a severe night's ride. At half-past twelve we again started; but, as John Dunn's scouts were to return to camp by twos and threes, taking the shortest route, two of them offered to be my escort through the Engoya forest.

"Shortly after leaving Undini we reached a deep clear pool, overhung by rocks, at the bottom of a hill. It was a tempting place for a halt, and my horse sadly wanted rest; but the scouts signified that we must push on further before an 'off-saddle' could be allowed. A long distance had to be covered to reach the kraal at the other side of the Engoya. We came to a running stream, where three scouts had already arrived before us. They were undressed, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, they had taken off their red coats, and were enjoying the luxury of bathing, after their long journey of over thirty miles. One of them had a piece of soap, which speaks well for the cleanliness of the natives; but, unhappily, they can never get rid of the peculiar smell which all Kaffirs have. These scouts are Zulus, who have come over to our cause, together with John Dunn, their chief. After an off-saddle of more than an hour, a move was again made. At two in the afternoon we reached the top of the hill which overlooks the immense forest of the Engoya, which is the property of John Dunn. Here range after range of mountains could be seen stretching as far as the eye could reach, until the most distant one seemed to lose itself in the sky-line. Undini, Cetewayo's old kraal, was still blazing in the distance and sending up volumes of smoke.

"The ascent to this hill had told upon my horse. The indefatigable scouts now carried the blanket, which had previously been strapped to the saddle. After a short rest at the top of the hill, and a last gaze at the burning kraal, once the pride of Cetewayo, now to become only a heap of ashes, we entered the narrow Kaffir footpath which traverses this forest.

"It was a great relief here to get protection from the sun. Trees of various kinds grew thickly on each side. Some had fallen across the pathway, and often the scout in front had to clear away branches so as to allow my horse to pass. Nothing escaped the notice of these men. An imprint of a foot was carefully scrutinised; even a blade of grass trodden down was noticed. The scout, still leading, kept all the time a vigilant look-out on each side, moving his head rapidly this way and that. He was keen to espy any hidden danger; and, no doubt, there were numbers of Zulus in the forest. But they had made up their minds to surrender, and it did not enter into their heads to attack the white man now. Their kraals at the other side of the Engoya were left untouched, as they had been wise enough to surrender in time to save both their homes and cattle.

"The roots of the trees at each side of the forest path often entwined themselves into fantastic shapes, rising up above the ground, which lent a wild and weird aspect to this lonely scene. Two hours' ride brought us to a stream, which was clear and pure, and delightfully cool. As we neared the other side, which is towards the sea, the path became more difficult. It was frequently obstructed by rocks imbedded in the earth. At last, in one of the most picturesque spots I have seen in South Africa, the path seemed to end. Here a trickling stream had formed a pool, the water of which, tumbling over a ledge of rocks, lost itself among the tall trees which skirted both its banks. African oak, lignum vitæ, and other trees indigenous to this soil grew here in profusion. The pathway seemed never ending, but at last we reached a grassy slope, a pleasant relief after the three hours' ride through this forest. A little further on we again entered a continuation of this forest. A young Zulu warrior quietly met us here. He was on his way to surrender himself. He seemed perfectly at ease, so perhaps he had known the scouts before the war broke out, as they belonged to this very district. Just as darkness set in we reached the open, where only eight days ago the cavalry had made a patrol in force, and had been fired on by Zulus hidden in the forest, who had driven their cattle in for shelter before our eyes. It would have been impossible to have dislodged them without great loss of life, so they were left masters of the situation. John Dunn's house could be seen distinctly on the right—poplar-trees grew on either side. The roof appearing untouched gave one the idea that the Zulus had spared this cottage; but it had been sacked, and the furniture was destroyed. A china basin had been recovered from one of the kraals after a raid and brought back to the owner. A kraal, temporarily formed by sheets of corrugated iron roofing, was fixed as the resting-place for the night. This formed good protection against the wind and rain. Next morning was wretchedly wet and miserable. We now went through plains scattered with palm-trees and a few bushes. Here the Zulus abounded, seeking shelter under every available bush. Some were busily thatching the half-burnt kraals. Others were minding their cattle. The women were carrying wood. The scene was a peaceful one. Two Zulus who were minding their cattle suddenly sprung up from the long grass, and as quickly hid themselves again. This was to show that they were friends. My two guides shouted their war song in bravado as we neared the kraals which were inhabited. Zulu men, women, and children came creeping from their shelter to look on the face of a white man. They seemed to have no vindictive feeling. It was simply from curiosity that they braved the rain to look upon the solitary horseman. No doubt they were happy and well pleased at the thought of being again at peace with their powerful foe. The Zulus who slept at the kraal I noticed were treated with the utmost kindness by the scouts, who gave them food and allowed them to share the warmth of the fire. A breakfast off mealies roasted over a fire was not a very nourishing breakfast, and glad I was to get to camp in time for the midday meal."

GRANTS OF THE ALBERT MEDAL.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has conferred the Albert Medal of the First Class on Henry Davies, collier, and John Harris, mason, both of Abercarn; and Albert Medals of the Second Class on William Simons, pumpman; Thomas Herbert, pumpman; Miles Moseley, overman; Charles Preen, collier; William Walters, collier; and Louis Harris, overman, all of Abercarn. The account of the services in respect of which the decoration has been conferred is thus given:—

On Sept. 11, 1878, an explosion of fire-damp occurred in the Abercarn Colliery, in the county of Monmouth, whereby 260 persons perished, on which occasion the greatest possible gallantry was exhibited in saving about ninety lives. The force of the explosion was terrific, doing great damage to the roadways and to the bottom of the shaft, and setting the coal and timber on fire in several places. Into this state of confusion and apparent danger to life these men, without hesitation, descended, and, although they discovered that fires were raging in the mine, and that, consequently, the chances of another explosion were considerable, they remained at their gallant and humane work of rescue, not reascending the shaft until they had satisfied themselves that no one was left alive below. Henry Davies, after being down the Abercarn pit all the afternoon, with those recommended for the second class medal, volunteered to descend the Cwmcarn Pit (a shaft two miles distant), with a view of conveying to the explorers who had attempted to enter the workings from that side an order from those in charge of the operations to come out, as, in consequence of the fires underground continuing to burn fiercely, and large quantities of gas were pouring out of the workings, a second explosion was deemed to be inevitable, which, had it occurred, would assuredly have killed every man below ground. Henry Davies, after being deserted by two men who refused to accompany him further, and when he must have felt that there was little or no chance of his coming alive out of the pit, pursued his course alone for 500 or 600 yards, and heroically accomplished the object of his mission. John Harris went down the pit with those recommended for the second-class medal. Having descended to a depth of 295 yards, the progress of the cage was stayed by the damaged state of the shaft. John Harris got off the cage, and, sliding down a guide-rope, reached the bottom, where, although he knew well that any moment might be his last, he remained for some hours, until all who were alive (some of whom were badly burnt and otherwise injured) reached the cage by his assistance, and were taken to the surface in safety.

A novel military experiment was tried on Monday at Aldershott, the object being to ascertain practically within how short a time a battery of artillery can be got into a train and out of it. About eighty men, ninety horses, and six guns were tested in this way. The time occupied was forty minutes.

CANADA.—DOWN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

In a previous article some suggestions were offered for tourists to Niagara, which may now fitly be supplemented with a few words on the pleasantest way back to Quebec. *Back* to Quebec. For the first visit to the Falls is rarely the last; when every place of interest in Canada West has been visited, the tourist is sure to return for one more gaze at those sublime cataracts midway in the restless river that joins Lakes Erie and Ontario. Aye, and for one more gaze at that restless river itself; for, mad, ungovernable stream that it is, there is, perhaps, scarcely another in the world more beautiful—neither the Hudson nor the "storied Rhine" excepted. The Niagara is really the St. Lawrence under a different name. Ten miles below its mighty plunge at Goat Island, it loses itself in Lake Ontario; but near Kingston, at the north-eastern extremity of the lake, it gathers itself together again as a river.

Having finally turned his back upon the Falls and the Niagara River, the tourist finds little to interest him in the old town of Niagara, and hastens on board one of the two smart little steamers that ply between the quondam capital of Canada and Toronto: on reaching the latter city he cannot do better than secure a place in one of the St. Lawrence boats. The river transit to Quebec is much preferable to a journey on the Grand Trunk Railway, for other reasons besides the dilatory propensities of the company. The river scenery is infinitely more pleasing to the eye than the charred forest stumps and everlasting snake-fences of the land journey, to say nothing of the excitement of shooting the rapids.

Let us suppose, then, that we are taking the water route, and that we are nearing the eastern end of Lake Ontario. We are threading our way among a number of beautiful little islands that stud the bosom of this part of the lake—where it merges into the River St. Lawrence. These are the "Thousand Isles." They are scattered over the river for fifty miles of its course downwards, and are for the most part clothed in the richest vegetation. Luxuriating in their solitudes may still be found deer, foxes, racoons, squirrels, and almost every variety of water-fowl; but all signs of animal life rapidly vanish as we approach, and not until the heavy thud of our engines has died away do they come forth again from their shady retreats. But it is not always the steamers that frighten away the timid creatures; for on several of the islands are to be seen the white woodwork and green verandahs of hotels and boarding-houses. Clayton and Gananoque are select summer resorts, and Alexandria Bay, on the American side, is becoming a very popular watering-place.

There are far more than a thousand isles, if we take into account the naked rocks that rise above the river's surface, mingling their sombre hues with the bright verdure on the larger islands. After threading our way in and out among these charming scraps of land the river becomes gradually narrower until at Brockville, on the Canadian side, it is scarcely two miles across. A little lower down are the first of the St. Lawrence rapids: soon passed, and serving but as a prelude to the wild race down the Long Sault Rapids—which latter are nine miles in length, and are run, with all steam on, in about a quarter of an hour. The next hundred miles is varied and interesting, the river spreading out in one part to a breadth of five miles, where there is another goodly sprinkling of islets Farther on, in more confined waters, are the Coteau Rapids and the Cedars and Cascades. Then the river again widens, and we steam past Nuns' Island—once an Indian burial-ground, but now belonging to the Grey Nunnery at Montreal. A few miles more and we come to the desperately exciting passage of the Lachine Rapids—the wildest and grandest on the river.

Spell-bound and holding our breath, we are strangely fascinated by the seething, screaming waters that are carrying us headlong downwards, and gaze anxiously upon some dark rocks that here and there raise their dripping heads above the foaming current; but our Indian helmsman steers our boat with wonderful precision, his eagle eye being always fixed unflinchingly ahead. Like the wind we rush down the angry rapids; when suddenly an island springs up before us, and we scarcely breathe—that is, if we have never before made this exciting passage. We seem about to be hurled headlong on certain death, but in an instant our trusty Indian steersman lets the wheel spin round, and the bows of our gallant ship turn aside, and, passing close to the island, we bear down into the centre of the boisterous channel, whose dancing waters are still white with foam and spray.

Notwithstanding the apparent danger of running the St. Lawrence rapids, I believe there has never yet been an accident. It is scarcely necessary to say that all the rapids are flanked by canals for ships going up-stream.

One of the most interesting sights in connection with the rapids is to see them "shot" by the huge rafts that are constantly coming down-stream to Montreal and Quebec. The rafts are made up of saw-logs and great timbers—called by the lumbermen "square-sticks"—which have been cut higher up in the western districts; they are lashed together with very strong chains and thongs from the bark of the bass-wood. The larger rafts have roughly constructed shanties "on board," for the shelter of the bold raftsmen.

We have scarcely left the Lachine Rapids, when the fair city of Montreal rises before us in the distance, and presently we discern the spires and towers of its cathedrals and churches. It is here, around the Island of Montreal, that the waters of the Ottawa mingle with those of the St. Lawrence, giving to the river for some distance a slightly reddish tinge.

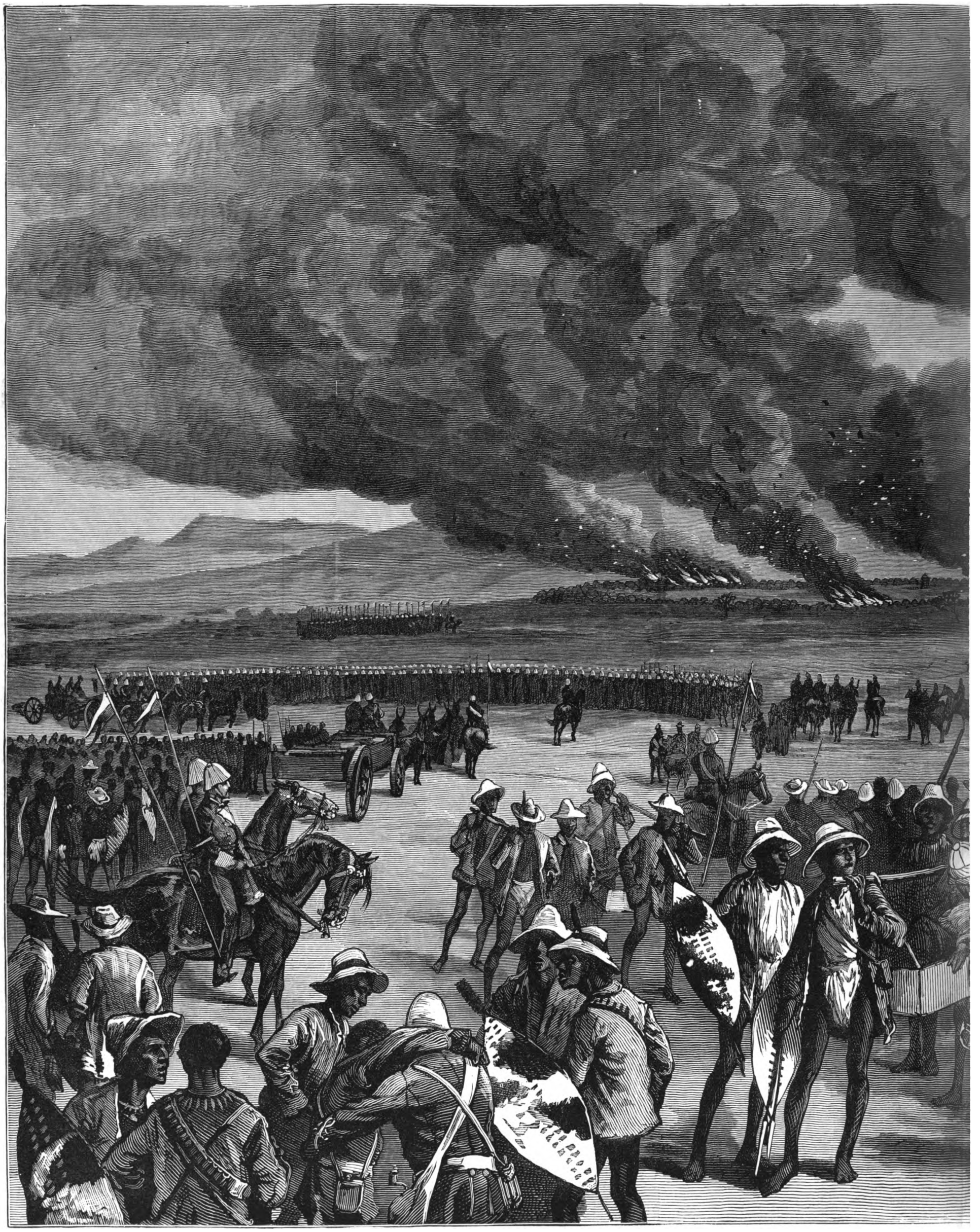
Leaving behind us the commercial capital of the Dominion, we proceed on our way to Quebec, now only 180 miles distant. In its course between these two cities the river expands into the dimensions of a lake. Lake St. Peter, as it is called, is twenty-four miles in length and nine in breadth. It is said to be the most stormy body of water on the American continent, many of the above mentioned log-rafts suffering shipwreck on its treacherous rocks and shores. At the French town of Three Rivers the little lake terminates, the river here resuming its natural character.

After passing a few more bends in the river, looms before us the lofty promontory upon which stands the noble old city of Quebec. It stands out very prominently against the clear blue sky, especially the citadel by which it is crowned—whence issued, in 1759, Montcalm and his Frenchmen, intent upon hurling from the precipice they had scaled Wolfe's gallant little army. The river-banks, above and below Quebec, are very picturesque, and at times highly imposing; but travellers are generally so busy here with thoughts of home and the country they are leaving, or vice versâ, and so intent upon looking after their luggage, that these lovely banks are often quite forgotten.

Having reached Quebec, the tour of the St. Lawrence is by no means over; however, as the rest of the journey belongs to the ocean passage, no more need be said here about the river scenes. But after changing from the river to the ocean steamer, let not the tourist be so engrossed with his luggage and preparations for being sick, as to quite forget the river banks; or, if he must, let him at least remain on deck until the steamer has passed the majestic Falls of Montmorenci, whose distant spray can be seen almost immediately after leaving Quebec.

W. O. R.

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THE ZULU WAR: THE

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPE

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BURNING OF ULUNDI.

MAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

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THE VOLUNTEERS.

In the 10-inch gun competition at Shoeburyness on the 13th inst. the 9th Kent won the first prize. On the 14th the repository badges of the National Artillery Association were won by the 2nd and 5th detachments of the 10th Kent (Royal Arsenal). In the Royal Artillery 10-inch gun competitions the School of Gunnery Brigade won the first prize; the 7th Brigade, Portsmouth detachment, winning second prize. The second division was inspected by Colonel Hastings, who was accompanied by Earl Percy, M.P., Colonel Harcourt, M.P., and the officers of the garrison, and who said he had observed a marked improvement in drill and in practice. In the officers' repository competition yesterday week the Volunteer Artillery officers of the North were the victors. This contest concluded the work of the meeting.

Last Saturday the Volunteer Engineers who had been assembled in camp for a fortnight before at Chatham were inspected by Colonel Sir John Stokes, R.E., who, in addressing them, praised them for their drill and appearance, and said that no regular troops could have marched past more solidly than they had done that day.

The prizes won at the meeting of the Essex Rifle Association were distributed on the 13th inst. The Challenge Shield, the gift of Mr. O. E. Coope, M.P., was won by the 3rd Essex Administrative Battalion (Ilford). Private Rippon, of the Chelmsford Corps, took the Association Cup. Captain Copland, of the same corps, carried off the late Lady Waldegrave's prize, and also the Grand Aggregate Prize.

During the week ending Saturday last a series of contests has been progressing at the Rainham Ranges, Essex, among the 2nd and 3rd City of London Battalions, for prizes presented by most of the leading Livery Companies of the City, and handsome silver challenge cups by General Lord Napier of Magdala, Colonel Laurie, M.P., and others. The Farringdon Ward Prizes were won by Privates Walsh and Bartholomew, Corporal Spilling, Sergeant Clifford, Private Sorrell, and Corporal Bennett; those of the Saddlers' Company by Colour-Sergeant Harvey, Sergeant Peters, Private Minihan, Corporal Scarborough, and Sergeant Hills; and those of the Drapers' Company by Colour-Sergeant Wells, Assistant-Sergeant-Major Rattey, Colour-Sergeant Gray, Sergeant Grover, Private Bruce, and Private Reiman. Private Trate won the first of the Mercers' Company's prizes. For the Napier Challenge Cup three selected men from each company fired over the same distances, and the cup and Napier badges were won by A (Captain Crossman's) company. The losing companies in the latter contest fired independently for two minutes at 200 yards, the prizes offered being won by D, G, and M. Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie's cup, in the second stage, went to Corporal Bruce, and the officers' challenge cup to Lieutenant Hepworth. In nearly all the contests points for drill were added to the shooting score, but they are not given here.—On Saturday the 2nd London had the use of the range for their annual competition. The prize-list includes gifts from most of the City companies and some of the wards. The battalion prizes were fired for on Saturday. At 200 and 400 yards the winners were:—Sergeant Lowder, Private Richardson, Lance-Sergeant White, Sergeant Prosser, Private Cultriss, Sergeant George, Colour-Sergeant Cooper, Private Houghton, Colour-Sergeant Rayner, Private Lawrence, Private H. Houghton, Lieutenant Wadmore, Colour-Sergeant Froggatt, and Sergeant Pyles.—On Monday a rifle contest for several prizes of plate, presented by the leading livery companies of the City, took place among the 2nd London. For the prize presented by the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors, which takes the form of a challenge clock, a silver jewel and money prizes being added, nineteen competitors entered, and Lance-Sergeant White won easily. In the second competition the prize was a challenge cup presented by the Worshipful Company of Joiners. Richardson was awarded the cup, jewel, and first money prize; Sergeant Hart took the second, and Private H. Houghton the third. The third competition was for the Company of Salters' Challenge Cup. Private Richardson won the cup, jewels, and money; Cultriss took second prize, and E. Houghton third prize. The final competition was for Mrs. Rimington's Challenge Cup. Richardson was again the winner; Corporal Nicholls took second prize, and for the third Sergeant White and E. Houghton tied. On shooting off both made magpies, but in the second essay White scored a bull's-eye, and won.—The shooting was resumed on Tuesday at the Rainham ranges under most adverse circumstances as regards weather, rain at times descending so heavily as to render the targets almost indistinguishable. Singularly, however, the shooting was of a high order. In the afternoon, with the Martini-Henry the splendid aggregate of 100 points was made at the usual Queen's distances of 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven rounds—viz., 34 at 200, 34 at 500, and 32 at 600; and there were many other high figures not in competition. In the morning the Ward of Vintry Cup of the London Rifle Brigade was fired for at the same distances with Snider rifles, the contest resulting in favour of Corporal Mardell, one of this year's "Sixty" in the contest for the Queen's Prize, who on this occasion made 81 points, a feat in which he was equalled by a less-known shot, Private Acres. The shooting for the Broad-street Ward Cup of the same regiment was not quite so good, the highest score being 78, made by Private Levick, next to whom was Sergeant Hall, with 72, and Colour-Sergeant Lowe with 63. A cup of the H (Cordwainers') company was also shot for at the same distances, for which Private Allison, a Queen's silver medallist, made 79, and Private Howell, 72. The full scores were not obtainable. In the afternoon twelve competitors of the 2nd London Rifles contested the prizes of G company of that regiment, presented by Captain Baron Celli, Lieutenant Keene, and others. Eight prizes were offered, but, with the exception of the first four scores, the shooting was indifferent, chiefly owing to the rain. The ranges were 200 and 400 yards, seven shots, at class targets. At the first distance Colour-Sergeant Cooper put on 26 out of a possible 28 with the Snider, and there was only one point difference between him and the next two, while two others made 23 each. At 400 yards Sergeant Cooper brought his total up to 47 points, and was awarded the silver company badge, on which the City arms are worked, the silver medal, and first money prize; Sergeant Yarnold, with 40 points, took second prize; Private E. Green, with 45, third; the other winners being Private E. Reeves, Private T. Robinson, Private R. Amey, and Private J. Moody. A silver cup was offered in the extra lines, and was tied for by Reeves and Green, the former winning on shooting off with a bull's-eye and centre as against two centres.

On Tuesday the results of the annual prize contest of the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, which was begun on the previous day at the Ilford ranges, were announced. Eighty-five members competed, the prizes, which were fired for at the ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots, Wimbledon rules and targets, being won as follows:—Private W. Bullimore, 78 points; Sergeant J. Sage, 73; Sergeant Arle, 72; Private H. Bullimore, 71; Private R. Bullimore, 69; Captain Smith, 69; Colour-Sergeant Costin, 68; Private S. Adams, 67; Corporal Clapp, 67; Sergeant Moore, 67; Private Curnow, 66; Bugler Gardiner, 66; Sergeant Hendrik, 65; and Sergeant Noble, 64.

On Wednesday morning the St. George's Rifles compete for their regimental prizes, which are, including the challenge plates, of the value of several hundred pounds.

The contest for the Holms' Challenge Trophy is fixed for to-day (Saturday); and on Monday and Tuesday next the Hon. Artillery Company compete for a long and valuable list of prizes presented by the Prince of Wales (Captain-General and Hon. Colonel), Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., the commandant, and many others.

Last Saturday the London and Westminster (46th Middlesex) held their annual rifle contest at the Government ranges, Milton, near Gravesend. The "field firing" prize of the 2nd Middlesex Rifles has been won at Caterham by Quartermaster-Sergeant Bacchus's team; and the "field and staff officers' prize," for volley firing, at ranges at unknown distances, by Private P. H. Jones's team.

The Camp of Instruction formed by the 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) at Hampstead was brought to a close last Saturday. A number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men were allowed to attend their civil occupations during the day, attending drill night and morning. The various details incidental to camp life were strictly carried out. On Saturday the camp was officially inspected by Colonel the Hon. E. H. T. Digby, Coldstream Guards, and at the close the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Stedall, wife of the commanding officer.

A match, which became very exciting towards the finish, was shot on Monday at Brighton between the Croydon and Brighton corps. The wind was very treacherous from the left. The teams were composed of twenty a side, seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards. On leaving the first range the Brighton men were 12 ahead, at the second range they were beaten by 21 points, but at the longest range they beat their opponents by 23 points; thus winning by 14. The gross scores were:—Brighton, 1297; Croydon, 1283. In previous matches the losing corps had been the winners.

Last week the Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade camped out for the first time, and the experiment was a complete success. The camping-ground was the portion of Lanark Moor usually occupied by the Royal Lanarkshire Militia during their annual training-time. Fortunately the weather was delightful, and to this in great measure the satisfaction of all concerned was due. Altogether the men in camp numbered 450; and, while there was no laxity of discipline, there was much real enjoyment. Regimental duties were strictly exacted and carefully performed; but when off duty the men enjoyed a great deal of liberty, of which they made good and rational use. The statutory four-days' drill having been completed on Thursday, Friday was set apart for athletic sports; but part of the day was occupied with an official inspection of the brigade by Colonel Dalziel, the Inspector of the Auxiliary Forces in Scotland.

A series of regulations have been issued from the War Office respecting the allowances to be paid to volunteer corps attending camps of instruction, which set forth that "to cover the expenses which volunteer corps are necessarily subject to in the formation of regimental camps, the sum of 2s. a day for a period not exceeding six days annually will be allowed to volunteer corps for each officer, non-commissioned officer, and private who attends the camp and remains there for a period of not less than three consecutive days and nights, exclusive of the days of assembly and return. When a consolidated corps forms a regimental camp, an additional allowance of 2s. 6d., to cover travelling expenses, will be granted for each officer, non-commissioned officer, and private on whose behalf the camp allowance is payable, if the place at which the camp is held is more than five miles from the head-quarters of the corps. If, however, the officer, non-commissioned officer, or private shall belong to a detached troop or company, or detached corps having its authorised drill station at a greater distance than five miles from the head-quarters of the consolidated corps, the rate of the additional camp allowance to cover travelling expenses shall in this case be 5s. instead of 2s. 6d., provided that the place of encampment is more than five miles from the drill-station of the detached company, and that the allowance for united drill be not drawn for the troop, company, or attached corps. In the case of the formation of a regimental camp by an administrative battalion, an additional camp allowance of 5s. to cover travelling expenses will be granted for each officer, non-commissioned officer, and private on behalf of whom camp allowance is payable, if he belongs to a corps whose head-quarters are more than five miles from the place at which the regimental camp is held, or if, being a member of the permanent staff, the head-quarters of the battalion to which he belongs is more than five miles distant from the camp. This allowance will, however, only be granted on condition that the travelling allowance for attending united drill, under paragraph 684, be not issued to the corps for which additional camp allowance is drawn under the present paragraph." The regulations take effect from April 1 last.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has recently received, in new subscriptions, donations, and legacies, £11,053 4s. 10d.

An influential public meeting was held at Lowestoft on Monday for the purpose of discussing the desirability of attempting the acclimatisation of fish in the Norfolk and Suffolk waters. Lord Waveney presided, and among those present were Sir R. J. Buxton, M.P., Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., the Mayor of Norwich, Mr. F. Buckland, Mr. E. Birkbeck, M.P., Colonel Leathes, Mr. Bartlett, Naturalist of the Royal Zoological Gardens, and Mr. Brougham, secretary to the Thames Anglers' Preservation Society. On the motion of Colonel Leathes, seconded by Mr. E. Birkbeck, it was resolved—"That it is desirable to introduce and acclimatise within Norfolk and Suffolk waters fish not now found there."

Mr. W. F. Rock, a London citizen, has presented to the inhabitants of Barnstaple, his native town, a park of between seven and eight acres in extent, pleasantly situated beside the River Taw. It is a continuation of the plot of ground known as Chanter's-green, which was dedicated to the public in 1863. A most enthusiastic demonstration of the townspeople was made on Tuesday, the 12th inst., when the park was handed over to the town authorities. On the procession reaching the park it was met by Mr. Rock, who, with the Town Council, ascended Rock Mound. Mr. Rock then, in an excellent speech, presented the title deeds to the town clerk, and mentioned that it was his intention to build some villas on a portion of the estate which he had reserved, in order that the rent should sustain the keeping up of the park. He then offered up an affectionate and earnest prayer, thanking the Lord that he had been spared to see that day, and to be of use to his fellowmen, and asking Him to look down upon the little spot and bless it. The Doxology was then sung; and Mr. Avery, the Mayor, thanked Mr. Rock, dwelling upon his many benefactions to the town, and wishing him many years of health and happiness. Mr. Payne, Mr. Rock's brother-in-law, has given a handsome lodge at the park.

OBITUARY.

LORD BLOOMFIELD.

The Right Hon. Sir John Arthur Douglas Bloomfield, Baron Bloomfield, of Redwood and Oakhampton, in the county of Tipperary, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Bloomfield, of Ciamhaltha, in the county of Tipperary, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, G.C.B., P.C., died at Mountain Lodge, Newport, county Tipperary, on the 17th inst. He was born Nov. 12, 1802, the only son of Lieutenant-General Benjamin, first Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B. and G.C.H., by his second wife, Harriott, daughter of John Douglas, Esq., of Grantham, Lincolnshire. In 1812 he was appointed a Page of Honour to the Prince Regent (George IV.), and from April to December, 1818, was in the Coldstream Guards, since which time he was on half-pay as Lieutenant. In February of that year he became Attaché at Vienna, and was subsequently in the Embassies at St. Petersburg, Lisbon, Stuttgardt, Stockholm, and again at St. Petersburg. In 1844 he was appointed Ambassador to Russia, in 1851 to Prussia, and in 1860 to Austria, retiring in 1871. His Lordship succeeded to the Irish peerage at his father's death, Aug. 15, 1846, was created a peer of the United Kingdom Aug. 7, 1871, and received the decoration of G.C.B. in 1858. Lord Bloomfield became a Privy Councillor in 1860. He married, Sept. 4, 1845, the Hon. Georgiana Liddell, youngest daughter of Thomas Henry, first Lord Ravensworth, but had no issue. The title is consequently extinct.



SIR THOMAS MONCREIFFE, BART.

Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, Bart., of Moncreiffe, in the county of Perth, Vice-Lieutenant of Perthshire, died on the 16th inst. at his seat, Moncreiffe House, Bridge of Earn. He was born Jan. 9, 1822, the elder son of Sir David Moncreiffe, sixth Baronet, by Helen, his wife, second daughter of Æneas Mackay, Esq., of Scotstown (she married, secondly, George Augustus, second Earl of Bradford), and succeeded his father Nov. 20, 1830. Sir Thomas was in the Grenadier Guards from 1839 to 1842, and was hon. Colonel Perth Militia from 1855 till his death. He married, May 2, 1843, Lady Louisa Hay, eldest daughter of Thomas Robert, tenth Earl of Kinnoull, and had eight sons and eight daughters. Of the former, the eldest surviving is now Sir Robert Drummond Moncreiffe, eight Baronet, Lieutenant Scots Guards, born Nov. 3, 1856; and of the daughters the eldest is Duchess of Athole; the second, Lady Forbes, of Newe; the third, Countess of Dudley, and the sixth, Lady Mackenzie, of Delvine.



SIR R. R. VYVYAN, BART.

Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvyan, Bart., of Trelowarren, Cornwall, formerly M.P., died at Trelowarren on the 15th inst. He was born June 6, 1800, the eldest son of Sir Vyell Vyvyan, seventh Baronet, by Mary, his wife, only daughter of Thomas Hutton Rawlinson, Esq., of Lancaster; was educated at Harrow, and inherited the baronetcy at his father's death, Jan. 27, 1820. Sir Richard sat in Parliament for Cornwall from 1825 to 1831, for Oakhampton in 1831 to 1832, for Bristol in 1832 to 1837, and for Helston in 1841 to 1857. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Cornwall, and its High Sheriff in 1840. He died unmarried, and this ancient title and the representation of the Vyvyans of Trelowarren devolve on his next brother, the Rev. Sir Vyell Francis Vyvyan, ninth Baronet, Rector of Withiel, Cornwall.



DR. W. M. BURKE.

William Malachy Burke, M.D., Registrar-General for Ireland, a governor and honorary consulting physician of Steevens' Hospital, died on the 13th inst., at his residence, Stephen's Green, Dublin, aged sixty. He was third son of the late William Malachy Burke, Esq., of Ballydugan, County Galway, and grandson of Michael Burke, Esq., of Ballydugan, M.P. for Athenry, a director of Inland Navigation and one of the Surveyors-General for Ireland, and was descended from an ancient and well-connected family, seated, before the purchase of Ballydugan, in 1726, at Ballintobber, County Roscommon. He married, 1852, Harriet Isabella, only daughter of the Rev. Hugh Hamilton, of Church Hill, County Fermanagh, and niece of the late Marchioness of Ormonde, by whom he leaves three sons and one daughter, Grace, married in 1877 to Andrew Jameson, Esq., B.A., Cambridge. Able, zealous, and energetic, Dr. Burke was a most valuable public servant. Some years since he was appointed Medical Registrar, and on the retirement of Mr. Donnelly, C.B., succeeded that gentleman in the office of Registrar-General of Ireland, into which, infusing new life, he effected most important improvements. His death is universally felt as a great loss to the Civil Service and to the general society of Dublin. During the Viceroyalty of the Duke of Abercorn he was attached as physician to the Viceregal household.

MR. PARKES, OF CUERDEN.

Robert Townley Parker, Esq., of Cuerden Hall, and Astley, in the county of Lancaster, M.P. for Preston from 1837 to 1857, whose death we referred to in our last, was the representative paternally of the Parkers of Extwistle, in the county of Lancaster, and maternally of the Charnocks of Charnock, both very ancient families. He was one of the chief proprietors among the landed gentry in the county of Lancaster. He married, Dec. 21, 1816, Harriet, youngest daughter of Thomas Brooke, Esq., of Church Minshul, in the county of Chester, second son of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., of Norton Priory, by whom he had issue Thomas Townley Parker, of Charnock Hall, four other sons, of whom the Rev. Arthur Townley Parker, M.A., Hon. Canon of Manchester, is Rector of Burnley, and three daughters.

The deaths have also been announced of—

The Hon. Henry George Howard, on the 10th inst., at Savile-row, aged sixty-one. He was the youngest son of George, sixth Earl of Carlisle, K.G., by Georgiana, his wife, eldest daughter and co-heir of William, fifth Duke of Devonshire, and was brother of the late Earl of Carlisle, K.G., Lord

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Lieutenant of Ireland, of the present Earl, and of Lord Laverton. He was for some time in the diplomatic service.

Mrs. Justin M'Carthy, wife of Justin M'Carthy, Esq., M.P., on the 15th inst., at 48, Gower-street.

Captain Joseph Giles, late 9th Regiment, J.P. and D.L. for Somersetshire, on the 9th inst., at Woodbury, Wells, aged eighty-six.

Caroline Emma, Lady Hayes, widow, firstly, of Lieutenant-Colonel Hill Dickson, and afterwards of Sir T. Pelham Hayes, Bart., to whom she was married in 1840, and who died in 1851.

John Affleck Peacock, eldest son of the late Rev. Wilkinson Affleck Peacock, Rector of Ulceby, Lincolnshire, on July 3, killed in action near Ulundi, Zululand.

Alicia, Lady Whelan, widow of Sir Thomas Whelan, of Elm Ville, Dublin, on the 7th inst., at Abbey-road, St. John's-wood, aged seventy-six. She was married in 1822, and was left a widow in 1866.

The Rev. Gerald Fitzgerald, M.A., Rector of Wanstead, Essex, on the 13th inst., at the Rectory, aged sixty-nine. He was second surviving son of Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Lewis Fitz-Gerald, K.C.H., and was formerly Captain 26th Cameronians.

William Stanley, Esq., formerly Secretary of the Poor Law Board in Ireland—a public servant deservedly held in the highest esteem, not only in connection with the department he so long and so ably administered, but also as a political writer.

Eliza Penrose, widow of the late Major-General Edward Lake, C.S.I., Royal Bengal Engineers, and youngest daughter of the late Thomas Bewes, Esq., M.P., of Beaumont, Plymouth, at 2, Stafford-terrace, on the 12th inst.

Lieutenant-General Evelyn Henry Frederick Pocklington, late Director-General of Military Education, on the 10th inst., at 28, Rutland-gate, aged sixty-eight. He married, in 1847, Barbara Campbell, only child of A. Scott-Bloomfield, Esq., of Hollywood, in the county of Wicklow.

Georg· Austell Pardoe, Lieutenant 1st Battalion, 13th Regiment, aged twenty-three, from wounds received at the Battle of Ulundi. He was the second son of the late Edward Pardoe, Esq., of Amberwood, Christchurch, Captain 15th and 18th Regiments, by Harriet, his wife, daughter of William Astell, Esq., M.P., of Everton House, Huntingdonshire.

Charles Richard Van Notten-Pole, Esq., late of Wyck Hill House, in the county of Gloucester, on the 10th inst., in his eighty-third year. He was the eldest son of Charles Van Notten-Pole, Esq., of Wyck Hill House, by his wife, Felizarda Matilda, daughter of Richard Buller, Esq., and was grandson of Sir Charles Van Notten-Pole, Bart., so created 1791.

Professor George Long, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, on the 10th inst., at Portfield, Chichester, in his seventy-ninth year. He was formerly Professor of Greek at the London University, and afterwards at Brighton College, and was author of many works on classical, historical, and other educational subjects.

F. M. Lind, Esq., who rendered important services during the Indian Mutiny, on the 13th inst., at Norwood. At the outbreak of the Mutiny he was magistrate and collector of Benares, and subsequently he held appointments in Oude, and as Commissioner successively of the Allahabad, Agra, and Meerut Divisions.

Andrew Buchanan, Esq., of Greenfield House, Lanarkshire, J.P. and D.L., on the 12th inst., in his eightieth year. He was second son of David Carrick Buchanan, Esq., of Drumpellier House, in the county of Lanark, and uncle of the present Mr. Carrick Buchanan, of Drumpellier, and of Glen-Carradale, Argyleshire, J.P. and D.L.

Dr. William Henry Young, formerly Surgeon of the 28th Regiment, at Wrington, on the 12th inst., at the advanced age of ninety-three. Dr. Young saw considerable service in the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns. He was one of the senior Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and nearly the last of the survivors of the medical staff engaged at Waterloo.

The Rev. Maurice George Fenwick-Bisset, of Lessendrum House, in the county of Aberdeen, late Rector of Drumholm and Archdeacon of Raphoe, on the 6th inst., in his eighty-second year. He was son of the late William Fenwick, Esq., of Lemmington House, Northumberland, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Bisset. He married, in 1824, Jane Harriet, daughter of Maurice George Bisset, Esq., of Bath, and leaves a son, Mordaunt George, J.P., late 1st Dragoon Guards, and two daughters, the elder, Janet, wife of J. F. Elvington, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.

As the Home-Rule demonstration, held annually at Lurgan on Aug. 15, was passing along one of the streets in that town a collision occurred between the processionists and a number of factory operatives; and a riot ensued, in attempting to quell which the police shot a lad dead and wounded several other persons. Further rioting of a serious character took place on Saturday night. An onslaught was made by the Roman Catholic mob, who attacked the Protestant residents in Edward-street and wrecked their houses. Endeavours were made by the police to restrain the rioters, but ineffectually, owing to the darkness of the night, and upwards of twenty of their number were injured. The Protestant party retaliated. On Sunday night the town was quiet, but an uneasy feeling prevailed. An effigy of Captain Redmond was burned at Lurgan on Monday night, but there was no serious rioting, and on Tuesday morning one hundred of the extra police left the town.

Mr. Welsh, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at our Court, left London on Tuesday for America. The *Times* says his departure will cause general regret in this country, but it is satisfactory to feel that it has not been due to any public difficulty arising on this or on the other side of the Atlantic. He withdraws at a favourable moment from a position which he has filled in a manner equally gratifying to his own countrymen and to the English people. He leaves no clamorous arrears of unsettled questions to his successor. The only topic of controversy which has arisen during the period of Mr. Welsh's mission, and which remains open for further diplomatic efforts, is the claim of the United States with respect to the British North American Fisheries. But this is a trivial matter, which, so far as one can see, excites only the most languid interest in the United States, while in this country it is scarcely remembered or understood. In former days, however, disputes as insignificant stirred up bad blood in both countries. At last, however, we appear to have reached a point at which old feuds have faded out of sight. It is manifest that in the United States, as in this country, all except a very small minority of the people are desirous, not only that the two great English-speaking States should be at peace, but that their friendly intercourse should not be interrupted by any suspicions or jealousies. Seldom has this kindly disposition been more conspicuous than at the close of Mr. Welsh's mission; never has it been more frankly shown than by the departing Minister. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Welsh's successor will follow the same course and give expression to the same sentiments.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

G DE C (Harvington).—If the King has been left in check for one or more moves, all the moves subsequent to that on which check was given must be retracted, and the King moved or a piece or pawn interposed. If the moves cannot be remembered by the players the game must be annulled.

S J A R (Battersea).—Please describe the position upon a diagram. Your description shows the two White Bishops on squares of the same colour—is that intentional?

J H (Barnsley).—The answer to 1. Q takes Kt is 1. R to Q 6th (ch).

ALPHA.—"Chess blindness" is a very common infirmity, and none of us are superior to it. So far from being a "trouble" to us, your analyses and comments are read with pleasure, and we hope you will continue them.

THETA.—The book has been out of print for many years. Apply to W. Morgan, 67, Barbican, for his catalogue of secondhand books upon the subject of chess.

C E and W S L.—We are obliged for the analysis, and shall report upon it soon.

H M P (Plymouth).—Thanks; if found correct it shall appear.

F W M (Peterboro, N Y).— ne of your problems appears below; we have addressed a letter to you through the post.

D W K (Birmingham).—Bertin's book has no value save to the collector of old chess works. The Cunningham gambit has been exhaustively analysed since his time.

J T (Chipping Camden).—Somewhat crude, but full of promise. We shall be glad to hear from you again.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1849 received from Underwood, R H Brooks, Alpha, J Tucker, W M Curtis, and Norman Rumbelow.

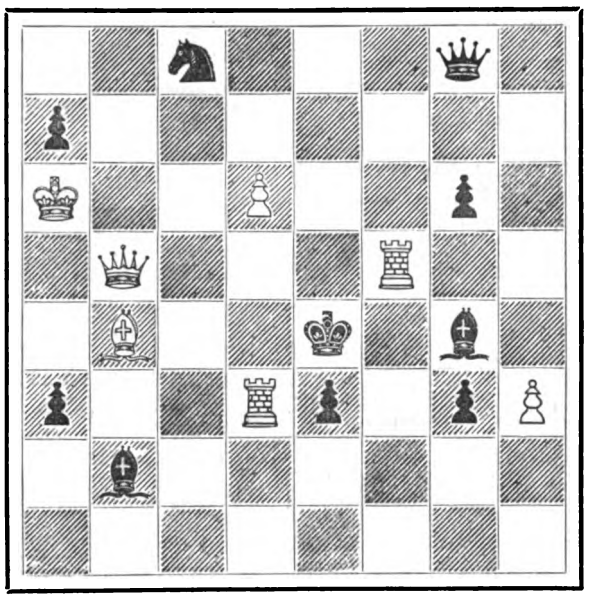
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1850 received from A T Ridding, H Cockle, W M Curtis, E L G, Alfred Rowley, M S, B C, O Vendt, W S Leest, H Keyser v Nickheim, J Tucker, W G H (Rugby), C E, and G C Baxter.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1851 received from A T Ridding, J Tucker, R F N Banks, Elsie, H Heathall, T Barrington, G Rushby, W Leeson, E L G, E Elsbury, G Fosbrooke, Ben Nevis, S Farrant, R H Brooks, H Barrett, L'S D, M O'Halloran, B C, M S, G K, H A Moss, H Langford, W Warren, Little Woman in White, N Cator, R Gray, R Ingersoll, Lorna, R Arnold, D W Kell, D Templeton, Alpha, S J A Randall, T Greenbank, J L F (Barton), C E, C F Jones, W D Jones, W de P Crousaz, Norman Rumbelow, G C Baxter, E H H Y, Cant, East Marden, Copiapino, Kitten, An Old Hand, R H Brewster, R Jessop, E P Vulliamy, W S B, and Hereward.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1850.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to B 2nd	K or P moves
2. Q to K R 8th	K or P moves
3. P mates.	

PROBLEM No. 1853.
By F. W. MARTINDALE.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A Game played between Mr. BLACKBURNE and the Rev. Mr. EARNSHAW.
(*Queen's Kt Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to K B 4th	P takes P
4. Kt to B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
5. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th
6. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
7. Kt takes B P	K takes Kt
8. B to B 4th (ch)	P to Q 4th

It is the peculiar fortune or misfortune of this opening to be frequently transformed into the semblance of another. Here we have a position arising in a well-known variation of the Allgaier gambit similar in every respect save that each player has his Q Kt in the field.

9. Kt takes P	B to K 3rd
10. Castles	

Of course he should have played 10. P to Q 4th before castling. The move in the text is an oversight that, occurring to any ordinary player, would have deprived the game of all interest; but in Mr. Blackburne's case the loss of his Queen for two minor pieces serves as a spur to his ingenuity, and the resource of his defence is as admirable as it is instructive.

10.	B to B 4th (ch)
11. P to Q 4th	B takes P (ch)
12. Q takes B	

Forced; for, if 12. K to R sq, mate follows

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)
on the move; and if 12. R to B 2nd, then 11. Q takes P, &c.	
12.	Kt takes Q
13. B takes P	Kt to B 6th (ch)

It is necessary to prevent the check by discovery.

14. P takes Kt	Q takes P
15. P takes P	Q takes P (ch)
16. K to R sq	Kt to B 3rd
17. Kt takes Kt	Q to R 6th (ch)
18. B to R 2nd	B takes B
19. R to K B 2nd	K to K 3rd
20. Kt to Q 5th	Q R to K B sq

The *coup juste*. White threatens to win the Queen by 21. Kt to B 4th (ch), and if, to avoid this loss, Black had captured the Kt with the Bishop, his King would soon have been exposed to the combined action of the adverse Rooks. This would not count for much in the long run, but it would give White some chances.

21. Kt to B 4th (ch)	R takes Kt
22. R takes R	R to K Kt sq
23. R to K B 2nd	B to Q Kt 4th

Good enough to win; but he might also have played 23. B to K 7th, and announced mate in three moves.

24. Q R to K sq	Q to K R 5th.

White resigned.

Played at Moscow, between Mr. AYLMER MAUDE and another Amateur.
(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th
5. Kt to Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
6. Kt takes P	K takes Kt
7. B to B 4th (ch)	P to Q 4th
8. B takes P (ch)	K to Kt 2nd

Inferior to 8. K to K sq

9. B takes Kt P	B takes B
10. Q takes P (ch)	K to B 2nd
11. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to K 3rd

Too adventurous by half. He should have played the King to Kt 2nd, after which White cannot do better than draw by perpetual check.

12. Q to B 5th (ch)	K to Q 3rd
13. P to Q 4th	Q to K 2nd
14. Kt to B 3rd	P to R 3rd
15. B takes P (ch)	K to B 3rd
16. B to K 5th	R to R 2nd

If 16. B to Kt 2nd, White continues with 17. B takes B, and if then 17. Q takes B, Black will be mated in two moves.

17. Q to Kt 6th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
18. Q takes Kt	Kt to Q B 3rd
19. Kt to Q 5th	Q to B 2nd
20. Kt to B 6th (ch)	K to K 2nd
21. Q takes R, and wins.	

We have received a prospectus for a new periodical, entitled the *Chess Monthly*, the first number of which is announced to be published in September next, by James Wade, 18, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, at the price of a shilling. Seeing that London has already a Chessplayers' Chronicle issued monthly at half the cost, there does not appear to be any good reason for attempting to establish another magazine running on precisely the same lines—news, games (original and selected), problems, and reviews, &c. It is, however, a matter for the consideration of the promoters of the new adventure whether or not there is any genuine demand for their wares. It concerns the public only, as suggesting the reflection that a great deal of talent must be unnecessarily diffused, which if concentrated might serve to produce a chess journal worthy of the Victorian age.

It appears from a Parliamentary return that the total amount of income charged with the tax under Schedule D (trades and professions) in Great Britain last year was £131,980,647. This shows an increase of £1,154,000 over the previous year. The number of persons paying the tax was 397,750, being an increase of 15,778 over the number in 1877. There are 1487 persons whose incomes are assessed between £900 and £1000; while between £1000 and £2000 there are 12,403; under £3000, 3860; under £4000, 1824; under £5000, 980; under £10,000, 1870; under £50,000, 994; over £50,000, ninety.

Coloured Extra Supplement.

VIEWS ON THE RHINE.

The romantic scenery along the banks of this noble German river, ascending its stream from Bonn to Mainz or Mayence, has become familiar to English tourists since Byron's "Childe Harold" and Bulwer's "Pilgrims of the Rhine," not to speak of Thomas Hood's comic narrative of travel and the adventures of the Kicklebury Family in later days, made this topic a literary commonplace almost too trite for passing allusion. Yet there is an abiding interest still felt in the sight of those "castled crags," those haughty strongholds of mediæval princes, prelates, knights, and barons, perched in their independent pride high upon the summits of the jutting rocks above the ever-flowing stream. These are characteristic memorials of past European history, some of which are represented in the Colour-printed Engravings this week given to our subscribers; and many a travelling party, at the present season, will be delighted to look from the deck of the Rhine steam-boat, now at the fair vineyards, orchards, and corn-fields on both shores of that river, now at the conspicuous objects which may at once be recognised from the Views we published to-day.

The Katz, which is opposite St. Goar, some twenty miles above Coblentz, is the ruin of an old castle which was erected at the end of the fourteenth century at the entrance to the valley of the Forstbach. Just above this place begins the Lurlei, a part of the river extremely narrow, overhung by almost perpendicular cliffs 440 ft. high, and with an extremely rapid current. There is a fabled Syren of the Rhine haunting the perilous pass, and seeking to lure the boatman to destruction; but steam-boat traffic is exempt from the dangerous influence of her magic spells.

The Stolzenfels, which is not far from Coblentz, at the Capellen railway station, is a castle of stately dignity, rebuilt some forty years since by the late King Frederick William of Prussia, then Crown Prince, but in the antique style, with battlemented towers of reddish stone. It was here that he entertained Queen Victoria on her first visit to Germany, in 1845. The grounds are beautiful, and there is a glorious view of the Lahn Valley, lying westward, on the opposite or left bank of the river. Stolzenfels was originally built for the residence of the Archbishops of Treves, who were temporal princes and potentates of considerable importance in the Middle Ages.

Rheinstein, in like manner, shows the worldly power and pride of the Elector Archbishop of Mainz and his successors for many generations, beginning so far back as the twelfth century, when this lofty seat of martial prelacy was constructed, half-way between Bacharach and Bingen, in the heart of the famous Rhenish wine district.

Some two hours before reaching this place by steam-boat, tourists will have remarked the Pfalz, an ancient castellated building on a low islet, very different from the high perched towers of feudal strength already noticed. It is probably of the fifteenth century, and was designed less for warlike defence than for a guard-house and toll-house commanding the passage up and down the river, in the interest of the Prince Palatine.

Falkenberg, which has also been called Reichenstein and Königstein, is one of the more ancient baronial fortresses. It was destroyed in 1282 by Rodolph of Hapsburg, founder of the Imperial House of Germany and Austria. The insolence of those Rhenish nobles, Counts, Barons, and others, who practised continual extortions and acts of violence, was found unbearable. Commercial towns leagued together, in Germany as in Flanders and in Italy, to overthrow the petty tyrants of the feudal system, and became the ally of crowned monarchs in that work of needful reform.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 6, 1870) with two codicils (dated Nov. 6, 1872, and Nov. 9, 1874) of the Right Hon. Frances Theodora, Dowager Countess of Morton, late of No. 45, Lower Brook-street, who died on the 12th ult., was proved on the 2nd inst. by the Hon. Edward William Douglas, the son, and the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Hamilton Gordon, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000. The testatrix gives the china presented by the King of Saxony, with the cabinet containing the same, to her son, the Earl of Morton; and devises certain property, to which she was entitled in reversion, in favour of her younger children. After making sundry bequests to children and others, she appoints her daughter, Lady Agnes Charlotte Douglas, residuary legatee.

The will (dated April 15, 1878) with two codicils (dated April 15 and May 29 in the same year) of Mr. Philip Longmore, late of The Castle, Hertford, and of Ardeley Bury, Herts, who died on the 18th ult., was proved on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Philip Alexander Longmore and Colonel Charles Matthew Longmore, the sons, Charles Elton Longmore, the grandson, and George Schuyler Cardew, M.D., the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator devises the Ardeley Bury estate, with the furniture and effects at the mansion house, to his said two sons and grandson; and, subject to some bequests, he leaves the residue of his property as to seven eighths to his two sons and five daughters, and the remaining one eighth upon trust for the widow and children of his deceased son, Matthew Skinner Longmore.

The Scotch confirmation (dated the 22nd ult.), under seal of the Sheriff of the county of Argyll, of the will of Sir Donald Campbell, Bart., late of Dunstaffnage, Argyleshire, who died at Aix-les-Bains, in France, on June 8 last, granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Allan MacDougall and Major Thomas George C. Moore, the executors nominate, was sealed in London on the 2nd inst., the effects in England and Scotland amounting to upwards of £13,000.

The Irish probate, granted at Dublin, June 26 last, of the will and codicil of Lord George Augusta Hill, late of Ballyare, Donegal, Ireland, who died April 6 last, to the Hon. Somerset Richard Hamilton Augusta Ward and John Temple Reilly Down, the executors, has just been sealed in London, the aggregate personal estate and effects in England and Ireland being sworn under £7000.

The Scotch confirmation (dated the 24th ult.), under seal of the Commissariot of Peebleshire, of the will of the Right Hon. Emily Maria, Dowager Lady Elibank (widow of the late Alexander, ninth Baron Elibank), who died at Gravelye House, Hayward's-heath, Sussex, on June 3 last, granted to Thomas Goldie Dickson and the Rev. James Francis Montgomery, the executors nominate, has now been sealed in London, the inventory of the effects in England and Scotland given up upon oath exceeding in value £3000.

Her Majesty's Commissioners of Works have determined upon a complete fire service for the protection of Hampton-Court Palace, and have intrusted the carrying out of the work to Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, who have supplied similar machinery for Osborne, Sandringham, and Marlborough House.

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China Breakfast Sets, for 6 persons, 11s.; for 4 persons			0 7 0
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All really excellent patterns.			
Quart Decanters, plain, per pair, 4s. 8d.; cut, per pair			0 5 6
Claret Decanters (with handle)	..	each	0 4 0
Plain light Claret Glasses, Burgundy shape	..	per doz.	0 6 0
Wine Glasses, plain or cut, Ports and Sherries		"	0 1 9
Engraved Wine Glasses do. do.		"	0 2 6
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Plain light Finger-Glasses, new taper shape	..	"	0 6 6

Other articles proportionately cheap.
Descriptive Catalogue post-free.
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MEMORIAL to LORD LAWRENCE.
In pursuance of the Meeting held at the JERUSALEM CHAMBER on July 21, a Committee has been appointed.
CHAIRMAN—Lord NAPIER of MAGDALA.
VICE-CHAIRMAN—The DEAN of WESTMINSTER.
HON. TREASURERS { Sir A. HOBHOUSE, K.C.S.I. / T. BRASSEY, Esq., M.P.
HON. SECRETARIES { GEN. HUTCHINSON, C.B., C.S.I. / F. J. S. EDGCOMBE, Esq.
BANKERS—Subscriptions may be paid to Messrs. Coutts, 59, Strand, and will be acknowledged in the "Times."
A unanimous wish was expressed at the meeting that a statue should be erected in some public situation in London, which would serve permanently to record the pre-eminent services rendered to England and India by Lord Lawrence.
He not only devoted the greater part of his life to attach the Indian people to our rule by the wisdom and justice of his administration, but it must be always remembered that in the most critical moment of the Indian Mutiny he so acted that we owe the permanent maintenance of the connection between England and India in a very great degree to his clear-sighted courage, firmness, and humanity.
It is believed that so many persons belonging to all classes, both in India and England, will be anxious to do honour to his memory, that they will contribute much more than sufficient to erect the proposed Statue; and out of the surplus the Committee desire either to found Scholarships for the education of young Indians in England, or in some other way to confer benefits on Indians who come to this country. Thus to strengthen the connection between England and India, will perpetuate the memory and work of Lord Lawrence in a mode which he himself would approve.
Letters may be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, LORD LAWRENCE MEMORIAL FUND, Jerusalem Chambers, Westminster Abbey.

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Accidents of all kinds provided against by a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
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Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations; the Local Agents' or, 64, Cornhill, London. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

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MUSICAL-BOX DÉPOTS, 56, Cheapside, and 27, Ludgate-hill, London.—Nicole's celebrated Musical Boxes, playing best secular and sacred music. Prices, £4 to £120. Snuffboxes, from 18s. to 60s. Largest stock in London. Catalogue gratis and post-free. Apply to WALES & M'CULLOCH as above.

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Several Thousand pieces
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The time for Messrs. JAYS' SUMMER SALE having expired, a few selections of unsold Stock are offered at the following prices:—
Very stylish Seaside Costumes, at 2½ guineas each; cost, in Paris, 12 guineas.
Black Silk Hose, 10s. 9d. per pair; worth 14s. 9d.
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Thin Materials for Garden Parties or for Evening Toilette.
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the LADIES' DRESS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, will be held at No. 71, JERMYN-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, on SATURDAY, AUG. 30, 1879, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon,* to receive and adopt the balance-sheet and accounts, made out pursuant to the Articles of Association, and a Report of the Directors, to declare a dividend, and to transact the ordinary business of the Association, and also to decide upon the question of Life Tickets, adjourned from the last half-yearly meeting.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1879.
By order of the Board, W. S. BUTSON, Secretary.
* NOTE.—In accordance with the arrangements come to at the last meeting, this meeting will be held pro formâ, only to be adjourned until a date to be hereafter advertised.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA.—"The most perfect fitting made."—Observer. Gentlemen desirous of purchasing Shirts of the best quality should try Ford's Eureka. 30s., 40s., 45s. half dozen.—41, Poultry.

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COMEDIE FRANCAISE.—PIESSE and LUBIN have the honour to announce that they have, under special command, made a new and exquisite Bouquet, pour le mouchoir, named The Comédie Française. Sold in Bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s., 21s., at all fashionable Druggists and Perfumers in the principal Cities of the World. Distilled at the Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, London.

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TESTIMONIALS.

THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor, referring to Anti-Fat in the "British Medical Journal" of June 7, 1879, says:—
"I have some of this extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight, depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it fail. I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an anti-fat, and who always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact which she quite independently noted."

EDWARD PARRETT, Esq., Chemist, of Market-square, Winslow, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 12, 1879:—
"One lady to whom I have sold Allan's Anti-Fat has decreased 9lb. in four weeks."

THOMAS NEWBOULD, Esq., Chemist, of Bradford, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 11, 1879:—
"The gentleman for whom I obtained four bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat has derived great benefit from the same, and has recommended it to a friend. Please send me one dozen at once."

C. J. ARBLASTER, Esq., Chemist, of Birmingham, writes, under date of June 4, 1879:—
"Have just received a capital account of the effects of Anti-Fat in reducing corpulency."

"22, Redcliffe-street, South Kensington, S.W., June 2, 1879.
"To the Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat.
"Gentlemen,—I have tried your wonderful medicine Anti-Fat both in America and this country. Through its use I can thin down at command, closing on an average five pounds per week.—Yours respectfully, "HARRY BRAHAM."

T. L. RENVE, Esq., of Birmingham, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of July 1, 1879:—
"A gentleman having used one dozen bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat, reports a satisfactory reduction."

J. A. STEWARD, Esq., of Worcester, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 18, 1879:—
"Three bottles of Anti-Fat have produced a wonderful effect."

HUET F. ARNOTT, of the Elbe, Prussia, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of July 16, 1879:—
"I have much pleasure to inform you that by taking six bottles of your Allan's Anti-Fat I am ten pounds lighter."

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NEW SMOKING MIXTURE.
"When all things were made, none was made better than Tobacco; to be a lone man's Companion, a bachelor's Friend, a hungry man's Food, a sad man's Cordial, a wakeful man's Sleep, and a chilly man's Fire. There's no Herb like it under the canopy of Heaven."—Kingsley's "Westward Ho!"
In 1 oz., 2 oz., and 4 oz. Packets, lined with tinfoil.
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GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
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TAMAR INDIEN.—Owing to the marked success of this fruit-lozenge—so agreeable to take and universally prescribed by the Faculty for Constipation, &c.—Base Imitations are being foisted on the public. The genuine preparations bear the title "Tamar Indien." Price 2s. 6d. per Box. E. GRILLON, Wool Exchange, E.C.; and all Chemists.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.
The best English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism. Sure, safe, and effectual. No restraint of diet required during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

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The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL (SELECT) for LADIES, Bolton House, 192, Clapham-road, Surrey. Established 1857. A Private Home, where Patients suffering from serious diseases, and requiring special supervision, can obtain the best Medical and Surgical Treatment without incurring anxiety in their own homes. Treatise of successful cures forwarded for 12 stamps. Terms from 4 guineas per week. Physician, DAVID JONES, M.D. Consultations daily, Eleven till One (Tuesday and Friday excepted), at 15, Welbeck-street, London.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
Happy Days! There is something of regret and gloom in the first appearance of grey hairs; our prospects are often blighted by their premature appearance. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER happily affords a safe and sure means for restoring hem again to the freshness and beauty of youth Mrs. S. A ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is no new low-priced article..
It is the old-established standard and reliable article known and spoken most highly of in every civilised country. Every good thing for the hair that the most scientific men of the Old and New World can suggest are combined in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. It requires only a few applications to restore grey hair to its youthful colour and lustrous beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection and beauty. Dandriff is quickly and permanently removed. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

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There are two special qualities which determine and fix the superiority and excellence of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD HAIR RESTORER:—First—Its prompt, quick action, and the new growth, life, and vigour that it is sure to give to the hair, never failing by a few applications TO RESTORE GREY OR WHITE HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, imparting to the hair a delightful aroma, fresh, delicate, and unchangeable in any climate. Second—Its easy application without any previous preparation of the hair; without that sticky and disagreeable sulphur odour found and complained of in other preparations. It never stains the skin or linen. It retains the hair in any desired position, and is cooling and cleansing to the scalp.

FLORAL BELL,
FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR
LIQUID DENTIFRICE.
The admiration of the world, "THE FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR or LIQUID DENTIFRICE." Language fails to give expression to the beauty or the utility of a beautiful set of white teeth. With no other charm the possessor may well feel proud. Dentists, chemists, and physicians all recommend and use the FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR or LIQUID DENTIFRICE. It is truly unequalled for cleansing, preserving, and beautifying the teeth, giving them a pearl-like whiteness and hardening the gums. It removes all tartar, hardens the enamel, arrests decay, and imparts to the breath at all times a most delightful fragrance.
A few drops on the brush night and morning is all sufficient. Tooth pastes and powders are discarded after a trial of FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR or LIQUID DENTIFRICE. It is purely vegetable, which may account for the absence of froth in your mouth during its use. A chemical that produces froth may be necessary in soap to cleanse the skin, but all chemicals are certain destruction to the teeth. The enormous and constantly increasing sale for this article enables the proprietor to offer it at the very low price of Two Shillings and Sixpence in large Bottles. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dépôt, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials post-free.—R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Price 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. London; Pinaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 51, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Chariots, Brussels.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY? Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR. If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

TOURISTS and TRAVELLERS.—Ladies visiting the seaside, exposed to sun and dust, will find ROWLANDS' KALYDOR cooling and refreshing to the face and skin. It eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, stings of insects. Sold by Chemists. Ask for Rowlands'.

SOZODONT.—The Peerless liquid Dentifrice. Its use imparts the most fragrant breath; it beautifies, cleanses, and preserves the teeth in a surprising manner. It gives a delightfully fresh taste and feeling to the mouth, removing all Tartar and Scurf from the Teeth, completely arresting the progress of decay, and whitening such parts as have already become black by decay or neglect. Impure Breath caused by Bad Teeth, Tobacco, Spirits, or Catarrh, is neutralised by Sozodont. The price of the Fragrant Sozodont is 3s. 6d., put up in large bottles, fitted with patent sprinklers for applying the liquid to the tooth-brush. Each bottle is inclosed in a handsome toilet box. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and by JOHN M. RICHARDS, Great Russell-street, London. Observe the Name SOZODONT on the label, box, and bottle.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalculæ," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Florline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailed everywhere.

BREIDENBACH'S PHLOMIS (Sweet Scented). Beautifully fragrant and lasting. 2s. 6d. to 40s. Bottle. BREIDENBACH'S MACASSARINE, invaluable for preserving the growth of the Hair. 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. Bottle. Of all Chemists and the Makers, 157a, New Bond-street.

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The best remedy for acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
The safest and most gentle Aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.
OF ALL CHEMISTS.

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New Bond-street, W.
ORIGINATOR and SOLE INTRODUCER of STANDARD 18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.
READY-MONEY VALUE GIVEN FOR READY-MONEY PAYMENTS.
CATALOGUE POST-FREE FOR TWO STAMPS.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1879.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2098.—VOL. LXXV. SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1879. WITH SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AND DUKE OF EDINBURGH LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.—SEE PAGE 207.

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BIRTHS.

On the 22nd inst., 1879, at Newark-upon-Trent, the wife of William Deeping Warwick, of a daughter.

On the 21st inst., at Westgate-on-Sea, the Lady Rose Weigall, of a daughter.

On the 22nd inst., at 19, Grosvenor-square, the Viscountess Anson, of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at Netherbury, Dorset, the Lady Barbara Yeatman, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th inst., at Holy Trinity, Weston-super-Mare, by the Rev. Prebendary Hunt, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. Frederick Cox, Rector of Upper Chelsea, William Edward Foster, F.S.A., of Aldershott, only son of Thomas Foster, Esq., of The Manor House, Moulton, Lincolnshire, to Alexandrina MacPherson (Lina) Matheson, youngest daughter of the late Hugh Matheson, Esq., St. Duthus, Weston-super-Mare.

On the 21st inst., at Kilkee church, by the Rev. William Eyre Massey, of Newcastle (cousin of the bride), assisted by the Rev. Mathew Eaton, Rector of Kilkee, Thomas Gabbett Studdert, Esq., youngest son of the late Joseph Gabbett Studdert, Esq., of Woodlawn, County Clare, to Diana Eleanor, third daughter of the late James Fitzgerald Massey, Esq., of Stoneville, County Limerick, and granddaughter of the late Very Rev. Arthur Preston, Dean of Limerick.

On the 19th inst., 1879, at her Majesty's Legation, Stockholm, by the Rev William Coombes, British Chaplain, and also previously at the church of St. Klara, in the same city, by the Rev. Dr. Grafström, Rector of the parish, Lewis Boyd Sebastian, B.C.L., M.A., Oxon, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Harriet Maria, elder daughter of B. R. Lennartson, Esq., of Stockholm and Gothenburg, and late of Norum Wermland, and granddaughter of the late Right Rev. Anders Bruhn, Bishop of Gothenburg.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., in Colorado, U.S.A., Thomas Edward, eldest son of Sir Thomas Beevor, of Hingham, Norfolk, Bart., aged 25.

On the 20th inst., at 28, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Louisa Catherine, Dowager Countess of Lichfield.

On the 23rd inst., the Countess of March, aged 82.

On the 22nd inst, at Kingstown, near Dublin, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, R.A.

On the 25th inst., at Redcliffe-gardens, S.W., Mr. James C. Mander, of New-square, Lincoln's Inn.

On the 20th inst., at Fulwood Park, near Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Avison, J.P.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT 6.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 31.

Twelfth Sunday after Trinity. Full moon, 6.58 p.m. Accession of Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, 1876. Morning Lessons: 1 Kings xxii. 1—41; 1 Cor. xi 2—17. Evening Lessons: 2 Kings ii. 1—16 or iv. 8—38. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. A. Povah; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Irons; 7 p.m., Rev. E. Ker Gray. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. St. James's, noon (closed). Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. the Sub-Dean. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain to the Queen; 7 p.m., Rev. Joseph Wallis, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Rockwell.

MONDAY, SEPT. 1.

Partridge-shooting begins. Walker Art-Gallery, Liverpool: Exhibition opened.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 2.

Races: Richmond, Warwick. Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society: opening of annual exhibition, Falmouth.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3.

The New Style began (this day reckoned the 14th), 1752.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 4.

The French Republic declared, 1870. Races: Croydon, Derby. Manchester Dog Show (four days). Newtonards Agricultural Show. Royal Manchester, Liverpool, and North Lancashire Agricultural Society Show, Manchester (four days).

FRIDAY, SEPT. 5.

Old Bartholomew's Day. Meeting of the first American Congress at Philadelphia, 1774.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 6.

Wimbledon Archery Meeting. Birmingham Cricket Club, athletic sports. Yachting: London Sailing Club; Irish Model, Barrow Corinthian, and Plymouth Corinthian Yacht Clubs.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
August 17	29·549	53·0	50·5	·92	10	56·8	52·0	SW.	314	0·435
18	29·673	57·3	50·6	·80	5	69·0	52·2	SW. WSW.	184	0·010
19	29·791	57·3	56·8	·98	10	64·3	51·0	SW. SSW.	102	0·850
20	29·657	62·3	60·5	·94	10	66·6	56·6	S. SSW. SW.	362	0·045
21	29·596	62·0	60·5	·95	7	70·8	58·6	SSW. SE. SW.	165	0·280
22	29·722	60·7	50·4	·70	4	68·5	56·0	SSW. SW.	430	0·345
23	29·740	58·9	58·7	·99	10	64·8	55·8	SSW. E. S.	144	0·440

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·487	29·648	29·799	29·644	29·626	29·668	29·771
Temperature of Air	53·4°	58·7°	59·7°	64·0°	67·8°	62·8°	58·5°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	52·5°	54·7°	58·1°	62·9°	64·7°	58·1°	57·0°
Direction of Wind	SW.	W.	SSW.	SW.	SSE.	SSW.	E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 6.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 28	1 50	2 10	2 25	2 43	3 0	3 15	3 33	3 50	4 5	4 20	4 35	4 50	5 5

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times), and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

CANTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL!! ARIEL!!! A new grand Mystic and Poetical Ballet, entitled ETHEREA, at 10.15, in which ARIEL appears in her wonderful Flying Dance and Magic Flights of forty feet.

CANTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL!! ARIEL!!! The Morning Post says:—"Grace, ingenuity, and celerity are united in remarkable combination." "This performance is novel, pretty, and unique, and therefore well worth seeing."

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—Entire Change of VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, commencing at Eight. FAT'S PARADISE at Nine. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Misses. Ada, Broughton, Powell, and Corps de Ballet. Price, 6d. to £2 2s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE WORLD-FAMED

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS. The Oldest-Established and the most Popular Entertainment in the Universe, the present being their

FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR AT ST. JAMES'S HALL, in one continuous Season, without the break of a single lawful night throughout the entire period.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT:

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, THREE AND EIGHT, all the year round.

Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for Programmes.

THE ZULU WAR.

With Next Week's Number will be given

AN EIGHT-PAGE ENGRAVING OF THE

BATTLE OF ULUNDI,

SHOWING THE

FINAL RUSH OF THE ZULUS.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

The Number will contain several Illustrations of the Zulu War and of other subjects.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1879.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science, the Annual Session of which follows so closely upon that of the Imperial Legislature, has in some respects been remarkable. It was held in Sheffield, under the presidency of Professor Allman, whose inaugural address dealt with that abstrusest of all subjects—the seed-plot, if so we may term it, of life, vegetable as well as animal. It would be out of place in these columns to enter upon any elaborate criticism of the learned Professor's paper on the subject—much more so to controvert, even if we were inclined to do so, the position of which it was intended to be, and was, a lucid and severely logical explanation. It is a proverbially difficult, if not impossible, task to get "behind the North wind," and Biologists of the most advanced order are essaying quite as unattainable an object in endeavouring to reach the source of vital existence. Still, in the laborious and indefatigable prosecution of their researches they have, and they are sure to, come across facts the bearing of which upon the interest of living beings can hardly fail of valuable results. Whatever can be known on the topic referred to is, we may be sure, well worth finding out; and, although it is to be apprehended that there are some secrets which defy all our present powers of penetrative intelligence, experience teaches us that the approaches towards them are usually rewarded with discoveries of high importance. Perhaps the predominant feature of the present Session, or "Congress," as we believe it is commonly styled, has been of an anthropological character, relating especially to observations concerning the history and development of the human race.

We rejoice to notice in this year's proceedings of the Association a special attention given to facts illustrative of African and Asian Sections of the human family. The presence of not less than three distinguished African travellers—Commander Cameron, Major Serpa-Pinto, and Count Savorgnan de Brazza—and the interesting information which they laid before the Geographical and the Biological Sections of what they had seen in the course of their explorations, had perhaps even greater influence in bringing about the feeling to which we have adverted than even the eloquent discourse of the learned President. We are getting to be more accurately, and therefore better, acquainted with the Tribes of Central Africa, their manners and customs, their dispositions and tendencies, their politics and their religions, than ever we were before. The vast interior of Africa has ceased to be a "sealed book" to the present generation. True, we know but little of it, as yet, or of the Races which inhabit it; but what we do know differs immensely from very much that we had previously imagined, and differs, we may add, on the hopeful side. The black man, even where he is addicted to cannibalism, is not all ferocity. He has some of the virtues of civilisation, some of the moral qualities which enter into and colour the higher forms of it. He needs, however, to be approached by skilful, as well as by gentle, methods; and it is quite within range of possibility that within another century Africa will take her place with Europe and America as one of the great Continents of human industry, freedom, and moral progress. Much and valuable information also was given respecting Afghanistan by Mr. William Simpson, the Artist sent out to that country by the *Illustrated London News* during the recent war, by Captain Gerard Martin, Captain B. Beavan, Lieutenant St. George C. Core, Major Campbell, and Captain T. H. Holditch.

In more instances than one, perhaps, but in one especially, discussion ranged over an area which might more fitly be claimed as its own by the Social Science Association. It related to the expediency of the teaching of Science in our Elementary Schools. Of course, there is neither the intention, nor the expectation, of making *savans* of the scholars who frequent them. It is not urged, even by those who take the highest ground upon this question, that our aim should be to impart a "scientific education" to the millions who are aided by the State in acquiring the elements of knowledge. What is meant by Sir John Lubbock and those who think with him is that lessons on the simplest phenomena which occur in the daily experience of children should, under suitable circumstances, be allowed to be given in the place of either grammar, or history, or geography. No sufficient reason exists, it appears to us, why what may be described as "natural knowledge" should be systematically excluded from the lowest curriculum, for, undoubtedly, it would prove as useful to a child, both in opening its mind and in preparing it for the life it has to lead, as the rudiments of knowledge of other kinds. The fundamental rules of health, for example, may be taught with as much advantage to children in our elementary schools as historic dates or geographical outlines. At any rate, the question is one that may be profitably discussed, and we are not sorry that it was so ably introduced to the Geographical and the Economic Science Departments by a paper read by Dr. J. H. Gladstone, of the London School Board, and also by Mr. J. F. Moss, clerk of the Sheffield School Board. Many of the educational traditions—we might almost call them superstitions—will have to be abandoned before the organisation, sanctioned by the State for the instruction of the Poor, effects all the good which it is capable of effecting. But this is not likely to be seen at a glance; it will have to be brought forward in one shape or another, year after year, and the change, even when accepted, can only be adopted by slow degrees.

The Annual Meeting of the Association will be held next year at Swansea, and the President-Elect will be Professor A. C. Ramsay, LL.D., F.R.S. We need not utter our fervent wish that it may be equally successful as that at Sheffield. Possibly, in the interval, some signal scientific discovery will be made. Almost certainly, some perplexing problem will be solved; and, without doubt, that which has happened in the past will continue to show itself in the future—to wit, a progressive improvement in the temper of mind with which science is being pursued over the entire range to which its researches extend.

THE COURT.

The Queen received at dinner the end of last week at Osborne the Duchess of Edinburgh, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby and Miss Alberta Ponsonby, Admiral Fanshawe, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and Captain Thomson, her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert. The Duchess of Edinburgh and Princess Frederica of Hanover also lunched with her Majesty; and Prince Waldemar of Denmark, serving on board the Danish corvette Dagmar, under the command of Captain Braëm, visited the Queen. The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach arrived at Osborne and had an audience of her Majesty; and Captain Selfridge, commanding the United States ship Enterprise, was presented to the Queen by Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, visited the Duchess of Edinburgh at Osborne Cottage, and took leave on her Royal Highness's departure from the Isle of Wight. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero. Captain Lord William Beresford, A.D.C., 9th Lancers, arrived at Osborne on his return from Zululand, and her Majesty conferred upon him the Victoria Cross, for which he had been recommended for his conspicuous gallantry in saving the life of a sergeant at the risk of his own during a reconnaissance under Colonel Buller before the battle of Ulundi. Lord William Beresford dined with the Queen. Her Majesty walked out on Monday, and Princess Beatrice rode. Prince Leopold, attended by Captain Waller, R.E., and Mr. Royle embarked on board her Majesty's ship Lively, Captain Frederick Egerton, at Cowes, on Tuesday for a short cruise. His Royal Highness will preserve the strictest incognito.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Osborne on Tuesday evening en route for the Highlands. Her Majesty and the Princess crossed the Solent in the Royal steam-yacht Alberta, Captain Thomson, to the Clarence Yard, Gosport, and landed at the private station, where they were received by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the chief naval and military authorities. A special train, provided by the directors of the London and North-Western line, was in readiness, and ten minutes before the time fixed for the Royal departure a pilot-engine was dispatched, with driver and fireman, and a guard provided with hand and fog signals, with orders to run to time, ten minutes in advance of the special train, in order to clear the line, as upon the occasion of the Queen's recent journey from Windsor to Osborne. The pilot-engine, as well as the Royal train, worked under the strict block system, and the line kept clear of all obstruction a quarter of an hour before the pilot-engine was due, while nothing was allowed to proceed upon the line during the interval between the passing of the pilot-engine and the Royal train, which left the Clarence Yard at a quarter to seven. The Royal travellers breakfasted at Perth on Wednesday morning, after which the journey was continued viâ Aberdeen to Ballater, whence her Majesty and the Princess posted to Balmoral.

The Queen, through Sir William Fraser, has sent a kindly message to Mr. Buckstone, with an intimation that her Majesty had sent £50 in aid of his wants. The Premier has also recommended that a donation of £100 from the Queen's Royal Bounty should be given to the veteran actor.

The Queen has appointed Major-General Lord Chelmsford, K.C.B., to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. Her Majesty, by the Under-Secretary for War, commanded Lord Chelmsford to proceed at once to Osborne upon his landing in England, but, the Queen having left the Isle of Wight on the day of his landing, Lord Chelmsford telegraphed to her Majesty to be informed of the Queen's further commands.

Her Majesty has conferred the honour of Companion of the Civil Division of the Bath upon Mr. Thomas Clement Cobbold, M.P.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Dunster Castle yesterday week on a visit to Mr. G. F. Luttrell, for a day's hunt on Exmoor. The meet of the Devon and Somerset Staghounds was at Hawkcombe Head, near Porlock. A distinguished party, who had been invited to Dunster in honour of the Prince's coming, included the Rev. John Russell, the "father of the chase" in the West Country. Some 12,000 persons assembled to do honour to his Royal Highness. Two stags were started, the first of which got into cover and was lost; the latter, started at Dare Wood, made for Linton. Mr. Bisset, the master, was not present, owing to the recent death of his father. The Prince returned to Plymouth on Saturday evening. His

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Royal Highness passed Sunday on board the Royal yacht Osborne. During the day the Prince received on board the Osborne Mrs. Ann Glanville, the champion female rower of Saltash, who is nearly ninety years of age. The Prince's steam-launch came to the Town Quay to take Mrs. Glanville on board, four of the crew being intrusted with the message from his Royal Highness. On one occasion she won a race at a French regatta in presence of the Queen, and afterwards was "presented" on board her Majesty's yacht, and danced a hornpipe for the Queen's amusement. The Prince left the Osborne on Monday morning and proceeded in a steam-launch up the river Yealm. Landing at Noss, he went on to Membland, the seat of Mr. Baring, where he was entertained at luncheon. In the afternoon he drove to Pamphlete, where he was received by the owner, Mr. Bulteel. His Royal Highness afterwards drove to Flete, the residence of Mr. Mildmay, whence, after a short stay, he returned to Devonport and went on board the Osborne, where he entertained a large party at dinner. On Tuesday the Prince entertained Lord Chelmsford on board the Osborne upon his arrival from Zululand. Lord Chelmsford was received with great cordiality by his Royal Highness, who congratulated the General on his successes in South Africa. After a short stay on board the Osborne the party were rowed round the Hildegarde, the Prince's schooner, which was in trim for competing at the Dartmouth Regatta of yesterday. When Lord Chelmsford left the Osborne the crew of the yacht manned her starboard side, and, as the gig pushed off, led by the Prince and Lord Charles Beresford, the sailors gave three lusty cheers.

The Princess of Wales and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales passed through Cologne, and alighted at the Hôtel du Nord, on their journey to Denmark. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Bellevue, Copenhagen, at ten o'clock yesterday week, and were received by the King and Queen of Denmark, the Crown Prince and Princess, and the other members of the Royal family, the Commander-in-Chief with his staff, the Ministers, and chief Court officials. Shortly afterwards the Royal family drove to the Château of Bernsdorff, greeted by hearty cheers along the route. The passage from Lübeck was very favourable.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh paid a visit to Brighton yesterday week. The Duke of Edinburgh left Victoria by special train for West Brighton, where he joined the Duchess, who had travelled from Portsmouth. Mr. J. P. Knight, the general manager of the Brighton Railway Company, accompanied his Royal Highness from London. The Duke and Duchess lunched at the Albion Hotel, and after inspecting the Aquarium they left for Dover, where they visited the castle and the fortifications. The Duke and Duchess passed the night at the Lord Warden Hotel, and embarked the next morning in the special steamer Maid of Kent for Calais, en route for Russia.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein left Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park, on Monday for Germany.

The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, after spending a week at Taymouth Castle, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane, left on Saturday for Glamis Castle, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Strathmore.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden arrived at Blair Athole yesterday week from Taymouth Castle, and left on Saturday for Braemar by Glen Tilt.

The Austrian Ambassador is paying visits in Scotland. The Countess Karolyi is at Filey. The Duke and Duchess of Westminster have arrived at Eaton Hall, Cheshire. The Earl and Countess of Derby are at the Engadine. The Earl of Kenmare has arrived at Killarney, his seat in Ireland, from Germany. The Countess of Lonsdale has arrived at Lowther Castle. The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., and Lady Emily Peel are at their residence at Geneva. The yacht Walrus, with Baroness Burdett-Coutts and party on board, arrived at Malta yesterday week, and proceeded to the Ionian Islands.

At Hatchford on the 19th inst, a marriage was solemnised in the private church in the grounds, between Mr. George Pigot, eldest son of Sir Robert Pigot, Bart., and Miss Alice Mackenzie, eldest unmarried daughter of Mr. Mackenzie of Kintail. The attendance at the church and the wedding breakfast was restricted to the members of both families. The bride wore a white satin dress and veil of point d'Alençon over a wreath of orange-blossoms and tiara of diamonds; her ornaments were also diamonds, the gift of her father. The bride was attended by four bridesmaids, whose dresses were composed of white barège, trimmed with white satin and flowers and Breton lace. The bride and bridegroom left for the Lakes, on their way to Scotland. The presents were very numerous, and included many from the tenants and household servants.

The marriage of Viscount Coke (Scots Guards), eldest son of the Earl of Leicester, and Hon. Alice White, second daughter of Lord and Lady Annaly, was solemnised on Tuesday at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens. The bridegroom was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. J. C. Vanneck (Scots Guards). The religious ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. Stopford Ram, Vicar of St. Anne's, Highgate, assisted by the Rev. G. Waller, of All Saints'. After the ceremony the wedding party adjourned to Lord Annaly's residence at Rutland-gate to breakfast, during which time the full band of the Scots Guards played a varied selection of music. Shortly after two o'clock Lord Coke and his bride took their departure for Paris. They intend to pass their honeymoon on the Continent. The bride's presents were numerous, and included gifts from the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught.

The Queen has appointed the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Banff, in the room of the late Earl of Fife.

The National Horse and Ram Show was opened at Dublin on Tuesday, on the premises of the Royal Dublin Society in Kildare-street, and, with tolerably favourable weather, the attendance was large. The show is this year considered exceptionally interesting as affording ample evidence of the condition of pure bred stock in Ireland. From a small beginning in the year 1864, when 370 horses were on view, these periodical exhibitions have been growing in importance, and this year 623 horses in all are shown. The jumping took place on Wednesday.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce met on Tuesday at Belfast for their autumnal session. Mr. Whitwell, M.P., who presided, congratulated the members in his opening address on the appointment of a public prosecutor, as no doubt many mercantile defalcations such as had previously been passed by would now be inquired into; but he regretted that the Banking Pill and the subject of the depreciation of silver had not been better dealt with. Resolutions were passed in favour of the appointment of a Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, the reintroduction of the Partnership Bill as approved by the Association last year, and the appointment of an International Commission to control the management of the Suez Canal with a view to the ultimate or present redemption of the Canal dues.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allen, T. K., to be Rector of Freshford, near Bath.
Annesley, Francis Hanbury; Rector of Clifford Chambers.
Austen, George, Rector of Whitby; Rural Dean of Whitby.
Barrow, James H. Martyn; Perpetual Curate of St. Thomas's, Liverpool.
Beck, James; Rector of Bildeston.
Bickerdike, John; Perpetual Curate of Shireshead.
Bodington, Charles; Rector of St. James's, Wednesbury.
Browne, John James; Vicar of Milton.
Cargill, E.; Rector of Kenley, near Shrewsbury.
Carpenter, W. Boyd; Vicar of Christ Church, Paddington.
Charlton, E. B.; Rural Dean of Tamworth.
Chilver, C. S.; Vicar of Aldborough Hatch, Ilford, Essex.
Coghlan, Charles Lambert; Vicar of St. John's, Marchwood.
Collins, William; Rector of Nunnington.
Cooke, Henry Pennant; Rector of Darfield (First Mediety).
Cooper, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of All Saints', New Shildon.
Downton, Henry Murray; Vicar of Brooke, Norfolk.
Edwards, Evan Jones; Rector of Llanddoget.
Edwards, Richard Meredith; Vicar of Ysputly Ifan.
Edwards, William James; Vicar of Butley, Suffolk.
Erskine, W. R.; Curate of Alvechurch.
Galliers, Thomas; Rector of Kirstead-with-Langhall.
Griffith, Gethin Williams; Rector of Llanvihangel-y-stern Llewern.
Harkness, H. L., Vicar of Berrow; Rector of St. Swithin's, Worcester.
Hunt, C. Jerram; Curate of Edengale and Assistant Diocesan Inspector of Schools in Staffs.
Johns, Thomas; Rector of Llanrug, Carnarvonshire.
Jones, Pierce; Vicar of Dolwyddelen, Carnarvonshire.
Kemp, Henry William; Vicar of Millington-with-Great Givendale.
Kingston, J.; Chaplain H.M.S. Agincourt.
King, James; Vicar of St. Mary's, Berwick-on-Tweed.
Kingsbury, T. L., Vicar of Burbage; Rector of Kingston Deverill.
Knight, Robert Joseph; Perpetual Curate of All Saints', Derby.
Ley, Augustin; Vicar of St. Weonard's, Llangarrin.
Longhurst, W. H. R.; Vicar of Kempsey.
Martin, William L.; Perpetual Curate of St. John the Baptist's, Bettisfield
Mellowes, Henry; Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Newington.
Milroy, Andrew Wallace; Rector of Newnham-with-Mapledurwell.
Moffat, Christopher William; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Blackburn.
Moore H. Dodwell, Vicar of Honington; Rural Dean of Lovedon.
Morris, M. C. F.; Vicar of Newton-on-Ouse.
Pardoe, John; Rector of Graveley.
Park, George Edward; Curate of Kirkby Wharfe.
Pinwill, Edmund; Perpetual Curate of Upton-cum-Chalvey, Bucks.
Pitkin, John; Chaplain of her Majesty's Prison, Exeter.
Plowman, J. H., Curate of Heytesbury; Vicar of Burbage.
Pratt, Thomas A. C.; Rector of West Harling.
Prior, Alfred Staff; Perpetual Curate of Rishton.
Prowde, John, Curate-in-Charge; Vicar of Nether Thong.
Prowde, R., Curate of Carlton-juxtâ-Snaith; Vicar of Rawcliffe, Yorks.
Ramsay, Herbert Francis; Vicar of Everton.
Reade, Frederic William; Curate (Sole Charge) of St. Paul's, Norden.
Robinson, Henry; Vicar of Grosmont.
Shields, Richard John; Rector of Eastrop.
Simpson, Michael Maude; Rector of Usworth.
Soulby, Henry Dawber; Rector of Stody-with-Hunworth, Norfolk.
Sykes, Henry; Vicar of Blythburgh, Suffolk.
Tanner, J. S.; Curate of St. Stephen's, Barbourne.
Thornton, John; Rector of Yockleton, Shrewsbury.
Tufnell, Edward Wyndham; Vicar of Croydon.
Turner, George Passand; Vicar of St. Mary's, Cleeton.
Walsh, William; Perpetual Curate of St. Matthew's, Newington.
Whitelegge, William; Rector of Siderstone.
Williams, R. P., Rector of Scartho; Rural Dean of Grimsby, No. 2.
Wood, M.; Vicar of Kington and Rector of Huntington, Herefordshire.
Wood, Richard; Rector of St. Alphage, London-wall.
Worlledge, Edmund; Vicar of Wood Dalling.
Wright, James Camper; Rector of Walkerne.
Young, James Peter; Vicar of Great Grimsby.—*Guardian.*

Dean Stanley, who is staying with Colonel Drummond at Megginch Castle, preached on Sunday afternoon in Errol parish church, near Perth.

The English Church Union held a meeting in Hereford on the 21st inst. Resolutions were passed protesting against the proposed alteration in the Book of Common Prayer.

On the 13th inst. the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol reopened St. Michael's, Brinkworth, the chancel of which has been completely restored by Messrs. Middleton, of Cheltenham, at the cost of the Rector, the Rev. William de Quetteville.

The parish church at Cheriton, near Arlesford, in Hampshire, has been partially restored by Mr. Brandon, and was reopened by the Bishop of Winchester on the 19th inst. in presence of a large congregation. The church, which is mostly in the Early English period of architecture, consists of a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and western tower. The old pews have been removed and replaced by new open seats, to accommodate about 260 persons. New encaustic tile paving has been provided, an apparatus for adequately warming the building has been constructed, and the roofs and internal stonework have been restored; but much remains yet to be done to the external stonework as soon as funds are obtainable.

The foundation-stone of a new church for the parish of German, Peel, Isle of Man, was laid on the 21st inst. The present church is of great antiquity, and is condemned as being unhealthy from the fact that the graveyard is fully three feet higher than the floor. The ceremony was performed by Archdeacon Moore, but the Bishop and about twenty clergymen were also present. A difficulty having arisen as to where they should robe and form into procession, the Wesleyan Methodists placed their Centenary Hall at their disposal. The church, which will be in the Early Decorated style of architecture, will be built from the designs of Messrs. Barry, of Liverpool. It is intended to accommodate 900 persons, and will cost about £5000, exclusive of the spire, which can be added at a future time at a cost of £1500.

The church of Winthorpe-cum-Burgh, Lincolnshire, dates from the fourteenth century, and retains much of the beautiful carved oakwork of that period. Many of the oak benches with carved poppy-heads are now in use, and others blocked up by unsightly boards. The restoration of the stonework of this interesting church is begun, under the architect, Mr. W. Smith, St. John-street, Adelphi, and sufficient money has been raised for this portion of the work. But a sum of £400 is needed to restore the beautiful old woodwork and for a new pulpit and prayer-desk. A further sum of £1000 for the much-needed restoration of roofs is now sought. Towards attaining these sums, subscriptions have been solicited in the neighbourhood. As the living is only £2 10s. per annum, and the resident population too few and too poor to be able to raise the required sum, an appeal is now made to Churchmen generally to assist in preserving this beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture from further decay, and to render it worthy of the holy purpose for which it was designed. Donations will be thankfully received by the Vicar, the Rev. Canon Sanderson; or Mrs. Walls, Boothby Hall, Spilsby, hon. secretary and treasurer.

Speaking at Lancaster to the members of the Lancaster Agricultural Society, on Tuesday, Colonel Stanley, after referring to the present agricultural and commercial depression, expressed his conviction that, however severe foreign competition might be, the farmers and commercial men of this country would successfully meet it.

We publish this morning, says the *Standard* of Wednesday, a number of telegrams from various parts of the country which leave, it is to be feared, but little hope as to the prospects of the harvest. Some ten days ago a slight chance seemed still left. The rainfall ceased; the sun began to show itself; the sky was clear; it began to be thought that on the higher and better-drained lands some approach to an average crop might, perhaps, still be got in. Unhappily, these more cheerfully framed anticipations have now at length been finally and completely dispelled.

POLITICAL.

The Prime Minister can hardly hope to vie with his illustrious rival as a "complete letter-writer." It happens, however, that a passage from a letter written by Lord Beaconsfield to a Mr. Bottomley, of Oldham, has crept into the papers. From it we learn, in the oracular words of the Premier that the policy of the Government is "unchanged and unshaken," that he places full confidence in the Conservative Party, and "hopes he is not presumptuous in counting upon the renewed approval of the Conservative party in the country which was tendered him a year ago."

The almost nervous energy with which Mr. Gladstone devotes himself to the arduous tasks of addressing public meetings, and of writing diatribes against the whole policy of the Government in the *Nineteenth Century*, is so far from being in harmony with his formal resignation of the Leadership of the Liberal Party for restful reasons that some people can only reconcile this wide divergence of precept from action by supposing that, after all, "Barkis is willin'." Chester, as we pointed out last week, on the Tuesday heard Mr. Gladstone's direct challenge of the Government to put the points at issue between them to the test of a General Election. The following Thursday found the right hon. gentleman dining with the paupers of St. Pancras at the invitation of the giver of the feast, Mr. Henry Skoines, whose open-heartedness made Mr. Gladstone "congratulate the Tories upon one member of their body." And, ere he left London to return to Hawarden Mr. Gladstone found time to write (doubtless among other epistles or post-cards) a letter approving the establishment of coffee-taverns. Viewing this exceptional activity, is there not some excuse for the foregoing supposition?

The defunct Reform League, of which Mr. Edmond Beales was the energetic President, agitated the country so widely in favour of Parliamentary Reform some twelve years ago that no small proportion of the majority which Mr. Gladstone obtained at the General Election of 1868 may have been due to the strong speeches of those resolute Reformers, albeit it was under the Government of the late Lord Derby and of Lord Beaconsfield (then Mr. Disraeli) that Parliament moulded the Reform Bill into so comprehensive an Act. We are reminded of the Reform League from the fact that on Saturday last, at the offices of the Trades Union Congress, Buckingham-street, Strand, a new association, the "National Liberal League," sprang into life, fostered by some of the leading spirits of the old League, and countenanced by such prominent Radical members of Parliament as Mr. Peter Rylands and Mr. Hopwood.

Cabinet Ministers have been remarkably reticent since the prorogation of Parliament. Replying to the toast of "The County Members" at the dinner of the Lancaster Agricultural Society on Monday, Colonel Stanley followed the lead of Mr. Cross last week, and devoted his attention to the existing depression in agriculture. The buoyant hopefulness of Lord Winmarleigh (whose cheerful common-sense suggested that a remedy was to be found for the prevailing depression in a readjustment of rents) gave the keynote to the Secretary for War, who had no doubt that our farmers and men of business would "put their shoulders to the wheel" as they had done heretofore, and so tide over the present difficulty. The right hon. gentleman also pointed to the appointment of the Royal Commission on Agricultural Distress as a proof that Parliament was in earnest in desiring to effectually remedy the evil. With regard to the Royal Commission, it may here be stated that on the same day Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., and Mr. Arthur Pell, M.P., the two Commissioners deputed to inquire into the farming prospects of the United States and Canada, left Liverpool in the City of Montreal for New York. In America (the Duke of Argyll pointed out at Oban on Tuesday) trade depression is as common as in Europe.

Mr. Goschen is determined to be on with the new love before he is off with the old. That he is resolved to woo Ripon with vigour was clear from his first address delivered in the Public Rooms on Tuesday night. Characterised by the happy terseness of style and solidity of argument which make Mr. Goschen formidable in debate, his speech was a spiteful and minute criticism in an adverse sense of the domestic and foreign policy of the Government, a laudation of the Gladstone Ministry, and a vindication of the Liberal party from the aspersions cast upon it as lacking patriotism. Full of pungent phrases, the address was undoubtedly as effective as it was able. It caused his candidature to be accepted with enthusiasm.

Mr. E. J. Reed, who is also about to effect a change in his affections, has been paying court this week to Cardiff. His first speech on Monday was an uncompromising, Radical attack on the Government. Nor was he less sweeping on Tuesday, when he addressed the electors of Llantrissant. Lambeth (in connection with which borough the name of Mr. George Augustus Sala has been mentioned as a possible Liberal candidate) has seen some exceedingly lively meetings, in which the services of Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., and of his colleague, Sir J. C. Lawrence, M.P., have not escaped sharp criticism from various sections of the constituency; but Mr. Alderman M'Arthur was not to be deterred from attending on Monday the meeting at which the Lambeth Advanced Liberal Association was launched.

Candidates for Parliamentary honours elsewhere are already cultivating the acquaintance of the constituencies they wish to represent. Mr. Bagot Molesworth, son of Dr. Molesworth, has been chosen as the Liberal candidate for Blackburn; Mr. Jesse Collings, in the Liberal interest, for Ipswich; and Mr. Charles Page Wood, on the same side, for East Essex. Mr. G. W. Bahr, a Liverpool shipowner, is to assail the Conservative stronghold at Preston; and Mr. H. G. Allen has issued an address as Liberal candidate for Pembroke.

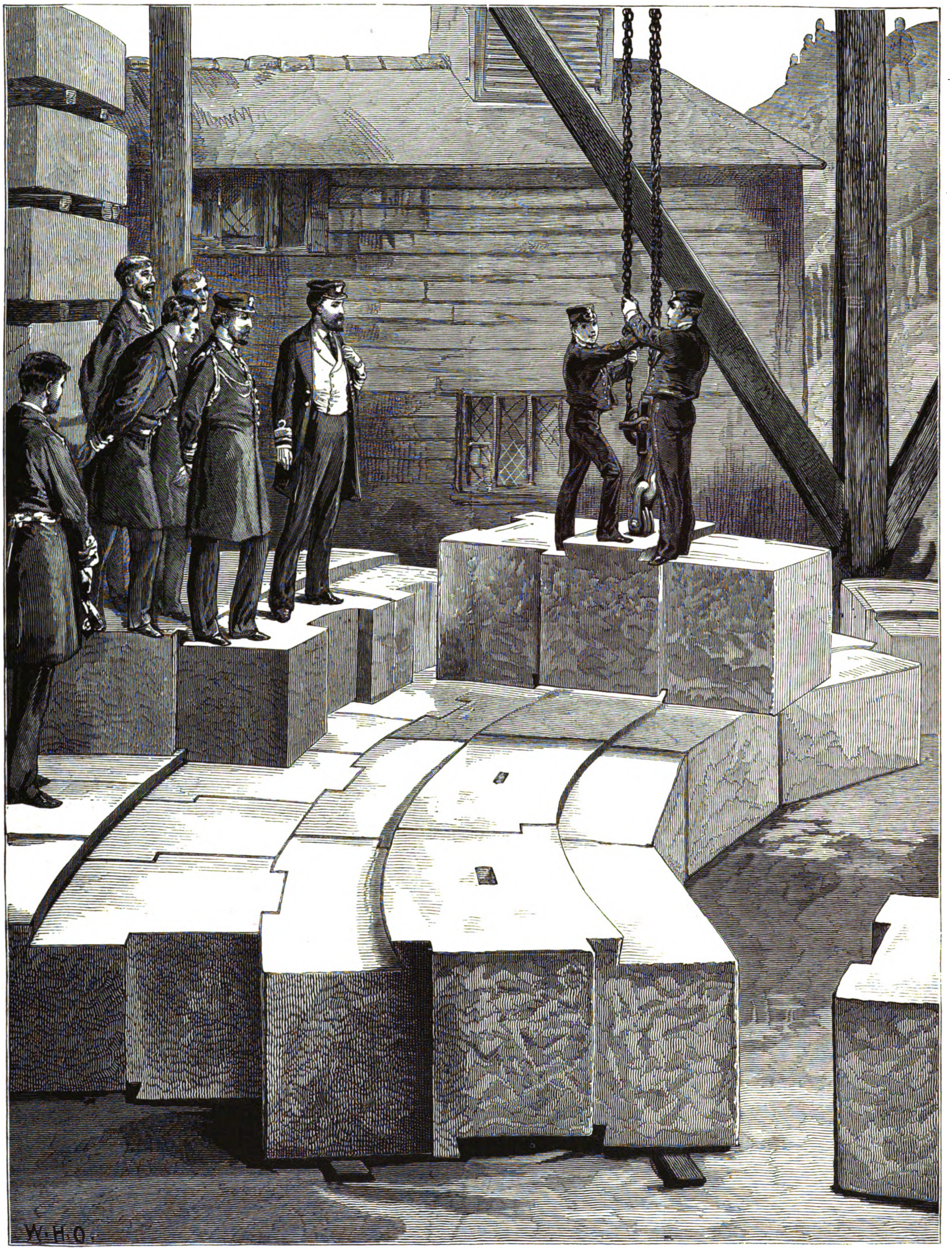
Picnics and politics are usually coupled by the wire-pullers of Conservative Working Men's Associations. A leaf was taken out of their book on Tuesday at Broadlands, which, being the birthplace of Lord Palmerston, suggested to Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., the contrasting of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy with that of Lord Beaconsfield's—not altogether to the advantage of the latter.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., and Mr. O'Sullivan, M.P., have been vigorously upholding the Home-Rule League in Dublin; but it seems rather contradictory to speak of the unruly meeting of the 21st inst. as in anyway associated with Home Rule.

Scotland (ere long to be the campaigning ground of Mr. Gladstone) is to have a quiet election first. The Speaker of the House of Commons has given notice of his intention to issue a writ on the 31st inst. for an election of a representative of the counties of Elgin and Nairn, in the room of Viscount Macduff, now Earl of Fife. Finally, for the sake of members not anxious to hasten the appeal to the country, it may be added that Mr. R. W. Hanbury, M.P., on Monday, speaking at Bagnall, said it was desirable for Parliaments to sit out their seven years if possible, and it seemed most likely that the present one would do that.

On account of the death of Sir Thomas Monerieffe the Athole gathering and ball will not be held this year.

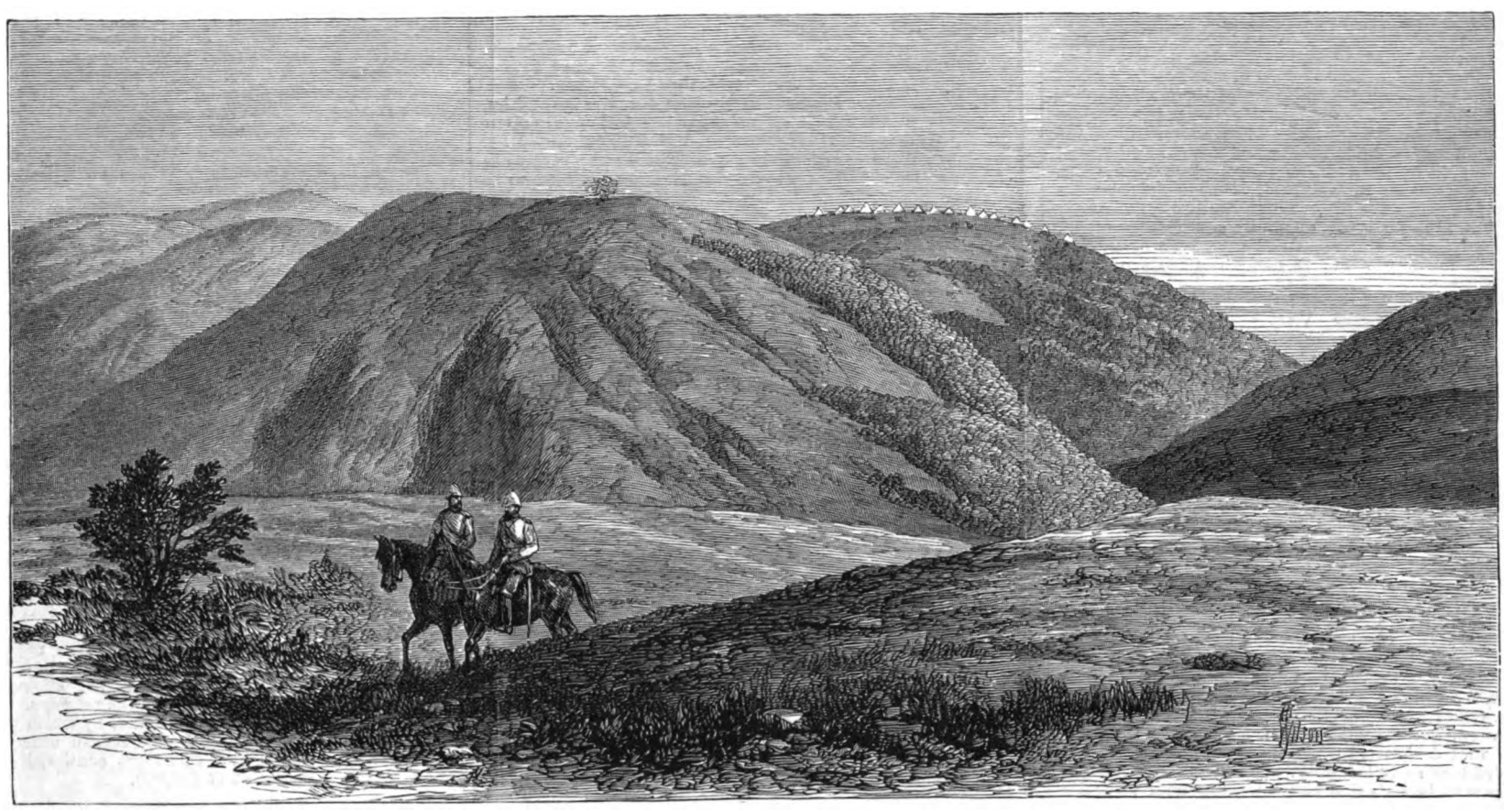
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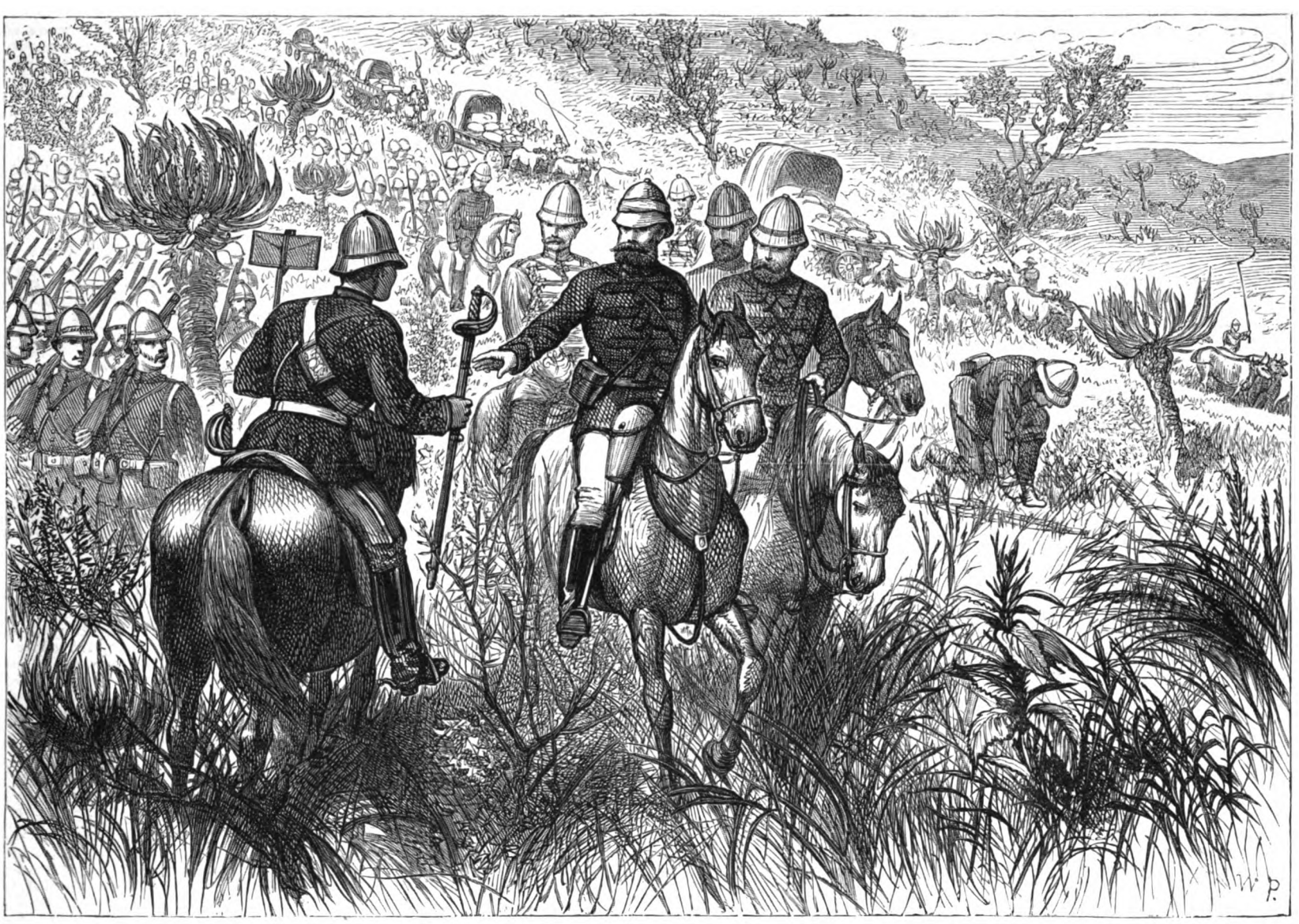
THE NEW EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE: THE STONE-CUTTING ESTABLISHMENT AT ORESTON.

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SKETCHES OF THE ZULU WAR.



LORD CHELMSFORD'S CAMP AT ST. PAUL'S.



LIEUTENANT LYSONS HANDING THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S SWORD TO LORD CHELMSFORD.

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THE ZULU WAR.

The Illustration which occupies the two middle pages of this Number is furnished by a Sketch from the hand of our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, representing the distant view before Lord Chelmsford's army in the advance upon Ulundi, on July 3, with the British encampment and fortified position in the middle foreground. The King's principal Kraal or town of Ulundi, in a circular inclosure, is seen afar off; also that of Nodwengu, which was the capital of his father, King Panda, or Umpanda, and several other places which have been mentioned in the account of recent military operations. The river called the White Umvolosi pursues its course through the low-lying valley, on the left-hand of this view, which looks northward from a hill rising on the bank of that river. Ulundi is about five miles east of Nodwengu; and ten miles below Ulundi is the confluence of the White and the Black Umvolosi, where Cetewayo had built a most formidable military kraal, with strong natural defences. Another of our Special Artist's Sketches is that showing the incident of Lord Chelmsford receiving from Lieutenant Lysons, an aide-de-camp, the Prince Imperial's sword, taken by the Zulus when he was killed, and lately sent back to the British Commander-in-Chief by their King, with his tardy overtures of peace. The view of St. Paul's Mission Station, in Zululand, situated thirty miles south of Ulundi, being the place where Sir Garnet Wolseley met Lord Chelmsford, is contributed by our Correspondent, who has accompanied Major-General Crealock's division of the army from the Lower Tugela along the route near the seacoast.

Lord Chelmsford, with Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., Colonel Redvers Buller, V.C., C.B., and other distinguished officers, arrived in England last Tuesday, landing at Plymouth from the Union Company's mail-steamer German. They were invited on board the Royal yacht Osborne to meet the Prince of Wales.

Captain J. B. Carey, better known as Lieutenant Carey, the rank he bore at the time of the Prince Imperial's death, has been fairly acquitted by the final judgment of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief at the Horse Guards. An official letter has been written by the direction of the Duke of Cambridge to the General Commanding the Forces in South Africa announcing that her Majesty has been advised not to confirm the proceedings of the court-martial upon Lieutenant Carey. His Royal Highness proceeds to comment upon the events of June 1, having "received her Majesty's commands" to do so. The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief approves all that Lord Chelmsford did for the reception and occupation of the Prince Imperial; but Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison mistook Lord Chelmsford's instructions to himself, and gave orders to Lieutenant Carey not sufficiently explicit, while he failed to impress upon the Prince the duty of deferring to the military orders of the officer who accompanied him. Lieutenant Carey formed a wrong conception of his position, and if his instructions were defective, his professional knowledge might have prompted him as to his duty. In conclusion, the Duke of Cambridge says he feels that he is speaking with the voice of the Army when he remarks that the "survivors of this fatal expedition withdrew from the scene of disaster without the full assurance that all efforts on their part were not abandoned until the fate of their comrades had been sealed."

Captain Carey arrived at Portsmouth yesterday week by the troop-ship Jumna, which also brought back the battalion of Royal Marines, who have not been required to fight in the Zulu War.

There is intelligence from the Cape to the 5th inst., forwarded by special telegram viâ Madeira. A successful Zulu raid is reported from Utrecht, and counter-raids on a large scale are projected under Colonel Villiers. The Pondos had attacked a native tribe under our protection, and it was feared that a war would ensue. Sir Garnet Wolseley, who reached Rorke's Drift on the 3rd inst., on his way to Ulundi, states in a telegram to the War Office that Cetewayo is still reported to be north of the Black Umvolosi with a few chiefs and a very small following. Five thousand Swazies were ready to attack him, and there would probably be 10,000 before crossing the Pongolo.

The Illustrations given in our last of the signal station at Port Durnford and the attempted landing of Sir Garnet Wolseley were from sketches by Captain H. M. G. Brunker, not by Lieutenant Crawford Caffin, as stated. In the brief memoir of Lieutenant G. R. J. Evelyn, of the 3rd Buffs, who died of fever at Ekowe, it should have been said that he was eldest son of Colonel G. P. Evelyn, commandant of the 1st Royal Surrey Militia, and grandson of the late George Evelyn, Esq., of Wotton, Surrey. Several of his family have been killed in the service of their country.

Lieutenant George Astell Pardoe, of the 13th Light Infantry, who has died of wounds received at the battle of Ulundi, was second son of the late Edward Pardoe, Esq., of Amberwood, Christchurch, Hampshire, formerly a Captain in the 15th Regiment, and a grandson of the late John Pardoe, Esq., of Leyton, Essex. Lieutenant Pardoe was born Sept. 5, 1855, and was consequently in his twenty-fourth year.

An official despatch has been received by the Peruvian Minister at Washington confirming the news of the suspension of the blockade of Iquique.

The Rev. Dr. Mullens, the well-known foreign secretary of the London Missionary Society, who left England a few months ago to aid in establishing a mission on Lake Tanganyika, died on the 10th of last month at Mpwapwa, in Central Africa.

There is a large extent of very arid and desert country lying to the south of Arizona, which is supposed to have been an ancient sea-bed. This district, which is only about forty miles from the head of the Gulf of California, and is considerably below the level of the sea, it is proposed to flood with the water from the Pacific by means of a canal. A lake, twenty miles long, which already exists, will shorten the canal by one half, and the work is expected to be completed in six months, at a cost of £200,000.

The San Domingo Government has superseded the existing Constitution and proclaimed that of 1854. General Bazelais has been proclaimed President of the Haytian Republic. The Haytian Minister at Washington has received information to the effect that the Provisional Government's troops, after a severe engagement, have captured Gonaives, the head-quarters of the insurgents. The town was partially burnt. Cape Haytian and Port de Paix had surrendered, and the revolution was at an end.

A special telegram to the *Times* from Calcutta says that the accounts from Cashmere continue to give a melancholy picture of the starvation and misery prevailing there. The Maharajah and his officers appear to be working well, and the Punjaub Government is doing its best to forward supplies; but little improvement in the situation can be looked for until the arrival of the rice harvest. The despatch adds that the state of things in Eastern Bengal still causes some anxiety to the local authorities, but it is hoped the distress will not attain serious proportions.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Figaro* published a long account of a supposed interview with Prince Napoleon, in which the views and intentions of that personage with respect to the position to which he hopes to mount in France are stated with plausible elaboration. The Prince expresses his contentment to allow the Republic by its acts to bring about the desire for an Empire, and that he, in the event of coming to power, is determined entirely to exclude the influence of ecclesiastics from matters of temporal interest.

At a banquet given on the 20th inst. by the Prefect of the Aisne to the Council-General of the department, M. Waddington made a speech, in which he defended the Education Bill of M. Jules Ferry and maintained that there was nothing in the measure contrary to freedom of conscience. M. Waddington afterwards spoke of the relations of France with the other Powers as being altogether satisfactory.

M. Boerescu, the Roumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has arrived in Paris, and on Saturday last had an interview with M. Waddington. M. Boerescu has already visited St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Berlin, and from Paris proceeds to London. The object of his mission is understood to be to explain to the signatory Powers of the Treaty of Berlin the manner in which the Roumanian Government interprets article 44, relating to the Jews.

Detailed instructions have been issued for the autumn manœuvres on a large scale, which are to be carried out this year by the 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 18th Corps, and by the 1st and 4th Divisions of cavalry of the French army. During the ensuing twelve months 769,000 men will serve with the colours in France, in accordance with the military regulations of this year. For financial reasons, only one class of the reserve is to be called out.

The Devastation, which was successfully launched at Lorient last week, is the largest ironclad of the French navy now afloat, with the exception of the sister-ship, the Redoubtable, built at Lorient by the same engineers. The Devastation is 327 ft. long, 70 ft. wide, and 25 ft. deep, with a mean draught of water of 25 ft. The total displacement is 9630 tons. The engines are of 6000-horse power, and the speed is estimated to reach fourteen knots an hour. The Devastation can carry enough coal to steam 2800 miles. The artillery consists of four 14-inch guns and two 10-inch guns placed in armour-plated turrets, and eight light guns. The iron plates are about 15 in. thick, with a backing of teak 13 in. thick, and the decks are also plated with armour.

A great fire has occurred at Bordeaux, and the damage to property is estimated at 2,000,000f.

BELGIUM.

As a preliminary to the national celebration next year of the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of Belgian independence, the fête organised in Tournai began on Monday. At a banquet given in the evening the King expressed a hope that next year's celebration would have the effect of reconciling the party differences now existing.

Proceedings are to be taken against the Paris *Figaro* by the Communal Council of Ostend for falsely announcing that cholera existed there and at Bruges.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso arrived at Arcachon yesterday week and in the course of the evening had a first interview with the Archduchess Marie Christine of Austria. The Grand Duke Nicholas and the Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia will, it is believed at Madrid, act as sponsors at the marriage of King Alfonso and the Archduchess.

It is stated that the Cortes will probably meet on Oct. 5, when the conditions of the marriage of King Alfonso with the Archduchess Marie Christine will be discussed. The marriage ceremony will, it is believed, take place in Madrid, at the expiration of the mourning for the Infanta Marie del Pilar.

ITALY.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* in Rome telegraphs that the manœuvres of the Second and Third Army Corps have been countermanded, owing to the prevalence of fever in the district where they were to have taken place.

The drought and heat of the last two months in Italy have proved as disastrous to husbandry as the rains that preceded them. From all parts of the peninsula like accounts come.

GERMANY.

An electoral manifesto has been issued by the new Conservative party, which says that the efforts for the restoration of peace between the State and the Roman Catholic Church should be met half way, but that the inalienable rights of the former must at the same time be guaranteed.

The Prussian military manœuvres to be held next month at Königsberg will be attended by General Skobeleff and a number of other Russian officers.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Count Andrassy arrived on the 21st inst. at Vienna from Terebes, and proceeded to Schönbrunn, where he will take up his residence. At an audience had with the Emperor Francis Joseph, Count Andrassy officially tendered his resignation. In presence of the extreme difficulty, not to say impossibility, of finding a successor at the present moment, Count Andrassy has, however, consented to remain at his post for a short time.

Count Andrassy left Vienna on Tuesday morning for Gastein, where he had an interview with Prince Bismarck.

M. Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, arrived at Vienna last Saturday, and attended a conference of the Common Ministers of the Empire, under the presidency of the Emperor.

A Committee of the Croatian Diet has resolved that women can be elected members of the Common Councils.

The Seed Fair at Vienna, which was opened on Monday morning by the Minister of Commerce, was attended by 5300 persons. After the usual greetings the International Committee was constituted. The report, presented by Herr Leinkauf in the name of the Fruit and Breadstuffs Exchange of Vienna in regard to the crops in Austria and Hungary, shows the deficit throughout the monarchy to be in wheat 9,250,000, in rye 7,250,000, and in barley 5,000,000 hectolitres. The oat crop, on the other hand, has been good, exceeding the average by 2,500,000 hectolitres. In view of the accumulated stocks of last year, it is estimated that only between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 hectolitres of wheat and about 4,500,000 of rye will have to be imported. The yield of barley will hardly suffice for home requirements, while of oats there will be 3,000,000 cwt. available for exportation.

RUSSIA.

The Czarewitch left St. Petersburg on the 21st inst. on a visit to Sweden and Denmark, on board the Imperial yacht Czarevna, escorted by the yachts Slawianka and Marewo. The Czarewitch arrived at Stockholm on Sunday afternoon, on board the Swedish Royal steamer Skoeldmoen, which had gone to Waxholm with the superior State officials to meet his Imperial Highness. The Czarewitch, who on his arrival was received with a salute of twenty-one guns, entered the Royal barge, which conveyed him to Skeppstro, where the principal authorities, together with a guard of honour and a band of music playing the Russian National Anthem, were in attendance. King Oscar, accompanied by a suite of military officers, cordially welcomed the Czarewitch on the steps of the gardens of the Royal castle. The King gave a state dinner on Monday in honour of the Czarewitch; the diplomatic body and the principal civil and military officials were present. On Tuesday the Czarewitch went by steamer to visit the Royal castles of Drottningholm and Gripsholm, and in the evening was present at a display of fireworks and illuminations at Maelarsen. On Wednesday his Imperial Highness was to pay a visit to the Queen of Sweden at Tullgarn, and thence proceed to Copenhagen.

According to advices received in St. Petersburg, the troops of the Russian expedition against the Tekke Turcomans are suffering from ophthalmia, diarrhœa, and scurvy, and a report had reached Tschikislar from Tchat that a mortality of 25 per cent prevailed in the force.

A St. Petersburg telegram states that of five persons condemned to death by the military tribunal at Odessa, three were hanged there yesterday week, and the other two at Nicolaieff. Among the persons sentenced to transportation to Siberia, for belonging to a secret society which conspired against the Government, is a girl of fifteen.

TURKEY.

Writing to the Pope to thank him for his cordial feelings towards Turkey, the Sultan has assured his Holiness that the Porte will do everything possible to allow all liberty of action to the Roman Catholic Church in Turkey.

We learn from Constantinople that the first meeting of the Turco-Greek Commission was held there on the 22nd inst., when the Commissioners exchanged credentials and discussed the course of procedure. The Sheik-ul-Islam has written a remarkable letter to his co-religionists in Epirus and Thessaly, preparing them for their transfer from the dominion of the Sultan to that of King George. The spiritual head of the Moslem Church quotes from the Koran as furnishing the Sultan with the motive for granting this demand on the part of the Greeks.

The Minister of Finance has reported that the Porte is maintaining half a million refugees in addition to the Turkish army. An Imperial Iradé has, therefore, been issued reducing the army, and stating that after the settlement of the Greek question the army will be further reduced to 100,000 men.

A financial arrangement has been concluded between the Porte and Baron Hirsch, by which the Government is to receive a sum of £1,200,000 in consideration of certain modifications in the convention for farming the Roumelian railways. The Porte agrees to declare its former claims liquidated, and renounces its right to receive 8000f. per kilometre of the receipts derived from the working of the railways.

A great fire has occurred at Sophia, by which the artillery barracks have been destroyed and several other buildings. During the fire shells and cartridges continually exploded. The total loss is estimated at £80,000.

GREECE.

A Royal decree calling out 8000 men of the second class of the Greek territorial army has been promulgated at Athens. The King of the Hellenes is reported to have postponed his intended autumn tour.

ROUMANIA.

The Senate and Chamber were prorogued last Saturday until Sept. 2. The Message from Prince Charles, which was read on the occasion, states that the Government will submit the measures relative to the revision of article 7 of the Constitution necessitated by the treaty of Berlin, which, with all the sacrifices which it imposes upon Roumania, has been accepted by the Legislature. The Prince expresses his conviction that the Ministers and the Legislature will exercise zeal, patriotism, and political prudence, in order to arrive at a solution which will give satisfaction to the principle of religious liberty and civil and political equality proclaimed by Europe, and reconcile with this principle the national and economical necessities of Roumania. M. Esarcha has been appointed Roumanian representative at the Italian Court.

EGYPT.

Gordon Pasha, the Governor-General of the Soudan, has arrived at Cairo, and the Khedive has placed a palace at his Excellency's disposal.

A decree of the Khedive appoints Mansour Pasha Minister of the Interior.

The *Standard* Correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs that the English and French Consuls-General in Egypt announced to the Khedive on Monday that their Governments had nominated Mr. Baring and M. de Blignières as Controllers. The Khedive consented to appoint them by a Decree, after their functions had been specified in writing; but at the same time expressed his regret that the French Government had disregarded his protest against M. de Blignières.

AMERICA.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* says that the State Department, in reference to the 103,000 dols. Fortune Bay Fishery Claim, announces that it is not a claim for restoration of any portion of the Halifax award, but a claim for a specific grievance based upon actual damage sustained by American fishermen through the violent invasion of their treaty rights at Fortune Bay, and to obtain security against similar offences in future. The Washington Government is anxious that England should abolish the local Canadian prohibitory laws overriding the treaty provisions; and that the present ill-feeling among the fishermen on the subject should cease through the withdrawal of the grievance.

A quarrel arising out of political disputes occurred in San Francisco, California, last Saturday, with the result that the working men's candidate for the mayoralty of the city, Mr. Kalloch, was shot by Mr. De Yong, the editor of the *San Francisco Chronicle*. Mr. Kalloch was not killed; but his supporters were rendered so furious that the authorities had to make extraordinary exertions to prevent De Yong being dragged out of the gaol and hanged.

The *New York Herald* publishes intelligence stating that the expedition in search of the remains of Sir John Franklin landed on the northern shore of Hudson's Bay, near Depolis Land, on Aug. 9, 1878, and started on a sledge journey to King William's Land on April 1 last.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

We learn by telegram that the South Australia Legislative Assembly has negatived a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry; that the Royal Commission for the International Exhibition at Melbourne have further extended the time for receiving applications for space at the offices of the Agent-General for Victoria in London to Dec. 31; and that Dr. Beaney has been re-elected to his former position as surgeon to Melbourne Hospital during his absence in England.

The Australian mails bear dates from Melbourne to July 10, Sydney to the 7th, and New Zealand to the 16th.

The Parliament of Victoria was opened on July 8. The Governor's speech stated that signs of a revival of trade were apparent, and that agriculture and mining prospects were im-

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proving. His Excellency expressed regret at the necessity for increased taxation, owing to the loss of revenue. He referred briefly to the recent mission of Mr. Graham Berry to England, which he hoped would result beneficially for the future progress of necessary legislation. He believed that the Prince of Wales would visit the Melbourne Exhibition, unless prevented by State reasons. The speech then proceeded to announce the introduction of bills for amending the land tax and measures of constitutional reform, including the amendment of the electoral law, the abolition of plural voting, and the amendment of the Local Government Act. The total revenue of Victoria for the past financial year amounted to £4,525,998, showing a deficit of £329,668. Additional taxation to the amount of £350,000 will be required, and the sum will probably be raised by an increase in the Customs, Excise, and Stamp Duties.

From New South Wales (where Parliament was still sitting) we are told that the revenue for the June quarter amounted to £1,175,034, showing an increase of £7203 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The Customs revenue had decreased by £30,000, but that derived from land showed an increase of £34,000. The Government of South Australia has decided to introduce a bill for the amendment of the Constitution of the colony. The revenue for the past financial year amounted to £1,662,000, being £50,000 below the estimates. Mr. Justice Lilley has been appointed Chief Justice of Queensland in place of Sir James Cockle, resigned. The vacant Judgeship was offered to Mr. S. W. Griffith, who, however, declined it. The revenue of Queensland for the year ending June 30 amounted to £1,501,006, and the expenditure to £1,678,631, showing a deficit of £177,625.

Mr. Stone, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Ballance, the Colonial Treasurer, of New Zealand, have resigned their portfolios.

ART-BOOKS.

THE LATE SIR GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT.

An autobiographical work, however obscure the writer, has always peculiar interest. But tenfold is that interest increased when such work relates, as in the *Personal and Professional Recollections* of the late Sir George Gilbert Scott (Sampson Low and Co.) to the foremost figure (at least before the eye of the general public) in one of the greatest art-revivals of this or any other time, and to one also whose works have provoked, or at all events given occasion to, an infinite amount of controversy. That controversy is still, indeed, very far from abated, nor will it be allayed by these "Recollections"; a large proportion of them being of a strongly polemical character, and expressed with an outspoken bluntness and fearlessness which few would expect who have been acquainted only with the writer's courtesy, modesty, reticence, and tact in ordinary intercourse. Sir Gilbert Scott's strictures on his contemporaries—many of whom are still living, and can hardly defend themselves from posthumous attack—on his "assailants" and "traducers," as he is, it must be admitted, too apt to style his critics in the Press or elsewhere; on rival competitors, and even on his collaborateurs, cannot fail to give offence in many quarters. Some of his own gratuitous confidences are also calculated to prejudice his memory with rigid persons who cannot allow any want of straightforwardness even to procure a good end; and cannot forgive him—he a supposed champion of the Revival—for not having heroically refused to change his design for the Foreign Office from its original Gothic to the Italian, which we see, at the instance of the autocratic Lord Palmerston. An unfavourable impression may, further, be produced by the admiration which Sir Gilbert expresses for several of his works, and not always the best ones, although, on the other hand, he appears modest enough—nay, unduly so—regarding others. Then, again, he did not, like some of his almost equally fortunate rivals and successors, go the whole length with the sacerdotal dilettanti: he preserved a certain independent position; he worked, as he himself puts it, for moderate men and the multitude, which, of course, excited the rancour of extreme ecclesiologists. His strong practical common sense, sound knowledge, and wide experience were naturally equally antipathetic to the narrow and visionary bigot, and the critic who makes up in fancy and sentiment what he lacks in knowledge and judgment. Against the unexpected self-assertion and egotism of these "Recollections" we have to put the fact that no one has been more misrepresented through ignorance and partisanship. Nor in any estimate of Sir Gilbert Scott should we forget that he was the most extensively employed architect of our day, a circumstance that will explain much professional jealousy and detraction, as likewise occasional faults in the works of restoration he directed, for which he was not immediately, if he must be held morally, responsible. On the whole, however, we think these "Recollections" should raise their author in the estimation of all impartial persons, not only as regards his competency and marvellous industry, but also on account of his courage, candour, simplicity, and honesty of intention.

The early part of the book contains personal recollections, chiefly of a domestic nature. Of more general interest is the contribution to the early history of the Gothic revival, which he justly attributes to many concurrent causes. Sir Gilbert disclaims having been an initiator of the movement, though his early tastes and studies inclined in that direction. His first "awakening" arose from acquaintance with the Cambridge Camden Society; though the society afterwards preferred to him Messrs. Carpenter and Butterfield. To the elder Pugin he frankly owns great obligations, and, in particular, he "can hardly say too much as to the benefit he derived from Pugin's 'Specimens of Gothic Architecture.'" His first work of mark, for which he competed in 1840, was the admirable Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford, for which his earlier studies of the Eleanor Crosses were a good preparation. His Church of St. Giles, Camberwell—a very meritorious work for the period—soon followed. Then came his great success in the international competition for the rebuilding of St. Nicholas' Church, Hamburg, after the great fire. Very gratifying to him was his appointment as architect to Westminster Abbey. For details of his works there and in the adjacent Chapter House we must refer the reader to the book itself; as also for particulars of the formation of the Architectural Museum; the building of St. George's, Doncaster; the fruitless success in the competition for the Rathhaus at Hamburg, and the competitions for the Government offices. The whole story of this last competition is humiliating in the extreme, and the disgraceful injustice of the Government has been only too nearly paralleled in the later competition for the Law Courts. A chapter is devoted to some sensible remarks on the subsidiary arts in the Gothic revival, such as carving, metal-work, and stained glass. Sir Gilbert states, with apparent pride, that his idea in the design for the Prince Consort Memorial in Hyde Park was to erect a kind of ciborium to protect a statue of the Prince, and to adopt for this ciborium the principles, in some degree, of the ancient shrines, with their precious materials, enamels, gems, &c., on the assumption that those shrines were "models of imaginary buildings." Now, it has always seemed to us that although the intention of the Hyde Park Memorial commends itself from a sentimental point of view, yet the manner in which it is carried out involves a fundamental error, artistically considered. The mediæval shrine is, strictly speaking, not architectural; its precious materials cannot be rivalled on a larger scale; it is the minor and subsidiary goldsmith's and jeweller's art, and an attempt to reproduce its essential characteristics in another and major generic art is, therefore, a violation of æsthetic propriety.

An account of the Midland Railway Terminus brings us to the long list of restorations of our cathedrals—Ely, Hereford, Lichfield, Peterborough, Salisbury, Chichester, St. David's, Bangor, St. Asaph's, Chester, Gloucester, Ripon, Worcester, Winchester, Durham, and, last not least, St. Alban's. And in the description of these great works we are everywhere confronted with the policy or impolicy of restoration and the recent Anti-Restoration movement. The points thus raised are, however, far too numerous for discussion here. Yet we may say that the simple question of the propriety of reparative and "conservative" restoration lies in a nutshell. Thirty years ago extensive repairs of all these cathedrals were simply a *necessity*, to save them from ruin or a far greater amount of reparation and consequent restoration at a later period. We say "reparation and consequent restoration," because in many cases the one involves the other, whatever the anti-restorationists may say to the contrary. Moreover, alterations of many ancient buildings have been no less necessary if they were to be utilised at all for modern requirements. Such preservative reparation, or conservative restoration, and such needful alterations should be effected without interfering wantonly with any distinctive features of the building, though of a date or dates subsequent to the original construction, for such later additions form part of the history of the building. When, however, these more modern features very manifestly disfigure the building or interfere with its uses, and when, being unquestionably valueless in themselves, they conceal, replace, nullify, or destroy the beauties of the original architecture, good taste and common sense alike consent to their removal. The claims of good taste and good architecture are not to be entirely sacrificed to archæological and ecclesiological sentiment. These were Sir Gilbert Scott's principles, and it is evident throughout this book that he endeavoured loyally to apply them, though often more or less defeated by his employers, and by clerks of works, builders, and workmen interested in opposing conservative measures. Some acute remarks occur respecting the fashionable "Queen Anne style," or "family of styles," which Sir Gilbert regarded as a vexatious disturber of the Gothic movement, coming in after the "Italian mania" arising from Mr. Ruskin's writings, and the "French rage" engendered by the Lille Cathedral competition. The style, he says, was really a domestic variety of the architecture of Sir Christopher Wren; but now it embraces all varieties, from the close of the Elizabethan period to the middle of the eighteenth century, with a preference for that most resembling Elizabethan, so that it really brings in very much which is highly picturesque and artistic in character, such as no Gothic man would fail to appreciate. The Queen Anne-ites have at length "freely adopted all kinds of old fashions which a Gothic architect would hardly dare to employ; so much so, indeed, that a 'Queen Anne' house is now more a revival of the past than a modern Gothic house."

The Idealism of Art. By the Rev. A. R. Goldie, M.A. (Pickering and Co.). We must honestly warn the reader that this little book is a curious farrago of metaphysics, theology, and æsthetics, and its tone is as dogmatic and intolerant as its logic is shallow and its theory fanciful. The author's contempt for other writers on art is great, and he holds of small account such Pre-Raphaelite painters as Fra Angelico and Fra *Philippo* (*sic*) Lippi. His critical qualifications may be estimated from the fact that he names Mr. Hicks and Mrs. Louise Jopling as among the four or five British artists who "excell." Certain materialists, as he is pleased to term them, he makes very short work of by, first, flippantly asserting an imaginary solution of problems which have baffled the greatest intellects of all ages, and the solution of which, it is more than ever clear, is not within human limits of the "knowable;" and, having done so, he poses triumphantly, as though an unassailable logician. The "idealism of art" is to be realised in the person of our Lord, which when on earth was perfect in "Symmetry and Complexion," the last being "the sum of the primary colours, Red, Blue, and Yellow." "The number *Three* is the mark of the Godhead, the mark of the rainbow, and the mark of man." "In the brilliancy of the Rainbow tints we probably behold the colours of the future world." There is much more equally intelligible and serviceable.

A book which we may commend to artists, for other purposes, however, than those for which it is specifically designed, is *Painted Tapestry, and its Application to Interior Decoration: Practical Lesson in Tapestry Painting with Liquid Colour.* By Julien Godon; translated by B. Bucknall, architect. (Lechertier, Barbe, and Co.). The establishment of a Royal tapestry manufacture at Windsor has at once marked and stimulated the revived taste for tapestry hangings, as an almost incomparable means of wall decoration. But the costliness of good tapestry, whether ancient or modern, has led to various attempts at painted imitation of tapestry on canvas prepared to resemble the texture produced by weaving. These imitations, however, are generally *fade* and mechanical in appearance, and at once betray the false, servile, and inartistic principle on which they are produced. Yet it is easy to conceive that painting on canvas, with no reference either to the texture, design, or treatment of tapestry, is a mode of interior decoration susceptible of very great development, and promising many advantages, particularly as (when at least a flat surface has to be covered) oil and wax may be used in the media for painting, thereby rendering the canvas almost impermeable to damp. To painters and decorators desirous of adventuring in the novel field here indicated we commend this book, which contains, besides, some information respecting the various kinds of historical tapestry and their manufacture.

The prosecution of the directors and general manager of the late West of England Bank was begun on Tuesday in the Bristol Guildhall, the entire day being occupied by the counsel for the prosecution in opening his case.

The Lady Margaret Hall, one of the halls founded in Oxford for students attending the lectures of the Association for the Higher Education of Women, will be opened in October next. A house, with a good garden, has been secured in a quiet, healthy part of Oxford, overlooking the parks (Norham-gardens); and, as the Lady-Principal, Miss Wordsworth, has already had many applications from students, it seems probable that the hall may be full at its opening. The Lady-Principal would gladly receive for the hall gifts of books, good prints, or small articles of furniture. Communications may be addressed to Miss Wordsworth (present address, Riseholme, Lincoln), or to the Hon. Mrs. Talbot, Keble College, or Mrs. A. H. Johnson, 22, Norham-gardens, Oxford. An exhibition of £25 a year is offered at the hall to a student needing help towards the expenses of her education in Oxford. Candidates are requested to send in their names and references without delay. It is hoped that in time other exhibitions may be offered.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The two candidates for the St. Leger that appeared at Stockton last week fared very differently, for while Robbie Burns won his engagement in undeniable style, Palmbearer made a melancholy exhibition of himself. He was pulled out for the Great Northern Leger, in which he had only to meet Rycerski, Khamseen, and Blackthorn, and, with odds of 6 to 4 laid freely on him, he was beaten a long way from home, and finished a very bad third. He did not look half fit, and, remembering that he was returned by his intending purchaser after the Derby on the ground of unsoundness, it is probable that the Osbornes find it impossible to give him proper work. In any case, he retired to hopeless odds for his Doncaster engagement, for which he may not even start. Rycerski, who won, is a colt by Knight of the Garter—Klarinska, and had never previously figured in public, but he was too long in settling the moderate Khamseen to give promise of any great achievements in the future. The Lambton Plate produced a magnificent finish between Pride of the Highlands and Teviotdale, and Fordham, who never rode a finer race in his life, secured the verdict by a neck in the last two strides. Most unaccountably, however, he had been instructed to weigh out at 8 st. 3 lb. instead of at 8 st. 7 lb., and Osborne's objection proved fatal. Within an hour Pride of the Highlands was pulled out again for the Hardwicke Stakes, and ran second to Eirene, who was giving him 13 lb. and sex allowance. This filly must be a good one, as she gave weight to all her opponents, except Brown Tom. Old Grand Flaneur wound up a capital day's sport by securing the Wynyard Handicap Plate in gallant style. The general attendance on the Thursday showed a considerable falling off, and the programme was less interesting than on either of the previous days. Melton (8 st. 12 lb.) ran a very good horse in the Stockton Stewards' Cup, and Twine the Plaiden (7 st. 13 lb.), in spite of her advantage in the weights, could never get on terms with him. Jagellon (8 st.) again figured wretchedly in the Middlesborough Handicap, and his backers for the Great Ebor had to abandon even a forlorn hope of his success.

There was every promise of a grand three-days' sport in the York programme, and though the course was holding in parts, it was by no means so bad as might have been anticipated. The victory of Mycenæ in the first race on Tuesday gave a grand fillip to Robbie Burns in the St. Leger quotations, and instead of the "30 to 1 off." to which we have been accustomed lately, it became a case of "1000 to 60 t." Certainly, Mycenæ had nothing much to beat; still last week, even in receipt of a stone, he was of no use to "Robbie." During the morning rumours very adverse to Wheel of Fortune were in circulation, and at one time she receded to 3 to 1. When, therefore, she came out for the Yorkshire Oaks, there was a rush to inspect her. For the first time she wore cloths on her fore-legs, still it was clear that she had done plenty of good work, and, after Lord Falmouth, who also started Leap Year, had declared to win with her, it was a case of "10 to 1, bar one." The little wonder romped past the post just in her old style, almost pulling Archer out of the saddle, and, at once, 6 to 4 became the best offer against her for the Leger. Reconciliation, who was second, ran a good mare, but Leap Year never showed prominently at any part of the race. The Convivial Stakes was selected for the début of Glen Ronald, an own brother to Prince Charlie and Athol Lad. Like both of them, he is unfortunately a roarer, but in other respects he resembles the latter rather than the former. He stands considerably over 16 hands high, yet he jumped off very quickly as soon as the flag fell, and, though apparently in trouble at the bend, his long stride proved very effective, and he finally won pretty cleverly by half a length. Strathardle, a very nice filly by Blair Athol—Masquerade, was "plunged on" for the Badminton Plate, and the easy style in which Archer won upon her sent backers home rejoicing.

On Wednesday Ruperra did not start for the Ebor St. Leger, so Robbie Burns had only Coromandel II. to beat, which he did in very decisive style. The penalised animals had matters all their own way in the Prince of Wales's Stakes. Lord Falmouth evidently did not fancy the chance of Dolly Pentreath, for he gave up Archer to ride Bend Or, and upon the semblance of a finish with Brother to Ersilia the Duke of Westminster's grand colt won very easily indeed, the remainder of the field being quite out of it. The field for the Great Ebor finally dwindled down to five; and when Mar (6 st. 11 lb.), who had been beaten in his trial, retired to 7 to 1, it is not surprising that good odds were laid upon Isonomy (9 st. 8 lb.). Such a weight had never been successfully carried in this race; yet, though the running-track was almost under water in places, Mr. Gretton's marvellous horse came in alone.

A succession of hopelessly wet days has again played sad havoc with cricket, and most of the great matches of the past few days have remained unfinished. Still, the Cheltenham Week proved very successful, and there was a large company to witness the conclusion of the contest between Gloucestershire and Notts, when, for the first time in the annals of county cricket, the west-country eleven were beaten on their own ground. The scoring was not generally large, and the visitors mainly owed their great victory to the fine batting of Selby (87) and Barnes (53). This week the Notts team have made an example of the Kentish eleven, whom they have defeated in one innings with forty-four runs in hand. Oscroft (56), Scotton (77), and Barnes (54) did most of the scoring for the victors, and, on the other side, Messrs. Foord-Kelcey (42) and F. Penn (51) batted exceedingly well.

The annual meeting of the North London Swimming Club, which was held at the Wenlock Baths on Tuesday evening, was noteworthy for the defeat of Horace Davenport, the amateur champion, in the 500-Yards Championship Race. He could only get third in his heat to R. Daniels (captain North London S.C.) and W. Avery (captain West London S.C.), and in the final Daniels beat J. P. Taylor (Newcastle S.C.), the holder of the cup, in 7 min. 44¼ sec., the fastest time ever made in these baths. On Monday evening a large company assembled at the Lambeth Baths to witness a two-miles race between Miss Agnes Beckwith and Miss Laura Saigeman. The former has performed some wonderful long swims in the Thames, while Miss Saigeman has won several races in the sea, and is generally acknowledged to be the best swimmer of her sex on the south coast. The ladies kept together until about 300 yards from the finish, when Miss Beckwith, using a powerful side stroke, took a decisive lead, and won by exactly one length of the bath, or forty yards.

The English Society for the Execution of Public Works in Italy, the office of which is at 11, Via Condotti, Rome (secretary, Signor A. Liverani), have issued a map of Italy with all the existing railways, and also those ordered to be constructed by the Government. The map is based, by special authorisation of the Minister of War, on the Ordnance Map of the Italian Army; and, on account of its accuracy and clearness, will be found very useful to travellers as well as those interested in the railway system of Italy, into which so much English capital is embarked. The map may be had or ordered of E. Müller, Libreria Centrale, 146, Corso.

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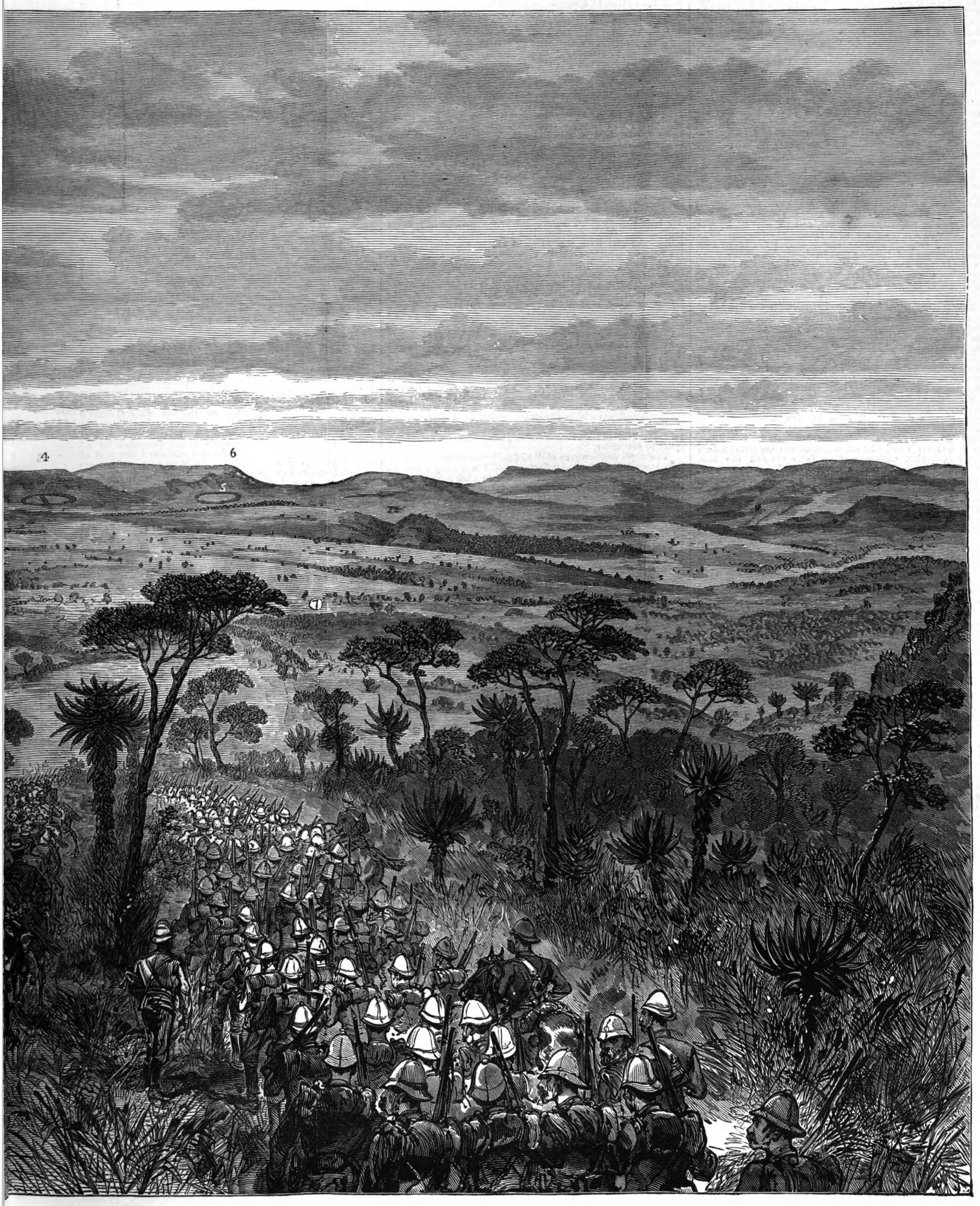


River Umvolosi. Umlambongwemya. 1, 2, 3. Nodwengu: Kraal of late King Umpanda.

THE ZULU WAR: ADVANCE OF THE BRITISH TROOPS

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL

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4. Qikazi. 5. ndabakaombi. 6. Ulundi: Cetewayo's Chief Kraal. 7 Our Fort. 8. Our Encampment.

'S ON ULUNDI—THE KING'S KRAAL IN THE DISTANCE.

IAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Sir William Fraser, M.P., who is always ready to do kind and generous things, and who was one of the first and most munificent subscribers to the fund which I have been endeavouring to raise in this column for the relief of poor Mr. Buckstone and the family, has taken this most distressing case seriously in hand, and has written a touching appeal in the *Times*, in which he calls for help for the aged actor. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously sent a donation of £50, accompanied by expressions of the kindliest sympathy for Mr. Buckstone; and the Earl of Beaconsfield has recommended a grant of £100 from the Royal Bounty. All cheques and Post Office orders (I learn from Sir William Fraser) should be paid to the account of the "Buckstone Fund," Bank of England, Western Branch, Burlington-gardens. The modest *peculium* gathered by myself has, I am glad to say, been steadily growing since last week; and its latest outcome will be announced at the foot of my column. I do not regard it so much as a subscription from the general public, as an expression of the charitable sympathy on the part of many whom I have never seen in my life, but whom I am bold enough to look upon as friends of Mr. Buckstone and my own. At least, their letters tell me so.

Mem.: An erratum with respect to last week's Echoes. Paragraph the first, line the sixteenth, for "great grandmothers" read that which was obviously intended to be written, but was not written. I am not sure whether the error was a printer's blunder or mine. But the army of correspondents (the majority anonymous, and on post-cards) who have swooped down on me with taunting references to a trifling and palpable mistake, almost induce the belief that there are people who imagine that journalists who make a slip of the pen now and again, or printers' readers who inadvertently pass a compositor's blunder, are guilty of high treason, and should be hanged, drawn, and quartered forthwith.

Now for the Hundred Greatest Women (in the opinion of one fallible and not wholly unprejudiced enumerator). My selection runs thus:—Semiramis, Dido, Cleopatra, Sappho, Zenobia (I knew an Italian gentleman once who claimed to be lineally descended from the ex-Queen of Palmyra), Catherine de Medicis, Queen Elizabeth, Hypatia, Theodora, St. Helena, Mademoiselle de Montpensier, Madame de Maintenon, Aspasia, Madame Roland, Madame de Stael, Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, Héloïse, Eleanor of Aquitaine, Queen Philippa, St. Elizabeth of Hungary, Madame Mère (the mother of the Napoleons), Catherine II. of Russia, Isabella of Aragon, Maria Theresa of Austria, Joan of Arc, Charlotte de la Tremouille, Countess of Derby, Mrs. Siddons, Madame Malibran, Charlotte Corday, Flora Macdonald, Madame de la Valette, Mrs. Somerville, Harriet Martineau, Boadicea, Cornelia (mother of the Gracchi), Catherine Bora (who married the Rev. Dr. Luther), St. Ebba, Bianca Capello, Rachel Lady Russell, Angelica Kauffmann, Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, Hannah More, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Mary Wolstonecroft, Godiva, Penelope, Helen of Troy, Christina of Sweden, Giudita Pasta, George Sand, Mary Delany, Ann Flaxman, Lady Jane Grey, the Duchesse de Longueville, Grace Darling, Panthea (wife of Abradatas, King of the Lusians), Ida Pfeiffer, St. Theresa of Seville, Pocahontas, Maria dalle Donne, Ælia Pulcheria, Margaret Mercer, Doña Marina (the beautiful Indian girl who loved and befriended Cortes in Mexico), Marie Antoinette (not in prosperity, but in misfortune), Elizabeth Claypole (*née* Cromwell), Margaret Fuller, Anne of Brittany, Agrippina (wife of Germanicus), Madame Campan, Maria Edgeworth, Mary Grotius, Madame de Sévigné, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (for the Letters and for inoculation's sake), St. Radegonde, Eleanor Macomber (of Albany, U.S.A.), Lucy Hutchinson, Clelia (who swam across the Tiber), Betisia Gozzadini, Charlotte Brontë, Francesca Farnese, Charlotte Cushman, Agnes Sorel, Sarah Martin (the missionary), Lady Franklin, Lady Mary Shipley, Catherine I. of Russia, Ann Seymour Damer, Joanna Baillie, Ninon de l'Enclos, Barbara of Ernecourt, Maria Gaetana Agnese, Felicia Hemans, the Countess d'Aulnois, and Lucrezia Borgia.

Yes, Donna Lucrezia, married *en troisièmes noces* to Don Alfonso d'Este, Duke of Ferrara. You are not to believe a word of M. Victor Hugo's wonderfully eloquent tirades against this famous lady. They are wholly unhistorical. She bore her husband three sons; she governed his duchy for him wisely and well while he was at the wars; she was the patroness of art, science, and literature; and she is mentioned by contemporary poets and historians in the warmest terms of eulogy. She died in her bed at Ferrara, in peace and honour, in 1523, having been twenty-one years the consort of Alfonso. For further particulars I refer the curious to Mr. William Gilbert, who probably knows more about the historical Lucrezia Borgia than any living writer does.

Miss Lydia Becker, in the section of Economic Science at the British Association meeting, has been vigorously taking up the cudgels (metaphorically speaking) against brutal or ignorant parents who take up physical cudgels or other weapons of chastisement against children of tender years. People do not "bang" their clocks, Miss Becker sensibly pointed out, when those machines do not go accurately. Why should we "bang" children for being a little too fast or a little too slow? The excellent lady went on to observe that she had heard of mothers who beat their children savagely because they were reluctant to go to school. I can scarcely wonder at their reluctance, seeing that when they do go to school they got thrashed there. Miss Becker's antibaculine arguments did not seem exactly to meet with the approval of a gentleman present, who quoted some such doggerel as the following:—

> Solomon said, in accents mild,
> Spare the rod and spoil the child;
> Be they man or be they maid,
> Whip and wallop 'em, Solomon said.

The dicta of the Wise Man concerning discipline have been the source of inexpressible dolour to children for very many centuries; and it has been only within the last sixty years that ferocity in the treatment of infants (I am speaking of English children, Jean Jacques Rousseau shamed the French out of the practice of beating their offspring, nearly a hundred years ago) has been gradually diminishing. In the eighteenth century the lot of the British juvenile was certainly a very cruel one. That admirable woman the Mother of the Wesleys held that a child should be made to desist from crying and to "fear the rod" at the mature age of twelve months; and Miss Maria Semple (she was of Miss Becker's way of thinking), writing on education in 1812, tells a story of a lady who was educated in early years by a relative. "On a certain day in every week she received corporal chastisement. If she had committed faults, 'the punishment was due;' if she had not, she probably would in the week ensuing. At the distance of more than half a century the memory of this person, who bore a public character for piety and virtue, was spoken of, and justly, with aversion by the person she had thus treated." Thus Miss Maria Semple.

I gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following donations for the relief of Mr. J. B. Buckstone, in addition to the sum of £143 3s., received up to last Wednesday at 46, Mecklenburgh-square, W.C.:—Walter B., £10 10s.; Miss Alice B., £1; M. Harris, £1; Lady G., £5 (will her Ladyship kindly favour me with her address? I have something to return to her); T. W. K., £10; M. Overend, £5; Mrs. Palmer, £2; J. L. Toole, £5 5s.; E. Johnson, £1 1s.; Samuel Seal, £1; T. J. G., £10; Lieut.-Col. Turnbull, £3; S. C. Hall, £2; "Three Cousins," £3; W. M. (second donation), 5s.; "Delta," £1 1s.; "Three Friends and well-wishers," £2 10; Marston J. Buszard, £5 5s.; Rev. T. H. Haydon, £1; "Tony Lumpkin" (Totnes), £1; J. Dearman Birchall, £2 2s.; Rev. C. Blatherwayt, £2 2s.; A. M. Tupp, £3 3s.; E. W. Clark, £1; "Whisper," £1; Messrs. Carpenter Westley, £5; J. S. M. (Belper), 5s.; Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, £2; J. de R., £1; M. E. T. Y., 10s.; A. O., £5; Edway Dicey and friends, £3 3s.; and Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, £20. Total, 116 13s. I have thus received in all £259 16s. Next week I shall close the subscription, so far as the "Echoes" are concerned; and if any stray donations come dropping in from time to time from far outlying friends abroad, I shall hand the money over to the order of Mr. Buckstone's representatives. G. A. S.

THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

We have already given an account of the arrangements made for this great music meeting, and the programme of the performances; and have now to speak of the commencement of the Festival, which took place on Tuesday morning.

The work chosen for the opening performance was—as at several past Festivals—"Elijah," an oratorio that has taken a place in public estimation almost equal to that in which Handel's immortal "Messiah" is held. The choice of Mendelssohn's sacred masterpiece is peculiarly appropriate for the inauguration of a Birmingham Festival, it having been composed for and produced at the celebration of 1846, when the composer himself conducted it, his premature death having occurred in November of the following year. Had he lived, other important works would have been brought out by him at Birmingham, with which great centre of industry and intelligence the name of Mendelssohn will be for ever associated. Indeed, the enterprise and liberality of the festival authorities here have for years offered an example that might well be imitated in other quarters; new works, some specially commissioned, invariably forming features in a Birmingham Festival, as on this occasion, at which compositions have been produced (for the first time in England) of which we shall speak in due order.

Tuesday's performance of "Elijah" was characterised by that special grandeur of effect which has distinguished its rendering here at past festivals. The fine chorus-singing for which Birmingham is celebrated is heard to peculiar advantage in the noble choral music of "Elijah," the associations which identify the locality with the work and the composer evidently calling forth the enthusiasm of the executants. The grand choruses in each division of the oratorio again produced a special impression at Tuesday's performance, when the solo music was also well rendered. Madame Gerster gave the soprano solos with good effect; this having been her first appearance in an oratorio performance in England. The contralto solo music was divided between Madame Trebelli and Madame Patey, each of whom sang with her well-known excellence. The tenor music was also divided between Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. V. Rigby, the efficiency of both being too familiar to the public to require fresh comment. The same is also the case with Mr. Santley, whose rendering of the music allotted to the character of Elijah was again a feature in the performance of the oratorio. In some of the concerted pieces, serviceable aid was rendered by Mrs. Sutton, Mr. Woodhall, Mr. Pountney, and Mr. Campion.

The splendid orchestra, numbering nearly 150 performers and including most of our best instrumentalists, gave full effect to the overture and the elaborate accompaniments of the oratorio. "Elijah" was preceded by the National Anthem. Sir Michael Costa conducted with his usual skill.

The evening concert (also in the Townhall, where all the performances take place) brought forward one of the new works above referred to—a setting, by Herr Max Bruch, of Schiller's "Lay of the Bell" ("Das Lied von der Glocke"). The composer has gained much distinction in Germany by many works, especially his two violin concertos, his setting of scenes from the "Frithiof's Saga" and his "Odysseus," and his reputation will probably be enhanced here by the production now referred to, the English text of which has been adapted by Mrs. Natalia Macfarren.

The work is divided into two parts, in each of which there is much skilful and effective writing, especially choral and orchestral. The pieces in the first part which produced the most effect were the chorus, "Joy shall its solemn chime betoken," the quartet and chorus, "Oh could ye linger," the elaborate and dramatic chorus, "The man must afield," the highly characteristic choral movement, "Hark! the signal of alarm," and the following closing music of the first part, descriptive of the horrors of a conflagration.

In the second part, the most noticeable features were a solemn dirge-like chorus, "From the steeple sad and slow," the plaintive contralto air, "Ah! the wife beloved is summoned" (admirably sung by Madame Trebelli), the fine chorus (preceded by a soprano solo), "Hallowed order," a melodious trio, "Peace benignant;" the music descriptive of the breaking of the mould, and that illustrating the successful casting of the bell; and the finale, "Now with might and main," in which the four solo voices, chorus, and orchestra are employed in alternation and combination, leading to a climax of great power. Among the orchestral effects are occasional ingenious imitations of the sounding of the bell. The soprano solo music was brightly rendered by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, that for contralto having been charmingly sung by Madame Trebelli—the solos for tenor and baritone having been effectively declaimed, respectively, by Mr. Vernon Rigby and Herr Henschel. The work was enthusiastically received throughout; and the composer, who conducted it, was greatly applauded and recalled. Of the merits and characteristics of the cantata we shall doubtless soon have further opportunity to speak in reference to its performance in London.

Wednesday morning was appropriated to a performance of Rossini's "Moses in Egypt;" and in the evening there was a miscellaneous concert, the programme having included Beethoven's symphony in A (No. 7), and a concert-overture by Dr. C. S. Heap. "The Messiah" was given on Thursday morning; and at the evening concert "The Lyre and the Harp" was to be produced, this being the new cantata composed by M. Saint-Saëns expressly for the festival.

The closing performances yesterday (Friday) consisted of Cherubini's "Requiem," Schubert's "Salve Regina," Sir M. Costa's offertorium, "Date Sonitum," and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," in the morning; and Handel's "Israel in Egypt" in the evening. Of the last three days' proceedings we must speak next week.

THEATRES.

At the Lyceum Miss Geneviève Ward labours hard to retrieve the misfortune of her opening night, and has placed a new play on the stage entitled "Forget me Not," which is not without merit, and is likely to meet with some favour. It is written by Messrs. Herman Merivale and F. C. Grove. It bears some resemblance to certain French dramas; nevertheless, it is claimed by its ostensible authors as original. Probably their claim is honestly made, and the resemblance is accidental. There is some crudity of structure in the arrangement of the story, which doubtless belongs to the writers; but the defect is skilfully balanced by the style of the dialogue, which is marked by antithesis, and stimulates the attention. Curiously enough for a fable which abounds in modern elements, the scene is laid in Rome; but the leading persons are an Irish lady, Alice Verney, her sister Rose, and a Mrs. Foley. Rose has lately lost her husband, the Viscomte de Brissac, whose mother early appears in the play, and exerts a serious influence on the plot and characters. Both are somewhat repulsive, and we prefer such an intimation of its nature to any analysis of its puzzling complexity. The part of the heroine contains elements which bring out the abilities of Miss Ward, and shows her capable of the sterner qualities that require great acting. She was frequently called before the curtain by an admiring audience.

The management at the Vaudeville have apparently completed their arrangements by adding a third piece to the evening's entertainment. It is not altogether new, having been originally produced at the Strand about thirteen years since under the title of "Our Domestics." Mr. Hay took his subject from the French, and made of it an agreeable trifle. Messrs. David James and Thomas Thorne played the two prominent servants, and so ably that the little drama achieved a remarkable success. With much judgment, they have resumed their original parts on the present occasion. Mr. Hargreaves sustains the rôle of the master, Mr. Crusty, on whose amorous disposition Francis, his butler, so successfully plays. The story is nearly the same as that of the English farce, "High Life Below Stairs," but there is a style in the thing which entitles it to be called a comedietta. With these three pieces, it is probable that the London public will be contented for some weeks.

The Haymarket reopened on Monday with Colman's comedy of "The Heir at Law," in which Mr. J. S. Clarke, as usual, represented Dr. Pangloss. The wonderful completeness of this assumption is well known and appreciated by all intelligent playgoers. Mr. Clarke also sustained the part of Major Wellington De Boots in "The Widow Hunt." Some new scenery has been provided for this revival, calculated to increase the general effect.

At the Park, a new drama by Mr. James Willing, in a prologue and four acts, entitled "Jane Eyre; or, Poor Relations," was produced on Wednesday.

Mr. Toole, who has lately shown himself ambitious to found a theatre named after himself, has ultimately resolved to take the Folly for about three years, after which period it is stated it will cease to be devoted to dramatic purposes, and made to form part of the adjoining Charing-Cross Hospital. The Folly will open under Mr. Toole's management early in October.

Mr. Edgar Bruce will, we understand, succeed to the management of the Prince of Wales's, upon the departure, early in the new year, of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft to assume the conduct of the reconstructed Haymarket.

A meeting of the committee of the Iron and Steel Institute was held in the Liverpool Townhall recently—Mr. G. H. Horsfall in the chair—when it was arranged that this year's meeting shall be held in Liverpool on Sept. 24 and two following days. The use of St. George's Hall has been granted by the Corporation, and numerous places for inspection and excursion have been partly arranged for, including Messrs. Blundell's collieries, near Wigan, and the Tubular Bridge at Menia Straits. In addition to papers on the manufacture and application of steel and iron, papers on subjects of work more immediately connected with Liverpool have been promised.

Live stock from the United States and Canada arrived at Liverpool last week in double the numbers of the previous week, while the quantity of fresh meat, particularly mutton, also showed an increase. For the first time for several weeks a consignment of live pigs was landed. These animals, like the cattle and sheep from the United States, are to be slaughtered at the port of debarkation. When they were not so restricted they came to hand in large numbers, but disease having been found in one instance, they were placed under the provisions of the new Cattle Bill, since which time they diminished in numbers until not a single head was landed.

The following are the names of the gentlemen elected in 1877, who, after two years' training in this country, have passed the final examination for Civil Service of India:—J. O. Miller, North-West Provinces; J. C. Arbuthnott, Bengal; R. S. Greenshields, Bengal; G. A. Tweedy, North-West Provinces; K. J. Badshah, Bengal; J. Sanders, North-West Provinces; G. Jacob, Bombay; S. W. Edgerley, Bombay; R. A. Lamb, Bombay; J. L. Jenkins, Bombay; C. J. Weir, Madras; G. W. Shaw, Bengal; H. L. Eales, Bengal; F. H. Hammett, Madras; C. M. Mullaly, Madras; J. Twigg, Madras; D. C. Johnstone, North-West Provinces; R. E. Younghusband, North-West Provinces; H. Holmwood, Bengal; J. Andrew, Madras; A. E. C. S. Stuart, Madras; F. C. O. Beaman, Bombay; W. R. Lawrence, North-West Provinces; D. C. Baillie, North-West Provinces; A. C. Tate, Madras; H. H. Priest, North-West Provinces; R. R. Pope, Bengal; H. L. P. Elles, North-West Provinces; J. A. Brown, North-West Provinces.

The results of the first technological examinations held by the newly-formed City Institute for Promoting Technical Education have been published. These examinations were established by the Society of Arts in 1873, and at the beginning of the present year they were transferred to the institute. The number of candidates examined was 202, of whom 151 satisfied the examiners in technology. These candidates were examined in seven different subjects:—Cotton manufacture, manufacture of steel, &c., gas manufacture, wool dyeing, alkali manufacture, telegraphy, and qualitative blowpipe analysis. Besides these subjects there were nine other subjects in which it was announced that examinations would be held—viz., paper manufacture, silk manufacture, carriage building, pottery and porcelain, glass manufacture, cloth manufacture, silk dyeing, calico bleaching, &c., and photography. In these no candidates presented themselves. These candidates were examined at twenty-three different centres in various parts of the kingdom, including Oldham, Crewe, Manchester, Dublin, Liverpool, Preston, St. Helen's, Halifax, Cardiff, Bolton, Huddersfield, Blackburn, Redruth, and London.

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POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

The twenty-fifth report of the Postmaster-General on the Post Office for the financial year ended March 31 has been issued. The number of post-offices established in the year 1878 was 258, raising the total number of offices open in the United Kingdom on Dec. 31 last to 13,881. Of these 905 were head-offices and 12,976 sub-offices. The number of road and railway letter-boxes were increased during the year by the erection of 580 new boxes to 11,880. The accommodation provided throughout the United Kingdom for the deposit of correspondence in the post is represented by 25,767 receptacles. In 1840, on the establishment of penny postage, there were only 4028 places of deposit. Now in London alone there are 1981.

In consequence of the London and North-Western Railway Company having put on a midnight passenger-train, it has been found practicable to extend the midnight dispatch of letters from London to Blackburn, Lancaster, Leamington, Stafford, Stratford-on-Avon, Warrington, Warwick, Wigan, Wolverhampton, and several other towns. The midnight dispatch of letters from London has also been extended in other directions, as opportunities occur.

A considerable reduction has been made in the scale of fees for late posting for evening mails at the General Post Office in London. Special letter-boxes for late posting for Continental letters, &c., for dispatch by the evening mails have been put up at the Cannon-street and Charing-cross railway stations.

The number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom during the year 1878-9 was greater than the number delivered during the preceding year by 39,640,500. The number of post-cards delivered during the year is greater by 9,208,400, of book packets and circulars is greater by 7,775,900, of newspapers is greater by 2,337,300. Thus, taking the correspondence of all kinds together, the year 1878-9 shows an increase of 58,962,100 on 1877-8. The weekly number of letters, newspapers, &c., posted in London and its suburbs during 1878 was 7,150,000, and the weekly number delivered was 7,145,000. The largest number of letters, &c., received daily by any one firm or company in London is about 3000.

The total money order business transacted during the past year shows a considerable decrease both in the number and in the amount of the orders issued, yet the transactions result in a profit to the department of £39,027, against a profit of £6420 on the transactions of the preceding year. The Inland transactions show, as compared with those of the year 1877, a decrease of 978,137 in number, and of £1,958,194 in amount. This decrease is attributed, no doubt, in some measure, to the depression in trade, but more especially to the increase in the rate of commission on orders for small sums, and to the reduction of the fee for the registration of letters. The discontinuance of the use of money orders for the payment of the salaries of National school teachers in Ireland, on April 1, 1878, was also, to some extent, especially as regards amount, the cause of the decrease, the amount paid for this purpose by means of money orders in previous years having exceeded £550,000 per annum.

The number of depositors in post-office savings banks in the United Kingdom on Dec. 31 last was 1,892,756, of whom 1,773,010 were in England and Wales, 1107 in Scotland, and 68,639 in Ireland, while at the end of 1877 the total number was 1,791,240, showing an increase during the past year of 101,516. The proportion of depositors to population was one in seventeen in the United Kingdom, one in fourteen in England and Wales, one in seventy in Scotland, and one in seventy-nine in Ireland. The balances standing to the credit of depositors on Dec. 31 last, together with interest accrued during the year, amounted to £30,411,563, being an increase of £1,670,806 upon the amount at the end of the year 1877.

Notwithstanding the continued depression in trade, the number of public telegraphic messages forwarded during the year shows an increase over the preceding year to the extent of £317,617. The total number of messages forwarded was 24,459,613, and of these 11,240,600 passed through the central telegraph office in London. Nearly 286,000,000 of words of news were delivered in the course of the year to various newspapers, clubs, exchanges, and news-rooms in the United Kingdom. The introduction of the quadruplex apparatus, by means of which one wire is made capable of simultaneously conveying four streams of messages, two in each direction, has added another to the fast-speed instruments in use by the department. Important improvements in apparatus and methods of working have, it is stated, also been effected by the officers of the engineering staff. The process of superseding overhouse by underground wires in London and other large towns has been continued.

The sale of receipt stamps by the Post Office for the Inland Revenue Department continues rapidly to increase, the amount of such sales having been £292,000 in the past year, as compared with £205,000 in 1877-78, and with £106,000 in 1874-75.

The total number of officers in the service of the Post Office on Dec. 31 last was 45,947, being an increase of 441 on the figures for the previous year; and of that number 11,448 are employed exclusively on telegraph work. There are 13,881 postmasters, 9836 clerks, and 22,068 letter-carriers, sorters, and messengers. The staff employed in London alone is 10,743, of which 5919 are attached to the chief offices in St. Martin's-le-Grand.

The government of Cyprus having been assumed by Great Britain, a post office was established in that island, as well for the purpose of regulating the internal conveyance of mails as for keeping up a postal communication with this country. At present the staff employed is a temporary one, consisting mainly of officers borrowed from this country, under the control of Mr. French, of the Telegraph Department, who has succeeded in organising a tolerably efficient service between the principal towns in Cyprus. The mail service with this country is in the hands of Bell's Asia Minor Company. It is a weekly one, the boat running between Larnaca and Alexandria, in connection with the Indian mails, viâ Brindisi, and the time occupied between London and Larnaca is eight days. Before the British occupation the mails were fifteen days in transit.

POSTAL CURIOSITIES.

The past year appears to have been no exception to the rule as regards the miscellaneous nature of articles passing through the post; many of which (about 6000 packets), having been forwarded contrary to the regulations of the department, were sent to the returned letter office for disposal. The following are some of the numerous articles observed during the year:—Live animals—such as rabbits, rats, moles, tortoise, bees, and crabs; Devonshire cream, eggs, fruit, mince and pork pies, sausages, horse-shoe nails, artificial teeth, revolvers, china ornaments, geranium cuttings, tobacco and cigars, glaziers' diamonds, &c. A packet containing a small snake and a lizard found its way to the returned letter office. Upon examining it the next day the lizard had disappeared, and, from the appearance of the snake, it was feared that it had made a meal of its companion. The following is one of many applications to the department upon matters not connected with the Post Office; it was addressed to the postmaster of Leeds:—

Sir,—I hope you will pardon me for asking of you the favour of satisfying a curiosity which cannot, without distortion, be called a morbid one. The question I am about to put is prompted by the statement in the London papers that Marwood is to be the executioner of Peace. Now, being fully cognisant, from my readings of journals more than fifty years back, that York has always retained its own executioners (Askern having succeeded Howard), I am sceptical as to the correctness of the above statement. But, assuming it to be correct, I should like to be informed why Peace's particular case should cause a deviation from the old bye-laws of your county, which gives name to an archiepiscopal province. Hoping to be pardoned for thus troubling you, I am, &c., H—— S——."

Many devices are still employed, either from ignorance or with the view of evading payment of the registration fee, small as it is, to make remittances in an irregular manner. In one instance a £20 Bank of England note was pinned to one of the pages of a book addressed to the initials of a lady at a receiving-house in the metropolitan district, and in another a halfpenny wrapper was found to contain a letter, a bill of sale, and four £5 Bank of England notes. A brown-paper parcel, which was tied with string, unsealed, and not even registered, was found to contain six sovereigns, one half-crown, two sixpences, and three threepenny pieces, wrapped up in small articles of ladies' dress. In several instances coins have been imbedded in cake and pieces of toast.

The parcels of Christmas presents which passed through the registered letter branch of the General Post Office in London exceeded 30,000 in number and three tons in weight: and the officers of the branch were continuously employed from 3.45 a.m. on Dec. 24 until noon on the 25th in disposing of this unprecedented amount of extra work. Inquiry was made respecting a letter addressed to Paris, and intended to have been registered, the contents of which were stated to be worth £125,000. The letter was found among the ordinary correspondence. Inquiry was also made for a packet containing a watch, addressed to a watchmaker in London, who positively denied having received it. The missing watch was found in a drawer in his shop.

The total number of letters received in the returned letter offices or returned direct to the writers during the year was 5,025,333, showing an increase of 151,708 as compared with the number for the preceding year, and the total of post-cards, book packets, and newspapers received was 4,080,974, or an increase of 212,057 on the number for the preceding year. 501,968 letters could neither be delivered nor returned to the sender. 18,252 articles of different kinds reached the returned letter offices without covers or addresses, showing that the necessity for the use of strong wrappers and for careful packing is not yet sufficiently recognised by the public. The number of unaddressed letters posted during the past year was 22,672. Of these 923 contained in the aggregate £249 2s. 1½d. in cash and bank-notes, and £7853 14s. 0½d. in cheques, bills of exchange, &c. 72,580 postage-stamps were found loose in the various post-offices throughout the country.

Many curiously-addressed letters are found among those undelivered in consequence of insufficient addresses. A letter from America was addressed to "Little Alice, Serio-Comic Singer, London, England." From Versailles there was one addressed, "Please to put this young man in the right train for Penge." In one case a depositor, whose occupation had been given as a "vendor of cat's-meat," in applying for an acknowledgment for a deposit which had failed to reach him in due course, took occasion to add, "The next time it occurs I shall write to the Queen."

Two packets addressed to Australia were returned to this country marked "unclaimed," and on being opened were found to contain respectively one hundred sovereigns and fifty sovereigns, without any communication in either. It is presumed that the sender directed these packets to himself, and followed them in another ship bound for the colony; but that, having died on the passage or the ship having been lost, no application was made at the post-office for them.

THE FRENCH POST OFFICE.

M. Engelhard has presented to the Paris Municipal Council a report on the establishment in the Rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau. In 1780 the little post in Paris occupied 117 postmen and had 395 receiving-boxes. It produced a gross revenue of 50,000f., which, at two sous the letter, indicated a total of 500,000 missives. In 1865 the number of objects transmitted had increased to 172,000,000. In 1878 it exceeded 430,000,000. The old buildings, now occupied as the central office, were not constructed or arranged for their present use, and the inconveniences experienced are very prejudicial to the accurate working of the system and the health of the agents. Everything is cramped; and at the great distribution of the morning the arrangement and division of the letters has to be conducted on the landings and steps of the staircase. The slightest incident gives rise to almost insurmountable difficulties, and causes deplorable errors. At the Hôtel des Postes arrive ever day the enormous quantity of about 1,200,000 objects—200,000 letters, and the rest printed matter and packets. The work is carried out by 3000 agents, 1200 of whom are postmen. The services of arrival and departure and of distribution require the employment of eighteen omnibuses for the transport of the postmen, which make 180 journeys a day; thirty-six smaller vehicles which make ten rounds each per day to collect letters, and finally numerous vans, which make 208 journeys in twenty-four hours to and from the various stations. The total number of journeys made daily by the vehicles belonging to the post-office amounts to 628, besides those of all sorts belonging to business firms and journals which are constantly arriving and departing, so that the very limited space belonging to the authorities is in a continual state of block. During the last ten years the situation has become constantly worse. The creation of post-cards in 1873 immediately caused an augmentation of 4,300,000 objects to deal with, and those figures rose in 1878 to 8,800,000 cards. The postal reform effected in May, 1878, has produced an increase of 20 millions in the number of letters, and 60 millions in printed matter.

Mr. Thomas Carlyle was able to attend the marriage of his niece and amanuensis, Miss Aitken, which took place on the 21st inst., at the house of her parents, in Dumfries. The bridegroom was one of her Canadian cousins, Mr. Alexander Carlyle, B.A., of The Bield, Brentfield, Ontario. It is understood that the newly-married pair are to reside at Chelsea with their venerable relation.

The first turf of a new line intended to establish railway communication between the northern and southern counties of England by a line about forty miles in length, beginning near the Didcot station of the Great Western Railway and running viâ Newbury to Winchester, was turned on Tuesday by the Countess of Carnarvon. The Countess was accompanied by Lord Carnarvon and a distinguished party from Higden Castle. The members for the county, Mr. Walter, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, and Mr. Wroughtons; the Mayor and Corporations of Newbury, Winchester, Andover; and Odd Fellows, Foresters, rifle corps, volunteers, fire brigade, and other bodies attended. Triumphal arches were erected, and there was a great display of bunting. After the ceremony of turning the turf, luncheon was served in the Corn Exchange, at which 700 persons were present.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Lady Rosebery has promised to contribute 200 guineas to to the fund for repairing the Western Synagogue (St. Alban's-place), and the sum has been accepted by the synagogue.

A cheque for the sum of £200, bequeathed to the Lord Mayor by the late Mr. J. E. Ralli, of the firm of Ralli Brothers, for the use of the Mansion House poor-box (as stated in our "Wills" column), was handed in at the Mansion House on Saturday on behalf of the trustees under Mr. Ralli's will.

The fifteenth annual exhibition of flowers and plants, in connection with the East Tower Hamlets Floricultural Society, was held on Monday and Tuesday in the large hall attached to the Grecian Theatre, City-road. Although the season has been somewhat backward for the growth of flowers, there was a profuse display of floral beauty. In addition to the flowers and plants exhibited by the members of the society, there was exhibited a choice collection of fine foliage plants from Victoria Park, by the express permission of Mr. S. Noel, Commissioner of Works.

There were 2370 births and 1322 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 21, and the deaths so many as 186, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 4 from smallpox, 42 from measles, 61 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 40 from whooping-cough, 19 from different forms of fever, and 174 from diarrhœa; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 351 deaths were referred, against numbers increasing from 194 to 296 in the four preceding weeks. These 351 deaths were 68 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 2874 births and 1568 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 58·7 deg., being 2·8 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 17·5 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 99·8 hours.

The Royal Humane Society's silver medal has, on the recommendation of the Prince of Wales, been unanimously voted to Henry Voisard, of Havre, formerly a captain in the French merchant service, for saving Douglas Yates, of the yacht Hildegarde, under the following circumstances:—On the 7th ult., during the International Yacht-Race at Havre, Douglas Yates was washed overboard from the bowsprit of the Hildegarde while tending the jib topsail in the course of the race. Captain Voisard, who witnessed the accident from on board the Hermine, a small screw-steamer, at once plunged in to the rescue of the drowning man, who had become disabled from the fall, and after great difficulty, owing to the wind blowing fresh from the westward with considerable force, the weather being cloudy and squally, succeeded in rescuing the man from being drowned, although, unfortunately, Yates died about two hours afterwards of congestion of the brain. The gallantry of the act was much enhanced by the fact that at the time of the accident the Hildegarde was going at full racing speed through the water, with all sail set, in a west-going tide, which caused a short, chopping sea.

Mr. Gladstone was present at a dinner given on the 21st inst. to the paupers in St. Pancras Workhouse by Mr. Skoines, one of the guardians. All the poor people present were either seventy years old, or had nearly attained that age, and Mr. Gladstone said he was thus able to address them as his contemporaries. He said he had come up to town mainly to attend the entertainment, because he felt that it was "a kindly and a generous endeavour to brighten for one day, at least, the existence of those to whom external fortune has not been kind in allotting what are called the goods of life." He felt that Mr. Skoines was doing a good act and setting a good example. Mr. Gladstone also expressed his sympathy with the inmates of the workhouse, and his desire that every possible indulgence should be afforded them consistent with the interests of the community. During the dinner the boys' band from the Industrial Schools of St. Pancras at Leavesden performed some lively music, and the piper and six of the boys with their bagpipes from the Royal Caledonian School passed round the tables. The programme of the day's amusements included a garden party in St. Pancras-gardens (which, however, could not be carried out in consequence of the rain), tea at six o'clock, the dancing of M. Wilmott on an invisible tight-rope, a performance of Moody and Sankey's revival music by the Rev. Z. B. Woffendale, "Professor" Vaughan's Punch and Judy show, and a concert.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts and party arrived at Malta in the yacht Walrus on the 22nd inst., and proceeded to the Ionian Islands without disembarking.

The Welsh Eisteddfod concluded at Carnarvon yesterday week, the Mayor presiding. The chief literary prize was awarded to the Rev. David Griffith, Aberdare, for an ode on faith, other literary honours falling to the Rev. Eiddon Jones, Llanrug; Owen Jones, Cricieth; John Owen, Wigan; and Mr. John Jones, Rhyl. Mr. Rees, Swansea, was adjudged best musical composer, and Miss Parry, Birkenhead, best pianist. Portdinorwie choir won the choral competition, and workmen from Mr. Assheton Smith's quarries prizes for slate carving.

The following are the successful candidates at the recent open competition for admission to the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, Surrey:—R. W. Rowland, 3018 marks; H. Taylor, 2749; C. C. S. Clark, 2726; L. C. Lane-Fox, 2614; J. A. A. Wallace, 2381; H. Fitz-G. Beale, 2216; R. Douglass, 2216; H. Barlow, 2170; W. B. Starky, 2135; A. E. Silk, 2094; W. H. Rushton, 2054; G. F. Thompson, 2013; C. A. Carus-Wilson, 1960; T. Preston, 1866; C. W. Wood, 1865; R. P. Russell, 1858; E. B. le Pelley, 1855; A. Younghusband, 1820; F. W. Ashpitel, 1796; J. A. Devenish, 1783; P. R. Allen, 1782; C. S. Killick, 1776; G. M'C. Harrison, 1747; P. L. Rooper, 1697; G. Wylie, 1629; H. Phillips, 1526; H. O. Sanders, 1460; J. Inglis, 1455; W. G. Wood, 1430; J. F. S. Eve, 1397; W. D. Barrow, 1370; Akbar Ali, 1330; H. M'Millan, 1320; A. E. Shawe, 1283; H. O. Walling, 1252.

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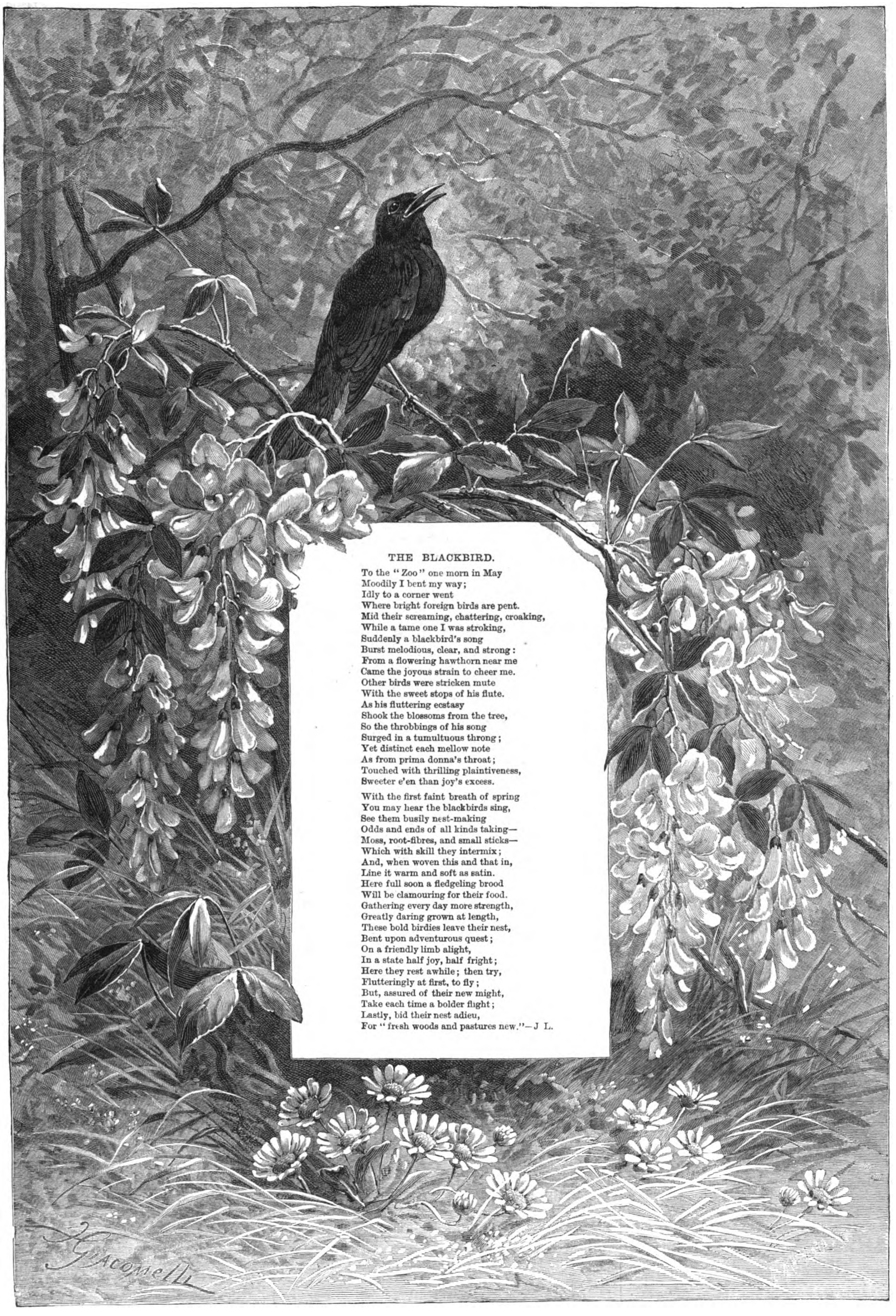
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THE BLACKBIRD.

To the "Zoo" one morn in May
Moodily I bent my way;
Idly to a corner went
Where bright foreign birds are pent.
Mid their screaming, chattering, croaking,
While a tame one I was stroking,
Suddenly a blackbird's song
Burst melodious, clear, and strong:
From a flowering hawthorn near me
Came the joyous strain to cheer me.
Other birds were stricken mute
With the sweet stops of his flute.
As his fluttering ecstasy
Shook the blossoms from the tree,
So the throbbings of his song
Surged in a tumultuous throng;
Yet distinct each mellow note
As from prima donna's throat;
Touched with thrilling plaintiveness,
Sweeter e'en than joy's excess.

With the first faint breath of spring
You may hear the blackbirds sing,
See them busily nest-making
Odds and ends of all kinds taking—
Moss, root-fibres, and small sticks—
Which with skill they intermix;
And, when woven this and that in,
Line it warm and soft as satin.
Here full soon a fledgeling brood
Will be clamouring for their food.
Gathering every day more strength,
Greatly daring grown at length,
These bold birdies leave their nest,
Bent upon adventurous quest;
On a friendly limb alight,
In a state half joy, half fright;
Here they rest awhile; then try,
Flutteringly at first, to fly;
But, assured of their new might,
Take each time a bolder flight;
Lastly, bid their nest adieu,
For "fresh woods and pastures new."—J. L.

"SUDDENLY A BLACKBIRD'S SONG
BURST MELODIOUS, CLEAR, AND STRONG."

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BENT UPON ADVENTUROUS QUEST,
THESE BOLD BIRDIES LEAVE THEIR NEST."

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MUNICH ART-EXHIBITION.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

Pictures are being daily added to the Munich International Exhibition, although it has been open nearly a month, and the catalogue is consequently far from complete. One looks in vain for the names of Leighton, Millais, Watts, Marcus Stone, and the one or two other Englishmen, whose pictures—from the wish of their owners probably—have found their way to Munich. How far the pictures which have been sent are representative of their authors shall be considered in the proper place. In the meantime it may be remarked that this almost total absence of British work is not altogether the fault of our artists. Very few of them, from the inadequate manner in which the exhibition was advertised, knew of it; and other sources of information were closed from the circumstance that the London agents of the Munich authorities, although very energetic business men and highly esteemed in the City, were quite unknown in art-circles, and therefore powerless as to influence. Another thing adverse to the possibility of the German people becoming better acquainted with British art was the fact that our Government, unlike that of France, gave no official recognition, by money vote or otherwise, to the scheme.

Although the international element is thus but partially present in some instances, and totally absent in others, and although there is nothing from the immediate hand of Piloty, Germany's greatest master, on its walls, the Munich Exhibition is both brilliant and varied, and to the English student eminently instructive. Including painting, sculpture, architecture, drawings—which in Germany invariably means works in black-lead pencil—water-colours, cartoons, and engravings, the collection numbers about two thousand.

The building in which these are contained is in design something after the manner of our first Great Exhibition, and was erected in 1854 for the International Art-Show of that year. A similar exhibition was held in it in 1869, and the present is the third. The vestibule in the centre, which serves also the purposes of a transept, is a large square hall, with a coved ceiling, rich in architectural and other decoration. It was designed by Albert Schmidt, and the figure-subjects in the various spandrils have been painted by fifteen of the most eminent artists in Munich. Round the coved ceiling are golden medallions of the great painters, and in the centre of the hall rises a fountain, which reveals itself pleasantly to the ear, although the bosky greenery which environs it conceals it from the eye. This great reception-hall, as we may call it, is approached by a wide entrance-space, hung with rich tapestries after Raphael's famous composition in the Vatican; and all round both halls, and, indeed, all through the whole of the exhibition, are placed at appropriate intervals, and at salient points, works in sculpture without regard to nationality. They are used, in short, decoratively as well as objects of exhibition, and the first work of this kind which meets the eye on entering the grand square hall alluded to is a colossal bust of Wagner's Royal patron, backed by the masses of foliage through which the fountain babbles to the passers by of its whereabouts.

To the right of this space, then, lies the foreign region; to the left, that of Germany. On leaving it architectural design ceases; the walls have the pictures for their decoration, and the glass roof is concealed by white awnings, so arranged as to temper and direct the light. The reader will have a fair idea of what the Munich Exhibition is like, if he imagines himself walking through the various courts of our first Great Exhibition, or, for that matter, of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham; only, instead of looking at objective representations of architectural epochs, he glances his eyes along walls fairly covered, but by no means crowded, with examples varying in size and excellence of contemporaneous European art.

We do not propose inflicting on our readers anything like detailed criticism, space would not allow of it, and our object is rather to give them a general idea of what the exhibition is like than an exhaustive analysis of its contents. The paintings adorning the vestibule, for example, are both historical and legendary, and lifesized portraits of Bismarck and Moltke, by Lenbach, we believe; and a Nile landscape, by Vertunni, of Rome, showing through palm-trees the setting sun, add further to its variety. One picture represents the susceptible Hagen contemplating the water-nymphs of the Rhine by J. Schmid, of Vienna; another, whose author's name we could not ascertain, shows Perseus holding the Gorgon's head towards the monster which threatens Andromeda; and a third represents a "Temptation of St. Anthony." All these are lifesize, and treated in a very unconventional manner. In historical subjects there are Francis the First, when detained in Madrid, laying before Charles the Fifth the stipulations of peace, by A. Treidler, of Berlin; and Mrs. Claypole beseeching her father, Oliver Cromwell, not to think of aspiring to the Crown, by J. Schrader, of Berlin. It may be remarked here that English history and the dramas of Shakspeare are frequently resorted to by German artists for the subjects of their pencil.

The sculpture adorning the same apartments consists of such works as Toberentz of Berlin's nude "Elf;" S. Salvini of Bologna's "Youthful Giotto;" E. Braga of Milan's seated Bacchus; and the famous negress pulling indignantly at her manacles, which attracted much admiration in the Italian section of the French Exposition last year, but is omitted altogether in the catalogue of the Munich Exhibition. These are all in marble. There are also two groups in clay of great art excellence, the one touchingly pathetic, representing a man holding up his right hand appealingly to Heaven, with his drowned son lying across his knees. The author, though not mentioned in the catalogue, is, we believe, R. Ohmann. The other clay group is called the "Goose-Stealer," and is by R. Diez, of Dresden. A wandering musician of sturdy proportions, with his pipes at his back, has been successful in securing a couple of geese; but the birds prove rather refractory, and while he grips one awkwardly with his right hand the other is likely to escape, if not prove his overthrow by the uncontrollable splutter it makes between his legs. The modelling is very facile, and there is much spirit in the rendering. Besides these there are a "Phryne," by F. Barzaghi, of Milan; a "Cupid Closing the Eyes of Love," by Donato Barcaglia, of Milan; a similar subject by F. G. Villa, of the same city, showing Cupid on tiptoe placing a bandage on the eyes of a seated Venus; a "Vanitas," by G. Tscherne, of Vienna; a magnificent female figure seated on a flower-wreathed throne, by L. Sussmann-Hellborn, of Berlin; a winged sorceress, of startling mien, holding a serpent, by C. Cauer, of Creuznach; and several others, mainly of the Italian school, some of which graced the Paris Exposition of last year. While among the sculptures, we must not omit to mention the magnificent bust of Beethoven, by C. Zumbusch, of Vienna, notable for its colossal size and masterly modelling.

Turning to the left, we enter the picture region proper, which consists of a series of large rooms and side recesses, making upwards of thirty in all. For the most part these are devoted to landscapes and subjects in genre, with here and there a portrait, and occasionally a figure-subject lifesize. In seapieces the Germans have in many instances followed the Belgian school, and in some of their landscape and cattle pictures the same influence prevails. The "Fox in Trouble," which consists in his being worried by a powerful black dog, while a group of sheep look wonderingly on, and a cock makes a hasty exit with the aid of wings and feet, crowing loudly as he goes, is from the spirited pencil of M. Lebling, of Munich. Another rustic subject is "The Return from the Hay-field," by J. Nörr of Munich, the hay-cart being drawn by bullocks, while some geese and children occupy the foreground. The aerial perspective here is nicely rendered. A "Sheep-stall in Higher Weimar," by A. Brendel, of Weimar, belongs to the same class of subject, and all are characterised by sound drawing, vigorous modelling, and a tendency to subdued tones, and, in some instances, when the Munich school is concerned, these subdued tones disappear in what looks very like absolute blackness.

To this category certainly does not belong L. Dill, of Munich, for his "Morning on the Venetian Lagoons" is remarkably luminous, and the large sand bents on which a lad and three girls hold friendly intercourse, with the beach of Scheveningen beneath them, has also a very bright outdoor look. This remark applies also to the works of G. Oeder, of Düsseldorf, and G. Bauernfeind, of Munich.

As examples in genre we would point to E. Hildebrand's (Karlsruhe) "Anxious Hours"—a father and mother at the bed of a sick child, and to A. Spring's (Munich) "Card-players." We class with this, although drier, and perhaps scarcely so suave in treatment, A. R. Grünenwald's (Munich) enraged "Reitersknechte," a subject into which the comical element enters. For real stirring incident, however, blended with humour, we turn to P. Borgmann's "Upset Coach" and to the three contributions of Professor Diez. Like many other pictures, they are not yet in the catalogue; but they doubtless will be when the house of Fleischmann issues the third edition. First, we have a poor terrified woman on her knees, having her creel ransacked by a robber, who has dismounted, while his companion of the road sits with Don Quixote-like calmness motionless in his saddle. Second, we have an amusing picture of the excitement created by "His Excellency's Coach" pulling up before a village ale-house; and third, we have all the bustle, and almost the noise, occasioned by a horse-market which is being held before a village, with one of the prettiest sky-lines we ever saw. The colouring in these cabinet pictures is very charming, and the execution as spontaneous as the figures and the grouping are natural. Breling is a pupil of Diez, we believe, and his works show that he is not altogether without some claim of being considered the Meissonier of Munich. Professor Knaus, who is one of the best genre painters in Germany, like Piloty, has nothing in the present exhibition. A. Oppel, of Munich, has a white-bearded jewel-dealer, a small picture with all the exquisite finish of an old Flemish master; and there are several German artists who adopt the same minute style.

Foremost among the bolder handlers of the brush is Pigelheim, whose "Moritur in Deo" is, for rich suggestive colour and vigorous execution, one of the pictures of the exhibition. It represents an angel stooping over the beam of the cross, and kissing devotionally the dead brow of Our Saviour. Another free handler of the brush is A. Erdtelt, whose portraits are all good, especially that of the student in the broad sombrero, with the long clay pipe in his hand. We have also a large canvas covered very spiritedly with an episode in the legend of "The Wild Huntsman," whom we see on a white charger dashing through the air with fitting accompaniments past the hoary walls of an old castle. It is by A. Tschautsch, of Berlin. Close by hangs A. Conrad's woman selling geese from a cart, and near it several remarkably able pictures by P. Meyerheim, of Berlin. There is a charmingly painted life-sized "Julia Capulet," attired in white, leaning back on her couch trying on her ring, by Bertha Sieck, of Munich, and Hero embracing the dead body of Leander as he lies on the shore, by C. Gebhardt, all lifesize.

In the long hall at the extreme end of the left wing are several large canvases illustrating incidents in the late Franco-German War. First of all, there is depicted on a canvas, some thirty feet by eighteen, the proclamation of the King of Prussia as Emperor of Germany in the grand hall of Versailles. It is painted by A. Von Werner, of Berlin; and, considering the number of portraits he had to introduce and the all-prevailing dark-blue uniform of the many dignitaries, he has succeeded wonderfully. At one end is a portrait, larger than life, of the Emperor in full career on his bay war-charger, pointing commandingly with his gloved hand, painted by W. Camphausen, of Düsseldorf, and at the other end of the hall is the Crown Prince, booted and spurred, seated on a red charger. O. Von. Faber du Faur, the painter of this equestrian portrait, was once an officer of cavalry himself; but, taking to art, became a pupil of Piloty, and ultimately succeeded in gaining a high position as an artist. The battle-pictures we have referred to are by H. Lang, of Munich, W. Emélé, E. Hunten, and F. Adam. The picture which in this hall redeems it from being entirely given over to incidents in war is by G. Papperitz, and represents, with figures, male and female, larger than life and in a variety of attitudes which would have attracted the admiration of Michael Angelo himself, the arrival of Charon's laden boat at the far side of the Styx. As to composition, the sweep of line and the distribution of mass is grand, and the colouring rich, with a rocky background appropriately gloomy and striking.

The other pictures which give character and individuality to the German section of the exhibition are "Luther's Entrance into Worms on a Country Cart," preceded by a stalwart man in fluted armour on a mighty war-horse, and welcomed as he passes under the city gate by crowds of eager disciples, male and female, old and young, painted by K. Weigand, of Munich; a large canvas by F. Keller showing the Margrave Ludwig William of Baden (the Turk-Conqueror) mounted on a cream-coloured horse, swooping down with his troopers on a Turkish camp, much in the manner of Makart; J. F. Brandt has a similar subject on a smaller scale as to the figures, and has succeeded wonderfully in rendering swiftness of motion, the confusion arising from overturned tents, and the terror inspired by sudden battle. Here we have a very good example of the Munich tendency to blackness which has already been referred to, and which finds its supreme exponent, perhaps, in Munkacsy, whose noble picture of "Milton Dictating 'Paradise Lost' to his Daughters" has but just been added to the exhibition.

The two pictures, however, which will make most impression upon judges are E. Zimmermann's Christ in the Temple when twelve years old Disputing with the Doctors, and "The Infanticide" of G. Max. Both are Munich artists, and it is much to the credit of the school that it should have produced two works of so much originality and of such quality. The mother seated by a lonely reed-grown rock and kissing tenderly the baby she has killed is too painful further to describe; yet the fascination of the picture permits no one to pass it, and the terrible tragedy of the thing goes straight to the heart of every beholder. "Christ in the Temple," on the other hand, with his frank boy-face, and his loose white dress, encircled with a pale lilac sash, as he stands with Rembrandtish luminosity, in the midst of a dark group of four aged priests, and discourses to them with easy hand-gesture, is delightful to look at; and the simplicity, spontaneity, and directness of the whole seem to make the spectator forget the supreme character of the act, and busy himself only with the interesting actuality before him.

Our next article will treat of the various foreign schools which have sent contributions to the Munich Exhibition.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

At the ranges at Wormwood-scrubbs a rifle contest by members of the St. George's for prizes of the value of several hundred pounds, including the St. George's Challenge Cup and the Turner Challenge Plate (each of the value of 100 gs.), the Ladies' Challenge Plate (value 50 gs.), and other handsome trophies, was held on the 20th inst. The challenge plates were won as follows:—The St. George's Challenge Cup, gold medal, and silver badge, Private Jackson; the Turner Challenge Plate and silver medal, Private Williams; and the Ladies' Challenge Plate and silver medal, Quartermaster Andrews. The regimental prizes were keenly contested for, the first prize, value £6, being taken by Private Rosenthal, and the second, of £5, by Private F. A. Williams. Lieutenant Johnson and Private W. C. Williams, both £4 each; and the other prizes, ranging in value from £3 10s. to £2, were awarded to Private A. Thornton, Private Thrower, Private Jackson, Colour-Sergeant Snowdon, Private D. Smith, Private King, Private A. Fearnhead, Private Taylor, Quartermaster Andrews, Private Troake, Corporal Stafford, and Private Harris. In the third series, restricted to members who had not won a prize in any series this year, the winners were Private C. Thornton, Private A. Graves, Captain Holloway, Private Coram, Private Wenmoth, Private Parsons, and Captain Criddle. The last contest was for the Volley-firing Challenge Plate—in a military point of view the most important. No. 2 (Captain Holloway's) company were the winners.

The highest score that has ever been reported as made with the Snider rifle was obtained on the 21st inst. by Sergeant Woolley, of the 6th Cheshire R.V., at the All-comers' contest of the Yorkshire Rifle Association. He made 97 out of a possible 105 points, Queen's ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each distance, the score being respectively 34, 33, 30. This is one point higher than the score which took the silver medal in the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon this year, when the weapon used was the Martini-Henry.

The results of the annual rifle contest of the London and Westminster (46th Middlesex) on the 16th inst., at the Government ranges, Milton, near Gravesend, have been announced. The Hawkshaw Challenge Cup, value 25 guineas, which has to be won two years in succession by the same member before it becomes his property, was won by Private A. Gentle. The Ladies' Challenge Cup was won for Mrs. Routledge by Sergeant Simmonds, and a silver challenge cup for the best aggregate by Captain Knight. An extra battalion prize was awarded to Surgeon Jackson. The second-class prizes were won at 400 yards by Private Chapman, Sergeant W. A. Smith, Corporal Tucker, Sergeant Dovaston, and Private Hood; at 500 yards, by Private Wood, Sergeant Allinson, Corporal Marten, Private Finigan, and Lance-Corporal Olley; and at 600 yards by Private C. Martin, Corporal Lowe, Private Gentle, Sergeant Simmonds, and Sergeant French. The highest scores for the third-class prizes were—200 yards, Colour-Sergeant Biden; and 300 yards, Sergeant J. T. Mackey. The aggregate prizes, at 200 and 300 yards, were awarded to Private Holloway, Sergeant Caley, Sergeant Stebbing, and Colour-Sergeant Robertson; and at 400, 500, and 600 yards, to Surgeon Jackson, Private W. Edwards, Colour-Sergeant Collings, and Corporal Hoffman. The regimental badge for the highest aggregate at 200, 300, 400, 500, and 600 yards, was won by Captain Knight, next to whom were Sergeant Edwards, Sergeant Buckland, and Sergeant Simmonds. The list also included Nursery prizes and a Permanent Staff competition.

The annual Regimental Prize Meeting of the London Irish (28th Middlesex) has also been held at the Milton Ranges, and resulted in some very good practice. Among the donors of the prizes were the Duke of Connaught (Honorary Colonel), the Marquis of Donegal (Commandant) and the Marchioness of Donegal, Major-General Sir H. Daubeney, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, and other persons of distinction. In Series A of the Battalion Prizes the highest winning scores were—£12 and Challenge Cup, value £25, Sergeant Clifford; £8, Colour-Sergeant Watts; £6, Sergeant Browne; £5, Private Eade; £4 each, Captain Inglis and Corporal Guthrie; £3 10s. each, Private English and Corporal Denman; £3 each, Private Glover, Private Barnes, and Private Tough; £2 10s. each, Sergeant Wheeley, Captain Despard, Sergeant Lee, and Colour-Sergeant Osborne; and £2 each, Sergeant Burrowes, Corporal Knight, Private Richardson, and Private Dunn. The principal prizes in the remaining contests were won as follows:—Series B (five shots at 200 yards), Corporal Weale and Corporal Good; Series C (five shots at 200 and 500 yards), Sergeant-Instructor Fitzgerald and Sergeant-Instructor Reynolds; Series D (volley-firing for a silver challenge cup, five shots at 400 yards, rear rank standing), winners, A company. The same company also won the Daubeney Challenge Cup for the highest company scores of eight men in Series A.

Last Saturday the Holms Challenge Trophy was fired for at Ilford between the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade and the 1st Administrative Battalion, Tower Hamlets. The 9th Essex were eligible, but did not appear. The weather was very unfavourable, rain descending heavily; but, notwithstanding this, the shooting was remarkably good, the brigade winning the cup with the fine total of 700 points, against 541 made by the 1st Administrative Battalion. The ranges were 200, 500 and 600 yards, seven shots at each, and ten men competed from each regiment.

At Rainham the 1st City of London Engineers held their annual prize-meeting, the principal prizes going to Corporal Ridgway, Sergeant Belville, Sergeant Coredon, Lance-Corporal Brock, Bandmaster Rayner, Sergeant Cotter, Sergeant-Major Clarke, Sergeant-Major Collins, Quartermaster-Sergeant Peck, Lance-Corporal Glover, Sapper Hirkup, Lance-Corporal Wellingham, and Lance-Corporal Andrew.

At Wormwood-scrubbs Mr. Godwin's prize of 25 guineas was shot for by the South Middlesex, and resulted in a tie between Private Mempes and Corporal Cooper.

The nineteenth annual prize meeting of the 33rd Middlesex took place on the range belonging to the corps on the 16th inst. Private Knight, jun., made the highest possible score for the Ladies' Prize, putting seven consecutive "eyes" on at 200 yards; and a five-guinea cup, given by the Drapers' Company, was carried off by Corporal H. Conn. In nearly all the events points were added according to the number of drills the competitor had attended during the year. In some cases as many as ten points were added, which raised an indifferent shooting score into a prominent place on the register. About forty members took part in the contest.

A rifle-match took place on Monday between the London Scottish and the 2nd Administrative Battalion Surrey, at the ranges of the former on Wimbledon-common. The scores

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were as follows:—London Scottish, 703; Surrey Corps, 604—showing an easy victory for the Scottish. The three highest scorers, who won the sweepstakes in connection with the match, were Private G. Wright, Private R. Murray, and Colour-Sergeant G. Mortimer—all members of the winning team.

At the Park Ranges, Tottenham, about 150 competitors of the Honourable Artillery Company of London held their annual rifle-meeting for prizes of an aggregate value of several hundred pounds, presented, among many others, by the Prince of Wales, who holds the position of "Captain-General and Honorary Colonel." The results on Monday were as follow:—The Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay's competition: Private R. Parker, £10 10s.; Lieutenant H. Munday, Fitzroy Lodge prize, £5 5s.; Private T. Wace, officers' subscription prize of £5 5s.; Private T. Munn, Major Taylors' prize of £5; Lieutenant J. A. Hunt, Veteran Company's prize of £4 14s.; Private W. James, officers' subscription prize of £4 4s.; Private H. Howkins, officers' subscription prize of £3 3s.; Lieutenant Stohwasser, officers' subscription prize of £2 2s; and Private F. Parker, officers' subscription prize of £1 1s. Non-commissioned Officers' Prizes: £3 3s. each—Private Girling, Drill-Sergeant J. Pash, Drill-Sergeant H. Bateman; £2 2s. each—Private E. Hodgkinson, Private A. Hodgkinson, and Private J. Quarm; £1 1s.—Lieutenant L. T. Crook. Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay's Prize, £15 15s., and the Court of Assistant's Prizes: Winners—Lieutenant H. Munday, Private A. Kitt, and Private T. Wace. Lieutenant Munday thus took the two principal prizes of the first day, amounting to 25 gs. The big event of Tuesday was the Prince of Wales's Prize, £20 in money, awarded to the highest scorer, and three additional prizes, value £10, voted by the Court of Assistants, for those members who made the next highest figures. Another prize depended on the result—that of Mr. Henry Freshfield, president of the Hon. Artillery Company, for "the best aggregate in the competition for the Prince of Wales's, Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay's and the Hon. Mrs. Lindsay's prizes." By a rule of the company, all previous winners of the Prince's prize were ineligible; and among the number was Lieutenant Munday, the well-known shot. Lieutenant J. H. Williams, who tied for the St. George's Prize at Wimbledon in 1878, and at Ayr this year, won the Prince of Wales's Prize. Private C. E. Lewis, No. 6 company, the Court of Assistants' Prize of £5; and Private F. W. Bowring the Court of Assistants' Prize of £3; the Right Hon. Lord Colville of Culross's Prize, for the member making the highest aggregate in the preliminary contests for the Prince of Wales's, Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay's, and the Hon. Mrs. Lindsay's prizes, was won by Lieutenant Stohwasser. Private Wace made 197, and Private Munn 195, but were ineligible, having won other prizes.

FINE ARTS.

The autumnal exhibition of the Birmingham Royal Society of Artists opened on Monday last. Since the last exhibition several improvements have been made in the rooms, which are now second to none in the provinces for effect, convenience of arrangement, ventilation, and lighting. The Society has set an excellent example to other bodies of the same kind by not only limiting the right of members to places on "the line," but by making this privilege available only every alternate year instead of annually, as hitherto. The collection, which numbers 828 items, consists, as usual, in large proportion of works which had been previously exhibited at the Royal Academy or other London exhibitions, but there are many others by London, foreign, and local artists which are now exhibited for the first time. Among the better known pictures may be mentioned "The Princes in the Tower," by Millais; "The Poacher's Widow," by Briton Rivière; J. Brett's "Home of the Kittywake" (Carnarvon); "Captive Briton," by W. Small; "Wasteland," by Aumonier; "An Arab Surveying the Cross," by P. R. Morris; Vicat Cole's autumnal picture from the last Academy Exhibition; "An Ambuscade, Edgehill," by Seymour Lucas; "A Greek Ode," by A. Elmore; "The World Forgetting," by J. C. Horsley; A. W. Hunt's "Norwegian Midnight," which has been purchased for the Birmingham Picture Gallery; "Leafy June," by the same artist; and "The Cottabo," an important picture by the Roman artist Signor Scifone, which was "skied" at the late Academy Exhibition. The portraits include Cardinal Newman, Mr. Gladstone, and Professor Huxley, by a local artist, Mr. W. T. Roden. Other local contributors are—in figure-subjects, Mr. Jonathan Pratt; and in landscape, &c., Messrs. E. R. Taylor, Henshaw, Edwin Taylor, S. H. Baker, and P. M. Feeney and F. H. Harris. Mr. Allen Everett, the honorary secretary, is a contributor of architectural subjects.

An excellent portrait of Dean Stanley has been published by Mr. Robert Dunthorne, of Vigo-street. It is the work of the accomplished etcher M. Leon Richeton, and to the usual suggestiveness of the etching-needle is added a rare degree of animation due to the work having been executed from life; at the same time, the expression is characteristically thoughtful and grave. The autograph of the worthy Dean is attached to the first ten impressions. The same publisher has issued a very good etching by M. V. Lhullier, from Mr. Seymour Lucas's picture "As Dry as a Kiln," a cavalier with rueful visage looking askant into an empty tankard.

The *Scotsman* states that the very valuable and interesting collection of antique glass, collected in Rome and its neighbourhood by the Earl of Northesk, has been presented by that nobleman to the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art, where it has long been on loan. The importance of the gift is enhanced by the fact that the museum has just acquired the collection of antique Egyptian, Phœnecian, Egypto-Roman, and Greek glass made by the eminent collector M. Piot, of Paris. These two collections will render the museum especially rich in antique glass; and, as it already possesses a good collection of more modern examples, few museums will exceed it in this interesting branch of art-industry.

On Monday last the Cambrian Archæological Association assembled at Welshpool for their thirty-fourth annual meeting, the inaugural address being delivered by the President-elect, Mr. C. W. Williams-Wynn, M.P. The Welsh archæologists have been occupying the whole of the week in excursions into the surrounding districts and in the reading and discussion of papers.

Some photographs possessing great sweetness and clearness of tone of the Queen and Princess Beatrice have lately been taken at Windsor by Mr. Arthur J. Melhuish, and are published by Messrs. Marion. An improved process, almost instantaneous in its celerity, is said to have been employed, and the statement is borne out by the way in which a gracious smile on the face of her Majesty has been caught; we remember no previous photograph of the Queen with so pleasing an expression.

The *City Press* states that the portrait of Mr. Sheriff Burt, painted by Mr. J. Edgar Williams, which was at the Academy this year, has been subscribed for by upwards of a thousand of the employés of the firm of Messrs. J. Mowlem and Co., and presented to Mrs. Burt.

An important work of restoration is reported from Rome to have been successfully accomplished in the Church of Sta. Maria del Popolo—namely, the restoration of the mosaics and paintings in the famous Chigi chapel of that church. This chapel was constructed and decorated from the designs of Raphael. The mosaics of the cupola—which, however, were not finished till long after Raphael's death—represent the creation of the heavenly bodies, with each planet being figured its guardian angel. This series has been reproduced in outline by L. Grüner. Below, in the pendentives, are the Four Seasons by Salviati, after Raphael's cartoons. The Nativity of the Virgin, over the altar, and the paintings between the windows, were begun by Sebastiano del Piombo, and finished by Salviati. The mosaics were much dilapidated, and the paintings were very greatly injured by humidity and almost hidden from view by a thick layer of soot from the smoke of the altar candles. The restoration has been effected at the expense of the present representative of the Chigi family, Prince de Mario Chigi, by Signor Angelini, under direction of Signor Cavalcaselle, as agent of the Royal Commission. Signor Angelini had previously restored the frescoes by Giovanni da Udine in the Loggie of the Vatican, those in the Pauline Chapel, and the frescoes by Pierino del Vaga in the Palazzo Doria at Genoa.

The other chapels of Sta. Maria del Popolo containing frescoes by Pinturicchio, &c., are to be successively restored.

In answer to the remonstrance made by "Ouida" against the demolition of the fountain of the Ponte Sisto at Rome, on which we lately commented, the Roman papers state that the fountain will be re-erected opposite the Via del Mascherone, near the Farnese Palace.

The report lately circulated of the sanguine anticipations entertained respecting the success of the Philadelphia "Permanent Exhibition" has no foundation. It is said that the Park Commission consider that the exhibition fails to serve the purpose originally contemplated—that of a grand educator of the people in arts and sciences, but has degenerated into a place of mere amusement. The Commissioners have, therefore, passed a resolution unanimously ordering the Exhibition Company to remove their building and its contents from Fairmount Park within two years from the date of notice, July 19.

The only buildings in Paris hitherto decorated with paintings have been churches and mairies; but in future the new schools will participate in the credit of 300,000f. annually voted for this purpose by the city. The Administration is preparing a programme of a competition to be opened for artists. The fine-art service of the Prefecture is also preparing a project for the decoration of the Champs Elysées. Along the sides of the avenue are to be erected statues of such personages as have a right to the gratitude of the Parisians.

The French Archæological Society, founded by the reviver of antiquarian studies in France, M. de Caumont, will open their forty-sixth session on Sept. 2. Vienne, the ancient capital of Dauphiné, a very mine of Roman remains, is the place selected for the centre of operations, from which excursions will be made in various directions.

The excavations in the island of Delos, which were begun some time back but have been suspended, are about to be resumed under direction of the French Government.

The restoration of Strasburg Cathedral is actively approaching completion. The gilding of the great doors of the principal entrance is intrusted to M. Chertier, a Parisian goldsmith. Still more considerable works of restoration have been in progress in the Cathedral of Metz ever since the Franco-German war. During the present year attention has been directed to the restoration of the painted windows and the architectural details. It is now decided that an entirely new roof shall be built.

A fine-art exhibition is to be held shortly in Algiers. M. Turquet, the Under-Secretary of State for Fine Arts, has consented to preside at the opening, and will take this occasion for examining the condition of art in Algeria and visiting the various art schools and museums.

Signor Franceschi, the sculptor and *intagliatore* of Naples, has executed a remarkable statue representing a Christian virgin martyr crucified.

The bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Brunswick, by Caen, has arrived in Geneva from Paris, and in a few days will be placed on its pedestal at the apex of the mausoleum in the Place des Alps.

The eminent painter Carl von Piloty has resigned his post as director of the Royal Academy of Munich, and will probably be succeeded by Feuerbach of Vienna.

The Swiss historical painter, Ludwig Vogel, died on the 21st inst. at Zurich. His best-known pictures are the "Battle of Senpach" and scenes from the Life of William Tell.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Off the Skelligs. A Novel. Second Edition. By Jean Ingelow. C. Kegan Paul and Co.

Health Lectures for the People, Delivered in Manchester, 1878-79. Vol. II. John Heywood.

The History of the Pianoforte. By Edgar Brinsmead. Novello, Ewer, and Co.

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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1879.

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VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO DUNSTER CASTLE: THE RIVER FRONT.



WELLS CHURCH, NORFOLK, DESTROYED IN THE LATE THUNDERSTORM.

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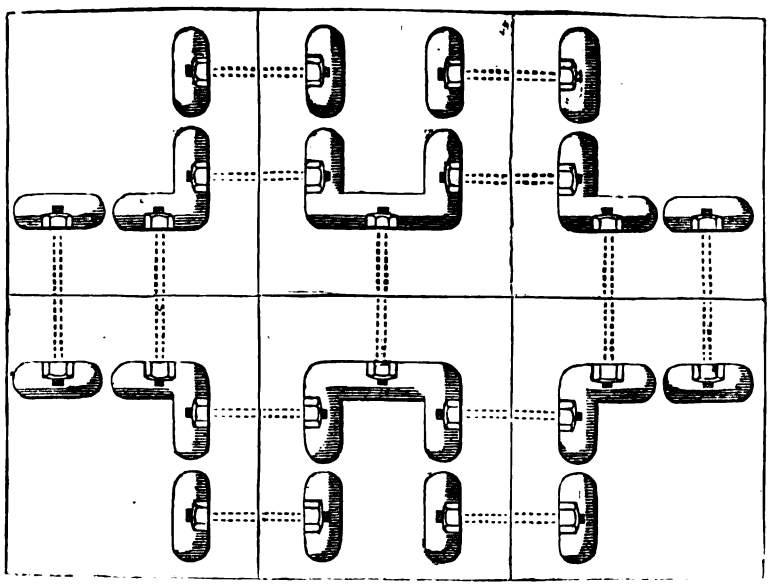


ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(*Continued from page 158.*)

Before sketching the production of a modern illustrated newspaper it may be as well to premise that the material used for wood engraving is Box-wood, which is preferred to all other kinds of wood on account of its close grain, hardness, and light colour. It admits of finer and sharper lines being cut upon it than any other wood, and great quantities are consumed in producing the engravings of an illustrated newspaper. According to Mr. J. R. Jackson, Curator of the Kew Museum, the box-tree is at the present time widely distributed through Europe and Asia, being found abundantly in Italy, Spain, Southern France, and on the coast of the Black Sea, as well as China, Japan, Northern India, and Persia. The box of English growth is so small as to be almost useless for commercial purposes. What is called Turkey box-wood is the best, and this is all obtained from the forests that grow on the Caucasus, and is chiefly shipped at Poti and Rostoff. The forests extend from thirty to a hundred and eighty miles inland, but many of them are in the hands of the Russian Government, and are closed to commerce. Within the last few years a supply of box-wood has been obtained from the forests in the neighbourhood of the Caspian Sea; but Turkey Box is becoming dearer every year and inferior in quality. After the wood is cut in the forest, it is brought down on horseback to the nearest river, put on board flat-bottom boats, and floated down to the port of shipment. It arrives in this country either at Liverpool or London, chiefly the former, and is usually in logs about four feet long and eight or ten inches across.

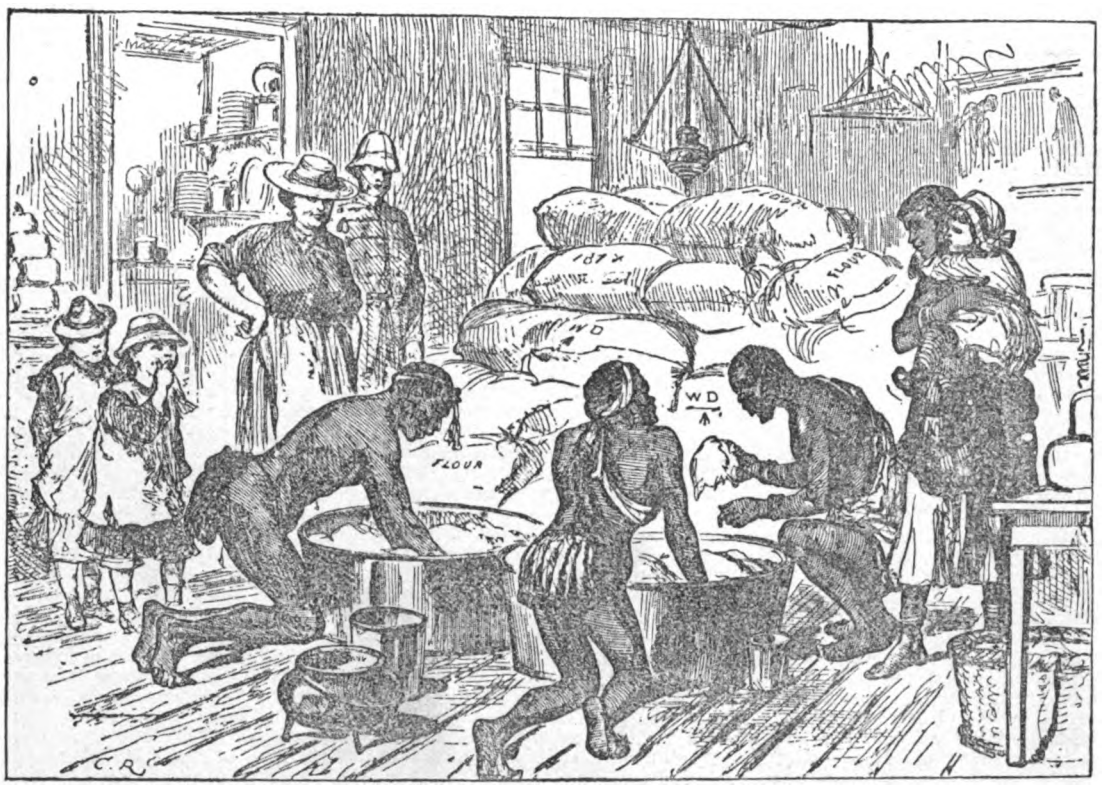


BACK OF A BLOCK, SHOWING THE WAY IN WHICH THE PARTS ARE FASTENED TOGETHER.

The wood intended for engraving purposes is first carefully selected and then cut up into transverse slices about an inch thick. After being cut the pieces are placed in racks something like plate racks, and thoroughly seasoned by slow degrees in gradually heated rooms. This seasoning process ought to last on an average four or five years. They are then cut into parallelograms of various sizes, the outer portion of the circular section near the bark being cut away, and all defective wood rejected. These parallelograms are then assorted as to size, and fitted together at the back by brass bolts and nuts. By this means blocks of any size can be made, and they possess the great advantage of being capable of being taken to pieces after a drawing is made, and distributed among as many engravers as there are pieces in the block. This invention of making bolted blocks was brought forward just about the time the *Illustrated London News* was started, when large blocks and quick engraving came to be in demand. In the days of the *Penny Magazine* blocks were made by simply glueing the pieces of wood together, or they were fastened by means of a long bolt passing through the entire block.

The cut given above represents the back of a half-page block of the *Illustrated London News*, and shows the way in which the bolts and nuts are used for fastening the different parts of the block together.

For the production of a pictorial newspaper a large staff of draughtsmen and engravers is required, who must be ready at a moment's notice to take up any subject, and, if necessary, work day and night until it is done. The artist who supplies the sketch has acquired by long practice a rapid method of working, and can, by a few strokes of his pencil, indicate a passing scene by a kind of pictorial shorthand, which is afterwards translated and extended in the finished drawing. The sketch being completed on paper, the services of the draughtsman on wood come into requisition, for it is not often that the drawing on the block is made by the same person who supplies the sketch. Sometimes the sketch to be dealt with is the production of an amateur, or is so hastily or indifferently done that it has to be remodelled or rearranged before it can be drawn on the wood. Faulty or objectionable portions have to be left out or subdued, and perhaps a point in the sketch that is quite subordinate is brought forward and made to form a prominent part of the picture. All this has to be done without doing violence to the general truth of the representation, and with due consideration for the particular conditions of the moment, such as the amount of finish and distribution of light and shade suitable for rapid engraving and printing.



A BLOCK BEFORE IT IS TAKEN TO PIECES.

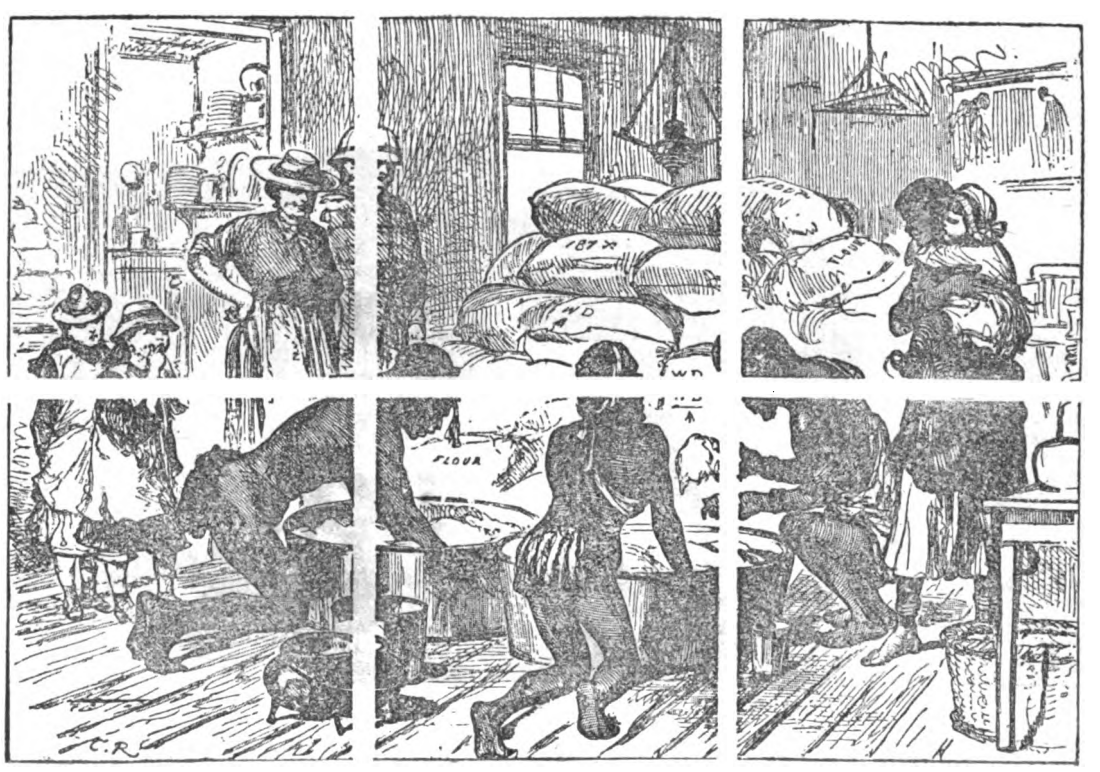
Sometimes more than one draughtsman is employed on a drawing where the subject consists of figures and landscape, or figures and architecture. In such a case, if time presses, the two parts of the drawing are proceeded with simultaneously. The whole design is first traced on the block; the bolts at the back of the block are then loosened, the parts are separated, and the figure-draughtsman sets to work on his division of the block, while another draughtsman is busied with the landscape or architecture, as the case may be. Occasionally, when there is very great hurry, the block is separated piece by piece as fast as the parts of the drawing are finished—the engraver and draughtsman thus working on the same subject at the same time. Instances have occurred where the draughtsman has done his work in this way, and has never seen the whole of his drawing together. The double-page engraving of the marriage of the Prince of Wales in the *Illustrated London News*, March 21, 1863, was drawn on the wood by Sir John Gilbert at 198, Strand, and as fast as each part of the drawing was done it was separated from the rest and given to the engraver. Considering that the artist never saw his drawing entire, it is wonderful to find the engraving so harmonious and effective. Photographing on the wood is sometimes resorted to, and, in the hands of skilful and artistic engravers, with the happiest results.

The drawing on wood being completed, it passes into the hands of the engraver, and the first thing he does is to cut or *set* the lines across all the joins of the block before the different parts are distributed among the various engravers. This is done partly to ensure as far as possible some degree of harmony of colour and texture throughout the subject. When all the parts are separated and placed in the hands of different engravers each man has thus a sort of *key-note* to guide him in the execution of his portion, and it should be his business to imitate and follow with care the colour and texture of the small pieces of engraving which he finds already done at the edge of his part of the block where it joins the rest of the design. The accompanying cuts represent a block entire and the same subject divided.

Though this system of subdividing the engraving effects a great saving of time, it must be admitted that it does not always result in the production of a first-rate work of art as a whole. For, supposing the subject to be a landscape with a good stretch of trees, the two or three engravers who have the trees to engrave have, perhaps, each a different method of rendering foliage; and when the whole is completed, and the different pieces are put together, the trees perhaps appear like a piece of patchwork, with a distinct edge to each man's work. To harmonise and dovetail (so to speak) these different pieces of work is the task of the superintending artist, who retouches the first proof of the engraving and endeavours to blend together the differences of colour and texture. This is often no easy task, for the press is generally waiting, and the time that is left for such work is often reduced to minutes where hours would scarcely suffice to accomplish all that might be done. Or the block to be engraved may be a marine subject, with a stormy sea. In this case, like the landscape, two or three engravers may be employed upon the water, each of them having a different way of representing that element. Here it is even more difficult than in the landscape to blend the conflicting pieces of work, and requires an amount of "knocking about" that sometimes astonishes the original artist. All this is the necessary result of the hurry in which the greater part of newspaper engravings have to be produced. When the conditions are more favourable, better things are successfully attempted, and of this the illustrated newspapers of the day have given abundant proofs.

It is obvious that when a block is divided and the parts are distributed in various hands, if any accident should occur to one part the whole block is jeopardised. It is much to the credit of the fraternity of engravers that this rarely or ever happens. I only remember one instance of a failure of this kind within my own experience. An engraver of decidedly Bohemian character, after a hard night's work on the tenth part of a page block, thought fit to recruit himself with a cheering cup. In the exhilaration that followed, he lost the piece of work upon which he had been engaged, and thereby rendered useless the efforts of himself and his nine compatriots.

When the block is finished the parts are screwed together by means of the brass bolts and nuts at the back of the block. It is then electrotyped and delivered to the printer, who has



THE SAME SUBJECT DIVIDED.

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his "overlays" all ready, and the business of printing begins. The office of the *Illustrated London News* claims to be the fastest woodcut printing establishment in the world, and the recent invention of the Ingram Rotary Machine will still further accelerate the quick production of illustrated newspapers. By the old two-feeder machines the engravings are printed on one side of the sheet, and the type on the other side. The machines now in use each turn out 1500 impressions of the engravings in an hour; while the type side is printed (by a six-feeder American machine) at the rate of 12,000 impressions an hour.

The Ingram Rotary Machine will change all this. It can print both sides of the sheet at once, cut each number to its proper size, fold it, and turn it out complete and well printed at the rate of 6500 an hour. It occupies no more space than an ordinary perfecting machine, and only requires four men to attend to it, while thirty men and five "two-feeders" would be required to do the same amount of work by the old system. The Ingram Rotary Machine was described and illustrated in this Journal, Oct. 6, 1877, and a larger machine, with several improvements, was at work in the Paris Exhibition last year.

There is nothing more wonderful in the history of printing than the rapid development of the printing machine and the extraordinary increase of its productive power. The ordinary press, though greatly improved, was found quite inadequate to the demands made upon it; and, the attention of practical men being directed to some more rapid means of production, the steam printing-machine was invented. As early as 1790 Mr. W. Nicholson obtained letters patent for a machine very similar to those since in use; but it was not till 1814 that any practical use was made of the steam printing-machine. In that year a German named König constructed a machine for the *Times* newspaper, which worked successfully; but, though highly ingenious, the machine was very complicated, and it was soon superseded by the invention of Messrs. Applegarth and Cowper, possessing several novel features. This machine, again, was replaced by another where the type was arranged vertically. A machine of this description printed the *Illustrated London News* in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and was one of the attractions of the "World's Fair." Then came Hoe's American machines; and, finally, the Walter Press, the principle of which last invention has in the Ingram Rotary Machine been successfully applied to the printing of engravings with type.

If a block be well engraved and carefully used in printing there is practically no limit to the number of impressions that may be taken from it. Of the Christmas Number of the *Illustrated London News* of Dec. 19, 1863, there were 365,000 impressions taken; and the engravings representing the marriage of the Prince of Wales had 310,000 impressions taken off them in one week. Even after the comparatively rough usage incidental to hurried printing, most of the blocks are still good for another 300,000. The sheets of paper used for this Royal marriage number would, if placed side by side, have covered 660 miles; and, as they were printed on both sides, they represented a printed surface, after deductions for margin, of more than 1115 miles in length. Nearly eighty tons of paper, and twenty-three hundredweight of printing ink were used in the production of that number.

After the paper is printed each sheet is neatly folded by folding-machines, which fold the entire edition in a few hours. One double-action folding-machine will fold fifty sheets in a minute. As it is found that machinery for folding newspapers works much better at a moderate speed, in the case of the Ingram Rotary Machine it has been arranged in duplicate, so that each folder only works at half the speed of the printing-machine. After the paper is printed and folded it has still to be inserted in the covers before it is ready for delivery to the newsagents. As machinery for this purpose has not yet been invented, the nimble fingers of many women and girls are employed to insert each number in its cover as fast as they are brought from the folding-machines.

The publishing office is apt to become something of a pandemonium when there is any exciting news, or when a special number is issued. On such occasions the newsmen fill the place in such crowds that it is barely possible for a stranger to purchase a paper, and if, as sometimes happens, the demand is greater than the supply the choicest expletives are freely hurled at the head of the publisher by the clamorous crowd. During the French Revolution of 1848 so great was the excitement that the sale of the paper was more than doubled in three months. The vigorous sketches published week after week were so eagerly bought that the publisher was not always able to meet the demands made upon him. On one occasion he was freely pelted with flour and other harmless missiles because the London "trade" could not get their supply soon enough to satisfy their impatience. The noisy newsboys, in mocking imitation of the Paris mob, which was then making the streets of that city ring with cries of "à bas Guizot," vented their indignation against the publisher of the *Illustrated London News* by shouting "à bas Little! à bas Little!"

Having in these chapters on pictorial journalism attempted to lay before the reader the rise, growth, and gradual development of the idea of illustrating the news of the day, I may fitly conclude at the period when the first regular illustrated newspaper was established. The *Illustrated London News* is now the parent of a very numerous progeny, having been imitated in nearly every large city in the civilised world. It is hoped that it has had a refining influence on public taste and has helped to diffuse a knowledge and love of art among the people. It has always endeavoured to advocate good and upright principles in literature and in morals, keeping fully and justly the promises made at its commencement. To the future historian its pages will prove of the highest value and interest.

As I have before remarked, picture newspapers are to a certain extent independent of language, and are prized alike by the civilised foreigner and the untutored savage. The King of Siam is a regular subscriber to the *Illustrated London News;* and bundles of that Paper, with its Coloured Supplements, were found in the King of Ashantee's palace at Coomassie when the British troops entered that place. Copies of the same Paper have been found carefully preserved in the huts of savages who knew not what reading or writing meant. On one of the Polar Expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin, one of the pleasantest sights the English sailors saw, after a long absence from their native country, was a copy of the *Illustrated London News* in an Esquimaux hut, where it had probably been left by a whaling-ship, and where it was treasured up as a thing of great value. A forlorn traveller in Africa once trusted to the same journal for informing his friends of his whereabouts and probable fate. He left a letter on the path, with a request written on the outside that whoever found it would forward it to the *Illustrated London News* for publication in the hope that his friends would see it. It was found, forwarded as directed, and duly published. The native boatmen on the Chinese rivers are very fond of decorating their cabins with cuttings from the pictorial journals; and even in the huts of the Modoc Indians copies of the *Illustrated London News* have been found.

Illustrated journalism has found much favour in our Australian colonies, where the pictures of home events are received with great interest. Australia has now several papers of its own, some of which would do no discredit to the old country as regards typography and illustration. In a lecture on the "Multiplying Art" by Mr. Cyrus Mason, delivered at Melbourne on May 11, 1871, the lecturer thus concluded his discourse:—"I regard a copy of the *Illustrated London News* as the greatest triumph of art that the world has yet seen! Not only can we admire the drawings as artistic and beautiful; but, when we note the number and size of the subjects—when we consider that the designs must be carefully drawn upon blocks of wood—that every white space, every minute speck of white which appears in the print, has to be cut out of the wood by an engraver before the blocks are ready for the printer—and hundreds of thousands of copies printed, all in a week, we can only regard a copy of the *Illustrated London News* as the perfection of art combination, the division of labour, and the advantages of multiplying art."

If the reader has had the patience to follow me through these desultory chapters, he will have seen that the illustrated newspaper began as a small and dingy sheet, slowly and laboriously printed at a rude hand press. He will have traced it from the early "news-book," through its various phases of existence, until he beholds it issuing from the steam-press almost as rapidly as water flows from a fountain. Instead of the dirty scrap of rough paper, we see a spotless web three miles long rapidly unrolling from a great cylinder. The paper is quickly caught by another cylinder, which impresses upon it whole pages of letterpress at one revolution. Thence it is carried to yet another cylinder, where it receives the impressions from carefully prepared woodcuts. After this it is brought forward to a species of guillotine, which cuts each paper to its proper size, and then without rest or pause it is carried by tapes with as much precision as if moved by the fingers of a sentient being to the folding-machine, which finally delivers a finished newspaper—all ready for reading—at the rate of 6500 an hour. We see the web of white paper go into the machine at one end and come out at the other a clean, well-printed, and neatly-folded illustrated newspaper. This is truly the perfection of "multiplying art," and a marvel of patient and persevering ingenuity. The latest form of the steam-printing machine must mark an epoch in the history of illustrated journalism, should it ever come to be written with the completeness it deserves. When we look at the machinery represented in the annexed Engraving we are divided between admiration of the skill and ingenuity displayed in its construction and wonder at the universal thirst for knowledge that makes such contrivances necessary. While the printing-machine has become the potent agent of human power and wisdom, it also fulfils the remarkable function of sending forth to the world a constant supply of "illustrated news."

MASON JACKSON.

THE PRINCE OF WALES ON EXMOOR.

Dunster Castle, where the Prince of Wales has been staying to enjoy the sport of hunting the red deer on Exmoor, is situated on the high moorland above the seacoast of West Somersetshire, between Watchet and Minehead. This ancient mansion, the seat of Mr. George Fownes Luttrell, lord of the manor of Dunster, is situated in a park of broken hilly ground, not very extensive but varied and picturesque, with knolls and dells and groves of oak, on the side of the bold hill, commanding fine views over land and sea. The Castle was founded in the Norman times, if not earlier, and was held by William de Mohun, who built the gate-house tower still remaining; but in the reign of Henry VII. it passed from the Mohuns to the Luttrells. The great gateway is of Edward III.'s time. The present house was built in the reign of Elizabeth. It was twice besieged in the Civil Wars, and was captured by Blake; Prynne was here imprisoned in 1648, and Charles II. visited Colonel Windham here. In the great hall are the portrait of Cromwell, by Vandyke, and other old pictures.

Exmoor Forest, not a forest of trees, but a wild upland tract of hilly moorland, often rising 1000 feet above the sea level, extends over fourteen square miles, partly in Somersetshire, partly in North Devon. Its loftiest eminence is Dunkerry Beacon, 1668 feet high, above the Vale of Porlock, commanding a distant view of the British Channel to the south, and a near one of the Bristol Channel and entrance to the Severn. The Upper Exe and Barle, with the little town of Dulverton near their junction, flow southward down from Exmoor; to the west are the hills above Lynton and Lynmouth; to the east are the Quantocks, overlooking the vale of Taunton. The central part of Exmoor, comprising 20,000 acres, is the property of Mr. F. Knight, of Simonsbath, near Lynton, a great patron of ancient English sports. Here only in all England are the red deer preserved for the chase with horsemen and stag-hounds, instead of stalking and shooting that noble game as in the Scottish Highlands. This was the object of the Prince of Wales's visit to Dunster Castle and Exmoor.

The following animated description of the sport is furnished by the *Daily News'* special correspondent:—

"The glorious run over the heart of Exmoor which the Prince of Wales shared with so much zest on Friday was a brilliant exception to the sport that generally prevails thus early in the season. Before a stag has lost the 'velvet' which encases the new antlers during the period of their growth in summer, his limbs are scarcely equal to the strain of long running, and a chase like that of Friday is not often to be hoped for until the keener autumn air has braced lax muscles into more lusty strength. Not that an old deer is to be easily caught in spite of the slowness induced by gross living and luxurious laziness. He knows his weakness and that of his pursuers, and trusts during the first months of hunting rather to the cunning that baffles young hounds than to his fleetness of foot. When he seems to be dead beaten as he plunges into a deep pool to refresh himself by "soiling," and it seems certain that he must fall a prey to the pack that is close at his heels, he will back the stream and lie so close, with only a nostril above water, that only the skill of a practised huntsman or the instinct of a well-trained hound will be able to detect his whereabouts. The scent will be borne down current, and thither a young pack will clamourously follow it; but an old stag-hound knows better, and will feel his way cautiously by every tuft of rushes on the bank, every boulder in the bed of the river, before he ventures to break silence, even by a whimper. Or the hunted deer, after washing away something of the scent by his bath, will dash into a thicket where, by some mysterious means, he knows a young one to be lying, will turn the brocket out to be his substitute, and take possession of the lair. Hitting off the fresh scent, the pack will go away joyously after their new game, and if nobody is far enough forward to know what has happened, or to stop the pack in good time, this trick will probably have saved the hunted one's life, or at all events it may be an hour or more before the huntsman succeeds in fresh finding him. Thus the chase may be prolonged hour after hour, first up and down one big covert, then another, until horses, hounds, and quarry are all wearied out, and yet there may not have been twenty minutes of good galloping all day. This was sometimes the case with the old hounds, which scarcely ever found a deer but they killed him sooner or later, and it is sure to happen frequently with a new pack which has been got together from many sources, and which for the first three or four weeks of hunting hardly knows whether its proper game is deer or Exmoor sheep. A fast burst over sixteen miles of moor, with not a single check to stop us for a minute out of the hundred during which the run lasted, was, under these circumstances, a thing not to be hoped for; and those who had the good fortune to be in it may be excused for dwelling on its incidents with much delight, even to the depreciation of longer runs over recollections of which old sportsmen grow enthusiastic. So little was a run of the kind anticipated that several hundreds of people waited placidly on the slopes looking down on Water Badgeworthy for an hour after the hounds had disappeared far over distant hills, and did not know that a deer had gone away. Some of the keenest followers, who rarely fail to be in at the finish, were thrown out, and, had the deer held on over the inclosed country after he had gone within a mile or two of Lynton, not a dozen bold horsemen would have been in at the death. Those terrible hills had choked off the weak ones; the broad, deep grips wherein two or three horses had been seen heels uppermost as we sped on over the North Forest had stopped others; and the boggy ground had frightened many more. In this country the stranger must select a good pilot, and harden his heart to follow closely wherever this pilot leads him. A moment's hesitation at what looks like a soft and dangerous place may leave him hopelessly grounded in a bog and unable to find the one track where safety lies. It demands nerve to ride in a country that is new to one, but nowhere will a man find his coolness, determination, and readiness of resource more frequently taxed than in crossing the bogs of Exmoor or Dartmoor. It is little wonder, then, that those who follow the glorious sport of stag-hunting on the hills of Devon and Somerset should seem to be the type of true manliness. Without pluck and endurance, for which most of them are distinguished, they would not see the end of many glorious chases. There is something in the sport, too, that gives a poetical colour to the thoughts and the conversation of those who have pursued it all their lives. It could hardly be otherwise. One could not ride day after day, year after year, alone or in the excitement of a gallop, over the rolling hills that seem illimitable, through the deep and densely-wooded combes where the romantic gloom and silence may be unbroken for many months until the notes of horn and hound come to waken the echoes, or by headlands where the long waves beat with a thunderous sound, without gathering some inspiration from these sublime surroundings. Even if thrown out of the hunt, one must be hard to please indeed if he can find no pleasure in gazing on long stretches of rolling hills brightened with the green leaves of the whortle and the purple of heather, where the ridges are bathed in glorious sunlight and the valleys gloomy with a settled shade; now startled by the whirr of a blackcock's wings, then by the sudden appearance of a herd of hinds sweeping over the hills; now crossing a brawling stream where speckled trout swarm, then winding down a narrow lane where odorous honeysuckle hangs in clusters and the luscious fruit of wild raspberries reddens the hedgerows. A contemplation of these things may give health to a mind that has been vexed by the littleness of everyday life, and must make men who are constantly in the midst of such scenes mentally robust, as the bracing air makes them physically fit to endure fatigue. The spirit of romance, too, clings to the place. The old roads that were traversed by Elizabethan gallants and Carolian cavaliers, but are now overgrown with the gnarled branches of stunted oaks, have all a history in which something of interest lingers. The valley of the Doones and the low walls of the ruined castle that crown the heights above Water Badgeworthy, the wood of ancient oaks fringing the deep pools and cascades of that river, and the tall grey rocks that throw long shadows over it, have been the subject of charming idyll, and will be a place of pilgrimage as long as the beauties of "Lorna Doone" are appreciated. There it was that the Prince of Wales saw his first stag killed; and many will preserve pleasant recollections of that scene, with the hundreds of horsemen and horsewomen grouped on either side of the deep valley, the noble stag at bay in the stream, the pack around him, the rugged heights on either side, and the dark oak wood for a background. A fair artist was engaged in sketching the spot when the hounds burst on her solitude, and so startled her with their music that the pencil became still, or a pictorial record might have been preserved of such a spectacle as will probably never again be witnessed in Water Badgeworthy."

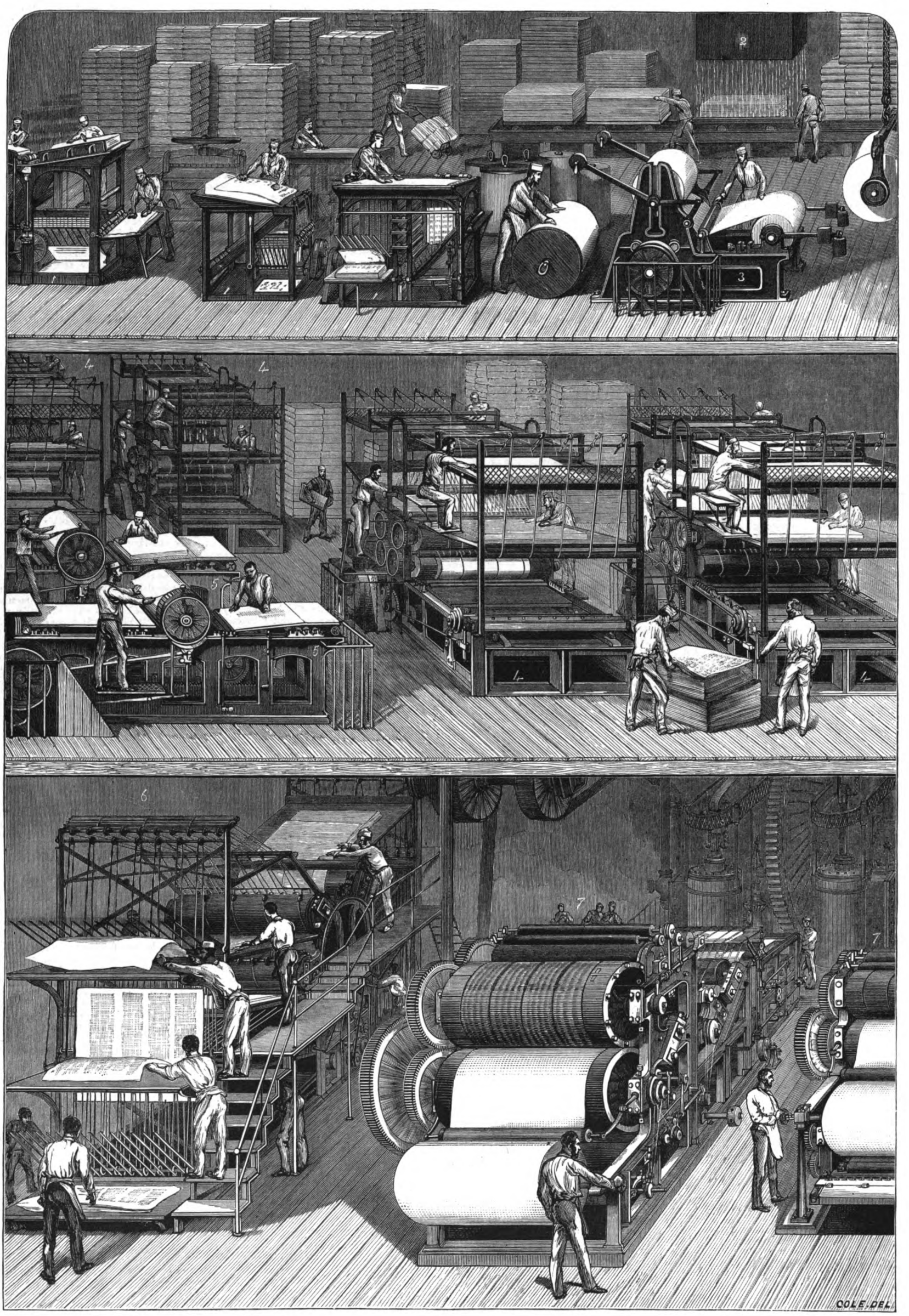
A CHURCH DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.

Early on Sunday morning, the 3rd inst., a terrific thunderstorm burst over the town of Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, causing intense alarm, and ending in sad disaster to the fine old church. The electric fluid struck the east face of the tower immediately above the apex of the roof, driving out a large portion of the stonework, the flints flying hundreds of feet around. After firing the roof, the electric fluid appeared to have passed through the body of the church to the vestry, which was also set on fire at the same moment. In spite of all exertions to subdue the flames, in less than two hours the whole interior was a mass of ruin. The destruction of the stonework was greatly assisted by the three large galleries. Seven out of the eight bells were completely melted, and fell to the bottom of the tower.

This church—dedicated to St. Nicholas, patron of sailors—was a fine structure built, in the Perpendicular style, probably about the middle of the fifteenth century. It comprised a nave, with aisles and clerestory, south porch, chancel, vestry, and a lofty square embattled tower of dressed flints, with eight bells and a clock. The spandrils of the roofs of the aisles were filled with rich geometrical patterns, intricate tracery of foliage, with small birds and other curious designs. The roof of the nave also had been very fine, with rich ornamental work: figures of angels with extended wings relieved the flat spaces on the wall-plate between the mouldings; and angels with shields covered the intersections of the ribs and principals. The woodwork of the entire roof was of sweet chestnut. In the year 1866 the chancel was restored by the late Rev. H. E. Downing, the Rector, who placed a beautiful stained-glass memorial window in the east end. This and two other painted windows in the chancel were more or less destroyed. The loss of such an edifice is a national calamity. Although it can never be restored to its pristine state, a sum of not less than £10,000 will be required to rebuild the fabric. This is a sum utterly beyond the means of the town and neighbourhood alone to provide, and it is earnestly hoped that subscriptions will be forthcoming from those of the public interested in church work. With the exception of £1000 on the chancel, the church was uninsured. Subscriptions may be paid to the Rev. J. H. Pilling, or to the churchwardens; to Messrs. Gurney, bankers, Norwich, and their branches; or to their agents, Messrs. Barclay and Bevan, London; and at all other banks in the country.

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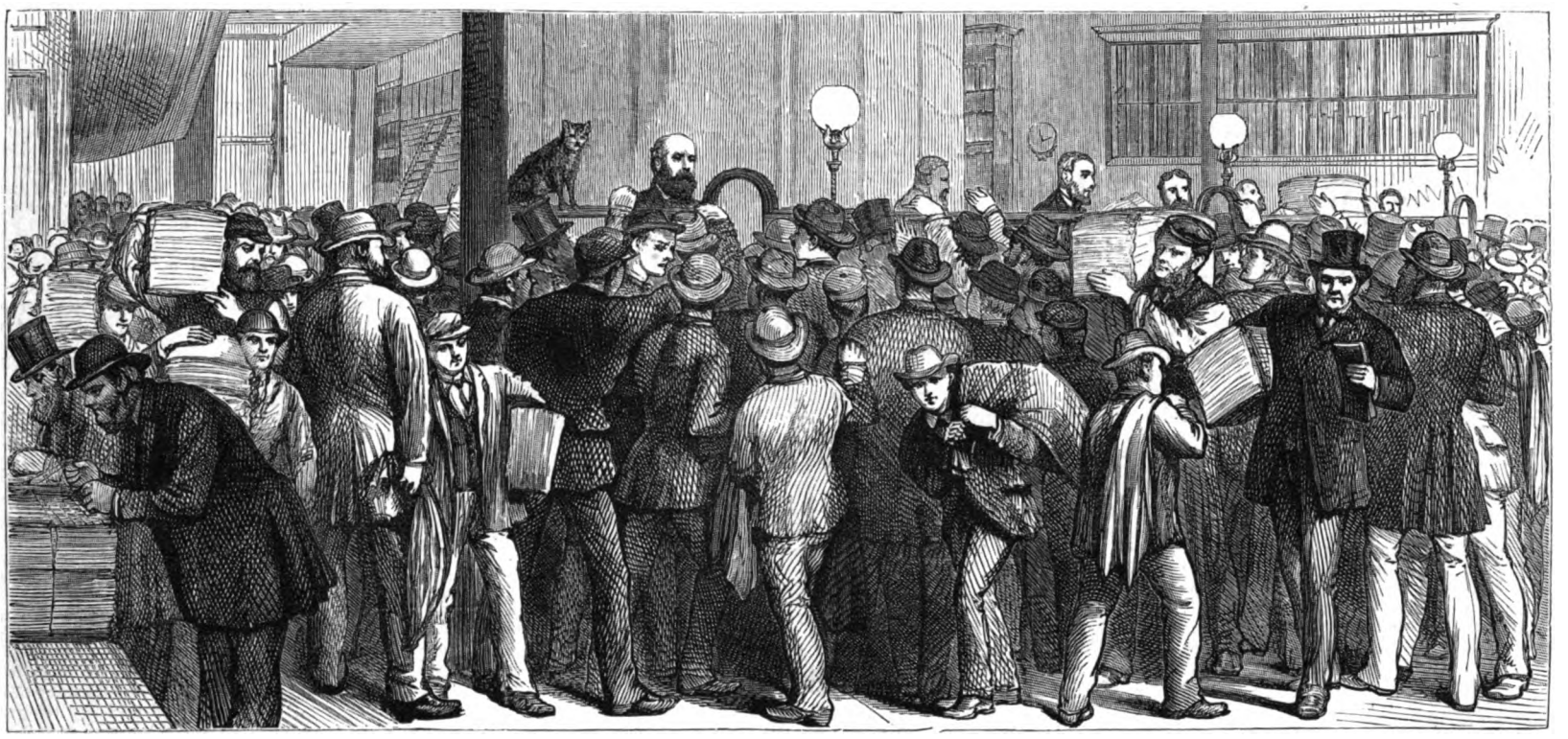
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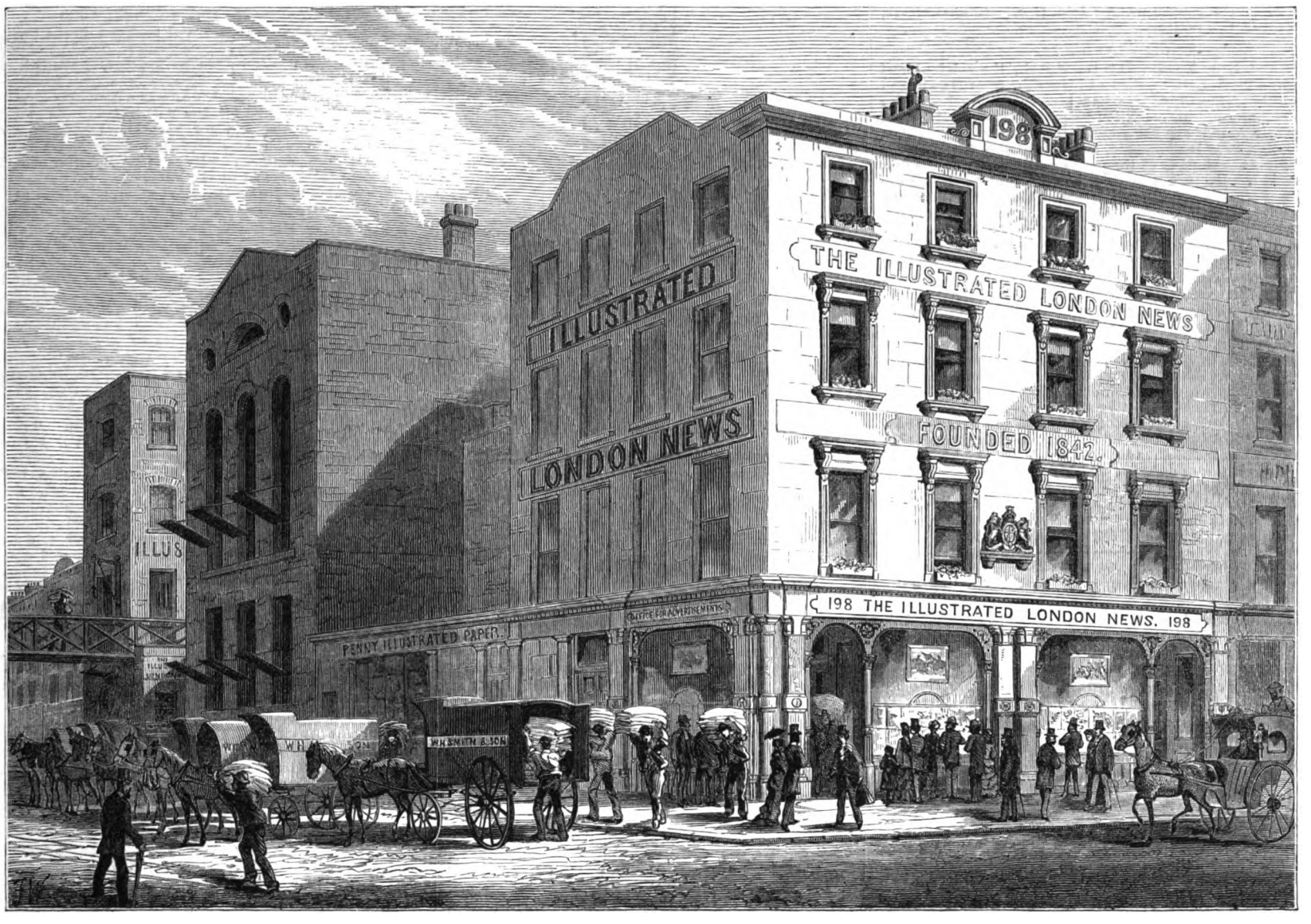
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OBITUARY.

LORD GORDON, OF DRUMEARN.

The Right Hon. Edward Strathearn Gordon, Baron Gordon, of Drumearn, a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, died at Brussels, on the 21st inst. His Lordship was born in 1814, the eldest son of the late Major John Gordon, 2nd Regiment (of the family of Gordon of Embo), by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Alexander Smith, Esq., and received his education at Edinburgh University. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1835, and became Q.C. in 1869. He held the offices successively of Sheriff for Perthshire from 1858 to 1866, Solicitor-General for Scotland, 1866 to 1867, and Lord Advocate of Scotland, 1867 to 1868, and again from 1874 to 1876. He was M.P. for Thetford from December, 1867, to December, 1868, when that borough was disfranchised, and he sat for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, 1869 to 1876. Under the "Appellate Jurisdiction Act," he was created, in 1876, a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, with the style and title of Baron Gordon, of Drumearn, "for and during the term of his natural life." In point of fact, the title thus conferred appertained to the appointment of Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, and consequently expires with the grantee. Lord Gordon married, in 1845, Agnes, only daughter of John McInnes, of Auchenreoch, in the county of Stirling, and leaves four sons and three daughters. Of the latter, the eldest, Ella, is wife of Colonel John James Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF LICHFIELD.

The Right Honourable Louisa Catherine, Dowager Countess of Lichfield, died at her residence, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, on the 20th inst., at an advanced age. Her Ladyship was daughter of the late Nathaniel Philips, Esq., of Slebech Hall, in the county of Pembroke, and was married, Feb. 11, 1819, to Thomas William, Viscount Anson, created Earl of Lichfield in 1831, who died March 18, 1854. Her Ladyship's issue consisted of four sons and four daughters. The eldest of the former is Thomas George, present Earl of Lichfield, and the youngest the Hon. and Rev. Adelbert John Robert Anson, Rector of Woolwich, Kent: there were two other sons, both deceased, the Hon. W. V. L. H. Anson, Royal Navy, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Augustus Archibald Anson, V.C. The daughters are Lady Louisa King-Tenison, of Kilronan Castle, Lady Elcho, Lady Vernon, and Lady Gwendolina O'Shee.

SIR J. G. SHAW-LEFEVRE.

Sir John George Shaw-Lefevre, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., late Clerk of the Parliaments, died on the 20th inst. at Cliftonville, in his eighty-third year. He was the second son of Charles Shaw-Lefevre, Esq., M.P. for Reading, by Helena, his wife, daughter of John Lefevre, Esq., of Heckfield Place, Hants, and was brother of the present Viscount Eversley, for eighteen years Speaker of the House of Commons. Sir John was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became a Fellow, and graduated M.A. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 1824, and was a Bencher since 1856. In 1832 and 1833 he sat in Parliament for Petersfield, and in the latter year he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies. He was made a Poor Law Commissioner in 1834, Joint Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trade 1841, Deputy Clerk of the Parliaments 1848, and Clerk of the Parliaments in 1856. The last-named office he held till his retirement, in 1875. Sir John was associated with numerous Governmental and other commissions, on which his extensive legal and Parliamentary knowledge were invaluable. He was for some time a Civil Service Commissioner, and an Ecclesiastical Commissioner, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of London. He was created K.C.B. in 1857. Sir John married, Dec. 29, 1824, Rachel Emily, daughter of Ichabod Wright, Esq., of Mapperley, Notts, and leaves one son, George John Shaw-Lefevre, Esq., now member for Reading, and six daughters. Of the latter, the eldest is wife of the Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, Governor of Fiji, and the fourth, of Mr. Charles Ryan, Commissioner of Audit. The Lefevres came from the neighbourhood of Rouen, and established themselves in England at the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Their descendant, Helena Lefevre, of Heckfield Place, Hants, married Charles Shaw, Esq., M.P. for Reading, and had three sons, of whom the second was Sir John George Shaw-Lefevre, the subject of this notice.

SIR ROWLAND HILL.

Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., the originator of the Penny Postal System, died at his residence at Hampstead on Wednesday morning. He had been in failing health for some time past, and his condition became critical about a week ago. Sir Rowland was the son of Mr. Thomas W. Hill, a schoolmaster, near Birmingham, and was born in 1795. He is best known as the author of the penny postal system. He first advocated his plan in a pamphlet published in 1837, and the system was recommended for adoption by a committee of the House of Commons in the following year. The penny post was put into effect in 1840, when Sir Rowland received an appointment in the Treasury to enable him to afford the authorities his assistance in carrying it out. On a change of Government in 1842 he was removed from his post, on the ground that his services—the value of which was fully acknowledged by the Government—were no longer required. A public testimonial of the value of £13,360 was presented to him in 1846. From 1843 to 1845 Sir Rowland Hill was engaged in the management of the London and Brighton Railway, and in 1846 he was appointed secretary to the Postmaster-General, and became Chief Secretary in 1854. He was made a K.C.B. in 1860, and retired in 1864 on account of failing health. The Treasury issued a minute acknowledging the full success of his plans, and awarded him for life his full salary of £2000 a year. He also received a Parliamentary grant of £20,000, the first Albert Gold Medal of the Society of Arts, and the honorary degree of D.C.L. (Oxford). Quite recently he was presented with the freedom of the city of London in a gold casket in recognition of the valuable services which he had rendered to his country. We gave a portrait of Sir Rowland Hill on May 21, 1864.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Mr. Joseph Gurney, for many years shorthand writer to the House of Lords.

The Rev. William Bray, for twenty years Vicar of Shedfield, Hants, on the 19th inst., at the Vicarage, aged seventy-two.

The Rev. Clement Francis Broughton, for forty-five years Rector of Snelston, Derbyshire, on the 16th inst., at the Rectory, aged seventy-four.

The Rev. Michael Willis, D.D., LL.D., late Principal of Knox's College, Toronto, on the 19th inst., at the Manse of Aberlour, Banffshire.

William Berthon Preston, late Lieutenant-Colonel Bombay Staff Corps, on the 17th inst., at Minestead Lodge, New Forest, aged forty-five.

Major John Robert Dice, R.A., last surviving son of the late Professor Robert Dyce, M.D., Aberdeen University, on July 14, in Afghanistan. Major Dyce had the medal and clasp for the capture of Canton.

Captain Almeric Ashley John Spencer, late 52nd Regiment, on the 16th inst., at Cauterets, Hautes Pyrénées, aged thirty-seven. He was elder son of Colonel the Hon. George Augustus Spencer, and nephew of Lord Churchill, grandson of George, third Duke of Marlborough, K.G.

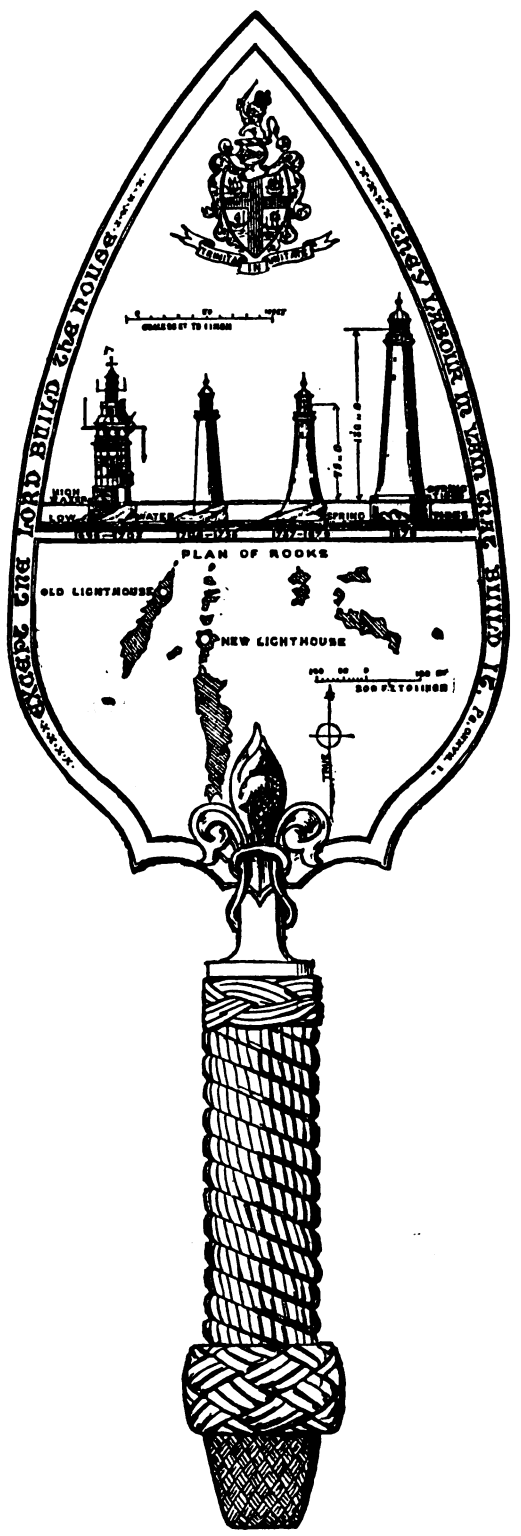
Amy Mary, Countess of March, wife of Charles Henry, Earl of March and Darnley, M.P. (eldest son of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon), and eldest daughter of Percy Ricardo, Esq. Her Ladyship was married Nov. 10, 1868, and leaves Charles Henry Lord Settrington, two other sons and two daughters.

George Long, Esq., a gentleman well known in literature, aged seventy-nine. When at Trinity College he was bracketed with Macaulay for the Craven Scholarship, and afterwards gained against Macaulay the Chancellor's medal. He assisted energetically in the formation of the "Useful Knowledge Society," and published several classical works.

The Hon. William Drummond, killed in Zululand in July. He was second son of the present Viscount Strathallan, and was born Aug. 1, 1845. He was author of several articles on South African affairs, and on the breaking out of the Zulu war was attached to the staff. His knowledge of the native language and of the locality proved of great service.

THE NEW EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

A description of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new lighthouse to be erected on the Eddystone rocks, fourteen miles off the shore at Plymouth, in the British Channel, was given in our last. This act was performed on Tuesday week by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, in his office as Master of the Trinity House Corporation, who have the care of lighthouses and other coast accommodation; and he was assisted by the Prince of Wales. They came in the Royal yacht Osborne from Portsmouth the day before. The Galatea, not her Majesty's frigate of that name, which Captain the Duke of Edinburgh formerly commanded, but a yacht belonging to the service of the Trinity House Corporation, took on board the two Princes, at ten o'clock in the morning, with Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppell, Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, the Deputy-Master and members of the Trinity House, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, and other personages. Their Royal Highnesses were in naval uniform. They were conveyed out to the Eddystone, over a calm sea, and landed on the rock. The standing-room there was very limited, and not above fifty people could witness the actual laying of the stone, which was set in the northern coffer-dam, about 3 ft. below the level of the sea at low tide. It was a block of Wadebridge granite, weighing three tons and a half. The proceedings began with a prayer uttered by the Rev. Dr. Wilkinson, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth. The chief engineer, Mr. James Douglas, handed to the Duke of Edinburgh a trowel provided for the occasion by the Trinity Corporation. This tool is a unique memento of the event, its handle being a Turk's head knot and rope's-end of polished gneiss taken from the core of the Eddystone south rock, and the silver blade is appropriately inscribed and engraved. On one side is the coat of arms of the Trinity House; underneath are the delineation of the four towers which have been built on the rock; and toward the point is a scene representing the site of the new building. Round the edge is inscribed the motto, "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it." On the other side of the trowel is the Royal coat of arms surmounting a commemorative inscription. The trowel is inclosed in a box composed of polished oak taken from the present lighthouse, the lid bearing a plate with the following inscription:—"This box is made from a portion of the original internal fittings of Smeaton's lighthouse on the Eddystone, 1757. 1879." A white glass bottle containing a parchment inscribed with the date and the circumstances of the ceremony, and the names of the Master, Deputy Master, and engineer, was deposited in the cavity under the stone. In the mean time the engineer in charge, Mr. Thomas Edmond, had prepared the cement setting for the block. This the two Princes further tempered, each having a silver trowel for that purpose, and Mr. Douglass assisting in the operation. The block was slowly lowered by hand-power, and the Duke of Edinburgh, after trying it with his trowel, said, "I declare this stone well and truly laid." The words were a signal for a round of cheers from those on the rock and those on board the steam-boats within sight, some of the more distant ships joining. We give an Illustration of the ceremony and one of the trowel above described. The great stone-cutting establishment at the Oreston granite quarries, near Plymouth, which will supply a large portion of the material for the new lighthouse, was visited by the Prince of Wales and his two sons, the naval cadets, two months ago. This is the subject of another Illustration. We gave last week a view of the proposed new structure, which is to supersede the existing lighthouse on the Eddystone reef of rocks.



TROWEL FOR LAYING FOUNDATION-STONE OF EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 31, 1874) with a codicil (dated Sept. 6, 1875), both made at Paris, of her Majesty the Queen Doña Maria Cristina de Borbon y Borbon, who died on Aug. 22 of last year at the Pavillon de Mondesir Le Havre, France, was proved in London on the 13th inst. by Don Lino Munoz, the acting executor, a power being reserved to Don Francisco de Cardenas, Don Pedro de Egaña, and Don Luis Pidal, Marques de Pidal, the other executors named in the will, to prove hereafter should they desire to do so. The personal estate in England is sworn under £6000. The testatrix directs that 5000 recited masses shall be performed for her soul, 5000 for the souls of her late husbands, 1000 for the souls of her deceased children, and 500 for the souls of her deceased grandchildren, to be performed by poor priests in churches to be selected by her executors, the alms for each mass to be 10 reals. She bequeaths 50,000 reals vellon to the needy poor and sick of the towns of Tarancon, Saelices, Villarrubia, and Belinchon, in the Province of Cuesta, in Spain, and of the town of Rueil in France—viz., 20,000 reals to Tarancon; 15,000 reals between Saelices, Villarrubia, and Belinchon; and 15,000 reals to Rueil. Special directions are given as to her numerous papers: they are divided into four classes—viz., her business papers, political papers, confidential papers, and intimate private papers; her secretary, Don Antonio Maria Rubio, is charged with the arranging of them, and he is to deliver the papers of the first three categories, sealed up, to her son Don Fernando, and the papers of the last-named category to her daughter, Doña Maria Cristina, also sealed up; they are not to be opened until the expiration of forty years from her decease, and the testatrix states that she so orders not for her own convenience or from any want of confidence in her children, but with views of delicacy towards the many persons she has had political relationship with during her long and chequered career. If upon examination any papers are found among her own properly belonging to her first husband, or the Government of Spain, they are to be delivered to her august daughter, the Queen Isabella, for eventual transmission to the successor of her first husband in the Crown of Spain, "say her grandson King Alfonso." Such parts of her property as she has power by law to appoint, and which appears to be very considerable, she distributes among the members of her family. The deceased, who was a daughter of the King of the two Sicilies, had for her first husband King Ferdinand the VII. of Spain, and for her second husband the Duque de Riansares, who also predeceased her. By the former she had two children (Queen Isabella and the Duchess de Montpensier), and by the latter eight children.

The will of John Eustratios Ralli, of No. 33, Gloucester-square, Hyde Park, and of No. 25, Finsbury-circus, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., who died on July 13 last, was proved on the 20th inst. by his widow, and his brother, Lucas E. Ralli, and his brother-in-law, Alexander Anthony Vlasto, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £350,000. The testator, after giving certain pecuniary legacies, free of duty, including £500 to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and £200 to the Lord Mayor of London to be applied in aid of the poor-box at the Mansion House, gives all the residue of his real and personal estate to his widow.

The will (dated Sept. 27, 1876) with a codicil (dated June 18, 1878) of Mr. Edmund Haworth, late of Churchdale Bakewell, Derbyshire, who died on June 3 last, was proved at the district registry, Derby, on the 7th ult., by John Alexander Hobson, and the Rev. Oswald Pattison Sergeant and Lawrence Peel, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. Among numerous legacies, both pecuniary and specific, the testator leaves £10,000 to his nephew Robert Edmund Haworth; to his late wife's niece Esther Eliza Benson an annuity of £400, and a legacy of £200; to his wife, who is already provided for by settlement, £400, and his furniture, household effects, horses and carriages; and £500, duty free, to Lord George H. C. F. Craven, and the Incumbent of the parish of Ashford, Derbyshire, upon trust to apply the dividends in the month of November in every year for ever in purchasing useful articles of bedding and clothing to be distributed by the Incumbent of Ashford among such of the poor inhabitants of the said parish as he may deem expedient. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between his sisters, Mrs. Susanna Peel and Mrs. Alice Sergeant, and the children of his deceased sister, Mrs. Mary Goodled.

The will and codicil (both dated April 18, 1877) of Mr. Robert Munn, late of Heath Hill, Newchurch, in the Forest of Rossendale, Lancashire, and of Whitecroft and Rock Hall, Dumfriesshire, who died on April 19 last, have been proved at the Lancaster district registry by Robert Whitaker Munn, the son, James Chapman, and Edmund Lord, the acting executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £140,000. Among other legacies the testator bequeaths £26,000 upon trust for his daughters, Elizabeth Ann Whitaker and Margaret Alice Mitchell; £45,000 upon trust for his daughters, Emma Jane Clegg, Mary Ellen Stuart Munn, and Sarah Frances Munn; and £30,000 upon trust for

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the widow and children of his deceased son, James Munn. All his real estate in the counties of Lancaster, Lincoln, Chester, and York or elsewhere in England, and in the county of Dumfries or elsewhere in Scotland, and the residue of his personal estate, the testator gives to his said son, Robert Whitaker, and he specially bequeaths to him the testimonial, consisting of a silver tea-tray and an epergne, given to him by the guardians of Bacup Union, with a request that he will leave it to his eldest son.

The will (dated June 23, 1874) with a codicil (dated Jan. 1, 1879) of Mr. John Oxley, late of Upper Clapton, who died on the 18th ult., was proved on the 14th inst. by Henry Masterman and Edward Masterman, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £ ,000. The testator gives to his executors £500 each; to his nephews, Frederick Oxley and Charles Stewart Oxley, and to his niece, Mrs. Ackerley, £3000 each; and the residue of his property to his sisters.

The will (dated June 16, 1879) of the Right Hon. Master Isaac Lambertus Cremer van den Berch van Heemstede, Knight of the Lion of the Netherlands, Member of the Second Chamber of the States General, late of No. 18 in the Benoordenhoutschen Weg of the Hague, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved in London on the 16th inst. by the Vrow Christina Elizabeth van den Berch van Heemstede, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate in England being sworn under £30,000. The testator makes his wife sole and universal heiress of everything he has liberty to dispose of, nothing excepted whatsoever.

The will (dated Jan. 23, 1878) of Mr. Felix Vaughan Smith, late of No. 3, Lyall-street, Belgrave-square, who died on Jan. 31 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Captain Leopold James Yorke Scarlett and Edward Hamilton, M.D., the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. Subject to a few legacies, the testator leaves all his real and personal estate upon trust for his two daughters, Mrs. Anna H. M. Watkin Wingfield and Miss Frances J. M. Smith.

The will (dated April 7, 1874) with a codicil (dated Oct. 16, 1877) of Mr. John Grimston, late of Neswick, Yorkshire, who died on May 3 last, was proved on the 16th ult. at the district registry, York, by Robert Charles Wilmot and Col. Sir Henry Wilmot, Bart., V.C., M.P., the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000.

The following bequests have been paid to the undermentioned charitable institutions by the executors to the will of the late Mr. James Graham, of No. 11, Cornwall-terrace, Regent's Park, being the second gift from the funds placed at their disposal, the total amount of the second bequest being over £29,550:—The London Hospital, £2500; St. Thomas's Hospital, £2000; National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, £1000; the Orphan Working School, £1000; Royal Naval Female School, £1000; United Kingdom Beneficent Association, £1000; the Royal Hospital for Incurables, £1000; the Scottish Corporation, £1000; British Orphan Asylum, £250; British Home for Incurables, £500; Charing-cross Hospital, £500; Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children, £250; Central London Throat Hospital, £500; the City of London Lying-in Hospital, £250; the City Orthopædic Hospital, £250; Dreadnought Sea Hospital, £250; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, £250; East London Hospital for Children, £250; Hospital for Sick Children, £500; Hospital for Hip Diseases, £500; Hospital for Women and Children, £500; Brompton Consumption Hospital, £500; Home for Little Boys, Farningham, Kent £500; Infant Orphan Asylum, £250; King's College Hospital, £500; London and Dover Convalescent Home, £250; London General Porters' Association, £250; London Orphan Asylum, £500; Marine Society (Warspite), £250, Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, £250; Middlesex Hospital, £250; National Hospital for Consumption, £250; Westminster Hospital, £250; Warehousemen and Clerks' School, £500; Western General Dispensary, £500; Royal National Life-Boat Institution, £500; Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution, £250; Royal Medical Benevolent College, £500; Royal Free Hospital, £500; School Ship Society, £250; Samaritan Free Hospital, £250; St. Luke's Hospital, £500; St. John's Foundation School for Sons of Clergymen, £250; St. George's Hospital, £500; the London Female Penitentiary, £250; Royal Asylum, £500; the London Fever Hospital, £250; Asylum for Idiots, £500; Ealing College Hospital, £250; the Friends of the Clergy, £500; the Boys' Farm Home, £250; the Metropolitan Free Hospital, £250; Westbourne Provident Dispensary, £250; General Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution, £250; the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, £250; the Girls' Refuge Industrial Schools, £500; the Royal Caledonian Asylum, £500; the Asylum for Fatherless Children, £250; the Victoria Hospital for Children, £500; the National Refuge for Homeless and Destitute Children, £500; and the University College Hospital, £250.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN SEPTEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Saturn during the evening hours of the 3rd, being situated to the right of the planet, the space decreasing until about midnight, when the Moon will be the higher of the two, and from this time the Moon will pass to the left of the planet during the morning hours of the 4th day. During the night common to the 6th and 7th she will be near Mars; the nearest approach will be at about 2 a.m. on the 7th. She is near Mercury on the morning of the 15th, near Venus on the morning of the 17th, and to the right of Saturn a second time during the evening and night hours of the last day of the month. She is nearest the Earth on the 18th, and at her greatest distance on the 6th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the 8th	at 4	minutes after	8h.	in the afternoon.
New Moon	„ 16th	„ 57	„	5	„ morning.
First Quarter	„ 22nd	„ 19	„	9	„ afternoon.
Full Moon	„ 30th	„ 17	„	9	„ morning.

Mercury is a morning star, rising on the 3rd at 3h. 55m. a.m.; on the 8th at 3h. 42m., or 1h. 43m. before the Sun; on the 13th at 3h. 51m., or 1h. 41m. before sunrise; on the 18th at 4h. 14m.; and on the 28th at 5h. 17m., or 39 minutes before the Sun. He is stationary among the stars on the 1st, in his ascending node on the 8th, at his greatest western elongation (17 deg. 57 min.) on the 9th, at his least distance from the Sun on the 13th, and near the Moon on the 15th.

Venus sets very nearly at the same time as the Sun at the beginning of the month, and is badly situated for observation till towards the end of the month. On the 30th she rises at 5h. 29m. a.m., or half an hour before sunrise. She is near the Moon on the 17th, and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 24th.

Mars rises at 8h. 48m. p.m. on the 7th, or 2h. 16m. after sunset; at 8h. 16m. p.m. on the 17th; and at 7h. 40m. p.m. on the 27th; and is visible after these times throughout the night. He is near the Moon on the 7th. He is due south on the 1st at 4h. 36m. a.m., on the 15th at 4h. 0m. a.m., and on the last day at 3h. 13m. a.m.

Jupiter is visible throughout the night at the beginning of the month; on the 9th he sets at 4h. 36m. a.m., or 50 minutes before the Sun rises; on the 19th he sets at 3h. 49m. a.m.; and on the 29th at 3h. 4m. a.m., or 2h. 54m. before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 28th. He is due south on the 1st at 11h. 56m. p.m., on the 15th at 10h. 54m. p.m., and on the last day at 9h. 49m. p.m.

Saturn rises on the 7th at 7h. 30m., or 58 minutes after sunset; on the 17th at 6h. 49m. p.m., and on the 27th at 6h. 8m. p.m., or 21 minutes after the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 3rd and 4th, and again during the evening hours of the last day. He is due south on the 1st at 2h. 19m. a.m., on the 15th at 1h. 21m. a.m., and on the last day at 0h. 18m. a.m.

Last Saturday the Marquis of Tweeddale opened the Canterbury Arms, a new coffee palace, situated in the Newcut, Lambeth.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

A E S (Fort Tenedos, Zululand).—A welcome and interesting budget of news! We have communicated with you through the address at Capetown.

J M (Wenchow, China).—A book of the games played in the Paris tournament is in the press, we believe. Apply to Preti and Co., Rue St. Saveur, Paris.

W H T (Yokohama).—We addressed a notice to you some months ago informing you that your problem admitted of a second solution, but infer from your letter that it has escaped your observation. The "other way" is as follows:—1. Kt to B 3rd (double ch), K to B 4th; 2. Q to Q 5th (ch), K to Kt 5th; 3. Q to Kt 3rd (ch), and mates next move.

J J W (City Club).—Please note that the first and second moves of the solution of your four-move problem can be transposed, and that White can mate with either Rook or Bishop if Black plays 3. K to B 6th. The three-move problem is correct, and shall appear in due course.

C F J (Swansea).—The "idea" of No. 2 is hackneyed. We have not yet fully examined No. 1, but, if found correct, it shall have a diagram.

C G M P (Nottingham).—Kindly send the position upon a diagram.

W R (Birmingham).—Castling is, of course, permissible in the solution of a problem, but it is such a transparent as well as stale device that it deceives no one.

Sampson.—In the case submitted White captured a man by a false move, and the penalty incurred is one of three, at the discretion of the adversary:—1. Either to move his own or take the adverse man legally; 2. Forfeit his turn to move; 3. Play any other man legally moveable which his adversary may select.

A B.—Of course there is nothing new in the mating position, which is much older than what you call the "celebrated two-move problem" is likely to be.

East Marden (Chichester).—We have referred to your problem below. The book mentioned is probably Montigny's "Stratagèmes," published at Strasbourg, 1802, by Jean-Andre Fischer. Almost all the problems were "looted" from Stamma.

G W M (Manchester).—Thanks; it shall be examined in due course.

F O N H (Liverpool).—You have only to persevere. One of your problems shall appear in the course of the next month.

H N N (Cairo).—We have not any problems marked with your initials.

Problem No. 1849.—The author of this problem requests that a White Knight may be placed on Q R sq. The Kt so placed will remedy the flaw pointed out by many of our correspondents since the publication of the solution.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1850 received from Tor, W Byres, Alfyn, R H Brooks, Dabbahill, W Irwin, and W de P Crousaz.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1851 received from Tor, C Govett, W S Lecat, W Byres, R S, Orazio, J Coleman, P le Page, Dabbahill, W Irwin, Norman Rumbelow, Lulu, and Carlos of Lille.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1852 received from H B, Tor, East Marden, R Ingersol, Hereward, C Darragh, E Worsley, Ellen Lee, D Templeton, Cant, An Old Hand, G L Mayne, E Elsbury, W S B, H Langford, S Farrant, Alpha, T Barrington, Coplapino, R Jessop, T Greenbank, W S Lecat, B L, Dyke Ben Nevis, Orazio, D W Kell, N Cator, Norman Rumbelow, L S D, W Byres, W Warren, C S Coxe, R Gray, E Arnold, C Jones, W D Jones, L Sharswood, Little Woman in White, S W Johnson, Chessophile, N Warner, Elsie V, H Brewster, C Eggert, F R Jeffrey, C C E, W G Harris, P le Page, James Dobson, H Benthall, R H Brooks, G Bushby, and W de P Crousaz.

Solution of Problem No. 1851.

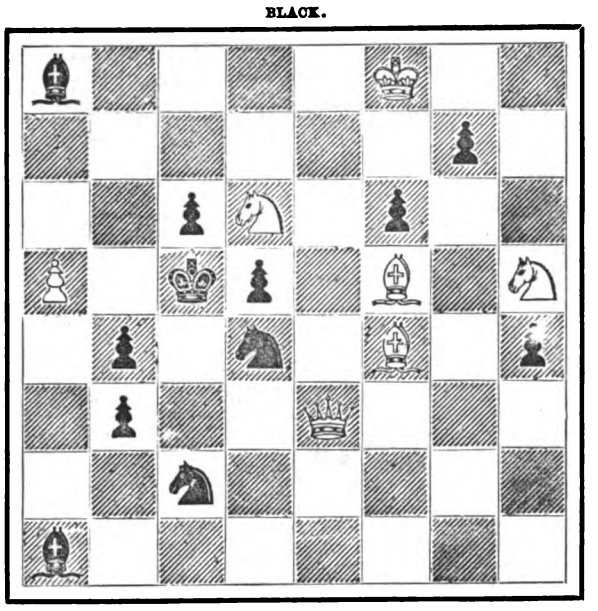
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Kt 2nd	B takes Q *
2. Kt to Kt 4th	Any move
3. Kt discovers mate.	

* If Black play 1. R to R 6th, White continues as above; and if 1. Q takes Kt, then 2. Kt to K 6th (double ch); and 3. Q takes Q, mate.

PROBLEM No. 1854.

By C. E. Tuckett, Bristol.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played recently between Delta and an Amateur from India.

(Muzio Gambit.)

WHITE (Delta).	BLACK (P. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. B to B 4th	P to Kt 5th
5. P to Q 4th	

The Ghulam Kassim, as this phase of the Muzio Gambit is called, presents a fine scope for the operations of bold and imaginative players; nevertheless, it is an unsound variation of an unsound opening.

5.	P takes Kt
6. Q takes P	P to Q 4th
7. B takes Q P	P to Q B 3rd
8. B to Kt 3rd	Q takes P
9. Q B takes P	Q takes Kt P

9. Kt to K B 3rd is the correct move here; Black obtains no adequate compensation for the imprisonment of his Queen which follows the move in the text.

10. B takes P (ch)	K to Q sq
11. Castles	Q takes R
12. Kt to B 3rd	B to B 4th (ch)
13. K to R sq	Q to Kt 7th
14. B to K 5th	

Regaining the Rook at once. It strikes us, however, that 14. Q to Kt 3rd would have given Black even more trouble, especially if he attempted to save the Rook.

14.	Kt to K 2nd
15. B takes R	B to Q 2nd
16. B to K 5th	Q to Kt 5th
17. B to R 5th	B to Q 3rd
18. R to Q Kt sq	

White might have won here as follows:—

18. Q to B 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd
19. Q takes Kt	Kt to R 3rd
20. B to Kt 4th	B to Q sq

WHITE (Delta).	BLACK (P. S.)
21. R to B 7th	B takes B
22. Q takes K B (ch)	Q to Q 3rd
23. Q takes Q (ch)	R takes Q
24. P to K 5th (ch)	K to B 2nd
25. P to K 6th, &c.	

18.	Q to B 4th
19. B takes B	Q takes B
20. R takes P	K to B sq
21. R to Q Kt sq	Kt to Kt 3rd
22. B takes Kt	Q takes B
23. Q to B 8th (ch)	B to K sq
24. Q to K 7th	Q to B 2nd
25. Q to R 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
26. Kt to R 4th	Kt to Q 2nd
27. P to K R 3rd	R to Kt sq
28. B takes B (ch)	Kt takes R
29. P to Q B 4th	Q to B 8th (ch)
30. K to R 2nd	Q to B 5th (ch)
31. K to Kt sq	Q takes P
32. Kt to Kt 6th (ch)	K to B 2nd
33. P to B 5th	Q to Kt 8th (ch)
34. K to R 2nd	Q to Kt 4th

The purport of this rather quaint move would appear to be to defend the Q R P, and so bring out the Q Kt; but the Queen should have been kept on the other flank, and White could not then have had any hope of winning the game.

35. Q to Kt 3rd (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
36. Q to Kt 7th (ch)	B to Q 2nd
37. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt
38. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to Kt sq
39. Q takes R P	Q takes P
40. Q to Kt 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
41. P to K R 4th.	

Black resigned.

The match between Messrs. Mason and Potter will be memorable as one of the closest struggles on record. Nineteen games have already been played, of which Mr. Mason has won five, Mr. Potter four, and ten have been drawn; but, as all the drawn games beyond eight are counted at half a point to each side, the score in the match stands—Mason, 6; Potter, 5. Mr. Mason has now only to win one game to attain the winning score of seven; but, in view of the singular equality of the players, we should not be surprised to see them reach that point simultaneously. This not improbable event may be brought about by Mr. Potter winning the next game played and drawing the two following.

Mr. F. C. Collins requests us to announce that he has arranged a problem tournament in connection with the chess department of *Brief*, a weekly newspaper published in London. Competitors are required to contribute two original problems, one in two moves and one in three moves, to be addressed, under the usual conditions of sealed envelopes, &c., to Mr. Collins, 81, Great Queen-street, London, on or before Oct. 15 next from composers resident in the United Kingdom, and on or before Nov. 15 from composers residing abroad. Substantial prizes will be given for two of the best sets.

A match for a stake of a thousand dollars has been arranged between Captain Mackenzie, of New York, the champion of America, and Mr. Hosmer, of Chicago. The players have met before in the chess arena, at Cleveland in 1871 and at Chicago in 1874, the result of their individual contests being game for game, although the champion made much higher tourney scores on both occasions.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The forty-ninth meeting of the British Association was opened on Wednesday, the 20th inst., in Sheffield, as recorded in a large portion of our last issue. The President, Professor Allman, gave the opening address in the evening in the Albert Hall, his subject being the most recent researches into the nature and phenomena of protoplasm. A vote of thanks to the President was adopted on the motion of Mr. Mark Firth, seconded by Professor Huxley.

The practical work of the association began on Thursday morning. All the sections met, and in most of them the presidential addresses were delivered. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, the president of the section devoted to the study of Economic Science and Statistics, was absent, owing to the death of his father. Mr. Clements R. Markham gave the address in the Geographical Section, Professor Mivart in that of Biology, Mr. Robinson in that of Mechanical Science, Professor Dewar in that of Chemical Science, Mr. G. J. Stoney in that of Mathematical and Physical Science, and Professor Duncan in that of Geology. The members of the association were entertained by the Mayor of Sheffield in the evening.

Yesterday week Dr. Tylor gave an address in the Anthropological Department, and Major Serpa Pinto read a paper describing his discoveries in connection with the Upper Zambesi. Professor Adams related his explorations of a bone-cavern in Gaterford; and Commander Cameron, the African explorer, discoursed upon the Euphrates Valley Railway. All the sections met, and in the evening Mr. Crookes lectured in the Albert Hall on Radiant Matter.

A few of the sections assembled last Saturday; but the excursions, including as they did visits to Chatsworth, Matlock, Clumber, Wentworth, Wharncliffe, and Haddon Hall, proved the greatest attraction. The weather was fine. In the Anthropological Department Commander Cameron, Major de Serpa Pinto, and Count Savorgnan de Brazza gave descriptions of the native races they have come across in their African explorations; and some papers were read on Geology and Mathematical and Physical Science. In the evening the members of the association were entertained at dinner by the Mayor.

On Sunday the members of the association attended Divine service, the sermon on the occasion being preached by the Archbishop of York, who dwelt on the mutual relations between Science and Faith and the separate fields occupied by them.

The subjects brought before the association on Monday included the system of education adopted in School Board schools and reformatory punishment, and considerable discussion took place on the educational points raised. The principal interest, however, was centred in the Geographical Department, where a series of papers was read relative to the seat of the Afghan war and the frontiers of India. The various practicable routes into Afghanistan, which proved to be more numerous than had previously been supposed, were described at length, and particulars were given of the explorations of ancient Buddhist and other ruins. One of the results of these was to show that the trade of the country was at one period of an extensive and valuable character. Mr. Simpson, one of the Special Artists of the *Illustrated London News*, who was attached to the Peshawur field forces in the late Afghan campaign under Sir S. Browne, and accompanied it from the Khyber to Gundamuck, gave a description of the geographical conformation of the district. But his paper was devoted principally to an account of the Buddhist remains to be found in the Jellalabad Valley. A portion of the wall of the room in which the section met was covered with Mr. Simpson's beautiful water-colour sketches of the scenes through which he passed. Mr. Simpson holds that in the Buddhist period the population of the Jellalabad Valley must have been much more numerous than it is at present, and that the area of cultivation must have been also more extensive. He described the exploration of a Buddhist shrine and the discovery of the site of the old Buddhist city of Nagarahara. A second paper on the Khurum Valley, sent by Captain Gerald Martin, enumerated and described all the principal routes up the Khurum Valley and roads branching from it to Khost or across the Safaid Koh Range to Jellalabad. The surveyors visited important passes in this range. The most important paper was probably that sent by Captain T. H. Holditch, R.E., describing the new routes to Candahar, and declaring that the hitherto unknown region between the Pishin Valley and the Suleiman Range is found to be open, rich, and fertile, with nothing in its physical character preventing travel across it in almost any direction. A column under General Biddulph, starting from the end of Pishin Valley, crossed the Surduari Pass, and discovered two great rivers radiating eastwards through open valleys and affording the finest openings for a route to India. Captain R. Beavan, jun., writing from Candahar, described the country between that station and Girishk; and a paper from Lieutenant Gore described the Pishin Valley as a perfectly open, nearly flat, alluvial plain, forty-eight miles long and about twenty-five to thirty wide. Major Maxwell Campbell described the Shorawak Valley and the Toba Plateau, suggesting that Shorawak was once a lake, which had gradually silted up by the deposits from the lava. Captain Holditch discussed the capabilities of the various passes in the mountain frontier of Western and North-Western India, and Captain Malcolm Rogers gave an account of the recent survey operations in Beloochistan and Southern Afghanistan. Commander Markham, in bringing the reading of these papers to a close, said it appeared to be the idea of the Government that there were three entrances into India, and that if these three were blocked up India would be safe. It now appeared that the whole of the country from Jellalabad to the Bolan Passes could be crossed in almost any direction, and that it was useless to occupy three or four special positions. There must, he thought, be a continuous frontier somewhere or other from north to south, with lateral communications along it.—Mr. F. Brown at last got his paper, describing his three months' stay in Cyprus, read to the section. The author had charge of the preliminary surveys undertaken with a view to the improvement of the harbour, inland communications, and sanitary condition of Cyprus. Mr. Brown thinks Cyprus neither an earthly paradise nor a fever-stricken wilderness. He anticipates a great extension of vine-culture. The writing telegraph engaged the attention of the Mechanical Science Section, and luminous meteors that of the Physical Science Section.—Dr. Pye Smith, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Biological Section, gave an address on the Advancement of Natural Science. He advocated the encouragement of physiological researches by the State.

The most important paper read on Tuesday was the address which Mr. Shaw-Lefevre was to have given as Chairman of the Economic Science Section, and which, in his absence, was read by Mr. Mundella. It dealt with the state of agriculture and the causes of its depression. Dr. Hime made a valuable contribution upon the vital statistics of Sheffield. The Geographical Section was again very attractive, Arctic research and the proposed cutting of the Isthmus of Panama being the chief topics.

Professor Ramsay has been elected President for next year, when the meeting will be held at Swansea. The meeting for 1881 will take place at York.

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NEW MUSIC.

THE MUSICAL TIMES for SEPTEMBER contains:—Mozart as a Pianoforte Composer.—Ancient Claviehords, by Carl Engel (continued).—An Analysis of Beethoven's "Mass Solemnis."—The Great Composers: Mendelssohn (continued).—Music in Dresden.—Reviews.—Foreign and Country News, &c. Price, 3d.; postage-free, 4d. Annual Subscription, 4s., including postage.

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SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA. Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoas Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c. The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestive Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers. H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. A SLIGHT ADDITION OF THE EXTRACT GIVES GREAT STRENGTH AND FLAVOUR TO SOUPS, MADE DISHES, AND SAUCES, AND EFFECTS GREAT ECONOMY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. In use in most households throughout the Kingdom. Caution.—Genuine only with facsimile of Baron Liebig's signature in blue ink across label.

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ORANGE CHAMPAGNE is a Light, Pleasant Drink, made simply from Oranges. It is effervescent, but entirely free from spirit, and perfectly wholesome. Price 7s. per dozen Quarts; 4s. Pints. Bottles 2s., and Cases 1s. per dozen, until returned.—Made only by CHAS. CODD and CO., 79, Copenhagen-street, London, N.

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TESTIMONIALS.

THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor, referring to Anti-Fat in the "British Medical Journal" of June 7, 1879, says:—
"I gave some of this extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight, depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it fail. I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an anti-fat, and who always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact which she quite independently noted."

EDWARD PARRETT, Esq., Chemist, of Market-square, Winslow, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 12, 1879:—
"One lady to whom I have sold Allan's Anti-Fat has decreased 9lb. in four weeks."

THOMAS NEWBOULD, Esq., Chemist, of Bradford, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 11, 1879:—
"The gentleman for whom I obtained four bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat has derived great benefit from the same, and has recommended it to a friend. Please send me one dozen at once."

C. J. ARBLASTER, Esq., Chemist, of Birmingham, writes, under date of June 4, 1879:—
"Have just received a capital account of the effects of Anti-Fat in reducing corpulency."

"22, Radcliffe-street, South Kensington, S.W., June 2, 1879.
"To the Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat.
"Gentlemen,—I have tried your wonderful medicine Anti-Fat both in America and this country. Through its use I can thin down at command, closing on an average five pounds per week.—Yours respectfully, "HARRY BRAHAM."

T. L. REEVE, Esq., of Birmingham, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of July 1, 1879:—
"A gentleman having used one dozen bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat, reports a satisfactory reduction."

J. A. STEWARD, Esq., of Worcester, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 19, 1879:—
"Three bottles of Anti-Fat have produced a wonderful effect."

HERR F. ARNOTT, of the Elbe, Prussia, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of July 15, 1879:—
"I have much pleasure to inform you that by taking six bottles of your Allan's Anti-Fat I am ten pounds lighter."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, sold by Wholesale and Retail Chemists, everywhere. Price 6s. 6d. per single Bottle. Send stamp for pamphlet, entitled "How to get Lean without Starvation."

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY for LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, prepared without mercury, are invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Irritability, Loss of Appetite, Sour Eructations, and General Debility. As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation and grateful to the stomach. They will be found, in slight cases, by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind. Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere-street, London, W. 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; or post-free, 15 or 35 stamps, and sold by all Chemists. The Genuine are in a Square Green Package.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS. The best English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism. Sure, safe, and effectual. No restraint of diet required during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

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JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S., Late Staff Surg., Army, Prof. of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.
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FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalculæ," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailed everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR. If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

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DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY? Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—6, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

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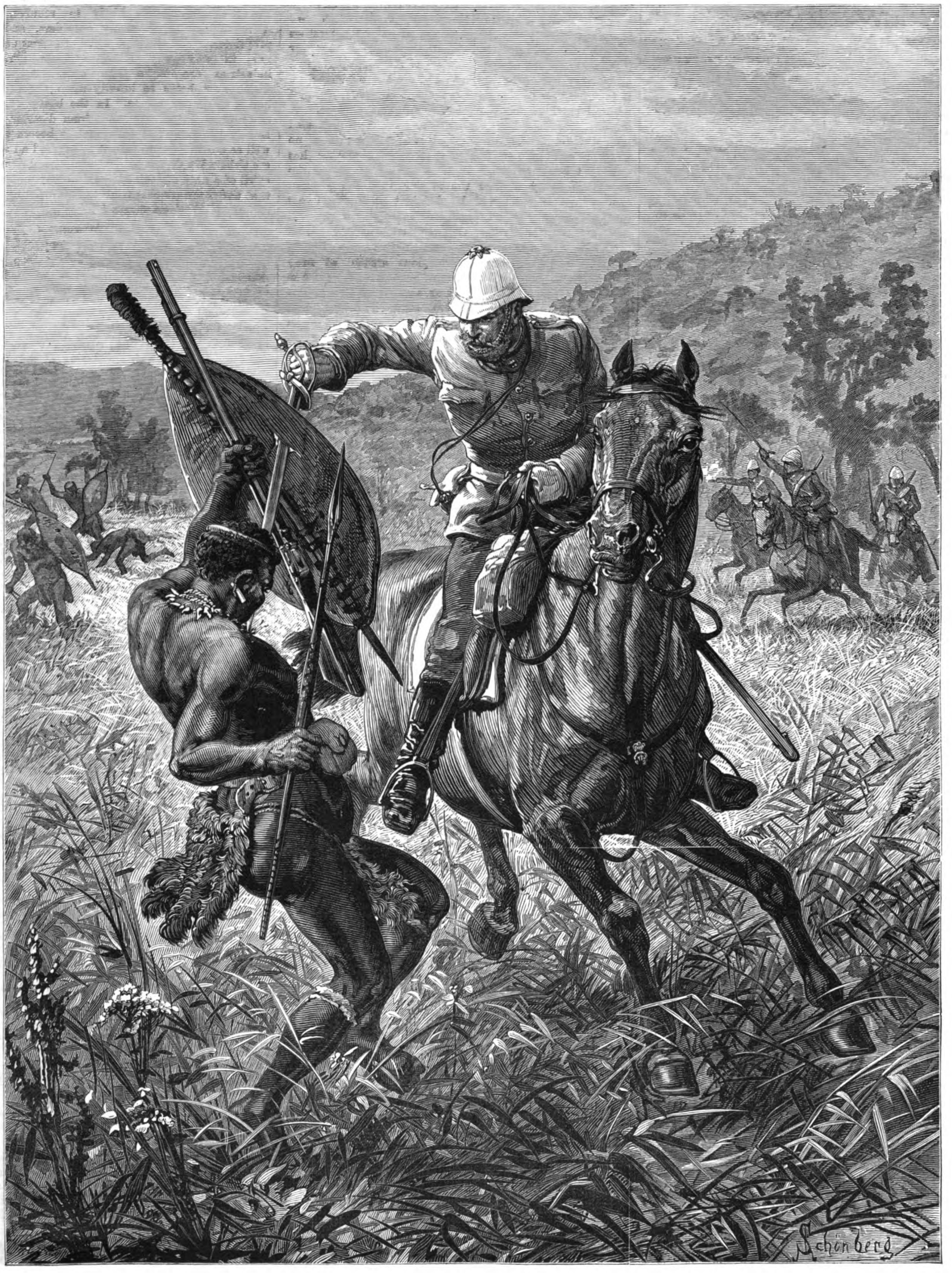
LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1879.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2099.—VOL. LXXV. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1879. WITH WHOLE SHEET SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D.



LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD'S ENCOUNTER WITH A ZULU IN THE RECONNAISSANCE ACROSS THE UMVOLOSI, JULY 3.—SEE PAGE 218.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

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BIRTHS.

On the 30th ult., at 14, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Stanley, of a son.

On the 28th ult., at Cassia, Winsford, Cheshire, the Viscountess Cole, of a daughter.

On the 29th ult., at his residence, Owton Manor, Greatham, West Hartlepool, the wife of George Steel, Esq., of a son.

On the 1st inst., at Belfast, the wife of John Ward, Lenoxvale, of a son.

On the 20th ult., at Herborough House, Newbury, the wife of Walter Money, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult., at St. Nicholas's, Great Yarmouth, the Rev. A. Aldred, Rector of Worlingham, Suffolk, to Maria Overton, second daughter of the late J. Clowes, Esq., of Great Yarmouth.

On the 27th ult., at Rotherwick, T. F. C. Huddleston, Fellow and Bursar of King's College, Cambridge, to Bessie Drinkwater Chataway, second daughter of the Rector of Rotherwick.

On the 26th ult., at Tidenham, F. H. Chancellor, Colonel late R.A., to Emily, younger daughter of the late R. Smyth, M.P., of Drumcree, in the county of Westmeath.

DEATHS.

On the 30th ult., at Scarborough, Anne, wife of William Locke. R.I.P.

On the 31st ult., at Hornby Vicarage, Yorkshire, the Rev. George Alderson, M.A., for fifty years Vicar of Hornby, aged 80.

On the 27th ult., at 18, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Major-General Charles Campbell (of Kinloch), late Bengal Army, aged 71.

On the 23rd ult., at 9, Curzon-street, Mayfair, Lady George Gordon, widow of the Rev. Lord G. Gordon, aged 78.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 13.

Sunday, September 7.

Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. Morning Lessons: 2 Kings v.; 1 Cor. xv. 35. Evening Lessons: 2 Kings vi. 1—24 or vii.; Mark viii. 10—ix. 2. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. St. James's, closed. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. L. E. Shelford, Vicar of St. Matthew's, Upper Clapton; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Ince, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Monday, September 8.

Moon's last quarter, 8.4 p.m. | Manchester Agricultural Society Show, Manchester (last day).

Tuesday, September 9.

Frederic, Grand Duke of Baden, born, 1826. | Hereford Triennial Musical Festival. Races: Doncaster Meeting.

Wednesday, September 10.

Doncaster Races: St. Leger day. | Birkenhead Dog Show (two days).

Thursday, September 11.

Northamptonshire Agricultural Society Show, Wellingborough. | Yachting: London Sailing Club; Temple Yacht Club.

Friday, September 12.

Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse, born, 1837. | Athletic Sports: Worthing.

Saturday, September 13.

Todmorden Agricultural Society Show. | Athletic Sports: Windsor and Eton Alexandra Club.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

August	Daily Means of Barometer Corrected.	Daily Means of Temperature of the Air.	Daily Means of Dew Point.	Daily Means of Relative Humidity.	Daily Means of Amount of Cloud.	Thermom. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Thermom. Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
24	29·957	59·7	50·5	·73	8	70·5	53·4	W. SSW.	135	0·025
25	29·747	59·3	51·3	·76	5	67·7	56·0	SSW. WSW. SW.	369	0·050
26	29·674	55·9	50·7	·84	9	60·8	53·2	SW. WSW.	388	0·470
27	29·517	58·8	57·6	·95	10	63·4	53·5	SW. SSW.	456	0·650
28	29·493	58·7	56·2	·92	9	65·0	55·8	SW.	425	0·085
29	29·785	59·4	50·8	·75	9	64·8	55·8	SW.	419	0·010*
30	29·933	56·7	47·6	·73	5	66·0	49·8	SW. SSW.	235	0·005*

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·963	29·753	29·623	29·601	29·508	29·726	29·964
Temperature of Air	61·0°	62·4°	59·4°	60·2°	60·0°	61·6°	59·0°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	56·3°	56·4°	53·4°	55·6°	56·3°	55·7°	53·1°
Direction of Wind	N.	SW.	SW.	SSW.	SW.	WSW.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 13.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 20	5 35	5 55	6 15	6 40	7 5	7 37	8 15	9 0	9 48	10 32	11 12	11 45	—

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Subscribers are specially advised to order the thick paper edition, the appearance of the engravings in the thin paper copies being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

Subscriptions must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 198, Strand, in English money; by cheque crossed the Union Bank of London; or by Post-Office Order, payable at the East Strand Post Office, to George C. Leighton, of 198, Strand, London.

POSTAGE FOR FOREIGN PARTS THIS WEEK,

SEPTEMBER 6, 1879.

The publication of the Thin Paper Edition of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS being for the present week suspended, subscribers will please to notice that copies of this Number forwarded abroad must be prepaid according to the following rates:—

Africa, West Coast of	2d	Gibraltar	2d
Alexandria	2d	Greece	2d
Australia, viâ Brindisi	4d	Holland	2d
,, viâ Southampton ...	2d	India, viâ Brindisi	4d
Austria	2d	,, viâ Southampton	2d
Belgium	2d	Italy	2d
Brazil	2d	Mauritius	2d
Canada	2d	New Zealand	2d
Cape of Good Hope	2d	Norway	2d
China, viâ Brindisi	4d	Russia	2d
,, viâ Southampton... ...	2d	Spain	2d
Constantinople	2d	Sweden	2d
Denmark	2d	Switzerland...	2d
France	2d	United States	2d
Germany	2d	West Indies...	2d

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1879.

The prospects of Agriculture in this country, proximate as well as remote, are engaging not a little anxious attention. The Season has been one of the most unfavourable with which England has been visited for many years past. Even 1860, as compared with 1879, is said to show a very palpable advantage. We had a cold Spring, streaked only here and there with thin patches of sunshine. We had a persistently wet Summer, the average temperature of which has been greatly below the mean. We have now entered the month of September, and Harvest operations, over a very wide extent of country, are but commencing. Last week one might have travelled hundreds of miles without catching sight of a single harvest scene. A few brilliant days have, it is true, somewhat lightened the sombre aspect of agricultural affairs; but no weather can give us back that which weather has already taken from us. It is calculated by those who have thoroughly studied the matter that the product of cereals this year will be deficient at least 25 per cent, a deficiency which, expressed in money value, will reach £60,000,000 sterling. Others go considerably beyond this gloomy estimate, and set down the loss inflicted on us by this extraordinarily unpropitious season at fully £100,000,000. It would, perhaps, be unwise to accept as final these speculative conclusions, against which it is possible that there may be discovered some compensation in the facts of the case. But there can be no room to question the extreme seriousness of the calamity which has overtaken us—one which there is good reason to believe will cast its baleful shadow over all departments of business in the realm.

The interests most immediately affected by the strange meteorological phenomena of the year, are those of the fundamental industry of the country—we may say, of all countries—those which grow out of the tillage of the soil. Bad harvests did not always import ruin, or even damage, to the farmers. High prices often compensated for scanty crops. The brunt of the evil used to be faced by consumers rather than by producers, and they who had to mourn over deficient crops were the swarms of work people whose wages hardly sufficed to buy them daily bread. It is not so now. The price of wheat is not very seriously enhanced by the scant production of our own soil. The imports from abroad are sufficiently abundant to keep down prices, and thus one part of the earth supplies the most urgent wants of another. The chief sufferer now is not the consumer, but the producer of bread, and hence, the greatest staple industry of the land is called upon to bear an overwhelming burden of discouragement. Nor, as things now stand, is there any near prospect of amendment. Seasons may vary, and it is quite possible that abundance next year may make up for deficiencies felt during the last two or three years. But abundance will not go far towards recouping the losses of the farmers. The immense areas of wheat-growing land now being brought under cultivation in the West of Canada and the United States, the comparative facilities of transport, and the remunerative price which the British Market, even at its lowest, can give for the staff of life, render it improbable that the land of this country, at least as now held, can compete with that of many other countries in its capacity for the growth of wheat.

They, however, who augur from present appearances the ultimate ruin of agriculture in the United Kingdom deduce from the facts far more than they will warrant. We are, perhaps, in this respect, on the verge of a most important transition. But there is no sufficient ground for the apprehension that the cultivation of the soil will not yet become a remunerative, and even a highly prosperous, calling. Man does not live by bread alone, even in a material sense, nor is it the sole object of agriculture to produce wheat. Here are above thirty millions of people within the compass of a comparatively few square miles covered with the best-developed means of locomotion. Those millions must needs be fed. Their physical wants are various. Meat, as well as bread, butter, milk, poultry, beer, cheese, fruit, vegetables of every kind, are required for the sustentation of most households above the range of poverty. These the land ought to supply in abundance. The market is magnificent and near at hand, and the demand would increase with the supply. Let no one suppose that the feeding of thirty-four millions of people, inheriting as they do amongst them such an untold accumulation of wealth, need be anything but a prosperous occupation. Even wheat-growing, under perfectly free conditions, and dealt with simply with a view to its substantial ends, may, under proper conditions, be made to pay.

The truth is, land in this country—not so much, perhaps, by law as by tradition and custom and practice and fashion—is not allowed to become that powerful factor of prosperity which it is capable of becoming. The cultivation of the soil is so shackled by artificial arrangements that it is impossible to get out of it all that, under wise management, it is adapted to produce. No class, perhaps, is specially to be blamed for this result. All classes, however, will, in the long run, derive benefit from a change. Foreign competition cannot deprive our people of the wealth which may be extracted in some form or another from the land which they occupy. In this or that particular form it may have the advantage over them. But, in the main, British farmers, whose sole study it is to supply such food as they can to the British people, can never be distanced by foreign competition.

This, however, is the remoter change to which things are tending. Many difficulties and much suffering will probably be met with before it is reached. Meanwhile, our sympathies are demanded by the immediate troubles of the agricultural class. They are of a kind which no Royal Commission is likely to remove. To them, it is to be feared, many occupiers, and even some proprietors, will be compelled to succumb. It does not in any way alleviate their lot that other industries are in a like case. All the pressure which now bears so heavily upon them bears, or has borne, also upon others. In the battle of life no man, and no occupation, is exempt from disaster. We may all be called to face it in turn, and it becomes our duty as well as our interest to turn it to as good an account as we are able. We do not believe in national decay where the spirit of a nation retains its manliness; and we are certain that under the severest trials the most fitting motto of any country is *Nil desperandum!*

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice have taken daily drives since their arrival at Balmoral. Princess Beatrice visited the bazaar held at Braemar in favour of the fund being raised for the enlargement of the church at Castletown. Her Royal Highness inspected all the stalls, and made purchases at each. Her Majesty and the Princess attended Divine service on Sunday performed at Balmoral by the Rev. Archibald Campbell. The Queen's grandsons, Princes Christian Victor and Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, who are staying at Braemar, visited her Majesty, and remained to luncheon. Lord Chelmsford arrived at Balmoral on Tuesday. Colonel Pickard met the General at Ballater, and accompanied him in one of the Queen's carriages to Balmoral. Lord Chelmsford received great ovations at the several stopping places on his route northwards. At an audience of the Queen, his Lordship was invested with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and he had the honour of dining with her Majesty. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross is the Minister in attendance upon her Majesty.

The Prince of Wales made numerous excursions during his stay in South Devon. Yesterday week he passed a portion of the evening walking on the new ground at Dartmouth witnessing the regatta ball, afterwards returning on board his yacht Hildegarde. On Saturday his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Marquis of Hastings, whose yacht was lying in Dartmouth harbour, visited Lord Churston at Lupton. On Sunday afternoon the Prince, accompanied by Captain Stephenson, Mr. Wheeler, whose yacht was at Dartmouth, and Mrs. Wheeler, visited Totnes. They steamed up the Dart in a launch belonging to Mr. Avis, of Dartmouth, and in his charge. The party landed on the Bowling Green, the Totnes side of the river, and walked to the Seymour Hotel, where they lunched, after which they drove to Berry Head and inspected the ruins of Berry Castle. His Royal Highness returned to Totnes at five o'clock, and went on board the launch and steamed down the Dart. The Princess of Wales, with her family, continues at Copenhagen.

Prince and Princess Christian are visiting the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany at Potsdam.

The Duke of Connaught went to the Criterion Theatre on Monday evening. His Royal Highness and the Duchess of Connaught arrived at Muncaster Castle on Tuesday on a visit to Lord and Lady Muncaster. Their Royal Highnesses are expected to arrive at Balmoral to-day (Saturday) on a visit to the Queen.

Prince Leopold arrived in Devonport Harbour on Saturday last in her Majesty's paddle-steamer Lively, Commander Egerton. The Prince landed at Mount Edgcumbe, and drove around the park, and afterwards lunched at Edgcumbe House. His Royal Highness gave a dinner party in the evening on board the Lively. The steamer left Mount's Bay early on Monday morning for the Scilly Isles, where she arrived in the afternoon. The Prince landed, and drove direct to Tresco Abbey, the seat of Mr. Dorrien Smith, the lord proprietor. After a three-hours' visit his Royal Highness proceeded to St. Mary's, and inspected the castle, returning to the Lively in the evening. On Tuesday night the Prince arrived at Pembroke Docks. It is stated that his Royal Highness's visit to Sheffield, for the purpose of opening Firth College, is fixed for Oct. 15.

The Grand Duke of Baden has been visiting the Duke of Sutherland at Dunrobin.

The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway was entertained last week with a torchlight dance given by the Earl and Countess of Seafield at Castle Grant, Grantown, in honour of his visit. The Crown Prince, after having excellent sport in the Taymouth preserves, has left Aberfeldy for the south.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Karolyi have left Dunrobin Castle, after visiting the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, for Black Mount, the Earl of Dudley's shooting-lodge in the Highlands, which his Excellency has taken for a few weeks' shooting. Count and Countess de Montebello have left for Paris, Admiral Pothuau having returned to the French Embassy, Albert-gate, to resume his diplomatic functions. His Excellency Lord Lyons has arrived from Paris. His Excellency the Siamese Envoy was, by command of the Queen, conducted over Windsor Castle on Monday. His Excellency also visited the Frogmore Gardens and Mausoleum, the Home Farm and Dairy, and drove to Virginia Water. The Lord President of the Council, with the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon and the Ladies Gordon Lennox, has arrived at Gordon Castle. Earl and Countess Sydney have arrived at Frognall, Kent, from Germany and Paris. The Earl of Dunraven has left Kenry House, Putney Vale, for New York. The Countess of Dunraven has arrived at Dunraven Castle, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.

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POLITICS.

The chief gladiators of the political arena are girding up their loins—the Earl of Beaconsfield to wrestle with habitual adroitness at Aylesbury among "old friends whom I much love," on the 18th of this month; and Mr. Gladstone to begin his electioneering campaign in Midlothian towards the end of November, the right hon. gentleman, meantime, keeping his hand in by discoursing of cottage gardening at Hawarden. Seeking renewed strength by grappling with "Agricultural Depression," if not with mother earth, the Marquis of Hartington speaks on the absorbing topic ere the week closes at the dinner of the Radnorshire Agricultural Society, to be held at the quaintly named town of Pen-y-Bowt; and Sir Stafford Northcote will have an early opportunity of answering any political criticisms of the noble Lord on Monday next, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have the agreeable duty of introducing his eldest son, Mr. H. S. Northcote, to Exeter as the second Conservative candidate at the General Election.

Mr. Raikes, at Rhyl, on Monday addressed a large open-air meeting of Cheshire Conservatives, who, having duly taken their pleasure on the pier and in the Winter Gardens, and having been regaled at dinner into the bargain, were naturally not indisposed to give ear unto the emphatic utterances of the esteemed Chairman of Committees. Mr. Raikes did not fail to plume himself, it was to be noticed, on his conduct in the chair during the past arduous Session; but the gist of his speech was a spirited rebuke of the "great electioneering agent," Mr. Gladstone, for having had the temerity to commend a relative of his as a Liberal candidate for Chester. The Government of Mr. Gladstone, and all their acts, were likewise uncompromisingly denounced by Mr. Raikes, whose sharp criticisms may be taken as signs of the vivacity of the portending struggle. Had it been anything but a Church meeting that Mr. Childers attended at Knottingley, on Tuesday, even that placid Liberal might have been tempted to answer Mr. Raikes in lieu of making a few common-place remarks regarding ecclesiastical matters.

The Liberal Associations of Lancashire are actively bestirring themselves. North Lancashire Liberals have been holding consultations with the view of selecting a candidate for the General Election; and the Liberals of Manchester last Saturday combined business with pleasure by holding a monster meeting in the grounds of Manley Hall, under the presidency of Mr. R. Leake, and by passing resolutions condemnatory of Lord Beaconsfield's Administration.

The representation of Moray and Nairn is being keenly contested by Sir George Macpherson Grant, the Liberal candidate, and by Mr. Brodie, upon whom the choice of the Conservatives has fallen; and the interest taken in the candidature of both is plainly to be gathered from the liveliness of the *Scotsman's* reports of their meetings.

Mr. Parnell has evidently resolved to maintain unflinchingly the firm attitude which (not to put too fine a point on it) he has taken up in the House of Commons as the unconquerable advocate of Home Rule for Ireland. The hon. member on Sunday addressed a great meeting in Limerick, and was accompanied by a few other Irish members, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. W. H. Sullivan, and Mr. Gabbett. There was great uproar during the meeting, over which the Rev. Marcus O'Cleary endeavoured to preside; but the vast assemblage was pretty unanimous in supporting the resolutions countenanced by Mr. Parnell and the rest of the speakers, and advocating a sweeping reform of the land laws of Ireland. Exclamations of reprehensible violence interrupted the orators at times—such as, "Give them [the landlords] an ounce of lead!"—and signs were not lacking that Mr. Parnell may not possess the power to control the storm he is essaying to raise. On the morrow, under the assuaging influence of a lunch on board a Shannon steamer, Mr. Parnell so far moderated his ardour, however, as to attempt a justification of his Parliamentary action on the grounds of expediency.

THE ISLAND OF KAKONKAH.

On the West Coast of Africa, thirty miles north of Sierra Leone, adjacent to the frontier of Senegambia, is the mouth of the Great Scarcies River, with this small island at its entrance. We are indebted to Sub-Lieutenant Henry Baker, R.N., on board H.M.S. Pioneer, for the view presented in our Engraving from a sketch by his pencil. On April 28 of this year formal possession of the island was taken in the name of her Majesty Queen Victoria, under the treaty of Massawah, which was signed in 1876 by the most influential native chiefs on that coast, to confirm the British right of sovereignty, claimed by our Government since 1847. A custom-house has now been erected, with the British flag, under guard of a detachment of Sierra Leone police, commanded by Captain Richmond, late of the 10th Hussars. But the neighbouring tribes are dissatisfied, and it has been thought prudent to station H.M.S. Pioneer, under Lieutenant-Commander J. L. Burr, for the prevention of any attack on Kakonkah. Our Illustration shows that vessel lying at anchor; the small pier, with a cargo-boat, and the sheds of the French factory, as well as the Custom-house, are shown along the beach.

THEATRES.

There is at present a lull in serious dramatic effort. The only attempt made at novelty is, not an original drama, serious or comic, but a burlesque by Mr. H. J. Byron, contributed to the Gaiety. It seems designed to prolong the influence of the visit of the Comédie Française Company to that theatre; and the subject of the new extravaganza is indicated by the title, "Handsome Hernani, or The Fatal Penny-Whistle." But it scarcely satisfies expectation. We have no references in it to, or imitations of, Mdlle. Bernhardt, or of her compeers; but, instead, the usual amount of punning, parody, song, and dance, aided by the really handsome Miss Farren for the imaginary stage hero. Herr Lutz is to be congratulated on his selection of the music, and Messrs. Hann and Perkins on the scenery. The costumes by Madame Alias speak for themselves. And "this is the sum of the matter."

The Royal Aquarium has given a new and remarkably elegant entertainment on the central stage in the Grand Hall, which ought to prove attractive. It is a grand ballet divertissement, in Two Tableaux, entitled "The Fairies' Fancy Ball," the invention of which is due to Madame Katti Lanner. It is an exceedingly pretty arrangement of adult and infant dancers, very skilfully and gracefully realised. The principal parts are taken by Mdlles. Marie Müller, Luna, La Stella, and Roe. The whole terminated by a grand galop, executed by the entire troupe, which is remarkably rich in individual talent.

The new drama of "Jane Eyre; or, Poor Relations," dramatised from the novel by Mr. James Willing, has been favourably received at the Park Theatre. The burden of the drama rests on Miss Fanny Addison, who, in the mad scene, shows herself laudably ambitious of producing a great and marked effect; but unfortunately she far oversteps the mark. The characters in general are adequately filled. The play is carefully placed on the boards, and elaborate attention has been paid to the *mise-en-scène*.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bond, J. E. G., to be Vicar of Christ's Church, Savernake, Wilts.
Hey, William E.; Chaplain in her Majesty's Prison, Preston.
Hill, Reginald Hay, Rector of St. Peter's, Thetford; Rector of Parham.
Hutchison, R.; Curate of Upton-cum-Chalvey.
Machen, Edward; Vicar of Frome Bishop.
Mitchell, O.; Chaplain of St. Olave's Workhouse, Bermondsey.
Mitton, Arthur T.; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Halliwell, Bolton.
Norris, W. Foxley, Vicar of Buckingham; Rector of Witney.
Stockdale, F. S.; Rector of Cheddington, Dorset.
Thomson, W. Yalden; Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Watford, Hertfordshire.
Walsh, W.; Vicar of St. Matthew's, New Kent-road—*Guardian*.

The Rev. Edward Peek, of Lyme Regis, Dorset, has contributed £200 towards the restoration of Chidcock church.

Mr. Childers, M.P., presided on Tuesday at a public meeting in the Townhall, Knottingley, on the occasion of the reopening of Christ Church, in that town.

Last Saturday the foundation-stone of a new church at Gaywood, a suburb of Lynn, was laid by Miss Bagge, daughter of the High Sheriff of the county.

The Rev. Canon Harvey, having completed his fiftieth year of incumbency as Rector of Hornsey, was presented last Saturday night with a cheque for £1000. Mrs. Harvey at the same time received a diamond ring.

The church of Sulhamstead, near Reading, which has been restored chiefly by the liberality of the squire of the parish, Major Thoyts, and his family, was reopened on the 28th ult. The preacher was the Bishop of Manchester.

The village church of Todber, Dorset, which had been closed and disused for more than seven years, but which has been restored by the Marquis of Westminster, was reopened on the 23rd ult. by the Bishop of Salisbury.

The parish church of St. Andrew, Rugby, which has recently been rebuilt (with the exception of the tower), at a cost of about £14,000, from designs of Mr. Butterfield, is to be reopened on Oct. 29, after having been closed for about three years.

The Church of the Holy Rood, Holybourne, near Alton, Hants, has been restored by Mr. E. Christian, at a cost of about £2000, which has been raised through the exertions of the Vicar (the Rev. W. M. Ireland) and the leading parishioners. It was opened on Thursday week by the Bishop of Winchester.

At a meeting yesterday week of the committee for collecting funds to establish the proposed bishopric of Liverpool, Mr. J. Torr, M.P., the treasurer, announced that the total amount subscribed was now £86,800, of which £46,000 had been actually paid in. The committee propose also to establish six canonries, and appeal for subscriptions for that purpose.

A church is to be erected at Neves, near Faversham, by Mrs. Hall, of Syndale House, at a cost of upwards of £3000, in memory of her late husband, Mr. William Hall, of the firm of John Hall and Son, gunpowder manufacturers. The site will be in the Brents, in which district a large working-class population has sprung up of late years. Mrs. Hall has already made the deposit required by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who, in their turn, have granted £120 per annum towards a stipend for a curate.

Iron Acton church, near Bristol, has been restored under the direction of Mr. T. G. Jackson, at a cost of about £2800; and an organ, by Messrs. Vowles, has been presented by Mr. H. C. Ray, at a cost of about £250. The church, which is a very interesting building of the fifteenth century, attached to a tower of rather earlier date, has been put into thorough order, without losing anything of its ancient character. The beautiful preaching-cross which stands in the churchyard, and the ancient tombs, have been put into repair by Mrs. Blandy Jenkins, the Rev. Newdigate and the Rev. Nathaniel Poyntz, lineal descendants of Sir Nicholas Poyntz, who died in 1332.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

A double wedding was solemnised on Wednesday at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, when the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Peel, second son of the illustrious statesman, was married to Miss Janet Pleydell Bouverie; and the Hon. Alexander Francis Henry Campbell, 12th Lancers, youngest son of the Earl of Cawdor, to Miss Constance Pleydell Bouverie, second and fourth daughters of Mr. Philip Pleydell Bouverie, of Brymore, Somerset. A select party, confined to the near relatives of the several families, attended at the ceremony. At the entrance to the aisle there was quite an array of bridemaids, each of the sisters having six attendant ladies. Miss Janet's bridemaids comprised Miss Pleydell Bouverie, her sister; Miss Ethel Sanford, Miss St. John Mildmay, Miss Goddard, Miss Maud Glyn, and Miss Ella Peel, niece of the bridegroom; and Miss Constance's were Miss Mary P. Bouverie, her sister; Miss Crawfurd, cousin of the bridegroom; Miss Alice P. Bouverie, Miss Sanford, Miss A'Court, and Miss Seymour. Sir Frederick Peel was accompanied by Captain Shelley; and the Hon. Alexander F. H. Campbell was attended by Captain the Hon. Walter J. Stewart, 12th Lancers, as his best man. Both brides arrived at half-past eleven, and at once passed to the communion-table, followed by their bridemaids. Miss Janet's bridal toilette was composed of ivory duchesse satin trimmed with choice lace, a lace veil over a wreath of natural orange blossoms; her jewels were diamonds. Miss Constance Bouverie wore a dress of rich ivory duchesse satin, made à la Pompadour, handsomely trimmed with the finest Valenciennes lace and real orange blossoms, and over a wreath of real orange blossoms fastened to the hair by diamond ornaments was a veil of old Brussels point; her jewels were diamonds. The twelve bridemaids were dressed alike in ivory satin, trimmed and draped with Indian muslin and Bretonne lace, with hats to match. The elder sister's bridemaids wore natural red roses in their hats and dresses, and each wore a gold bangle with lapis lazuli knobs, a present from Sir Frederick Peel. The younger sister's bridemaids wore in their hats bunches of pink heather and bog myrtle, the badge of the Campbells of Cawdor, and brooches with the bride's name, "Constance," in gold, the gift of the gallant bridegroom. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. C. Arundell St. John Mildmay, M.A., Rector of Denton, Norfolk, who was assisted by the Rev. Philip Deedes, M.A., Rector of Nether Broughton, Leicestershire, and the Rev. William Bouverie Trevelyan. After the registration of the marriage the newly-wedded couples left the church, the organist playing Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." Afterwards the wedding party re-assembled at Mr. and Mrs. P. Pleydell Bouverie's residence, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, to breakfast, between sixty and seventy friends meeting on the occasion.

Early in the afternoon Sir Frederick and Lady Peel took their departure for Norton Hall, near Daventry, whence they shortly proceed to Scotland.

The Hon. Alexander Campbell and bride left at the same time for Burwood, near Cobham, where they spend the honeymoon, and afterwards go to Scotland.

As usual, both couples started amidst a shower of rice.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Last Saturday evening the Temple Gardens, which had been open since June last for the benefit of the poor children inhabiting the surrounding neighbourhoods, were closed.

In recognition of the services rendered by the Lord Mayor, Sir C. Whetham, and his secretary, Mr. Soulsby, in connection with the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the floods at Szegedin, the Emperor of Austria has created the former a Knight Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph, and the latter a Knight of that Order.

The City and Guilds Institute having granted £400 per annum for purposes of technical education at University College, London, have resolved that the grant be appropriated in maintaining the chair of chemical technology, and that of engineering and mechanical technology. The professor of chemical technology, Dr. Charles Graham, has announced "Technical Education" as the subject of his public lecture at the college on Oct. 1.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the third week in August the total number of paupers was 77,999, of whom 41,657 were in workhouses and 36,342 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show an increase of 1430, 845, and 713 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 760, of whom 568 were men, 155 women, and 37 children under sixteen.

To-day (Saturday) is Hospital Saturday, when the street collection takes place. About 300 ladies have volunteered their services to preside at the tables. In Victoria Park a band concert will be given in aid of the fund; and the National Sunday League band will perform for the same object in Regent's Park to-morrow. The bands of the 12th West Middlesex Volunteers, the Victoria Rifles, and the London Rifle Brigade have also offered their services to the council. Special arrangements have been made for the collection with the railways, docks, police, workmen's clubs, friendly societies, the vestries, board schools, the Post Office, Inland Revenue, and Royal Mint; and 30,000 subscription-sheets have been issued to large firms.

There were 2502 births and 1391 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 115, while the deaths were 58 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 7 from smallpox, 44 from measles, 59 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, 43 from whooping-cough, 13 from different forms of fever, and 209 from diarrhœa; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 388 deaths were referred, against numbers increasing steadily from 194 to 351 in the five preceding weeks. In Greater London 3038 births and 1653 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 58·4 deg., and 2·4 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 34·4 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 96·8 hours.

Under the auspices of the National Temperance League the Jubilee Fête of the Temperance movement was held at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday. The palace and grounds were thrown open at nine o'clock, and early trains brought down large numbers of people intent on enjoying themselves on strictly temperance principles. In addition to the ordinary attractions of the Crystal Palace, special entertainments and amusements were provided, including a cricket-match between two temperance elevens, instrumental concerts, juvenile athletic sports, a special performance on the great organ, a concert of 3000 adult voices, a balloon ascent, display of the great fountains, and hand-bell ringing and other entertainments in the theatre. There were also several meetings put down in the programme, at which the assemblage was addressed by well-known leaders of the movement. The proceedings began with a conference in the Opera Theatre, over which Mr. Baines presided.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution held on Thursday last at its house, John-street, Adelphi, rewards amounting to £104 were granted to the crews of life-boats for services rendered during the stormy weather in August. The Palling No. 2 Life-boat saved seventeen persons from the wrecked barque Zurich, of North Shields; the Swansea life-boat brought safely ashore the crew of six men from the brig Queen of Britain, of Carnarvon; the Ramsgate and North Deal life-boats landed twenty-one men from the stranded barque Mia Madre E., of Genoa; and the Fleetwood life-boat saved four men from the schooner Elizabeth Ellen Fisher, of Fleetwood. Rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coast, and disbursements to the amount of £820 were sanctioned on life-boat establishments. The receipt of various contributions and legacies was announced, including £500 from Mr. Crosby Leonard, of Clifton, for a life-boat, and £11 11s. collected in Demerara by A. Reid, Esq. The late Mr. Charles Landseer, R.A., has left the Institution a legacy of £500. Reports were read from the District Inspectors of Life-boats to the Institution.

An impromptu "welcome-home" dinner to Mr. William Simpson and Mr. Melton Prior (who have recently returned from serving the *Illustrated London News* as Special Artists respectively in Afghanistan and in Zululand) drew a noteworthy assemblage of artists and journalists to the Prince's Room of the Holborn Restaurant on Thursday week. Mr. George Augustus Sala, who presided with habitual *bonhomie*, was particularly felicitous in expatiating upon the long and distinguished career of Mr. Simpson, whose experience as a Special Artist ranges from the Crimean War to the British entry into Jellalabad. Equally happy was the Chairman in rapidly touching upon the various expeditions of Mr. Prior as Special Artist of this Journal, from his first campaign with Sir Garnet Wolseley in Ashantee to his last with Lord Chelmsford in Zululand. Mr. Simpson and Mr. Prior returned thanks in modest terms. Mr. Archibald Forbes (the heartiness of whose reception was not second to that of "the guests of the evening") replied for the toast of "The Special War Correspondents;" and the famous Special of the *Daily News* spoke in warm terms of the zeal and activity in the field of Mr. Simpson, Mr. Prior, the late Mr. Robert Landells, and other Special Artists, to whom the public have been indebted for the war sketches which have been reproduced in the *Illustrated London News*. The other Special Correspondents present were Mr. Phil Robinson (*Daily Telegraph*), Mr. Charles Williams (*Morning Advertiser*), Mr. J. A. O'Shea (*Standard*), and Mr. Drew Gay (*Daily Telegraph*); and among the Artists were Mr. Thomas J. Gullick, Mr. C. B. Birch, Mr. Herbert Johnson, Mr. R. C. Woodville, Mr. Charles Robinson, Mr. Schönberg, Mr. John Proctor, Mr. J. Bell, Mr. Irving Montagu, Mr. H. W. Overend, and Mr. F. Dadd.

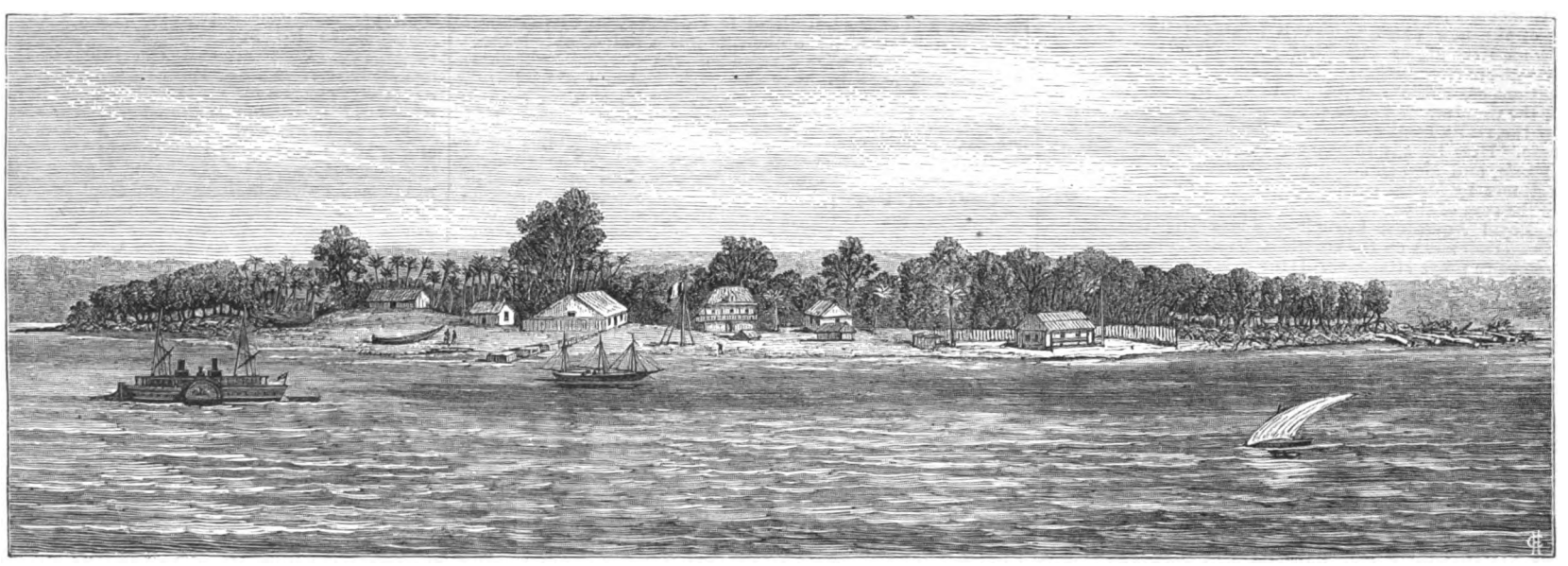
Great loss of property has been caused by fire at Jacmel, in the republic of Hayti.

The Marquis of Huntly opened a bazaar at Braemar on Thursday week, to assist in liquidating the debt incurred in carrying out improvements on the Braemar parish church. The Marchioness of Huntly and a distinguished company were present. Princess Beatrice, the patroness, accompanied by the Marchioness of Ely, visited the bazaar in the afternoon, and made purchases at all the stalls.

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THE ZULU WAR: INVESTITURE OF MAJOR CHARD, R.E., WITH THE VICTORIA CROSS.



KAKONKAH ISLAND, MOUTH OF THE GREAT SCARCIES RIVER, WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

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THE ZULU WAR: VOLUNTEERS BURNING KRAALS AND DRIVING AWAY CATTLE.

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THE ZULU WAR.

The battle of Ulundi, fought by Lord Chelmsford on July 4, is the subject of our large Engraving, filling a whole sheet of paper, and equal in size to eight pages of this Journal, which forms the Extra Supplement of the present week. This Engraving is furnished by a drawing from the skilful pencil of Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist lately with Lord Chelmsford's army in Zululand. It represents, in the foreground, the final rush of the Zulus, viewed from behind their position, near the encampment which had been occupied by our troops shortly before, and at which the spectator is supposed to remain beholding their attack on the troops, now drawn up in a closed square formation, as seen in the background some hundreds of yards distant. The Zulus behaved with amazing courage, repeatedly attempting to charge, though mown down by hundreds under the ceaseless fire of Martini-Henry rifles, with shells from the artillery; so that they were not able to come, in any numbers, within sixty yards of the sides of that terrible square. Their own firearms made a great deal of noise and smoke, and sent a heavy rain of bullets over the heads of our soldiers, but, for want of skill in musketry practice, failed to do much execution. Only a dozen men were killed on our side, while less than a hundred, including natives, were even wounded, but few of them very severely. On the other hand, it is estimated that fifteen hundred of the Zulus were killed in this desperate conflict on their side, which did not last an hour. The force engaged was composed of Major-General Newdigate's division and Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood's column together mustering about 4000 European regulars, 1000 Native troops, twelve guns of the Royal Artillery, and two Gatling guns. After the repulse of the last Zulu attack, the square of British troops opened, and let out the 17th Lancers and Colonel Buller's irregular cavalry, which pursued the retreating enemy, inflicting much additional slaughter upon them.

An incident which took place on the day before, July 3, in the reconnaissance that was made across the River Umvolosi, is delineated by Mr. Prior in his Sketch presented on our front page. It is that of a hand-to-hand single combat between Lord William Beresford and one of the Zulu warriors, who was killed, in the manner shown in the Sketch, being run through with the sword piercing his shield and his naked body. Mr. Prior's other Sketches published this week are those of Lord Chelmsford and his staff, on a spur of the Ibabanango range, looking out for Ulundi; and a scene in camp on the night before the battle, with several officers discussing the chances of a fight next day; also, the Colonial Volunteers with captured cattle; and a view of the fatal crossing-place on the Buffalo River, known as "Fugitives' Drift," with the stone to which Lieutenant Melvill vainly attempted to cling when he had borne off the colours of the 24th Regiment from Isandhlwana.

The military ceremony of General Sir Garnet Wolseley investing Major Chard, R.E., with the Victoria Cross, in the presence of Lord Chelmsford and the Staff, is the subject of another Illustration. This is from a sketch by Lieutenant N. Newnham Davis, of the 3rd Buffs, belonging to the special force of Mounted Infantry. Sir Garnet, who was on horseback, called Major Chard forward, his company of Engineers being a little in front of the line of troops. Major Chard saluted, and then held his sword at the "carry," while the General briefly addressed him with due congratulations, afterwards pinning the cross to his breast and shaking hands with him. Lord Chelmsford, also on horseback, appears to the left hand; to the right is Colonel Colley, Chief of the Staff, who read the official notification of the honour conferred on Major Chard.

The latest news from Sir Garnet Wolseley, who is at Ulundi, appears in a despatch dated the 18th ult. He states that, since the 13th, troops under Colonel Barrow and Lord Gifford had been in pursuit of Cetewayo, who had but a small number of followers. His Prime Minister, Mnyamana, and another important chief, Usingwayo, surrendered on the 14th, with three of the King's brothers. The new military kraal, Amanakanzi, at the confluence of the Black and White Umvolosi, was destroyed on the previous day. Sir Garnet Wolseley was to be at Pretoria on the 10th inst., to settle the affairs of the Transvaal. The Pondos and Basutos seem to be getting into a more pacific condition.

THE MANCE HELIOGRAPH.

The Mance heliograph, of which a description and an Engraving appeared in our Journal of April 26, showing its employment by Lord Chelmsford to flash messages to Colonel Pearson when shut up in Ekowe, continues to do good service in South Africa. Sir Garnet Wolseley, in his rapid advance to the theatre of war, was enabled by its agency, on reaching the capital of Natal, to take over the active control of the forces operating far away in Zululand. His Excellency arrived on June 28 at Pietermaritzburg, whence, a few hours later, he could report, "Have placed Lord Chelmsford in command of the Second Division and of Wood's forces until I can reach them. Have no difficulty in flashing orders to him." In a subsequent despatch, detailing his arrangements after the fall of Ulundi, Sir Garnet Wolseley states that "Heliographs are working perfectly. Stations at Altezeli, Marshall, Evelyn Wood, and Kwamagwasa, and one being established at St. Paul's." Many other startling proofs of the usefulness of Mr. Mance's invention have been afforded during the Afghan and Zulu wars, and have excited much attention at home. A few days ago, Mr. S. Goode had the honour of showing the heliograph to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, on board the Royal yacht Osborne, and explaining its application to naval purposes. Princes Edward and George were present and showed much interest in the adaptation of sun-signalling to the dot and dash system, with which their Royal Highnesses were familiar. Shortly before the prorogation of Parliament, the members of the House of Commons were afforded an opportunity of witnessing the working of the heliograph, Mr. Goode having attended in one of the ante-rooms of the House on two evenings with that object.

The Royal warrant empowering the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund to receive and distribute the Zulu War Funds enacts that "the Isandhlwana and Rorke's Drift Fund," and the "Zulu War General Fund," both raised by the Military Committee, and the moneys subsequently raised at the Mansion House, be kept separate and distinct, and that each account shall bear the expense of its own administration by the Commissioners.

An interesting event took place yesterday week in the grounds of the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin—namely, a fête given by the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough to the boys of the Hibernian Military School and to those of the Artaine and the Meath Industrial Schools. The entertainment was planned in a kindly and thoughtful spirit, and was carried out in a manner which afforded the greatest pleasure to all. Upwards of 1000 boys of the institutions mentioned enjoyed the Viceregal hospitality.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Thirty of the Councils-General have adopted resolutions in favour of M. Jules Ferry's Education Bills, thirty-two having recorded opinions adverse to the measures, and the remaining nineteen have closed their session without having alluded to the question.

The election for a deputy to represent Bordeaux in the Chamber was held on Sunday. Of 24,149 registered electors only 7373 voted. M. Blanqui received 3939 votes, M. Achard 1852, and M. Metadier 1374. There being no absolute majority, a second ballot will be necessary.

The annual congress of the Association for the Advancement of Science has been held at Montpelier. The President, M. Bardoux, in the course of his opening address, pointed out that the modes of teaching should follow the developments of modern society, and that the old methods, in which memory played the principal part, should be abandoned. What is now required is a system of instruction which develops the judgment and sets it on its guard against chimeras, without extinguishing the cultivation of the beautiful.

The translation of Monsignor Guilbert, Bishop of Gap, to the bishopric of Amiens, and the appointment of the Abbé Roche, Professor of Theology at Paris, as his successor at Gap, were officially announced on Wednesday.

A series of grand manœuvres by the army began on Wednesday; the first being the cavalry evolutions, carried out under the superintendence of General Galliffet, the 1st and 4th Divisions taking part in them, in the department of the Seine-et-Marne.

The first batch of amnestied Communists disembarked at Port Vendres from the Var on Monday. Their arrival created no extraordinary excitement; nor was there any demonstration on their arrival at Paris on Wednesday morning.

SPAIN.

The King left Arcachon yesterday week, and on the previous day the arrangements were made for his marriage.

At a Council held on Tuesday in La Granja the King informed his Ministry of his intended marriage with the Archduchess Christine, and they approved of his choice. It was decided to convoke the Cortes early in November.

Accompanied by her mother, the Archduchess Maria Christina arrived incognita at Paris last Saturday afternoon, and was visited by Queen Isabella at Meurice's Hotel. The Archduchess and her mother went at noon on Sunday to the Hôtel Basilewski, where they had been invited to luncheon by Queen Isabella. At half-past two they returned to the Hôtel Meurice, where Queen Isabella called on them somewhat later, to take a final adieu. A little after eight the Archduchesses left for the Eastern Station, where they were received by the Marquis and Marquise de Molins and the Marquis d'Alta Villa (Master of Queen Isabella's Household), who presented a magnificent basket of flowers surrounded by the Spanish colours, in the name of his Sovereign. A few minutes later the future Queen of Spain took her departure from Paris.

Maria Christina of Austria was born on July 21, 1858. She is the daughter of the Archduke Charles Ferdinand, who died in 1874, and of his consort Elizabeth, the elder sister of the Queen of the Belgians. She is thus the niece of the latter, and also stands, by her father, in the same relationship to the Archduke Albert. The existing collateral branches of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine descend from the Emperor Leopold II. and the Empress Maria Louisa, the daughter of Charles II. of Spain, whose death occurred in 1792. The Archduchess, consequently, claims descent through her father and mother from a Spanish Infant.

PORTUGAL.

The Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved. The new Parliament is summoned to meet on Jan. 2.

The Portuguese African explorers, Ivens and Capello, have reached a district called Duque de Braganza.

GERMANY.

The Emperor and Empress returned on Sunday evening from Babelsberg to Berlin. Next morning they visited the Industrial Exhibition together, and in the afternoon his Majesty gave an audience to Li-Fongo, the Chinese Envoy, who presented his credentials.

The Emperor William left Berlin on Wednesday morning, to meet the Czar at Alexandrowna.

The Crown Princess left Potsdam on Monday for the watering-place of Cilly, in Austrian Styria, previous to visiting some retired spot on the Gulf of Genoa, where her Highness will probably pass the autumn.

On Tuesday, the ninth anniversary of the surrender of Napoleon III. and his forces at Sedan, the Emperor of Germany inaugurated the autumnal manœuvres of his army by a review of the garrison of Berlin. The manœuvres will be prolonged through the greater part of the month.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Count Andrassy proceeded on Sunday to the camp of Bruck, where the Emperor, with a large suite of Generals and foreign officers, is witnessing the cavalry manœuvres. On the arrival of the Count, his Majesty accorded his Prime Minister a private audience of two hours. The *Times* has information that the Emperor of Austria, acting on Count Andrassy's advice, has asked Baron Haymerle, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Rome, to accept the post which the Count vacates, with Count Kallay as Under-Secretary of State.

The Prince of Montenegro arrived at Vienna on Tuesday evening. His Highness was received at the railway station by the Stadtholder, the commander of the troops in the district, the chief of the police, and the head railway officials; and, in reply to an address of welcome, expressed his thanks in French to those present for their cordial reception of him. The Prince then proceeded with his suite to the castle, driving in the Royal carriages which were in attendance at the station.

The Liberal party in the Austrian Reichsrath have, as we are informed by a special telegram from the *Daily News* Correspondent, been holding an assembly at Linz, in which a unanimous agreement has been come to as to the basis of the opposition to the new Ministry. The party adopts the principle of upholding the Constitution, decreasing the military expenditure, and supporting the free laws and institutions of the country.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor, who left Tsarskoe Selo for Warsaw on the evening of the 27th ult., arrived on the following afternoon at Dunaburg, where he held a review of the troops. His Majesty reached Wilna at half-past seven the same evening, and was received on his arrival by the heads of the different departments. After paying a visit to the monastery, his Majesty proceeded to the palace, where a number of general officers and a guard of honour were in attendance. The Emperor was everywhere enthusiastically received. Yesterday week the Czar held a review at Wilna. About 40,000 men were on the ground. The review lasted about two hours, and at its close his Majesty expressed his satisfaction to the commanding officer, and then left for Warsaw. An enthusiastic reception was given to him on his arrival there in the evening. The military fêtes at Warsaw opened on Saturday with a grand review and ceremonial march. The troops, which were under the command of Count Kotzebue, numbered 30,000 men. On Monday extensive cavalry exercises were held, in which the Cossacks, the Uhlans, and the Hussars distinguished themselves by their horsemanship and also their tactical qualities in scouting and patrolling. The general manœuvres began on Tuesday. A special feature of the day was the artillery practice, to which great attention has been given since the late war.

Field Marshal General von Manteuffel, who has gone on a special mission from the Emperor William to the Czar, arrived at Warsaw yesterday week, accompanied by five Prussian officers. He was received at the railway station by Baron Kruedener, representative of the Governor-General of Warsaw; Prince Schakhovski, Chief of the Staff; and M. Buturbin, chief of the police. General Manteuffel at once proceeded to the Château of Lazienki, alighting at the White House, where a guard of honour of the Emperor William's Regiment was drawn up to receive him.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* with the Russian expedition against the Turkomans, telegraphing from Tchikislar on Saturday, states that General Lazareff, the commander of the expedition, has died of carbuncle at Tchat.

The Russian cruiser Nijni Novgorod arrived at Saghalien on Saturday. A telegram has been received from the commandant which states that medical examination of the convicts on board showed that they were, on the whole, in good health, only four being ill, three of whom were suffering from ophthalmic disease.

TURKEY.

The second sitting of the Turco-Greek Commission for the rectification of the frontier was held at Constantinople on Sunday. A despatch says that rumours of an unfavourable character in regard to the course of the deliberations were circulated; but nothing authentic had transpired, the Commissioners having entered into an engagement not to divulge the proceedings.

The Foreign Ministers at Constantinople have made collective representations to the Porte in reference to the numerous assassinations and robberies committed in the capital and the unsatisfactory system of police.

A meeting of British residents at Constantinople has been held in consequence of a proposal by the Turkish Government to increase the taxation of foreign subjects. A memorial has been forwarded from the meeting to Lord Salisbury condemning in the strongest terms the proposed new tax.

Fuad Pasha has been appointed commander of Turkish troops at Erzeroum, and Dervish Pasha commander of the Turkish Imperial Guard.

EGYPT.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Alexandria, in a despatch of Tuesday night, says that the Khedive, while accepting Mr. Baring and M. Blignières as controllers, desires that their functions should be defined before they are gazetted. The Powers, however, are understood to insist on the immediate nomination of these gentlemen, leaving their functions to be defined by a subsequent decree.

A *Daily News* telegram says that 1500 soldiers of the Abyssinian army are encamped near Massowah. The 200 Egyptian troops in Massowah are to be reinforced, and 800 Egyptian soldiers have left Suez for that place under Colonel Gordon, who is the bearer of a letter from the Khedive to King John.

AMERICA.

Mr. Harris Lewis, President of the Farmers' Alliance of the State of New York, has been nominated by the greenback party as their candidate for the post of Governor of this State.

Commander Lull, of the United States Navy, who has recently been making some explorations connected with the proposed canal through the Isthmus of Panama, has read a paper before the Science Association at New York, in which he stated his opinion that the only practicable routes were those viâ Nicaragua and Panama, and dwelt upon the advantages of the former route. Locks, he considered, would be indispensable either way.

The usual monthly return of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the public debt of the United States to have decreased during August by 3,527,000 dols. The cash in the Treasury amounts to 243,696,000 dols.

Yellow fever is again appearing at New Orleans, and it is reported that at Memphis there is no abatement of the epidemic.

A severe storm has been raging at Morgan city, Louisiana, causing great destruction of property.

CANADA.

Official returns state that the combined Customs and Inland Revenue of the Dominion of Canada for the first half of the present year exceeded that of the same period of 1878 by 1,244,029 dols.

The Marquis of Lorne in Council has disallowed the Acts passed by the Legislature of Columbia relative to the Crown lands in that province, and also the Act providing for the better collection of the provincial taxes from the Chinese in the colony.

In the Quebec Legislative Council on the 27th ult. Mr. Ross moved a resolution requesting the Lieutenant-Governor to dismiss the present Ministers, and proposing that in the event of his Excellency's non-compliance supplies should be refused. Next day the Legislative Council, by 15 votes against 7, threw out the Supply Bill and adopted a resolution calling upon the Lieutenant-Governor to change his advisers. The Lieutenant-Governor has sent a message to the Legislative Council regretting that differences should have arisen between it and the Legislative Assembly and expressing a hope that the Ministers would find some means of re-establishing harmony. The Legislative Council have rejected, by fifteen votes against three, a motion brought forward by the Government for a conference between the Council and the Assembly to discuss the Supply Bill. In Tuesday's sitting of the House of Assembly a further motion, expressing want of confidence in the Government and affirming the necessity of a change of Ministry, was brought forward, but was lost by 24 votes against 21.

On the motion of Mr. Joly, the Premier, the Legislative Assembly adjourned on Tuesday until Oct. 28.

The authorities of Quebec province have petitioned the Marquis of Lorne for an additional regiment of regular troops to preserve order. The Governor-General replied that a properly organised police force should be sufficient for the purpose, and that until proper measures to that effect had been adopted it was unlikely that the Dominion Government would increase the garrison of Quebec.

AUSTRALIA.

A despatch from Melbourne of last Friday's date says that, the Budget having been disapproved by the Legislative Council, the tariff has been submitted to a caucus congress, by which it was accepted. It has consequently been decided to effect a partial remission of the customs duties, and the deficit will be covered by an increase in the stamp duties to the extent of £70,000.

A race between Edward Trickett and Elias C. Laycock, of

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Sydney, for the sculling championship of the world and £400 came off at Sydney yesterday week, and was won by nine lengths by the former, who thus retains the championship which he won from Sadler, of England, in June, 1876. The time occupied by the race, which was over the champion course on the Paramatta River, was 22 min. 36 sec.

The third Congress of Students of American Antiquities will be held at Brussels from Sept. 23 to Sept. 26 inclusive, under the presidency of the King of the Belgians.

Count Carlo Pecci, the Pope's eldest brother, who had been paralyzed for some years, died in Rome on the 29th ult., aged eighty-six.

Fifteen persons have been killed and a large number injured by an explosion of firedamp which has occurred in the coal mines of the Haute-Saone.

Intelligence has been received at New York from San Domingo, according to which it was believed that an amicable arrangement had been effected of the points in dispute between the Spanish and Dominican Governments.

A telegraph cable has been laid between Germany and Norway by an English company, which makes the communications between Germany and Scandinavia independent of Denmark.

General Garibaldi, accompanied by his son Menotti, embarked at Civita Vecchia on Monday for Caprera. It is stated that the General's health continues indifferent, and he is still troubled with arthritic pains.

At a monster meeting held at Tirnova last week a vote of want of confidence in the Bulgarian Ministry, for what the speakers described as the anti-Constitutional acts of the Government, was unanimously passed, and the fact was telegraphed directly to Prince Alexander at Sophia. Endeavours have been made by the Prince to persuade the Liberals to accept office, but hitherto without success.

Tuesday night's *Gazette* announces the following appointments:—Maurice William Ernest de Bunsen, Esq., to be a third secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service; Richard Cayley, Esq., Queen's Advocate of the Island of Ceylon, to be Chief Justice of that colony; Captain Irwin Charles Maling to be Colonial Secretary for the Island of Grenada; Victor Alexander Williamson, Esq., to be a Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Colony of Fiji.

The great Tun of Heidelberg, which was made in 1751 by order of the Elector Carl Theodore, was estimated to contain 99,067 gallons. The next largest vessel, as far as is known, in the world has just been manufactured in the coopering establishment of Werk and Co., in Cincinnati. It will hold 18,000 gallons (therefore about 5½ times smaller than the Heidelberg tun), is 15 ft. high and 15 ft. in diameter. The staves are of oak 5 in. thick, and the total amount of wood employed in making it was 8125 ft. It weighs about six tons.

The great success which attended the recent exhibition of Westphalian antiquities at Münster, and the previous exhibitions of historical art at Cologne and Frankfort, has aroused the Senate and burghers of the old Hanseatic city of Lübeck to make a similar display. Accordingly, an exhibition has been opened there of antiquities connected with art and industrial occupations and of artistic productions of the Middle Ages. Although time and war have laid destroying hands upon much that was valuable in the olden time, still it is believed that a large quantity of art-treasures has been preserved in the churches and in the collections of the city and of private persons which will invest this exhibition with an interest not inferior to that of the Westphalian collection. The Lübeck exhibition, which will remain open for three weeks, is held in the old Burgkloster, which has been lately restored.

The facts with regard to the recall of Colonel Browne from Mandalay are stated in a presumably semi-official telegram from Simla to be as follows:—The Indian Government has given directions for Colonel Browne to return to his post as Commissioner in British Burmah, leaving Mr. Saint-Barbe as Chargé-d'Affaires at Mandalay. Colonel Browne has already left the Burmese capital, reporting all quiet there. No successor will be appointed at present, it being considered that an officer of junior rank suffices for the discharge of the mere routine duties of the British representative in the present state of relations with Burmah. A telegram to the *Daily News* from Rangoon says that Colonel Browne's departure is considered a triumph at Mandalay, for the King will refuse all communication with minor officials. The despatch adds:—"Twelve guns have been mounted at the Minkla frontier, where there are forty thousand men. There are signs of a conspiracy against King Theebaw among the Ministers. Three boy Princes have been made Hpongyees. The Ministers would form a Regency."

The War Office has issued a statement setting forth the establishment of the British army for 1879-80. This statement gives the strength of the Household cavalry for the period mentioned at 1302; cavalry of the Line, 15,998; Royal Artillery, 35,216; foot guards, 9590; infantry of the Line, 120,006; artillery militia, 17,662; infantry militia, 118,625; yeomanry, 14,610. These branches of the service, with other arms, give a total of 336,755, adding to which 244,263 volunteers, there is a grand total of 581,018 men.

The *Gazette* announces the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Order of St. Michael and St. George:—To be Ordinary Members of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order:—Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, K.C.B., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Denmark; Sir Richard Wood, K.C.M.G., C.B., late her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in the Regency of Tunis. To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders:—Sir Daniel Brooke Robertson, Knt., C.B., late her Majesty's Consul-General at Shanghai. To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companions:—John Kirk, M.D., her Majesty's Political Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar.

The Sussex Archæological Society held their annual excursion on the 27th ult., selecting Brighton for the first time for very many years as the place of rendezvous. There was a large attendance of members, associates, and friends. They assembled at the Pavilion, museum, and library. The several objects of historic and archæological interest were first inspected and explained, and then trips were taken to Rottingdean and Ovingdean, the ancient churches of which were visited. Returning to Brighton, the parish church of Old St. Nicholas was inspected, and a paper on Sussex churches, by Archdeacon Hannah, read, and the party then adjourned to the Pavilion, where they dined. In the evening a soirée on a large scale was given by the local committee.—The last excursion of the Cambrian Archæological Association was made last Saturday, when Montgomery was the point of attraction, and disdaining the modern railway route, which, in fact, would only in part serve the purpose of the wayfarers, the party went by road and viewed in turn the parish church, the remains of the old castle, and the half-timbered house in Lymore Park.

OBITUARY.

SIR GEORGE STEPHEN.

Sir George Stephen, Q.C., who died on June 20 at Melbourne, Victoria, was the youngest son of James Stephen, Esq., M.P., C.B., Master in Chancery, and was brother of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen. He was born in 1794, educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, and called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, 1849. He practised for some time as a solicitor in London, and afterwards in Liverpool, and became well known as a zealous anti-slavery advocate. He also devoted his professional services to philanthropic movements, succeeding in procuring the discharge of many "Chancery" pauper prisoners, and he was the first to receive the honour of knighthood from her Majesty after her accession, the occasion being her inaugural Levée. Sir George went to Victoria in 1855, where he remained till his death. He was the author of several useful legal handbooks, as well as of some humorous volumes. He married, in 1821, Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. William Ravenscroft, of Down Cathedral, which lady died in 1871.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Thomas Hankey, Esq., of 71, Chester-square, London, on the 23rd ult., at Brighton, in his eighty-ninth year.

George Smith, Esq., J.P., on the 27th ult., at Paddockhurst, Worth, Sussex, in his seventy-third year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Mahon, R.A., on the 22nd ult., at Tivoli-terrace, Kingstown. He was the youngest son of Thomas Mahon, Esq., of Corbally, in the county of Clare.

Thomas Davis Bayly, Esq., of 17, Lincoln's Inn-fields, Barrister-at-Law, J.P. for Dorsetshire, and Treasurer of Gray's Inn, on the 20th ult, suddenly, aged seventy-four.

The Rev. Edward Henry Loring, M.A., Rector of Gillingham, Norfolk, and Rural Dean, on the 25th ult., at the Rectory, aged sixty-five.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Paton, of Grandholm, Aberdeenshire, J.P. and D.L., late 91st Highlanders, on the 27th ult., at Grandholm, aged sixty-one.

Thomas Edward Beevor, Esq., eldest son of Sir Thomas Beevor, Bart., of Hingham, Norfolk, on the 6th ult., in Colorado, United States, aged twenty-five. His father succeeded to the baronetcy on April 5 of the present year.

Thomas Longman, Esq., of Farnborough Hill, Hants, of the great publishing firm in Paternoster-row, on the 30th ult., at his seat, Farnborough Hill. This property he purchased in 1859, on his retirement from active participation in the business. He was seventy-four years of age.

Frances, Lady Amphlett, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Richard Paul Amphlett, Justice of the Court of Appeal, on the 22nd ult., aged sixty-eight. Her Ladyship was the only child of the late Edward Ferrand, Esq., of St. Ives, Yorkshire, and was married to Sir Richard Amphlett in 1840.

Commander John William Hotham, R.N., on the 21st ult., at his residence, 2, Ventnor Villas, Brighton. He was the third son of Admiral Sir William Hotham, G.C.B., by Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Jeynes. He was twice married, and leaves by his first marriage one son and two daughters.

Major-General Charles Campbell, of Kinloch, late Bengal Army, on the 27th ult., at Gloucester-place, Portman-square, aged seventy-one. He was the eldest son of the late John Campbell, Esq., of Kinloch, by Anne, his wife, daughter of John Campbell, Esq., of Melfort, Argyllshire. He married, 1829, Caroline Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late James Wemyss, Esq., and leaves two surviving daughters.

The Hon. George Lawrence Vaughan, D.L. for Cardiganshire, and formerly a captain in the Army, on the 19th inst., at 21, Wilton-crescent. He was third son of John, third Earl of Lisburne, by Lucy, his wife, sister of the ninth Earl of Devon. He married, in 1830, Mary Josephine Roche, daughter of Henry O'Shea, Esq., of Madrid, and niece of General Sir Philip Keating Roche, K.C.S.I., by whom he leaves issue.

Lady George Gordon (Charlotte Anne), widow of the Rev. Lord George Gordon, on the 23rd ult., at 9, Curzon-street, Mayfair, aged seventy-eight. Her Ladyship was the daughter of T. Wright Vaughan, Esq., of Woodstone, in the county of Huntingdon, and was married to Lord George Gordon, who was Rector of Chesterton, Hunts, and was brother of Charles, tenth Marquis of Huntly, father of the present Marquis. She was left a widow in 1862.

Edward Lefroy, Esq., a very distinguished member of the Irish press, long and honourably associated with the *Freeman's Journal*, on the 31st ult., at his residence, Abbey-street, Dublin, in his thirty-sixth year. He was married to the daughter of Maurice Brooks, Esq., M.P. for the City of Dublin, and leaves three children. His brother, the Rev. William Lefroy, Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Liverpool, is a well-known and influential clergyman of that town.

The Hon. Richard Gilbert Talbot, of Ballincleo, in the county of Dublin, J.P. and D.L., on the 19th inst., at Upper Norwood. He was born in 1810, the third son of James, third Lord Talbot de Malahide, by Anne Sarah, his wife, daughter and coheir of Samuel Rodbard, Esq., of Evercreech House, Somersetshire, and was consequently brother of the present Lord Talbot de Malahide, F.R.S., F.S.A., the distinguished archæologist and general scholar. The Hon. R. G. Talbot married, Oct. 12, 1847, Anne Cunliffe Lister, daughter of Ellis Cunliffe Lister-Kaye, Esq., of Manningham Hall, Yorkshire, and leaves one surviving son, Richard Gilbert, born Aug. 4, 1856, and one surviving daughter, Mary Anne Eliza.

The coming of age of the Hon. Richard Baillie Arden Hamilton, the second son of the Earl of Haddington, was celebrated with great éclat last week, at Arderne Park, Tarporley, Cheshire, when the Earl and Countess of Haddington gave a banquet to the tenantry on the Cheshire estate. The tenants presented Mr. Hamilton with a valuable piece of plate, a replica in gold and silver of the Amazon shield.

A sham fight, in which 3350 regular troops and Volunteers were engaged, under the command of Major-General Willis, C.B., was held last Saturday in Heaton Park, near Manchester, the seat of the Earl of Wilton.—On the same day the 5th Kent Artillery Volunteers had their annual inspection on Blackheath, the inspecting officer being Colonel Brenden, R.A.—The sixth and final competition for the aggregate prizes in connection with the 26th Kent Rifle Corps was held. The winners of the first three prizes were Lance-Corporal Simmons, Major Farrell, and Private Brand. The annual inspection of the 3rd Essex Artillery Volunteers was held in West Ham Park, when over 400 of all ranks were present, under the command of Colonel Howard. At the conclusion of the inspection Colonel Rennie, R.A., the inspecting officer, expressed himself most satisfied in every particular with all that he had seen. On Tuesday the gold medal of the South Middlesex Rifles was won by Captain Reid-Todd with 78 points; and the annual regimental prize-meeting of the 36th Middlesex Rifles was held at Wormwood Scrubbs.

THE LATE SIR ROWLAND HILL.

The death, on Wednesday week, of this eminent social and administrative reformer, and most useful member of the Civil Service, has recalled to the public mind his grand national work, the advocacy and establishment of the Penny Postage. Middle-aged Englishmen and English women can well remember its achievement, which came into effect in January, 1840, after an agitation supported by numerous meetings, petitions, deputations, and memorials from all parts of the United Kingdom. He had not previously been officially connected with any Government department. He was born at Kidderminster, Dec. 3, 1795, of an old Nonconformist family resident there for some generations before. His father, Thomas Wright Hill, having removed to Birmingham and there set up a school, the sons, amongst whom were Matthew Davenport Hill, Frederick Hill, and Rowland Hill, all distinguished men in after years, were brought up under the tuition of their careful and consistent parent. Rowland Hill and his brother Arthur established a school at Bruce Castle, Tottenham, which has continued to maintain a high character. But other work of more conspicuous public utility soon engaged the attention of Rowland Hill. He assisted in founding the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and became Secretary to the Royal Commission for the systematic colonisation of South Australia upon Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield's principles. From the year 1837 onwards, he devoted himself to Post Office reform. He laboured to set forth the advantages of a small uniform rate for the conveyance and delivery of all letters, irrespective of distance, seeing that the actual cost of their carriage, even from London to Edinburgh, was but an insignificant fraction of a penny. The merit, however, of having been the first to propose the penny postage does not belong to Rowland Hill, but to the late Mr. Wallace, of Kelly, M.P. for Greenock, who brought this proposal before Parliament so early as the Session of 1833. The scheme was approved by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, which examined its details in 1838, and Lord Melbourne's Government, after much pressure of the popular will, consented to its execution. Mr. Rowland Hill was appointed to put it in action; but, instead of having a direct engagement at the Post Office, was placed at the Treasury, with a salary of £1500 a year for two years. He had to contend with great official opposition, but succeeded in his task. Sir Robert Peel's Government, though it could not stop the working of the new system, meanly dismissed its author without further reward or employment. There was a general outcry of indignation at this treatment of Mr. Rowland Hill. A national subscription was raised to present him with the sum of £13,000, which he had very well earned. He then became a Director, and subsequently Chairman, of the London and Brighton Railway. In 1846, when the Whigs returned to power with Lord John Russell's Ministry, Mr. Rowland Hill was appointed Secretary to the Postmaster-General, and in 1854, as Chief Secretary to the Post-Office, he obtained fuller powers to complete the new organisation of that department. With the successive Postmasters-General, Lord Canning and Lord Elgin more especially, he worked in perfect harmony till the late Lord Stanley of Alderley came into office there. Sir Rowland Hill, on whom the rank of K.C.B. had been conferred in 1860, retired from the Post-Office four years later with a pension of £2000, equal to his full salary, besides a grant of £20,000 voted him by Parliament. He received honorary distinctions from the University of Oxford, the Royal Society, the Society of Arts, and the Corporation of London, which last-named municipality presented him with the Freedom of the City in a gold casket so recently as Midsummer of this year.

Sir Rowland Hill married, in 1827, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Pearson, of Wolverhampton, and that lady survives him, with one son and three daughters.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. H. Claudet, of Regent-street.

THE FUNERAL IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

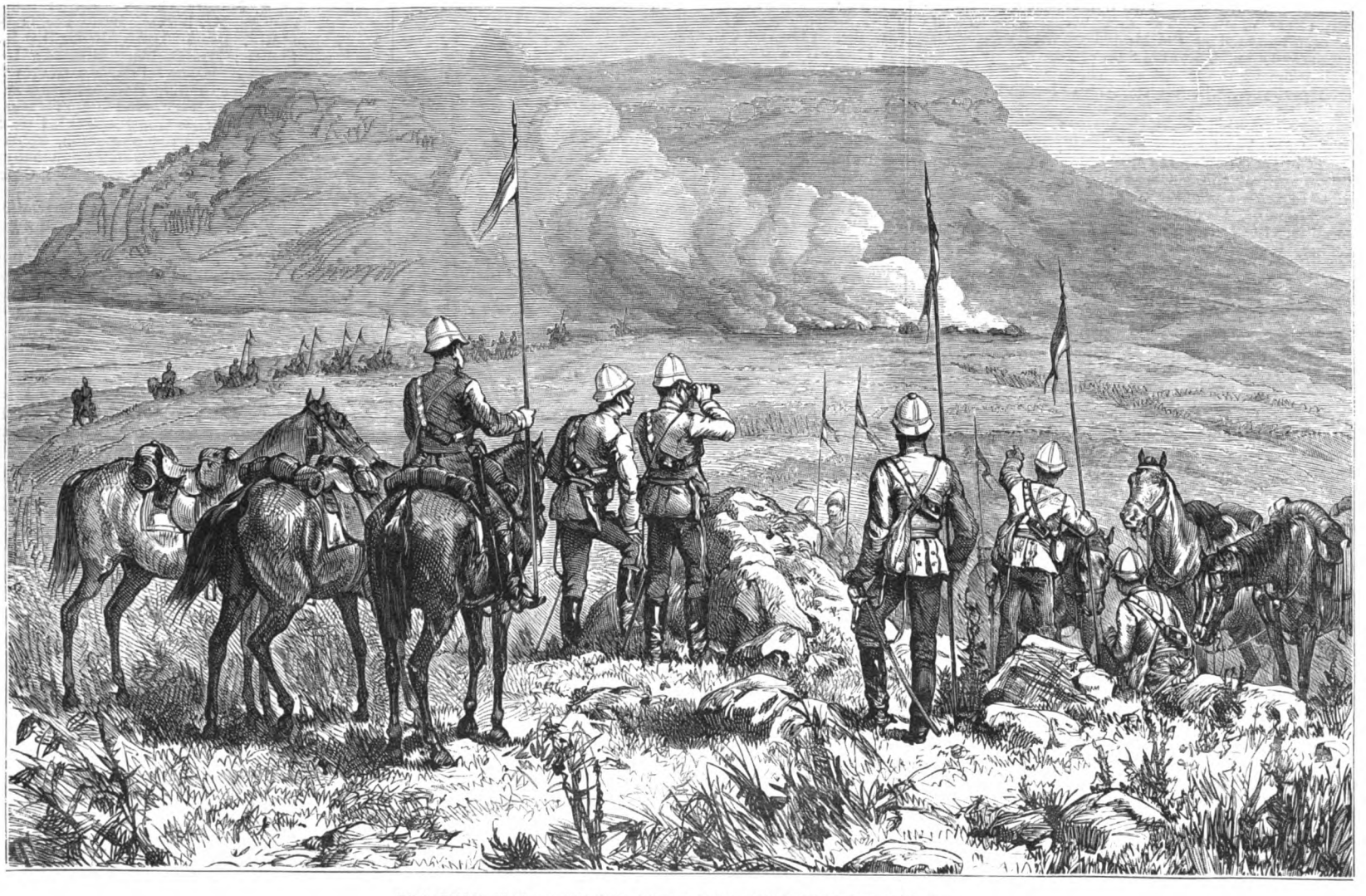
Due homage was paid to the national services of the late Sir Rowland Hill by the interment of his remains on Thursday in St. Paul's Chapel, Westminster Abbey. The chief mourners assembled at the residence of the deceased at half-past nine, and the procession left the house exactly at ten o'clock. The cortége consisted of a hearse drawn by four horses, with feathers and velvets, preceded by a number of bearers and followed by four mourning-coaches. The mourners occupied the coaches in the following order:—First carriage: Mr. Pearson Hill, son, chief mourner; Mr. Rowland Torrens Hill, Mr. R. Fellows, Mr. A. Fellows. Second coach: Mr. R. H. Barnett, Mr. F. P. Fellows, Mr. Barnett, jun. Third: Mr. Alfred Hill, Mr. Julian Hill, Dr. Birkbeck Hill, D.C.L., Mr. Joseph Walton. Fourth: Mr. Berkeley Hill, Mr. Laundy Waters, and Dr. Herbert N. Evans. Private carriages followed. The bell of St. Stephen's Church, Hampstead-green, tolled, and all the principal shops at Hampstead and on Haverstock-hill were partially closed. A large crowd assembled near the residence to see the departure of the procession, which proceeded by way of Haverstock-hill, Park-street, Albany-street, Portland-place, Oxford-circus, Regent-street, Charing-cross, and Parliament-street, to the Abbey.

The funeral procession arrived at the west cloister door in Dean's-yard about twelve o'clock. There a guard of honour was drawn up, consisting of about a hundred men of the Post-Office detachment of the 21st Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, under the command of Captain Cardin, of which corps Sir Rowland Hill had been a life member from 1859, when he was one of its promoters, and 300 men of the 49th Middlesex (Post Office) Volunteers, under the command of Major Sturgeon. The coffin, covered with a black pall, nearly hidden beneath a mass of wreaths and crosses of white roses, stephanotis, and violets, was taken from the hearse, and a procession was formed, with the choir leading, and singing the opening sentences of the burial service. Then succeeded the minor canons and vergers, and the Rev. Canon Duckworth, supported by the Chapter Clerk and the Receiver of the Abbey. Next followed the body, the pall-bearers on the right side being the Lord Mayor, Sir G. Airy (Astronomer Royal), Mr. James Heywood, F.R.S., and Mr. Torrens, M.P. On the opposite side were the Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.; Mr. Page, Assistant-Secretary to the Post Office; Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B., and Mr. C. H. Gregory, C.E. Earl Granville, Earl Beauchamp, Lord Truro, Sir H. Cole, Sir John Bennett, the Hon. S. Lyttleton, Dr. Buchanan (Mayor of Kidderminster), Mr. Macdonald, U.S., and Herr Eickhall, of Cologne, were also among the representative men present. The coffin having been placed upon trestles immediately facing the altar, the mourners were conducted to seats on either side, and the long procession of friends filed past it inside the altar rails. The lesson was read by Canon Duckworth in a most impressive manner, and was followed by the anthem, "Blest are the departed," from Spohr's "Last Judgment." The line of procession was again re-formed, and the funeral party proceeded in the same order to St. Paul's Chapel, immediately opposite the better-known chapel of Edward the Confessor, where the service was concluded. The Dead March in "Saul" was magnificently rendered at the close of the ceremony by Mr. Thurle.

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THE LATE SIR ROWLAND HILL, AUTHOR OF THE PENNY POSTAGE SYSTEM.



THE ZULU WAR: LANCERS RETURNING FROM BURNING KRAALS.

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HOLIDAY SKETCHES: ON THE BOULEVARDS IN PARIS.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Now, really! Here is a correspondent, signing himself "'Viator,' who writes, "I cannot understand how it is that you have omitted from your Hundred Greatest Men the name of George Stephenson. Surely, if there ever were a benefactor to the human race and a great man it was 'Geordie.'" Granted, most cheerfully. But surely "Viator" must be a very hasty traveller. If he will turn to the paragraph containing the list of the Hundred Greatest Men he will find that the twenty-eighth name in the catalogue is that of George Stephenson. Another correspondent asks why Elizabeth Fry finds no place among the Hundred Greatest Women. I answer that I think that admirable Quakeress to have been, in every respect, so truly great that I classed her as androgynal, and placed her among the Men. Finally, I am impetuously asked, on many post-cards, why I left out Mary Queen of Scots. Well, I likewise left out Clytemnestra; but then I confess to having given admission to Semiramis; and there were certainly circumstances, to say the least, suspicious connected with the death of Ninus. Perhaps he was a troublesome husband; and perhaps, also, Darnley deserved all the "blowing up" he got at the Kirk of Field. Suppose, in the case of the beautiful and unfortunate Queen of Scots, that we arrived at a compromise. Let the Queen Mary of Sir Walter Scott and Mr. Algernon Swinburne—not the Mary Stuart of history—be placed among the Hundred Greatest.

Mem.: The idea of collecting the Hundred Greatest Men and the Hundred Greatest Women in cut-and-dried order was not mine; and my correspondents seem to be unaware that I have been laughing this fortnight past, in a sly subdued manner, at the absurdity of supposing that a hundred, or a thousand, or ten thousand entries could cover the names of those who are commonly accounted the greatest of mankind. I say commonly accounted; for, abstractedly, true greatness can only exist save in connection with goodness. I daresay that in the opinion of Mr. Edwin Arnold, whose eloquent poem "The Light of Asia" I am just now reading, Buddha was one of the greatest of mankind. I have had at least a dozen letters wrathfully telling me that Mahomet was one of the greatest.

"I weep for Adonais—he is dead." Stay! one must not be very sentimental over the recent decease of a youth who, albeit his days were few, had made some noise in the world, and promised to become a very great celebrity indeed. It is only the juvenile gorilla who has been lately so prominent an attraction at the Crystal Palace that is dead. He missed the torrid glow of sunny Africa, and our weeping skies were, perchance, too much for him. Poor little quadrumane! It was rather hard to fade away just as fine weather was beginning to set in. He will be neither buried nor cremated; but his remains will have the honour of being stuffed. But, *Le Singe est mort. Vive le Singe!* The gorilla's guide, philosopher, and friend, the Kooloo Camba, yet survives; and the arrival from Liverpool is announced of one of the choicest ourang outangs ever seen. There should be no solution of continuity in the dynasty of popular monkeys.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, safely returned from Zululand and (I rejoice to learn) rapidly gaining health and strength, is about to deliver a series of lectures on his personal experiences as a war correspondent in South Africa. He will lecture, I understand, throughout the United Kingdom, and will ultimately visit the United States. Both here and in America he will experience, I have no doubt, a tremendous reception; but he will not forget, I hope, the friendly words of warning which I ventured to address to him when he was projecting that lecturing tour which was postponed in consequence of the Afghan war and his immediate departure for the scene of action. Don't do too much, Mr. Forbes. Don't work double tides. After the ride from Ulundi some rest and recreation, and not the most exhausting of all mental work, public speaking, are requisite.

An animated controversy is enlivening the dulness of the "Silly Season" touching the quality of the food supplied to boys at school, and the manner of cooking that food. I have heard that modern schoolboys are "coddled;" that they are fifty times better off than they were wont to be, in the matter of dietary, and that, on the whole, they have no great cause for complaint. I have had myself but a very small amount of schooling; but my brief experiences of the scholastic *cuisine* were exceptionally pleasant. Forty years ago I was sent to France to be educated at a college in Paris. I was a day boy, and was put *en pension* at a boarding-house close to the college. The fare was as follows:—For breakfast at eight a.m. a great bowl full of hot milk, with a little pot of coffee, and bread *à discrétion*. For the second breakfast at noon, a dish of meat or fish (as the days were fat or lean), vegetables, cheese, and fruit. For dinner at five p.m., soup, *bouilli*, vegetables, a roast (veal or mutton), salad, cheese, and fruit. After that nothing—unless you made cupboard love to the housekeeper, and cajoled her out of a slice of bread-and-jam. Stay; I should mention that at the second breakfast and at dinner there was a bottle of *vin ordinaire* to every four boys. The ushers took care that the wine was largely diluted with water.

I went afterwards for a couple of years to a Pestalozzian boarding-school at Turnham-green. We were kindly treated and abundantly fed on roast and boiled meats, vegetables, and pudding; and at breakfast and tea every boy could obtain an addition to his four thick slices of bread-and-butter if he chose to ask for the "supplement" in a loud voice and in the French, German, or Italian language. Yet I can conscientiously say that neither in France nor in England did my schoolfellows or myself ever cease from grumbling at the quantity and quality of our victuals and denouncing the first as insufficient and the second as execrable. Whether modern schoolboys are a more contented race I will not undertake to say.

I announced last week my intention to close the subscription in aid of the distressed Mr. Buckstone, as the work which I have been trying to do in this column will be much better done in the future by Sir William Fraser's fund. I acknowledged donations amounting in all to £259 16s. At the request of the family I have forwarded an additional £20 to Mrs. Buckstone, to meet urgent needs (making £40 in all); and I have handed a cheque for the balance, £219 16s., to Sir William Fraser, in augmentation of the "Buckstone Fund" at the Bank of England, Western Branch, Burlington-gardens, S.W. Since doing this I have received four more donations—Mr. Alderman Ellis, £5; John Lear, £2 2s.; C. A. D., £1 1s.; and E. C., 5s. These sums will be paid over to the Fund. Of course I cannot turn money away; still, charitable correspondents would save me much time and trouble by bearing in mind that I have ceased actively to solicit help for Mr. Buckstone.

I venture to hope that, as regards my "obolus" fund, I may now say *Liberavi animam*. And I will say something else, viz.: Thank you heartily, Ladies and Gentlemen, all round, for your compassionate kindness in this case; and (to quote Rip Van Winkle) here is your health, and all your families', and may they live long and prosper. G. A. S.

ON THE BOULEVARDS.

Pleasant is lounging and sauntering in Paris on a summer evening free from wind and rain, while the small round tables set on the open pavement, in front of popular cafés and restaurants, are thronged with a multitude of inexpensive guests, all bent on the easy enjoyment of a leisure hour, all equally willing to be pleased with themselves and not to disturb each others' pleasure. This is a lesson which London has yet to learn, so far as concerns the behaviour of our people at large in public places of resort; though, since the Crystal Palace was first opened, we have made some progress in the imitation of Continental *savoir vivre*, and in the virtue of social tolerance. It is rather edifying to watch the gradual unbending of the insular nationality as our beloved countrymen and the ladies of their domestic train become more accustomed to foreign manners, after the experience of a week's sojourn in the French capital. That most respectable English clergyman, with his two daughters sitting calm and upright beside him, has actually called for a *petit verre de cognac* to ensure the stomachic settlement of his coffee; and his benevolent Pickwickian face, beneath a shovel-hat and gleaming spectacles, looks the image of innocent tranquillity, as though walking home from his Sunday church pulpit. If this party were inclined to air their modest skill in the language by attempting a little talk with the intelligent young *ouvrier*, a brisk lad in a blouse, who is reading his newspaper at the same table, they might find him quite as good as the average of boys in their village Sunday-school. The next group, however, might prove to be of more questionable character; that smirking gent with the flagrant necktie, fingering his crutched cane as he prates with the dressy girls who lean their elbows on the table and toy with a spoonful of ice-cream, is not at all good style, even in Paris. Sensible and steady is the look of the solitary newspaper-reader to the right hand, with his half-emptied chope of beer, unheeding the chatter of tongues around him. In the left-hand corner we observe a party of military friends, an elderly Zouave, one of the quietest and mildest of old men, with a younger soldier of another corps, and a pretty woman who knows how to smoke a cigarette. There is considerable diversity, the result of social liberty, in the tastes and habits of personal deportment here to be noticed, but with a general tacit agreement not to give or take offence. It is an important step in the way of civilisation to let other people do as they like, so long as they do not injure or annoy their neighbours or proceed in downright insanity to do themselves a fatal mischief. On the Boulevards of Paris, as elsewhere, people do not appear to be always wise and virtuous. But there is seldom a brawl, or any word or gesture of insult, among the mixed company who spend an evening there.

NEW BOOKS.

A good large needle of biographical information and multifarious amusement is to be picked out of the editorial hay contained in the two big volumes devoted to the *Life of Charles Lever*, by W. J. Fitzpatrick, LL.D., M.R.I.A. (Chapman and Hall); but picking will assuredly have to be done by every reader who is not content to catch occasional gleams of the desired object through a mass of extraneous matter. Fortunately there is an index, which will be found of great assistance in the search after what is necessary to make up a consecutive narrative; and it is simple justice to remark that the superfluous pages contain that which is uncommonly good reading in itself. What is meant is that the work would have been very much improved by condensation and by a more definite method of arrangement. However, it is possible by joining together several independent threads to make a connected biographical line. Charles James Lever, whose "Harry Lorrequer" and other works must have endeared his memory to all who have had the delight of reading them in youth, for which period of life they are, most of them or the best of them, especially adapted, was born, contrary to his own belief, it would appear, in 1806, he having assigned to his birth the date of 1809. His birthplace was Dublin; his father came of "an old Lancashire stock." The boy went to several schools, where he enjoyed the advantage of several severe floggings and acquired thus early "some fame as a story-teller"—that is, be it understood, lest any should mock, as a teller of stories in a good sense. At about sixteen years of age Lever, it seems, entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he was more remarkable for his fun than for his learning, and where he had for "chum" a certain Boyle, who is said to have been the original of everybody's amusing friend, "Frank Webber" in "Charles O'Malley." In 1829 Lever is represented as having attained sufficient proficiency in the medical art to obtain the "charge of an emigrant-ship bound for Quebec." Other travels he accomplished, pursuing his medical studies both abroad and at home; but he nevertheless, it appears, failed to pass the College of Surgeons, in 1831 or thereabouts, though there are records to show that he, in 1831, obtained from Trinity College, Dublin, the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, "capable of enlargement to that of M.D. for a few pounds." At any rate, in 1833, he was holding a medical appointment in Ulster, having previously, in 1832, won success by his treatment of cholera in Clare; and thenceforth, for some years, he led the life of a country doctor. Somewhere between August, 1832, and August, 1833, he married, if not privately, with an absence of the usual publicity, a Miss Kate Baker, a lady to whose excellent influence witness is borne both by himself and others. In 1833 the *Dublin University Magazine* was started; and that venture owed much of its popularity to Lever's contributions, especially to his "Lorrequer" and his "Charles O'Malley." About 1837 Dr. Lever went into practice at Brussels; and in 1842 he returned to Ireland, relinquishing the medical for the editorial vocation, and assuming the editorship of the *Dublin University Magazine*. But he found pins in the editor's chair, and in 1845 he was away again to Brussels, to Bonn, and elsewhither. He went to Baden and gambled, keeping open house at Carlsruhe. In 1847 he was at Florence; and in 1853 he "is found living in a quiet cottage called Marola, on the Gulf of Spezzia," all the while novel-writing with wonderful fecundity and general acceptance. In 1854 he revisited Dublin; in 1855 he was back again in Florence; in 1858 he was appointed Vice-Consul at Spezzia; that post he held until its abolition in 1867, when he was promoted to be her Majesty's Consul at Trieste, and he continued in the office until his death, on June 1, 1872. Charles Lever's two great sorrows were the death of his wife, who preceded him, but not by a long interval, to the grave, and the terrible end of his son, who seemed to have adopted views of life similar to those of "the man for Galway," or of the "Irish Dragoon," better known as "Charles O'Malley." Lever was a man of fine parts, great animal spirits, native humour, audacious invention; he was an excellent writer, especially in description and dialogue; he had an immense capacity for enjoyment, without any notion, apparently, of economy, as regards either the natural forces or expenditure of money; and, as was to be expected in the case of an author who lived such a life as his, he was much poorer at his death than many a less popular writer has been. His biography, though not remarkable, is interesting enough, and it is quite exceptional in one gratifying respect; for, though "a great deal has been written on the alleged unhappiness of literary men in their domestic relations," we are expressly informed that "Lever's married life presented, in its felicity, a contrast to that of not a few great contemporaries." The editor makes, once or twice, statements so opposed to what is generally received concerning certain stale matters that one hardly knows whether to consider that he is not a very trustworthy authority in general, or that, on the contrary, it is his privilege to set all the world right. For instance, he attributes the celebrated saying that "the tenth don't dance" to the 10th Foot, instead of the 10th Hussars, which is surely, and for good reasons, the regiment usually connected with the story. And again he says, "With the exception of the short-lived triumph of 'Eclipse' in 1789, no Irish horse—till Harkaway's début in 1840—could win upon the English turf. There seemed to be a conspiracy to taboo all Hibernian horseflesh, &c." How much of this statement is mere misprinting can only be guessed; but, as a matter of fact, Eclipse was born in 1764, died in 1789, and was bred by the Duke of Cumberland, to whom his sire, Marske, belonged; and how Harkaway, who won the Goodwood Cup in 1838 and 1839, at four and five years of age, can be said to have made his "début in 1840," it is not easy to understand.

The great advantage of an index will be seen by a glance at that which is, the reader will be happy to find, appended to the volume entitled *Selection from the Correspondence of the late Macvey Napier, Esq.*, edited by his son, Macvey Napier (Macmillan and Co.), for the name of each correspondent stands out conspicuously ready to be caught by the eye, and the subjects upon which the bearers of the names correspond with the gentleman who may be called their head-centre are carefully indicated. This part of the work must have been exceedingly laborious, and it should be accepted in a spirit of gratitude commensurate with the labour expended. The origin and nature of the correspondence are to be inferred from the following exposition. The late Mr. Macvey Napier, born on April 11, 1776, educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, became, in 1799, a member of the Society of Writers to the Signet, whose Librarian he was appointed in 1805, in which year he wrote his first article in the "Edinburgh Review." Of that famous periodical and of a Supplement to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," as well as of the Encyclopædia itself, he subsequently became editor, succeeding the celebrated Francis Lord Jeffrey in the direction of the "Edinburgh;" and in his double capacity he was necessarily thrown into written communication with eminent literary men, many in number, various in their scope, universal in their reputation, from whose pens flowed nothing which the world would willingly lose. His correspondents included men so widely separated in some respects, in point of their genius and the quality rather than the magnitude of their fame, as Henry Brougham and Charles Dickens, as Dugald Stewart and William Makepeace Thackeray; and the number of those correspondents is to be calculated by the score. It is easy to imagine, then, what charming variety of style is to be met with, what insight is afforded into character, what striking traits, whether of innate dignity or of innate vanity, are unconsciously revealed. It had been a thousand pities if such a correspondence had been hidden from the public. As to the late Lord Macaulay's very frequent letters, it should be mentioned that Mr. Trevelyan has already published some, and perhaps a majority, of them in his "Life of Lord Macaulay," but in a work which was intended, partly at any rate, to illustrate the history of the "Edinburgh Review" during the late Mr. Napier's editorship, Macaulay's letters, so far as they helped towards the illustration, were absolutely necessary, and therefore the volume contains both those which have already appeared in Mr. Trevelyan's book, "besides others which will not be found in it." Some regret will be experienced by every reader upon finding that the late Mr. Napier's letters do not seem to have been preserved by his correspondents with the care he exercised in the preservation of theirs: it would have been very interesting and, no doubt, amusing to study the manner in which he replied to his redoubtable contributors, when they were sore at his employment of the editorial despotism which custom and convenience, rather than right, have established, and whereby an unfortunate contributor may sometimes have to suffer in his tenderest feelings, merely because the despot happens to be temporarily deranged of liver or, according to the vulgar expression, to have "got out of bed on the wrong side," on some particular morning. "I have just received," writes Thackeray, who would be sure to offer an excellent example of a contributor wincing under an editorial infliction, "and acknowledge with many thanks your bankers' bill. From them or from you I shall always be delighted to receive communications of this nature. From your payment I can't but conclude that you reward me not only for labouring, but for being mutilated in your service. I assure you I suffered cruelly by the amputation which you were obliged to inflict upon my poor dear paper. I mourn still . . . for several lovely jokes and promising *facetiæ*. . . . O to think of my pet passages gone for ever!" The idea of a wit, like a Thackeray or a Sydney Smith, "edited" by a Scotchman who had not undergone the preliminary "surgical operation!" And fancy a Macaulay having to defend his diction against the strictures of a censor "educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh!" Such spectacles should render us all, if not more truly humble, more hypocritically resigned, more outwardly patient, less delicately sensitive, a little thicker of skin. "They all do it," should be the contributor's reflection, when he suffers from editorial pruning: "why, a Napier 'edited' Macaulay's English and Thackeray's wit."

The serviceable and engaging series of small volumes called *English Men of Letters*, published by Macmillan and Co., is making good progress; each volume containing a separate critical and biographical essay upon one of our standard national authors. Its able editor, Mr. John Morley, has just added to the accounts of the eighteenth-century worthies a capital one of *Burke*, having already dealt with the same subject in two former essays. The present work is, however, substantially new and original, and is quite deserving of a place beside the studies of Johnson, by Mr. Leslie Stephen, Gibbon, by Mr. Cotter Morison, and those of Defoe and Goldsmith. Mr. Morley had shown, in other books of his, a thorough acquaintance with the ideas of Rousseau, Diderot, and other French Revolutionary writers, to whose influence the controversial efforts of Burke were directly opposed. The relation of their social and political doctrines to the position of English affairs in the reign of George III. is the main topic of speculative interest that is here brought in view. That Burke, in common with many other Whigs and Tories of his day, sadly misapprehended the character of the French Revolution will now be generally admitted. He regarded it too superficially, as a movement aiming to produce mere outward changes in the political constitution, and did not appreciate the terrible social evils and the economic disorders, which were the real cause of that violent eruption in the body of the commonwealth. The suppressed virulence of such an inveterate disease could not fail, sooner or later, to break out in a tremendous explosion, and the immediate effect of

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this was a destructive rage for levelling and effacing the ancient landmarks. Mr. Morley's view of the crisis will meet the approval of a majority of thoughtful readers of modern history, who may have no abstract partiality for a Republican form of government. The personal incidents of Burke's career; his literary and parliamentary labours, triumphs, and defeats; his earnest advocacy of justice to Ireland, justice to America, and justice to India, which deserve the highest praise, are related with skill and judgment, pointing out, on the other hand, serious errors committed by him as well as by Fox in their undiscriminating hostility to Pitt's measures before the French Revolution. It is evident that Burke wanted temper and self-control; and the best part of his public activity was that in which its exercise was subordinated to the counsels of the Whig party under Lord Rockingham's and the Duke of Richmond's guidance. His example, with all the brilliancy of his genius and the nobleness of his spirit, is a signal proof, like others in English political history, that no individual merit, unsupported by the social power attached to wealth and patrician rank, can long secure a commanding position amongst us for a man of originality and mental independence. This is not Mr. Morley's remark, but it will naturally occur to the reader of his interesting sketch of Burke's public life. We observe, among the announced forthcoming volumes of "English Men of Letters," that Mr. Morley is to produce one upon Swift, which may be expected to be as good as any of the series.

A lively and pleasant writer, Mr. H. Baden Pritchard, whose story of "Dangerfield" and descriptions of Continental rambles have been found acceptable reading, contributes *Old Charlton*, in three volumes, to the novels of the present season. That is the name of a pleasant Kentish village within seven or eight miles of London, and the author dates from "Old Charlton, Kent," as his private abode. But the "Old Charlton" who stands for the hero of this tale, published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., is a very worthy fellow, a retired soldier and riding-master, or teacher of gymnastics, whose character is truly original, and an agreeable addition to our acquaintance in the world of fiction. His brave little daughter Bessie is still more agreeable; and their vicissitudes of fortune, related by their friend Graham Geith, in whose person the narrative is conducted from beginning to end, make a story of growing interest. It begins with schoolboy friendships and frank girlish innocence, with rivalries and fights, with harmless scrapes and easy forgiveness, at the little town of Greystones, where Graham is one of the boys of the local public school. All this is shown with startling realism of description, and forms a truthful picture of the manners and behaviour of our schoolboys. The action is thence transferred to a small town in Germany, where Old Charlton, having been deprived of his situation at Greystones, is engaged in managing an equestrian circus, while Bessie has achieved success as a public performer, without losing her feminine modesty and sweetness. A young German of rank, Otto von Rosenheim, and his sister Ida, coming into friendly relations with Mr. Geith and with the Charltons, supply a different source of personal interest. The progress of events is sustained with considerable force of dramatic combination, and the plot is vigorously developed to the pitch of a strong, though simple and unpretentious, social romance. "Old Charlton," in short, is fully equal to "Dangerfield" in the essential qualities of this kind of fiction.

The Brighton annual Exhibition of Modern Pictures in Oil, at the Royal Pavilion Gallery, opened on Friday.

Mr. Alfred Chichele Plowden has been appointed Recorder of Much Wenlock, Salop, in the place of Mr. Thomas Sirrell Pritchard, deceased.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed Dr. Grimshaw to the office of Registrar-General, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Burke.

A violent gale was experienced in the north-east of Scotland on Tuesday, and many of the herring-fishing boats were driven from their nets and considerably damaged.

General Sir John Adye, K.C.B., R.A., Governor of the Royal Military Academy, has accepted the presidency of the Woolwich and Plumstead High Schools, designed to promote a public middle-class education in the district.

A Fine-Art Exhibition at Kirkaldy was opened last Monday under the presidency of Sir Coutts-Lindsay, of the Grosvenor Gallery. Several London artists of eminence are represented, and the exhibition, which is much in advance of its predecessors, embraces nearly 700 works of art.

The annual show in connection with the Derbyshire Agricultural and Horticultural Society was opened on Tuesday at Derby. There is a larger number of entries than on any previous year, and the show promises to be the best ever held under the auspices of the society. Prizes to the value of over £900 were given.

Another riot occurred at Lurgan on Monday. The funeral procession of a Roman Catholic was stoned, and for some time the town was in a state of uproar and disorder. Tuesday's *Dublin Gazette* contained proclamations placing a number of townlands in the county of Down and a large portion of the county of Armagh under the Peace Preservation Act.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* reports the marriage of Mdlle. Carlotta Patti with M. Ernest de Munck, which was celebrated on Wednesday at the Eglise de la Trinité, at the end of the Chaussé d'Antin. The families only were present. The bride's witnesses were the Marquis de Caux and M. Gardoni; the bridegroom's, M. Bourdillon and M. Schizzosa, the manager of the great Australian tournée.

To-morrow and on the two following Sundays a list of persons liable to serve as jurymen will be exhibited on the doors of churches, and the ratepayers of sixty years of age and upwards can be relieved from attendance on application to the overseers to remove their names from the list. Unless the removal takes place they will be liable to serve, although beyond the specified age.

The new Convalescent Home recently erected at Meanwood, near Leeds, was opened last Saturday by the Bishop of Ripon, and Miss Beckett, of Somerby Park. The building will accommodate about eighteen children, and is pleasantly situated on the high road between Meanwood and Moortown, having a frontage to the south, east, and west. The building was erected by the late Mr. Moxon, of Headingly, from plans prepared by Mr. John Birch, of John-street, Adelphi.

Colonel Buller received an enthusiastic reception last Tuesday at Crediton, on his way to his ancestral home at Downes. He has received her Majesty's commands to proceed to Balmoral. At a county meeting held at Exeter on Wednesday it was decided to entertain Colonel Buller at a banquet on Oct. 2, when the Duke of Somerset, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, will preside. The proposal to present Colonel Buller with a sword has been abandoned, and a piece of plate will be given instead.—A sword of honour, bought by subscription, will be presented to Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood at a banquet to be given at Chelmsford, on Tuesday, Oct. 14.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W L (Swanmore).—Both letters, with inclosures, received, and we note the amendment of No. 3. In No. 2, 1. Q to B 6th (ch) seems to be a good attack. No. 1 shall appear next week, and the game, if found interesting, shall have due honour.

D A (Dublin).—Thanks for the problem.

J R (Leeds).—"La Stratégie" can be procured from Barthes and Lowell, Great Marlborough-street, London. We do not know the subscription price.

F E P (Dundalk).—Your suggestion for an amendment of No. 1849 has been anticipated.

E N F (Abbey-road).—We perceived an easy way to reconstruction, but, of course, preferred leaving the undertaking in your hands.

J B (Montreal).—There does not appear to be much matter for controversy in the case. The regulations for playing chess, to which the A party appeals, should be interpreted in accordance with the fundamental laws of the game, one of which expressly defines a move to be "the transfer of a man from one square to another" (Praxis, p. 5). The word move, where it occurs in the "regulations," must therefore be held to have that signification, and A assumes the whole argument in attaching a different meaning to it. The act of lifting a Rook and replacing it on the same square is not a move within the meaning of either law or regulation, but B, having touched the piece, can be required to move it. Thanks for the programme of the meeting. We shall be glad to receive an account of the proceedings and some of the games.

Toz (Manchester).—A very good idea; we have pleasure in directing attention to it.

A DE R (Paris).—Your letter has been overlooked, but we have replied through the post. Only one copy of *La Revue* has come to hand for many weeks past.

D W K (Birmingham).—Stamma played a match with Philidor, but not on even terms. He received the odds of scoring the drawn games, and the result was:—Philidor, 10; Stamma, 2. His "Essay on the Game of Chess" is scarce, but worthless, save for the hundred end games, and these have all been reprinted. You will find them in Alexandre's "Beauties of Chess."

CORRECT SOLUTIONS PROBLEM No. 1851 received from W S Harnett and, T P Q Baselicusis.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1852 received from G C Baxter, J Tucker, and W Irwin.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1853 received from An Old Hand, R Ingersoll, T Greenbank, Kitten, M O'Halloran, D Templeton, Alpha, B Jessop, D W Kell, L S D, Little Woman, H Langford, Helen Lee, R Gray, Elsie, T Barrington, E Elsbury, H Barrett, Ben Nevis, Lorna, S Farrant, J Cooper, G Fosbrooke, Nerina, Lulu, L Sharswood, N Warner, B L Dyke, R H Brewster, N Cator, G L Mayne, H A Moes, J Tucker, R H Brooks, W S Harnett, R F N Banks, E H H V, Orazio, W Leeson, Cant, W S B, East Marden, E P Vulliamy, G Rushby, C F Jones, W Irwin, Norman Rumbelow, Copiapino, P le Page, and Toz.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1852.

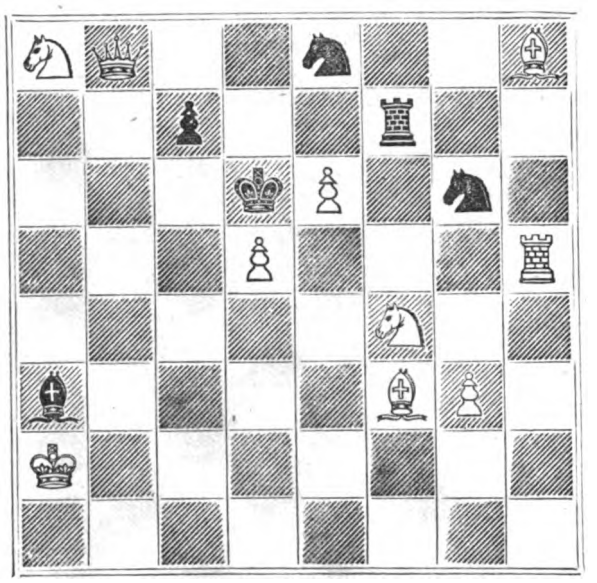
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to B 8th	B takes R*
2. Q takes P (ch)	K takes Q (dis. ch)
3. Kt to Q 5th (double ch and mate).	

* If Black play 1. B to Q 7th, White continues with 2. R takes Q (ch), and mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 1855.

By J. A. TAYLOR, Jamaica.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A Game played in the Match between Miss RUDGE and Mr. THOROLD, the latter yielding the odds of the Knight. Remove White's Q Kt.

(*Giuoco Piano.*)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Miss R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th	Kt to B 3rd
4. P to Q 3rd	B to B 4th
5. P to Q B 3rd	Q to K 2nd

There is nothing to be gained by departing from the recognised lines of this well-worn opening, and, therefore, Black would have done better by playing 5. P to Q 3rd. The Queen now occupies a square that prevents the Q Kt being brought over to the King's side of the board.

6. Kt to Kt 5th	Castles
7. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q 3rd
8. P to K B 3rd	P to K R 3rd
9. P to K R 4th	P takes Kt

Too hazardous. Black might have simplified the game here by playing 9. B to K 3rd.

10. P takes P	Kt to K R 2nd
11. P to K B 4th	P to K Kt 3rd
12. P to B 5th	B to K 3rd

If 12. B takes K B P, then follows 13. P takes B; and if 13. P to K 5th, then 14. P to Q 4th.

13. Q to Kt 4th	B takes B
14. R takes Kt	

Well played!

14.	P to K B 3rd

The Queen is lost anyhow; for, should Black now play 14. K takes R, White's answer is 15. P to B 6th, and wins in a few moves.

15. R takes Q	Kt takes R
16. P takes B	K to Kt 2nd
17. P takes P (ch)	K takes P
18. B to Kt 5th (ch)	K to B 2nd
19. B takes Kt	K takes B
20. Q takes P	R to B 3rd
21. Q to K Kt 5th	K to B 2nd
22. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Kt 3rd
23. P to B 5th	

White has a winning game, and this manœuvre, forcing a road for the operation of the Q R, settles the matter.

23.	P takes P
24. Castles	R to K sq
25. R to Q 7th (ch)	R to K 2nd
26. R takes R (ch)	K takes R
27. Q to Kt 7th (ch)	R to B 2nd
28. Q takes P (ch), and wins.	

Played at the Artists' Club, Moscow.

(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. Maude).	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th
5. Kt to Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
6. Kt takes P	K takes Kt
7. B to B 4th (ch)	P to Q 4th
8. B takes P (ch)	K to K sq
9. P to Q 4th	P to B 6th
10. Castles	B to K 2nd
11. P takes P	P to Kt 6th
12. P to K B 4th	

So far the game is all "bookish theoric," but Black's next move is inferior to 12. P to R 4th.

12.	Kt to K B 3rd
13. B to Kt 3rd	

Better than 13. P to B 5th, although that move, if Black took the Bishop, would have given the defence much trouble.

13.	B to K Kt 5th
14. Q to Q 3rd	Kt to K R 4th

14. Q to Q 2nd, preparing to post the Bishop at K B 4th on the advance of the K P is his only chance at this juncture.

15. P to K 5th	K to B sq
16. Q to Kt 6th	Q takes P (ch)
17. K to Kt 2nd	B to R 6th (ch)
18. K takes B	Q to Q 2nd (ch)
19. P to B 5th	Q to K sq
20. B takes P (ch)	R takes B
21. Q to Kt 8th. Mate.	

The *Chessplayers' Chronicle* for September opens with a continuation of the review of Mr. Gossip's "Theory of the Openings," the concluding part of which is promised for next month. There follows a game selected from the Vienna tournament, with notes by Professor Wayte, and several others from various sources, annotated by the editor. These, supplemented by the usual monthly record of chess news and ten problems upon diagrams, make up an interesting number, to which the review is decidedly the cleverest contribution.

The *Huddersfield College Magazine* has a review of Herr Klett's book of problems; an article on the late Paris problem tourney, illustrated by Mr. Finlinson's prize set in that competition; besides the news of the month, and a clever anagrammatic rhapsody, called "The Caliph's Dream," by Mr. Miles. A problem tourney is announced, in which the pieces to be employed in composition are fixed by the donor of the prizes.

A chess problem and game recorder, published by T. H. Hopwood, 134, Deansgate, Manchester, is a novelty of its kind, and, save for the harmless (and unnecessary) eccentricity of designating a Knight a "Springer," will be universally recognised as of valuable assistance to match-players and problem-makers.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 11, 1874) of the Right Hon. Frances Elizabeth Anne, Dowager Countess Waldegrave, who died on July 5 last at No. 7, Carlton-gardens, Pall-mall, was proved on the 25th ult. by her husband, the Right Hon. Chichester Samuel, Baron Carlingford, the sole executor therein named, limited to all such personal estate as she had a right to appoint or dispose of, the personalty being sworn under £70,000. The testatrix gives all her interest in the Rectory or parsonage of Keyingham, Yorkshire, to trustees to raise thereout £1000, which is to be paid to her general estate, and subject thereto upon trust to go with the Nuneham Courtenay estate, Oxfordshire. Numerous annuities are charged upon her several estates in favour of relatives, friends, and servants, and among others £500 per annum for life to Frederick George Paget Seymour; £300 per annum for life to her brother Augustus Braham; £600 per annum each for their respective lives to her brothers Charles Bampfield Braham, and Ward Soane Braham; and £500 per annum for life to Miss Constance Esther Rosa Cippoletti Braham, and an additional £500 per annum on the death of either of her (testatrix's) brothers Charles or Ward—All the manors, messuages, advowsons, mines, minerals, and other real or personal estate which she has power to appoint under the settlement executed on her marriage with George Edward, seventh Earl Waldegrave, or under his will, including her estate at Strawberry Hill, Twickenham; Navestock Manor, Essex; and in Somersetshire; and also her property known as The Priory, Chewton Mendip, in the latter county, the testatrix devises to the use of her husband, Lord Carlingford, for life, with remainder to William Frederick, Earl Waldegrave, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons severally and successively, according to seniority of age and priority of birth in tail male. The family pictures, works of art, the snuffbox presented to an ancestor of Earl Waldegrave by Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, and generally all the furniture and effects at Strawberry Hill, Dudbrook House, and The Priory are to go with the estates. The property at Twickenham belonging to her other than the Strawberry Hill estate is to go as her husband shall appoint; and she also leaves him her interest in the lease of the house in Carlton-gardens, with the furniture, pictures, plate, and effects, horses and carriages, and all her jewellery. To Lord Norreys she gives certain furniture and effects which formerly belonged to his grandfather, George Granville Harcourt, and all her books in the library at Carlton-gardens she has power to dispose of. In accordance with the wish of her late husband, George Granville Harcourt, the testatrix bequeaths £1000 to the Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens of Wytham, Oxford, upon trust to pay the dividends towards the salary of the governess or schoolmistress of the school founded by the late Countess of Abingdon so long as the children are taught in the tenets of the Church of England. The portrait of Maria, Duchess of Gloucester, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, she gives to the Duc d'Aumale. There are many other bequests, and the residue of her personal estate she leaves upon trust to pay off any incumbrances on her estates, and then to be held upon trusts corresponding as nearly as possible with the uses declared of the settled estates.

The will (dated July 8, 1869) with two codicils (dated Dec. 11, 1873, and July 5, 1875) of Miss Emma Tylney Long, late of Madehurst Lodge, near Arundel, Sussex, who died on July 16 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Lionel Skipwith and Frederick George Davidson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. Besides numerous legacies and annuities to executors, friends, and servants, we may note the bequest of £100 each to the Friend of the Clergy Corporation, 4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, the Royal General Annuity Society, 11, Poultry, the City of London General Pension Society, 68, Fleet-street, the British Systematic Beneficence Society, 8, Old Jewry, the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society, Streatham-hill, the Pastoral Aid Society, the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Places, and the Sussex County Hospital. The testatrix gives the residue of her real and personal estate upon trust for her sister, Miss Dorothy Tylney Long for life, and then for her niece, Lady Victoria Long Wellesley.

The will (dated April 18, 1879) of Mrs. Frances Richarda Parry Farrer, late of Great Pulteney-street, Bath, who died on July 25 last at No. 123, Queen's-gate, Kensington, was proved on the 14th ult. by Charles Graham, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testatrix bequeaths £10,000 to her late husband's brother, George Dennis Farrer; £20,000 to Oldham Barlow, upon trust for his children, as he shall appoint; £500 to the Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens of Brayfield, Bucks, to apply, as they shall think fit, towards restoring, improving, or repairing Brayfield church; £100 each to the Bath United Hospital, the Consumptive Hospital, Ventnor, and the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden-square, and numerous other legacies. The residue of her property she gives to the said Oldham Barlow.

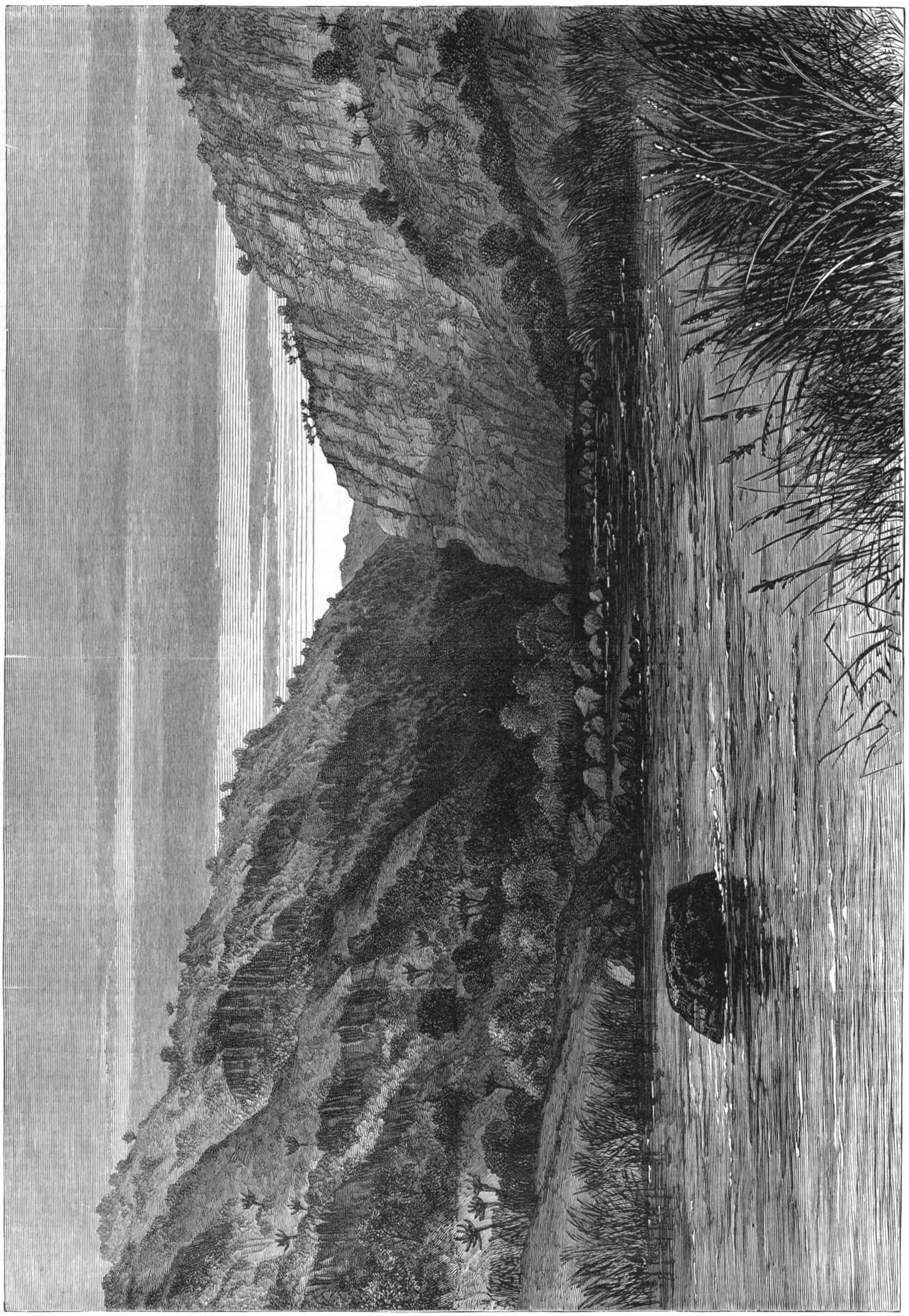
The will (dated Jan. 8, 1879) of Mr. William Froude, late of Chelston Cross, Torquay, who died on May 4 last at the Admiralty House, Simons Town, Cape of Good Hope, was proved on the 20th ult. by Richard Hurrell Froude and Robert Edmund Froude, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator gives legacies to two nephews and a cousin, and provides a portion for his son Robert Edmund Froude, to whom he specifically bequeaths the gold medal awarded to him by the Royal Society for investigations in which he was largely assisted by his said son. Provision is also made for his daughter, Eliza Margaret. The testator's eldest son, Richard Hurrell, is appointed residuary legatee.

The will (dated June 28, 1879) of Mr. Charles Landseer, R.A., late of No. 35, Grove-end-road, St. John's-wood, who died on July 22 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Thomas Hyde Hills, John Percy, M.D., and Arnold William White, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths Stubbs' studies of the anatomy of the horse to the Royal Academy of Arts; £500 each to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution and the Middlesex Hospital; £1000 each to the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, the Artists' Orphan Home Fund, and to the Benevolent Fund of the Artists' Fund; £10,000 to three trustees to be named by the president and council of the Royal Academy of Arts, London, upon trust to apply the income towards founding one or more scholarships, to be called "Landseer Scholarships," such scholarships to be tenable for such periods, of such amount, and awarded on such conditions, as the said president and council shall by rules to be made by them from time to time prescribe; and other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves to his brother and sisters.

Mr. George Affleck, named in our report of the will of the late Mrs. Danby Vernon Harcourt, of Swinton Park, Yorkshire, as successor to the Danby estate, is a son of the *late* Sir Robert Affleck, and *not* of the present Baronet of that name.

A notice of this month's Magazines is unavoidably deferred.

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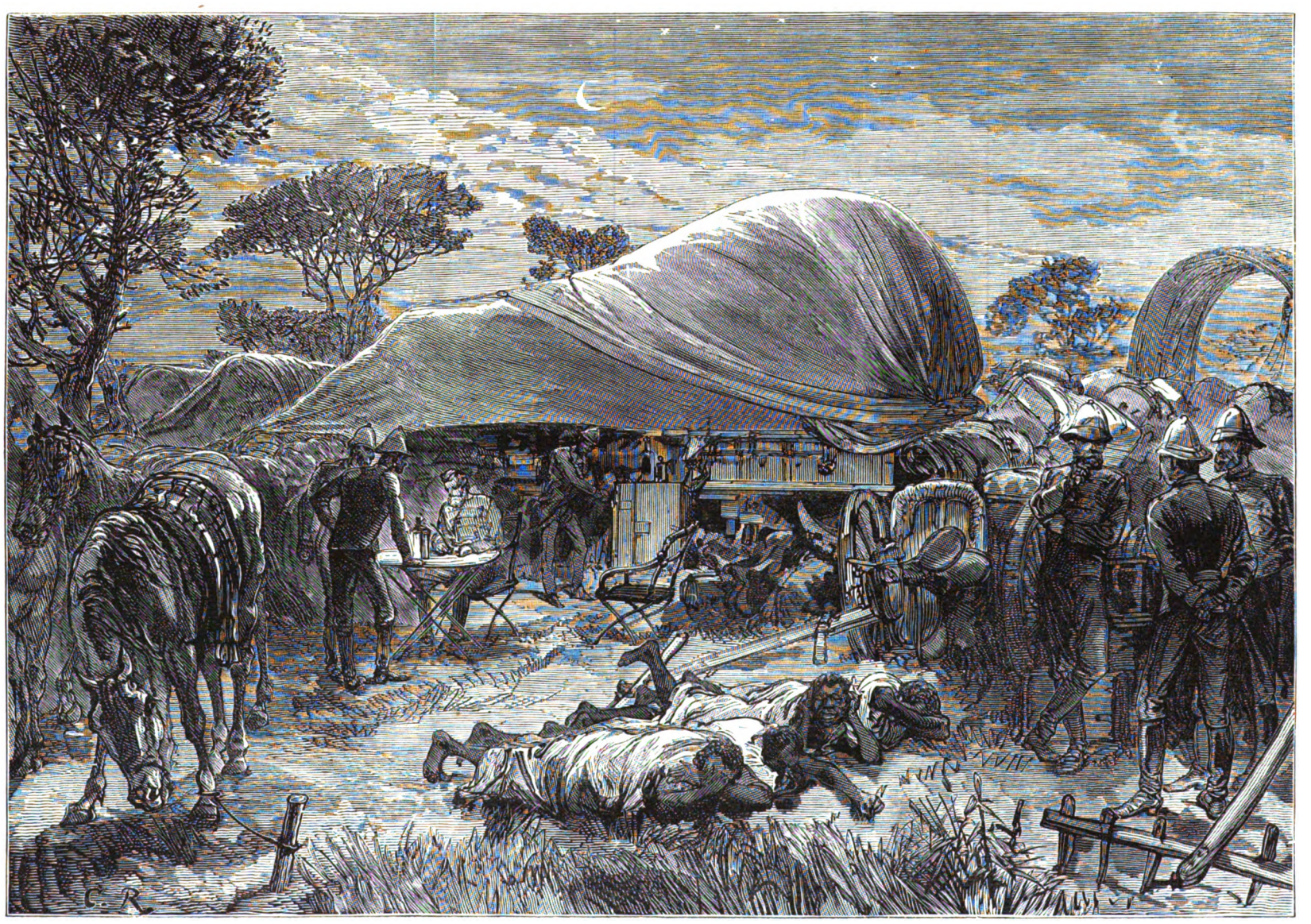
THE ZULU WAR: FUGITIVES' DRIFT, BUFFALO RIVER, WITH THE STONE TO WHICH LIEUTENANT MELVILL CLUNG.

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ZULU WAR SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



LORD CHELMSFORD AND STAFF LOOKING FOR ULUNDI.



HEAD-QUARTERS, SIX MILES FROM ULUNDI, JULY 3: "SHALL WE HAVE A FIGHT TO-MORROW?"

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MUSIC.

THE BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL.

Our last week's record of this great celebration necessarily included detailed notices of the first two performances only — those of Tuesday morning and evening. On the following Wednesday morning, Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" was given, as revived by the Sacred Harmonic Society—and performed a second time last year—with English text adapted by Mr. Arthur Matthison, and with some of the principal vocalists the same as on those occasions. These were:—Madame Sherrington, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Santley, Herr Henschel, and Mr. Bridson; the other principal soloists at Birmingham having been Madame Trebelli and Miss A. Williams. The rich and florid music of Rossini—solo and choral—was rendered with great effect, and had almost the interest of novelty to a Birmingham audience. The concert of Wednesday evening included fine orchestral performances of Beethoven's symphony in A (No. 7), and a concert-overture by Dr. C. S. Heap; the latter being a clever piece of instrumental writing, but not possessing any originality or individuality. Another specialty at this concert was the admirable singing of the chorus in Mr. A. R. Gaul's pleasing part-song, "The Silent Land," conducted by Mr. Stockley. The remainder of the programme consisted of familiar pieces rendered by the principal vocalists.

On Thursday week "The Messiah" was performed, and again the exceptionally fine chorus-singing was a special feature, the soprano, contralto, and bass solos having been well rendered by Miss A. Williams, Madame Trebelli, and Herr Henschel in the first part, and Madame Sherrington, Madame Patey, and Mr. Santley in the second and third parts—Mr. Joseph Maas having sung all the tenor solo music of the oratorio with excellent qualities of voice and style.

Thursday evening's concert brought forward M. Saint-Saëns's new cantata "The Lyre and Harp." This (which was composed expressly for the festival) is a setting of Victor Hugo's ode; the English text having been adapted by Messrs. Sydney M. Samuel and James Donzel. The cantata is divided into two parts, each of moderate length, and both containing several pieces that proved effective in performance—notwithstanding the absence of any distinctive originality or individuality of character. Frequent reflections of the style of Richard Wagner would indicate in this—as in other works by M. Saint-Saëns—that the composer has been strongly influenced by the music of that innovative master. This is evidenced in several instances, especially in the repeated use of the violins in tremolando chords, and the recurrence of special phrases as identifying and associating characteristic passages of the poem. Although two or three of the pieces for solo voices pleased much, it is rather in the music of combination—for chorus and orchestra—that the composer's best powers are manifested. The numbers of the former that produced the most impression were the graceful duet (with chorus) "Love's God from Olympus to Hades is reigning," for soprano and contralto; that which follows, "Hate seethes below," for contralto and tenor; and the spirited baritone air, "Be glad." The solo music had every justice done to it by Mesdames Sherrington and Patey, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Santley. The full concerted pieces that produced the best impression were the choruses, "Sleep, Apollo's fair son," "Sing on, Jupiter reigns" (this including solos for the principal vocalists), the quartet and chorus, "Sustain thy brother," and the concluding choral movement, "Silent thy youthful bard." The work was favourably received, and the composer, who conducted it, was much applauded. The cantata was preceded and followed by a miscellaneous selection.

The Friday morning's performances opened with Cherubini's sublime Requiem in C minor—one of the grandest of his many church compositions. This work, which is entirely choral and orchestral, was first produced, on the anniversary of the death of Louis XVI., at the Abbey Church of St. Denis, in 1817. With the exception of its performance by the Sacred Harmonic Society—many years ago—it has been almost ignored in this country; and its revival formed an interesting feature of the Birmingham Festival. It was, on the whole, finely rendered, the choristers having shown but slight signs of fatigue in very few instances. Schubert's graceful and melodious "Salve Regina" (op. 47) followed, the soprano solo, of which it consists entirely (with orchestral accompaniment), having been charmingly sung by Madame Gerster. After this came a very effective offertorium, "Date Sonitum," composed by Sir Michael Costa, for baritone solo, chorus, and orchestra. It is in the florid Italian style—pleasingly melodious in the solo part, and effectively written in the choral and orchestral portions. With Mr. Santley as soloist, associated with the fine chorus and band assembled here, the piece had every due advantage. The morning's performance closed with Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," one of his grandest sacred works, and—although in a less degree than his "Elijah"—especially associated with Birmingham, where its first performance in England took place, at the Festival of 1840. It was admirably rendered on the occasion now referred to; when the three grand symphonic movements—preceding the vocal portion—were finely played by the orchestra, the chorus-singing having been as fresh as on the earlier days of the Festival, and the solos worthily rendered by Mesdames Sherrington and Trebelli and Mr. E. Lloyd. The duet for the two former (with chorus), "I waited for the Lord," was encored.

The festival came to a close, on the Friday evening, with a grand performance of Handel's finest choral work, "Israel in Egypt," in which the chorus-singing was again remarkable for excellence. The soloists were Madame Sherrington, Miss A. Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Herr Henschel, and Mr. Bridson. As usual, the two most effective pieces for solo voices were the arduous tenor air, "The enemy said," and the duet for two basses, "The Lord is a Man of War." In the former Mr. Rigby produced a great impression by his good declamatory singing. In the duet Mr. Bridson was a highly efficient second to Herr Henschel. As at previous performances of the week, Mr. Stimpson presided at the organ. With the National Anthem, finely sung by the chorus, and an enthusiastic ovation to Sir Michael Costa, the conductor, the Birmingham Festival of 1879 came to a close.

As at many past festivals, the zealous and disinterested activity of Mr. R. Peyton as orchestral steward has exercised a valuable influence on the musical arrangements, the business details having also again been distinguished by admirable management, combined with extreme courtesy on the part of all concerned therein.

THE HEREFORD FESTIVAL.

The triennial meeting of the choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford—held in yearly alternation at each place—will begin on Tuesday next, this being the 156th celebration of the kind. There is no absolute novelty to be produced, but the works to be performed are varied in character and mostly of high interest.

The solo vocalists engaged are Madame Albani, Misses E. Thursby and A. Williams, Mesdames Patey and Enriquez, Miss de Fonblanque, Mr. Cummings, Mr. B. M'Guckin, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Thurley Beale.

The orchestra—headed by Mr. H. Weist Hill and Mr. H. C. Cooper, as principal first violins—is complete in every department. The chorus will be on a proportionate scale, comprising the choirs of the three cathedrals, and reinforcements from Bradford, Durham, Windsor, and elsewhere.

According to long previous custom at these festivals, the organist of the cathedral in which the celebration is held acts as conductor of the performances. In this case it is Mr. Langdon Colbourne, who succeeded the late Mr. Townshend Smith about two years ago. Mr. Done, of Worcester Cathedral, will officiate as organist, and Mr. C. H. Lloyd, organist of Gloucester Cathedral, will act as pianoforte accompanyist at the evening concert, held in the Shirehall, and as organist at the Wednesday evening performances in the cathedral.

The Festival will be opened on Tuesday morning by a special service in the cathedral, with a sermon appropriate to the occasion to be preached by the Rev. Canon Sidney Lidderdale Smith, the united choirs combining in the rendering of the service music. At this and the other morning services Mr. C. H. Lloyd will preside at the organ. At one in the afternoon the first of the performances will take place, "Elijah" being the work selected.

Wednesday morning's performances, in the cathedral, will consist of Purcell's "Te Deum" in D, portions of Bach's "Christmas Oratorio," Handel's overture to "Esther," Spohr's 84th Psalm, Mozart's chorus "Pignus futuræ," and Handel's Coronation anthem, "Zadoc the Priest." On Wednesday evening Mendelssohn's 95th Psalm and his hymn, "Hear my prayer," and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," will be given, also in the cathedral, where a selection from Mr. Arthur Sullivan's oratorio, "The Light of the World," and the whole of Haydn's "Imperial Mass" will be performed on Thursday morning—the final sacred performance consisting of "The Messiah," on Friday morning. Miscellaneous evening concerts, vocal and orchestral, will take place on Tuesday and Thursday in the Shirehall, where a supplemental chamber concert will be given on Friday evening.

Fresh interest has been given to the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts by the appearance of Madame Annette Essipoff, the eminent Russian pianist. This lady played Beethoven's concerto in E flat on Saturday evening, with fine effect. On the same occasion Mdlle. Beumer sang, with much success, the scena from the first act of "La Traviata;" other vocal performances having been contributed by Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. M'Guckin, and Mr. Maybrick. The programme of Monday's concert included the fourth of Beethoven's symphonies (in B flat), and Chopin's pianoforte concerto in F minor, with Madame Essipoff as pianist.

The English version of Ambroise Thomas's opera, "Mignon," performed by the Carl Rosa Opera Company, has been most favourably noticed by the press of Dublin, Liverpool, and Edinburgh. The libretto has been adapted by Mr. Arthur Matthison, and the leading characters have been impersonated by Miss Julia Gaylord, Miss Georgina Burns, Miss Yorke, Mr. Maas, Mr. Crotty, and Mr. Lyall.

The circumstances arising out of the "Goffin case" have induced the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to issue a circular calling the attention of local committees of science and art schools to the fact that the duties undertaken by them are a serious reality, and involve grave responsibility, public money being paid on the faith of their certificate that it has been properly earned.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though the weather on the last day at York was pleasant enough overhead, the course was in a fearful condition, and it is not surprising that the fielders had all the best of the betting. Lanjaron and Marc Antony were the pick of the public performers in the Gimcrack Stakes; but backers seemed to fancy nothing but Duke of Cumberland, a "dark" youngster by George Frederick—Couleur de Rose. Though a fine, well-grown colt, he inherits the heavy shoulders which detracted so much from the appearance of his sire; still he evidently possesses the gift of going, and landed Lord Rosebery's colours very easily. Teviotdale, who was trying to give him 9 lb., was second, so we must see him out again in better company before we can form much opinion of his class. After his gallant performance of the previous day, Mr. Gretton thought that Isonomy deserved a rest, and withdrew him from the York Cup, which brought out a very smart quartette—Jannette, Roehampton, Touchet, and Reconciliation. It was known that the last mentioned, being a roarer, could not possibly stay a mile and a half through such deep ground; but all the others were heavily supported, Jannette, who was said to have returned to her best form, being backed against the field. She ran very indifferently, however, and, when it came to racing, Touchet had no chance with Roehampton, who has improved out of all knowledge since the beginning of the season, and undoubtedly ought to have won the Northumberland Plate. We were a little surprised that it was decided to run Wheel of Fortune a second time during the week and, partly owing to the poor figure cut by Jannette and partly to the disquieting rumours afloat concerning the little mare herself, the fielding against her for the Great Yorkshire Stakes was very strong. This was the more ominous from the fact that she was opposed by nothing that appeared capable of extending her, for Visconti is still a maiden, Ruperra had not won a race for upwards of twelve months, Maccaronea, who was at one time much thought of, had notoriously been tried and found wanting, and Rycerske is very moderate indeed. Maccaronea was beaten before they had gone half a mile, Visconti was in hopeless trouble at the last turn, and the favourite appeared about to win just as she liked. Ruperra, however, stuck closely to her, and when Archer asked her for an extra effort, she would not answer, and sustained her first defeat amidst the most intense excitement. Famous as this race is for surprises, the one of last week is perhaps the most remarkable of all. We will not attempt to explain it, but should Wheel of Fortune do a few good gallops before Wednesday next, precedents are all in favour of her entering a successful appeal against the York verdict on Doncaster town moor. In the Queen's Plate, Mycenæ upset a hot favourite in Melton, and this performance redounded greatly to the credit of Robbie Burns. The last race of the day went to Napsbury, who effected such a surprise on the Wednesday, and we fancy that this half brother to Mandrake, Agility, and Apology will prove to be worthy of his illustrious relatives.

The Scarborough Meeting, which wound up the week, proved very successful, but we may pass it over with the remark that the executive would do well to exercise more care in excluding welshers and thieves of every description from the ring. Warwick and Richmond are the chief meetings of the present week, and at the time of writing nothing has occurred worthy of comment.

We are indebted to the *Sportsman* for the following list of probable starters and jockeys for the St. Leger on Wednesday next:—

Sir Bevis	T. Cannon.
Wheel of Fortune	F. Archer.
Ruperra	C. Wood.
Robbie Burns	J. Snowden.
Rayon d'Or	J. Goater.
Zut	J. Morris.
Salteador	Glover or Hunter.
Exeter	Custance.
Alchemist	Rossiter.
Visconti	Constable.
Muley Edris	Morgan.
Palmbearer	Osborne.
Gilderoy or Lansdown ...	Fordham.

Of course, the defeat of Wheel of Fortune at York has completely altered the complexion of the race, and half a dozen animals are now backed in the most spirited fashion. With Lord Falmouth's wonderful filly fit and well at the post, it would be useless to consider the chances of anything else in the race; but, putting her on one side, the race would be very open, as strong arguments can be adduced in favour of Sir Bevys, Ruperra, Rayon d'Or, Zut, Robbie Burns, or Salteador, and the success of any one of them could not be altogether regarded as a surprise.

Last week witnessed the wind-up of the cricket season proper, and a very melancholy wind up it was, as nearly every match of importance ended in a draw, owing to the frightful weather. Daft and his team of professional cricketers sailed for America on the Thursday. A team of Irish amateurs are also on their way out; and it seems probable that the visiting teams will play one or more matches during their trip.

Another six-days' bicycle match is in course of decision at the Agricultural Hall. Waller of Newcastle, the long-distance champion, has held the lead almost from the start, and appears certain to place all previous records far in the shade. We shall give the result next week.

Monday being Sept. 1, partridge shooting commenced throughout the country. The weather was very fair, but owing to the backward season the operations of sportsmen were much delayed.

A match was rowed over the Tyne championship course on Monday afternoon between J. M. Feeley, of Barrow-in-Furness, and Joseph Kempster, of Sunderland, for £100 a side, and was decided in favour of Kempster.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Normandy, Brittany, and Touraine. With a Visit to the Channel Islands. By C. B. Black. Fifth Edition. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.

Death in Childbed, and our Lying-in Hospitals. With a Proposal for Establishing a Model Maternity Institution for affording Clinical Instruction and for Training Nurses. By Æneas Munro, M.D. Smith, Elder, and Co.

The Berkshire Lady. A Romance. By Katharine S. Macquoid. Macmillan and Co.

London Preachers. First Series. By T. Williams. Second Edition. Elliot Stock.

Our Bohemia. By Mabel Collins. Three volumes. Tinsley Brothers.

The Exile, and other Verses. With Translations from Greek and Latin Poets. By the Hon. Thomas Talbot. Sampson Low and Co.

Female Warriors. Memorials of Female Valour and Heroism, from the Mythological Ages to the Present Era. By Ellen C. Clayton (Mrs. Needham). Two volumes. Tinsley Brothers.

Hark Away! Sketches of Hunting, Coaching, Fishing, &c. By Fred. Feild Whitehurst. Tinsley Brothers.

David Leslie. A Story of the Afghan Frontier. By S. S. Thorburn. 2 vols. W. Blackwood and Son.

The Twins of Table Mountain. By Bret Harte. Chatto and Windus.

Tales from Blackwood. No. 17. Blackwood and Sons.

The Life and Work of St. Paul. By F. W. Farrar, D.D., F.R.S. 2 vols. With Coloured Maps. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co.

Poganuc People: Their Loves and Lives. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. Fourth Edition. Sampson Low.

Haworth's. A Novel. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. 2 vols. Macmillan and Co.

Catharine and Craufurd Tait, Wife and Son of Archibald Campbell, Archbishop of Canterbury. Edited by the Rev. W. Benham. Macmillan and Co.

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THE MUSICAL TIMES for SEPTEMBER contains:—Mozart as a Pianoforte Composer.—Ancient Clavichords, by Carl Engel (continued).—An Analysis of Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis."—The Great Composers: Mendelssohn (continued).—Music in Dresden.—Reviews.—Foreign and Country News, &c. Price, 3d.; postage-free, 4d. Annual Subscription, 4s., including postage.

THE MUSICAL TIMES for SEPTEMBER contains "Summer is Nigh," Part-Song for S.A.T.B., by Sir Julius Benedict. Price, separately, 1½d.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2100.—VOL. LXXV. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1879. WITH SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE LATE MAJOR SIR PIERRE LOUIS NAPOLEON CAVAGNARI, K.C.B., C.S.I., BRITISH RESIDENT AT CABUL.—SEE PAGE 234.

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BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at Hunstanton Hall, Norfolk, the wife of Hamon le Strange, Esq., of twin daughters.

On the 8th inst., at Birchyfield, Bromyard, Herefordshire, the wife of the Hon. Beauchamp M. St. John, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at 2, Carlton House-terrace, Mrs. Cecil Foljambe, of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at 1, Cambridge-villas, Cambridge-gardens, Notting-hill London, W., the wife of Charles Cristadoro, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., at Norfolk House, St. James's-square, the Duchess of Norfolk, of a son.

On the 9th inst., at 16, Queensberry-place, South Kensington, Lady Mary Powys, of a daughter.

On the 3rd inst., at 43, Grosvenor-place, Lady Loraine, of a son.

On the 2nd inst., at 71, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Pritiie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd inst., at Taney church, Dundrum, by the Rev. Thomas E. Hackett, A.M., William Ledwith, second son of Ambrose Bole, Esq., J.P., Park Place, in the county of Longford, to Alice Lucy, second daughter of the Rev. J. W. Hallowell, Rector of Oranmore, Galway.

On July 31, at Lake Warden, Orange Free State, South Africa, by the father of the bride, George Dalton Dorehill, eldest son of Major-General Dorehill, to Theosebia Elizabeth Lange, fourth daughter of the Rev. C. R. Lange.

On July 24, at St. John's Church, Moka, Mauritius, by the Bishop of Mauritius, A. Campbell, Esq., son of the Hon. W. Campbell, Member of the Legislative Council of Victoria, Australia, to Adelaide Diamantina, eldest daughter of his Excellency Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., Governor of Mauritius.

On the 3rd inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Right Hon. Sir F. Peel, K.C.M.G., to Janet, second daughter of P. P. Bouverie, Esq.

Also, at the same time and place, the Hon. A. F. H. Campbell, Scots Guards, youngest son of the Earl of Cawdor, to Constance, fourth daughter of P. P. Bouverie, Esq.

DEATHS.

On May 28, at Hawkwood, Burnett District, Queensland, Australia, Mary, the beloved wife of George Hooper, aged 59 years.

On the 2nd inst., at Whinney House, Gateshead, Edward Joicey, Esq., J.P., of Blenkinsopp Hall, Haltwhistle, and Whinney House, Gateshead, aged 55 years.

On the 1st inst., at 271, Vauxhall Bridge-road, London, S.W. (the house of his nephew, A. R. B. Ballantine, Esq., of Castlehill and Ashgrove, N.B.), Nathaniel Hobson Hughes, Esq., only son of the late Nathaniel Hughes, Esq., of Rocklands, aged 45 years.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 20.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 14.

Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity. Ember Week. Morning Lessons: 2 Kings ix.; 2 Cor. vi. and vii., 1. Evening Lessons: 2 Kings x. 1—32 or xiii.; Mark xii. 13—35. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Erskine W. Knollys. St Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. V. Povah, Rector of St. Anne and St Agnes, City; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. E. L. Cutts, Vicar of Holy Trinity, St. Pancras. St. James's (closed). Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. A. Boyd Carpenter; 7 p.m., Rev. Brooke Lambert.

MONDAY, SEPT. 15.

Liverpool and Manchester Railway opened: Wm. Huskisson killed, 1830.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 16.

New moon, 5.57 a.m. Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committees, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m. Humane Society, 4 p.m. Bishop Auckland Horse, Dog, and Poultry Show. Races: Lichfield, Dublin.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17.

Society for Development of the Science of Education, Memorial Hall, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. C. H. Lake on the Scope and Definition of Education). Ember Day. Cryptogamic Society of Scotland, fifth annual conference at Forres. Athletic Sports, King's Lynn. Brotherton Dog Show.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18.

Accession of Oscar II., King of Sweden, 1872. Beginning of the Jewish year 5640. Staffordshire Agricultural Society's Show, Wolverhampton (two days). Tamworth Agricultural Society Show. Bucks Agricultural Association, Aylesbury. Barnard Castle Horse and Cattle Show. Manchester Races.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 19.

Todmorden Agricultural Society Show. Ember Day. Alexandra Park Races (two days).

SATURDAY, SEPT. 20.

Battle of the Alma. Defeat of the Russians by the British and French, 1854. Ember Day.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Au. 31	30·117	54·4	42·6	·67	6	63·3	49·0	W. WNW.	209	0·010*
Sept. 1	30·429	51·8	42·9	·74	1	63·8	41·5	W. WNW.	47	0·005*
2	30·349	54·0	45·6	·75	4	68·1	41·5	WNW. SW.	150	0·005*
3	30·117	55·8	45·3	·70	1	70·3	46·5	SW.	208	0·010*
4	30·081	55·7	51·6	·87	9	68·0	44·0	SW. NE. E.	133	0·000
5	29·931	58·0	54·0	·87	10	63·6	54·0	E.	155	0·000
6	29·710	59·1	57·5	·95	10	67·8	55·4	E.	48	0·005

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·037	30·438	30·410	30·189	30·086	29·986	29·756
Temperature of Air	57·6°	53·6°	55·7°	57·6°	59·8°	59·3°	58·7°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	51·1°	50·6°	52·8°	53·0°	56·2°	57·1°	57·8°
Direction of Wind	wsw.	W.	W.	sw.	sw.	E.	E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 20.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M h m / A h m	M h m / A h m	M h m / A h m	M h m / A h m	M h m / A h m	M h m / A h m	M h m / A h m
0 15 / 0 40	1 0 / 1 19	1 39 / 1 58	2 15 / 2 34	2 53 / 3 12	3 32 / 3 51	4 13 / 4 35

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE WORLD-FAMED

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS. The Oldest-Established and the most Popular Entertainment in the Universe, the present being their FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR AT ST. JAMES'S HALL, in one continuous Season, without the break of a single lawful night throughout the entire period. EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT: MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, THREE AND EIGHT, all the year round. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s. Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for Programmes.

CANTERBURY.—LAST WEEKS of ARIEL. Grand Mystic and Poetical Ballet, entitled ETHEREA, at 10.15, in which ARIEL emulates the flight of a bird to the height of forty feet.

CANTERBURY.—LAST WEEKS of ARIEL. "So astonishing that to be believed it must be seen."—Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic. "Grace and ingenuity and celerity are united in a remarkable combination."—Morning Post.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the world. Variety Artists at Eight. PAT'S PARADISE (last weeks), at Nine. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Mdlles. Ada Broughton, Powell, and Corps de Ballet. Prices, 6d. to £2 2s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times), and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1879.

Distressing news from Cabul! The Indian Mission to that city, with Major Sir Louis Cavagnari at its head, has been brought to a tragical close. The information of the main fact which has reached this country is beyond all doubt. The details are somewhat meagre, and are never likely to present a complete account of the affair. So far as can be ascertained, two Afghan regiments, from Herat, stationed at Cabul, by order of Yakoob Khan, became mutinous for want of pay. The populace of the city, stimulated probably by the Mohammedan Fast, which they were then observing, yielded to that fanatical hatred to foreigners which they are well known to entertain, and, fraternising with the rebellious troops, clamoured for an immediate attack upon the Residency. The Building was too conveniently at hand. It was built chiefly of wood, which the summer sun had converted into a most easily combustible material. A few hours' struggle sufficed to accomplish the will of the incontrollable mob. The door of the Residency was set fire to in order to gain an entrance. The place itself was speedily ablaze. The members of the Mission, with the small Escort, rather of honour than of safety, associated with them, perished to a man, not, however, before they had inflicted serious loss upon their assailants. Nine Sowars, absent for the day on a grass-cutting expedition, seeing on their return the Residency in flames, managed to elude the raging populace and ultimately to find their way to the new Indian Frontier. The misdeed of blood and fire was otherwise awfully complete, and for a second time within living memory the intolerant passions of the Afghan population at Cabul have been fatally illustrated. History has in this case repeated itself.

What is the political significance of this terrible event? What does it teach us? It seems but yesterday when the Treaty of Gundamuk was signed, when peace was established with the Ameer of Afghanistan, the policy of the Indian Government was triumphant, and when officers and men received, in exchange for the labours and perils they had undergone, the thanks of the Imperial Parliament. The British people took to themselves such comfort as they could from the consideration that the Afghan War, at least, had come to an end, and that the main objects at which it aimed had been realised. The "Scientific Frontier," giving us command of the three Passes through Afghanistan to India, had been gained at a comparatively trifling cost, and a British Resident, authorised to control the foreign relations of the Ameer, had been imposed upon the Sovereign of the country. Has Yakoob Khan played us false? His race, we know, is treacherous; but there is nothing to prove that the massacre which we all bewail was a premeditated act in any sense, much less that he was privy to and connived at it. There are no traces visible as yet of his hand in the sudden and dreadful conflict. He sent the Commander-in-Chief of his army to bring the excited mutineers to reason, who, in discharge of that trust, was unhorsed, stoned, and wounded, probably to death. He then sent his own son on the same errand of interposition, but the errand was bootless. He dispatched tidings of the affair immediately through one of the Frontier Officers to Lord Lytton, and represented himself, in forcible terms, as exposed to almost as imminent a danger as his adopted friends. Yakoob Khan appears to have been weak rather than treacherous. The *émeute* could do him no service. It took place at the wrong time of the year for dealing a heavy blow upon British Power in Afghanistan. But its meaning is not far to seek. It indicates the latent but unquenchable determination of the Cabulees not tamely to endure Foreign dominion in what guise soever it may be fashioned.

What now is to be done? Of course, the outrage will be quickly avenged. Indeed, the avenger may be said to be already on his way to the scene of its perpetration. But when Cabul has been occupied, and punishment has been meted out, as far as possible, to the guilty, what is to come next? Are we to overrun and ultimately annex to our Indian Empire the whole country of Afghanistan? Are we to take up a permanent position in its capital? Are we, in fact, to take into our own hands the internal administration of its affairs, and virtually, if not ostensibly, to adopt the policy of annexation. It is calculated that this would require a permanent addition of 30,000 men to the Army of India, and entail an annual cost to her Exchequer of three and a half millions sterling. It is not to be thought of. We should imagine it would hardly even be proposed by any responsible adviser of the Crown. No Indian Government which had not bidden an eternal adieu to forethought and prudence could be found to carry out so reckless and dangerous a scheme. That we shall keep our "Scientific Frontier" is likely enough, though, whether it will prove to be an advantage or an embarrassment to our rule in India, will probably admit of endless discussion. But in what international relation India is henceforth to stand to the Government of Afghanistan is a problem which we must now solve afresh. It is clear that the plan of maintaining an Embassy at Cabul will have to undergo a searching review. We cannot repeatedly expose valuable lives to swift and almost certain destruction. It is questionable whether, if we did, the political information or influence we might thereby gain would be worth the cost at which it would be purchased. The people of the British Empire, we fancy, will not appreciate the value of any such experiment, nor have we reason to believe that it would win the suffrage of any party of weight in the land. Probably, we shall do as we have done before; and, after having displayed our power at Cabul, shall retire from the country and leave it as a prey to the fierce passions which keep their carnival there. There is yet time, however, to mature a scheme of policy adapted to the circumstances of the case; but it will need to be wisely conceived, cautiously planned, and with delicate tact put into execution. Over confidence is almost sure to bring with it a penalty of unexpected loss, and the loss, in this case, may hereafter involve irreparable damage to our Indian Empire.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Ballater yesterday week and met the Duke and Duchess of Connaught upon their first arrival in the Highlands after their marriage. Princes Christian Victor and Albert of Schleswig-Holstein were also present with her Majesty. The 1st Royal Scots furnished the guard of honour at the entrance to Balmoral, where a triumphal arch, decorated with flags and bearing the inscriptions "Welcome to Balmoral" and "Cead mille failthe" had been erected, and where the Royal household and tenants of the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates were assembled. Dr. Profitt, the Queen's Commissioner, having welcomed the Duke and Duchess to Balmoral, the carriage conveying their Royal Highnesses with the Queen and Princess Beatrice, proceeded to the Castle, accompanied by the pipers, and escorted by the tenantry. At Aberdeen, on their journey northward, the Duke and Duchess were greeted with enthusiasm by some 3000 persons, and the Earl of Kintore, Lord Lieutenant of the County, presented a bouquet to the Duchess. Lord Chelmsford and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross dined with her Majesty and the Royal family. Lord Chelmsford left, and the Rev. Donald Macleod arrived at the Castle on Saturday.

The Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Balmoral by the Rev. Donald Macleod. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross and the Rev. Dr. Macleod dined with her Majesty.

The cairn erected on Craig Gowan upon the occasion of the Duke of Connaught's marriage was inaugurated on Monday in the presence of the Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Beatrice. On the face of the cairn, on a slab of polished granite, is the inscription, "Arthur Duke of Connaught and Strathearn married to Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia 13th March, 1879." The Marchioness Dowager of Ely, the Hon. Mary Lascelles, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, Miss Bauer, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby, Major-General Gardiner, Lieutenant-Colonel Pickard, Captain Fitzgerald, and Dr. Fox, with a large number of the Royal household and tenantry, awaited her Majesty at the cairn. On the arrival of the Queen and Royal family, Dr. Profitt, the Queen's Commissioner, addressed the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on behalf of the assembled tenantry and retainers of Balmoral, conveying their good wishes and bidding the Duke and Duchess a hearty welcome. The health of their Royal Highnesses having been drunk, and the Duke of Connaught having responded, those of the Queen and Princess Beatrice were given. Stones were then added to the cairn by the Royal family and other spectators, and the Royal party returned to the castle.

Colonel H. Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., had, on Tuesday, the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by her Majesty, and was invested with the insignia of Knight Commander of the Bath. Colonel Buller, C.B., at the same time, received from the Queen the Victoria Cross.

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Beatrice, has made numerous excursions to the picturesque localities on Dee side, and has visited the Glassalt Shiel.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales concluded his yachting cruise around the Devon coast by visiting Tor Bay, Babbicombe, and Teignmouth. His Royal Highness landed from his yacht Hildegarde at Cowes on Sunday morning, and proceeded to the Royal Yacht Squadron Castle. On Monday the Prince lunched with Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg at Government House, Portsmouth, upon the occasion of the birthday of Princess Olga of Saxe-Weimar. Princess Olga, with Prince Ernest of Saxe-Weimar and Prince Louis of Battenberg, were present. The Prince subsequently left for London. His Royal Highness went to the Criterion Theatre on Tuesday evening. The Prince will set out on Monday next in the Royal yacht Osborne, commander Lord Charles Beresford, for Copenhagen.

The Princess of Wales, with Princes Albert Victor and George and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, were entertained at luncheon yesterday week by the Czarewitch and the Grand Duchess Dagmar of Russia on board the yacht Czarevna, which, with the Russian frigate Slovianka, had anchored in front of the marine establishment of Clampenborg, about two miles from the Royal château of Bernsdorff.

The Duke of Connaught's wedding-gift from Ireland is now completed by the addition of a silver dinner service, fitted into three oak chests. Each piece of plate is engraved with his Royal Highness's crest and coronet. The plates and dishes are of the gadroon pattern; the candlesticks being of the Corinthian style. One of the dinner plates bears this inscription:—"The following presentation of plate was made to his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearne, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., by his friends in Ireland on his marriage, 1879—one silver-gilt candelabrum, 16 silver table candlesticks, 16 flat dishes, four entrée dishes, 36 soup plates, 150 dinner plates."

Prince Leopold, during his Western cruise in the Lively, visited Tenby and inspected the Welsh Memorial to the Prince Consort on the Castle Hill. Yesterday week his Royal Highness landed at Douglas, Isle of Man. The Prince, after making a general inspection of the places of interest, entertained the Governor of the island and various officials at dinner on board the Lively, the bay and terraces of Douglas being illuminated. His Royal Highness sailed for Portrush at three

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o'clock on Sunday morning. The Prince visited Derry, and on Monday paid a short visit to Sir Harvey Bruce at Dunhill, Coleraine. He also inspected the principal seats of industry in the district, and afterwards returned to Portrush, where the Lively was lying in the Skerries Roads. His Royal Highness has since continued his cruise northwards.

The Grand Duchess of Baden, accompanied by Princess Victoria and Prince Ludovic of Baden, before leaving the Cavendish Hotel, Eastbourne, visited the Brighton Aquarium. The Grand Duchess, with the Prince and Princess, arrived at the Lord Warden Hotel, Dover, on Sunday, *en route* for Germany.

The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, having paid a series of visits in England, Scotland, and Wales, has left on a tour of visits upon the Continent. The King of the Belgians gave a State dinner yesterday week at the Palace of Laeken in honour of the Prince's arrival.

Princess Louise Jablonowska has left the Royal Victoria Hotel, St. Leonards-on-Sea, for Paris.

The Duchess of Norfolk gave birth to a son and heir at Norfolk House, St. James's-square, on Sunday morning. The infant heir was baptised in the private chapel of Norfolk House, St. James's, on Monday afternoon. His Eminence Cardinal Manning came from Liverpool expressly to officiate, and was assisted by the Rev. Father Keogh, Superior of the Oratory, and the Rev. Father Gordon Best, of the Oratory. The sponsors were Lord Edmund Talbot and Lady Mary Howard, the uncle and aunt of the infant. There were present—the Duchess Dowager of Norfolk, the Ladies Mary, Phillippa, and Margaret Howard, Lady Victoria Kirwan, Lord and Lady Edmund Talbot, Mr. Abney Hastings, and the Misses Hope. The names of the infant Earl of Arundel and Surrey are Phillip Joseph Mary.

The Duke of Argyll, accompanied by Lord Colin Campbell, M.P., and Ladies Elizabeth, Evelyn, Mary, and Constance Campbell, arrived at Inverary Castle on Monday, having travelled in his Grace's steam-yacht from Roseneath.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Angell, C. H., to be Curate-in-Charge of Mariansleigh, South Malton.
Barber, H.; Rector of Upton Hellions, Crediton.
Bean, C. W.; Vicar of Thorne, near Doncaster.
Cavalier, E. F.; Curate-in-Charge of Manea, Cambridgeshire.
Dunn, James; Perpetual Curate of St. John the Baptist's, Bathwick.
Gibson, H. F.; Vicar of Collingbourne Kingston, Wilts.
Gurney, Henry F. S., Vicar of Stoke Saint Gregory; Surrogate of Wells.
Lindsay, John; Rector of St. Clement Danes.
Philpott, Richard Stamper; Prebendary of Compton Bishop, diocese of Bath and Wells.
Ross, John; Vicar of Cainham, near Ludlow.
Selwyn, Congreve; Vicar of St. Mary's, Haggerston.
Simpson, R. J.; Vicar of Wimbish-cum-Thunderley, near Saffron Walden.
Stedman, John; Vicar of St. John, Weston.
Troyte, Reginald Henry Dyke Acland; Perpetual Curate of Leighland.
Wood, Richard Gellibrand; Vicar of Ston Easton-cum-Farrington Gurney.—*Guardian*.

The Attorney-General opened a bazaar at Preston on Tuesday in aid of a new church for Ribbleton in the presence of a large and fashionable audience.

Dr. Lowe, Canon of Ely, has written to the *Times* from Denstone contradicting the rumour that he is about to be appointed a Suffragan to the Bishop of Lichfield on the retirement of Bishop Hobhouse.

The Rev. J. Warner Barton, Vicar of Stramshall, Staffordshire, has been presented by landowners and a large number of parishioners with a handsome testimonial, consisting of a solid silver teapot and sugar-basin, a drawing-room clock, and silver card-basket, after being Vicar for twenty years.

At the last meeting of the Haworth Local Board the building committee reported that they had inspected the plans of the proposed new church at Haworth, to be built on the site of the old Church of St. Michael and All Angels, by Messrs. Healey, of Bradford, and they recommended that they should be passed. This was agreed to. The last service in the old church is to be held next Sunday.

On the 3rd inst. the foundation-stone of a new church at Llanaelhaiarn was laid by Mrs. Farren, whose husband, the managing director of the granite quarries, supplied the designs and was a liberal subscriber. The site is given by Mrs. Jones, Treanna, Anglesey. The Bishop of Bangor, Archdeacon Evans, and a number of diocesan clergy were present; and his Lordship subsequently consecrated an addition to the churchyard.

A tower and spire, together with a clock and new bell, have lately been added to St. Philip's, Maidstone. There has also lately been completed a very beautiful memorial chancel at the sole cost of Mr. T. J. Hollingworth. The east window is filled in with Munich glass. A magnificent set of silver-gilt communion plate was presented by Mrs. Palmer, of Portland-place, and a rich altar cloth by Lady A. Gordon Lennox. This work has cost nearly £5000.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, as Chairman of the Tyndale Memorial Fund, has issued an appeal on behalf of the scheme. The committee also includes the Archbishops of Canterbury and Dublin, the Bishops of Durham, Gloucester and Bristol, Moray and Ross, the Deans of St. Paul's, Chester, Salisbury, Ripon, Peterborough, and Llandaff, Canon Fleming, Prebendary Plumptre, the Head Masters of Harrow and Marlborough, Mr. Justice Denman, Mr. Justice Fry, the Rev. Drs. Cumming, Cunningham, Geikie, Rigg, and Morley Punshon, the Revs. W. Cuthbertson and A. Hannay, chairman and secretary of the Congregational Union, &c. The memorial is to be a statue on the Thames Embankment. It will cost about £2000, and the pedestal £500. If some bas-reliefs descriptive of scenes in Tyndale's life, and other illustrative figures, are added, the costs will be increased; and a considerable sum must be allowed for the necessary expenses. The committee, therefore, say they cannot estimate the total cost at under £4000, and that they could with advantage spend a still larger sum if it were committed to them.

The new church of Upton-on-Severn was consecrated by the Bishop of Worcester on the 3rd inst., the Bishop of Exeter preaching in the afternoon. It has been built from designs of Mr. Blomfield, at a cost of £12,000, towards which Mr. G. E. Martin has contributed £2750 and the site; Miss Martin, £750; the Rev. R. Martin, £600; Miss R. Martin, £500; the Rev. H. A. Martin, £400; the Misses Martin, of the Hill, £365; the late Misses Martin, of Torquay, £200; the Bishop of Worcester, £500; and the Rector (the Rev. R. Lawson), £600. The remainder of the necessary funds came from the grants of the London and Diocesan Church Building Societies and from private donations. There were a great number of special gifts, including a handsome pulpit from Mr. H. Martin, and a font from Mr. Lawson. The church is in the Geometrical Decorative style, of Stanway rubble, with Bath stone facings; the proportions are remarkably grand and imposing, and there is a lofty tower with spire 183 feet to the top of the finial cross, which forms a fine landmark through a wide tract of country. The church will accommodate more than 700 persons. After the morning service there was a public luncheon for the benefit of the church fund, at which the Bishop of Worcester dwelt upon two interesting circumstances—one, that this was the third church which Mr. Lawson had been instrumental in building, those at Offenham and the Good Shepherd Chapel-of-ease being the others; the other was the large sum of money given by the members of one family.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At a public meeting held at Bangor on the 4th inst., the Hon. W. E. Sackville West being in the chair, the Dean of Bangor delivered a long address on Welsh endowments at Oxford, and higher education in the Principality. The speaker dwelt upon the peculiar educational difficulties of Wales, arising from the distinct language and the comparative poverty of its endowments, which he described as barely equal to a third of those enjoyed by English districts of the same extent and population. He strongly deprecated the alienation from the national Jesus College at Oxford of any Welsh endowments, and advocated the creation of bursaries for the promotion of higher grade education.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has consented to present the prizes and certificates gained at the Oxford Local Examination the first week in November, in the theatre of the London University.

Mr. John F. Richards, B.A., Exhibitioner of Balliol College, Oxford, has been appointed to the vacant classical mastership at the Reading School. Mr. Richards obtained a First Class in Classical Mods., and also in Literis Humanioribus.

The Rev. R. M. Luckock, M.A., has been appointed Head Master of the Saffron Walden Grammar School.

Mr. T. R. Lee, B.A., (Twenty-eighth Wrangler), late Scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge, has been appointed mathematical master at Beaumaris School.

The prizes at the Lancaster Grammar School were distributed this year by the High Sheriff of the county, Mr. W. Garnett. The occasion was celebrated by the assemblage of a goodly number of friends of the school to hear the reports of the examiners, Mr. F. C. Wace, M.A., and the Rev. C. E. Graves, M.A. Their reports spoke in the highest terms of the "thoroughness" which characterised the work of the school. The head master, the Rev. W. E. Pryke, said he was extremely pleased to hear the use of the word "thorough," as it indicated very clearly what his aim with respect to education was. He also alluded to the still greater results that he hoped to achieve when the school was two or three times as large, as he anticipated it at some time would be.

POLITICAL.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was the first member of the Ministry to comment in public with commensurate gravity on the deplorable news of the massacre of the British Envoy and suite by disaffected Afghan troops in Cabul. Sir Hardinge Giffard, it is true, referred to the lamentable occurrence in addressing his constituents at Launceston in a somewhat *nisi prius* manner on Saturday; but, as the Solicitor-General briefly dismissed the affair as of no more import than "a squabble, perhaps, amongst the natives about their pay," his allusion may be regarded as of little more weight than a bit of Old Bailey special pleading. Sir Stafford Northcote spoke very differently. The right hon. baronet had the agreeable duty on Monday to attend a large meeting of Conservative electors of the City of Exeter, held in the grounds of The Retreat at Topsham, for the primary object of introducing his son, Mr. Henry S. Northcote, as candidate for the seat to be vacated by Mr. Johnson at the next election. In passing, it may be remarked that Mr. Northcote exhibited a liveliness, not to say flippancy, in attacking Mr. Gladstone, which budding Conservatives are prone to indulge in out of doors, but which they rarely care to display in the House of Commons since the right hon. gentleman administered the memorable castigation to Mr. Chaplin. The keynote of Sir Stafford Northcote's defence of the general policy of the Government was, that it had made the voice of England more respected throughout the world than it had been theretofore. Not quite in harmony with this jubilant strain may it have seemed when the speaker came to admit that he was "far from saying that there are not reasons for anxiety and regret at the present moment." But the Chancellor of the Exchequer's reference to the troublous event uppermost in every mind was so worthy the occasion that it may be quoted in full:—

> No one can help feeling the deepest sympathy and the deepest grief for the fate of the gallant men of whose loss in Afghanistan I fear we have received tidings which cannot be doubted (Hear, hear). It is a matter which must fill everyone's heart with the greatest sorrow (Hear, hear). They were men who have been sacrificed, we do not precisely know under what circumstances, to an outbreak of fanatical fury, against which, as far as the accounts enable us to judge, they contended with a courage and determination worthy of Englishmen and worthy of those gallant men themselves, who have rendered such service to the Empire (Cheers). They contended, as I understand, to the last in defence of the building which they occupied. The mutineers, though far exceeding them in numbers, were unable to storm the Residency, until at last they succeeded in setting fire to the door; and even then, when they broke in, our gallant countrymen sold their lives dearly—for I fear we must admit that their lives have been sacrificed. It is impossible that England can fully appreciate the very serious loss which we have sustained by the death of one so eminent, so worthy of our gratitude, as that distinguished man, Sir Louis Cavignari (Cheers). We cannot but deeply feel that loss, but it is premature to at present say anything more about it. We know not what the circumstances were. So far as we can judge, it appears to have been an unpremeditated outbreak on the part of a certain number of mutinous regiments. So far as we can judge, the Ameer has been entirely true to us, and the last message represents him as imploring our assistance. Of one thing we may be quite sure—that assistance will not be withheld (Cheers). We may be sure that Englishmen will be prompt to go to avenge those who have fallen on their behalf, and to succour those who are holding out in consequence of attacks directed against them, and we do not doubt that our gallant troops are far on the way to the city of Cabul, and that we shall soon hear of their having restored peace to that place (Cheers). But we cannot, as I said, undertake to speak as to the circumstances which have occurred, and I am sure that you will all feel, and England will feel that it is but right that for the moment we should abstain from conjecture or hasty judgment of any one (Hear, hear).

The Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons had to make his speech to his constituents of the Radnorshire Agricultural Society the day before the gloomy intelligence from Cabul arrived. The Marquis of Hartington was the chairman of the Show luncheon at the Severn Arms Hotel, Penybout. His address was of a farewell and bucolic nature. His Lordship bade adieu to his Radnor friends with due fervour, and then proceeded to chew the cud of "agricultural depression." Valuable statistics would, no doubt, be gathered by the Royal Commission; but farmers must not allow themselves to be deluded by the hope that any tax would be reimposed on foreign corn. The noble Lord's outspoken allusion in Parliament to the need of reforming the land laws was next qualified considerably. The Prime Minister was told that he misunderstood the Marquis when he represented him at the Mansion House to have advocated an alteration in the laws with the view of encouraging the growth of small or peasant properties. What the Marquis of Hartington did mean to recommend was inquiry as to whether any existing laws "tend artificially to aggregate vast properties in the hands of a few persons, who, perhaps, have not capital enough to manage them." It would be some time, however, before the Royal Commission could publish their report upon the matter. Meantime, the noble Lord strenuously urged landlords and tenants to seek together "the best means we can for helping each other, and for pulling through the emergency in which we find ourselves."

The Marquis of Hartington is announced to address a public meeting at Manchester, in company with Mr. John Bright, on Oct. 24—exactly a week after the Conservative banquet in the Free Trade Hall in honour of the Marquis of Salisbury's visit, with other members of the Cabinet, including Mr. Cross, Colonel Stanley, and probably Lord Sandon, to Manchester. This Conservative feast of reason and flow of soul is to take place on Friday, the 17th proximo; and on the morrow they will sober be at an elaborately organised County demonstration in the Pomona Gardens. Later in the month there is to be another Liberal counterblast in Lancashire, in the shape of a County demonstration at Heywood.

No great Ministerial luminary sparkled at the Sheffield Cutlers' Feast this year; but two of the most able of the junior members of the Ministry, Lord George Hamilton and the Hon. Edward Stanhope, spoke with characteristic confidence in defence of the Government at the dinner on the 4th inst., the watchword being that the present Ministry had raised the prestige of this country high in Europe.

The cricketers were not allowed to have it all their own way at Scarborough last week. Rain played sad havoc with the game. A political picnic was a powerful counter-attraction on Saturday, as many as 2000 persons availing themselves of Sir Harcourt Johnstone's invitation to tea—dashed with Liberal politics—at his seat at Hackness. Sir Harcourt attacked the Government, shook hands with himself, and had no doubt that at the next election he should secure Mr. W. S. Caine in lieu of Sir Charles Legard as his colleague in the House of Commons.

In Scotland, the election-contest for the representation of Morayshire and Nairnshire has not diminished in keenness between Brodie of Brodie, the Conservative candidate, and Sir George M'Pherson Grant, who is fighting the battle for the Liberals. The shrill clarion of Mr. Grant Duff was also raised on Monday at Banff and Macduff. His voice, so to speak, sank to the bovine end of the gamut at the former place, where he had cut-and-dried his recipes for the settlement of the land grievance and agricultural matters generally; but at Macduff the sharp accents rang out shrewishly against the foreign policy of the Government, and Mr. Grant Duff, with not the best of taste, quoted what he was pleased to call an epigram, levelled against the Ministers who visited Cyprus.

Cheery hopefulness is not generally occasioned in the House of Commons by the rising of Mr. Newdegate, who, on Tuesday, however, quite earnestly deprecated despondency on the part of agriculturists in the speech he made at the Atherstone dinner of the Warwickshire Agricultural Society.

THE LATE SIR LOUIS CAVAGNARI, K.C.B., C.S.I.

Major Sir Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, who was, only in July last, nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath, Civil Division, was the son of an Italian, named Adolphe Cavagnari, who belonged to an ancient and noble Parmesan family, and was in the French service under the First Empire. The elder Cavagnari resided in England after the fall of the first Napoleon, and married Caroline, the third daughter of Mr. Hugh Lynes, Montgomery. His son was named after a member of the Bonaparte family. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, and entered the service of the East India Company as "direct cadet," and served with the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers in the Oude campaign of 1858-9. He also served with the 3rd Goorkhas throughout the Umbeyla campaign of 1863, and also with the same regiment throughout the Hazara Campaign of 1868. Major Cavagnari received the Victoria Cross for the daring capture of a band of murderers in connection with what was known as the Swat Canal Outrage in December, 1876. This occurred near the English Fort of Abazaie, where many native workmen were killed; but the culprits escaped. In January, 1878, Major Cavagnari, who was then in command of the Punjaub Frontier Forces, heard that the principal in this outrage had taken refuge at Chapri. He got together fifty men, procured guides, made a night march, and surprised this man in a house in Chapri, capturing him and his son. This event, which took place fifteen months after the perpetration of the crime, was considered the most dashing feat on the frontier. Major Cavagnari was long Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, acted in the same capacity at Peshawur, and was made a C.S.I. for his services in 1877. He was selected to accompany Sir Neville Chamberlain when that officer was ordered on a mission to the Ameer Shere Ali. He was in advance with a small body of the escort, when he was stopped by the Afghans at Ali Musjid and compelled to turn back, an incident which was the immediate cause of the late war. He accompanied General Sir Samuel Browne as political officer, and at the termination of the campaign was appointed our Plenipotentiary, and in that capacity negotiated the peace with Yakoob Khan at Gundamuk.

Her Majesty the Queen has sent a message of condolence to Lady Cavagnari, who is now at Edinburgh. The Viceroy of India was the first to send her a telegram, "with unspeakable sorrow," as he said, informing her of the death of "my beloved friend, your noble husband," which he regarded as an irreparable calamity; and Lord Lytton added, "Every British heart in India feels for you."

Our Portrait of Sir Louis Cavagnari is from a photograph taken by Mr. Burke, at Gundamuk, in May last.

SKETCHES IN AFGHANISTAN.

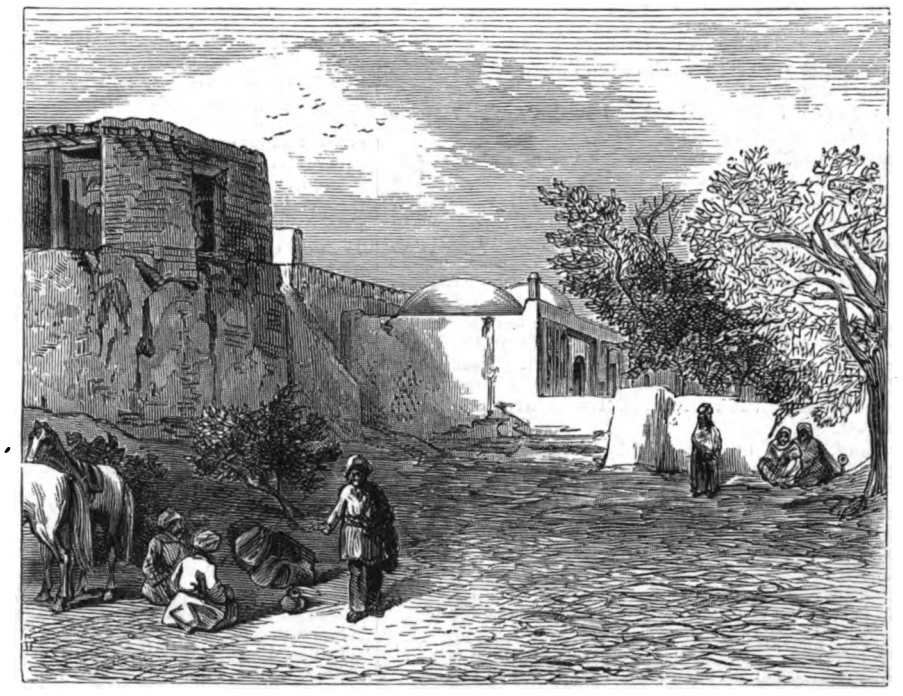
Several of the Sketches made by our Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, who was lately in Afghanistan with the Khyber and Cabul Valley Field Force, under General Sir Samuel Browne, are published in this number of our Journal. One of them is a view of the burying-ground at Jellalabad, where soldiers of the British and Indian army were interred at the time of the former Afghan war. Another represents a curious exhibition of Mussulman religious fanaticism, or superstition, of which the lamented Major Cavagnari, with one or two companions, our Special Artist being of the party, were personal witnesses, at a place called Ishpan, near Gundamuk. Here is the tomb and venerated shrine of Shaik Raheem Dad, a holy prophet or saint of ancient times, having miraculous healing virtues for cases of chronic rheumatism, upon condition of the applicants walking round it, repeating certain prayers and beating their thighs with consecrated wisps of straw. The chuprassie or body-servant of Major Cavagnari was one of the performers in this ceremonial, upon which his master remarked, that it was only for the chance of a cure of his rheumatism, he would be so attentive to a religious duty. Our Special Artist contributes also the portrait of the Duffadar Zeroolah, a non-commissioned officer of the Punjaub Guides Cavalry, which corps furnished a detachment to the escort of the Residency at Cabul.

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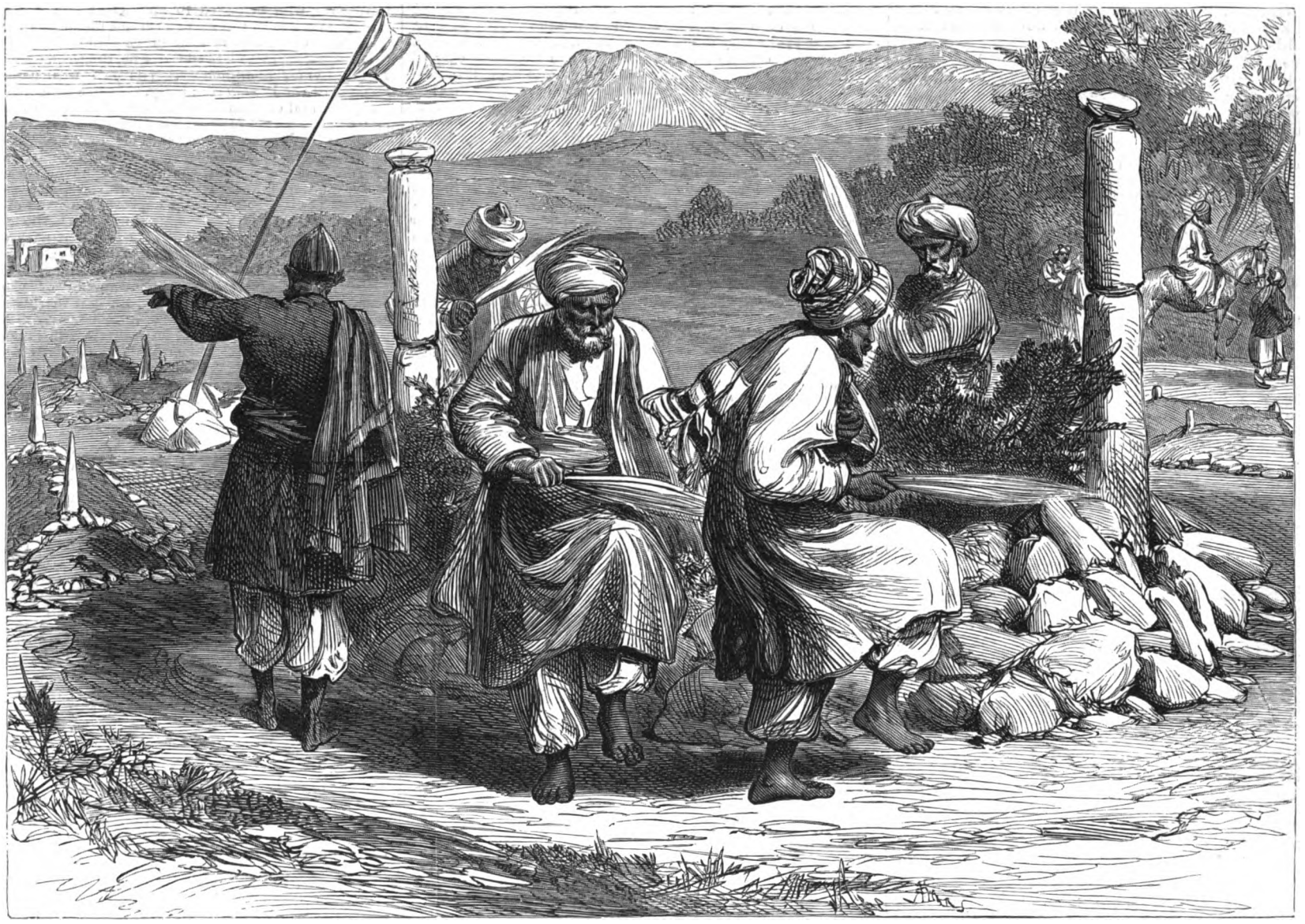
SKETCHES IN AFGHANISTAN, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



DUFFADAR ZEROOLAH, PUNJAUB GUIDES' CAVALRY.



THE BURYING-GROUND AT JELLALABAD.



THE DABAD ZIARET OF SHAIK RAHEEM DAD, AT ISHPAN, NEAR GUNDAMUK.

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AFGHAN MOUNTAINEERS.

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AFGHAN REVOLT, AND MURDER OF THE BRITISH ENVOY AT CABUL.

The terrible news of a fierce and sudden insurrection of Afghan soldiery and populace at Cabul, with the slaughter of the newly-appointed British Resident Envoy and his companions there, reached us on Saturday last. It has been received without much surprise, though with the deepest sorrow, by that portion of the English public which has consistently disapproved of the late war, commenced towards the end of last year by the British Indian Government for the purpose of forcing the Ameer of Cabul, in spite of a distinct understanding with preceding Viceroys of India, to admit such an official agency of foreign political control at his capital city. The late Shere Ali had invariably pleaded, in answer to every proposal of this nature, that he would not be able to guarantee the personal safety of an English Resident against the fixed aversion of the Afghan chiefs and nation to seeing one introduced at Cabul. The disastrous experiment of Lord Auckland's policy, which nearly forty years ago led to the massacre of Burnes and Macnaughten, and to the destruction of a retreating British army, might have been supposed to show the force of this objection. It was reasonably and prudently considered by several eminent Viceroys of India, Lord Lawrence, Lord Mayo, and Lord Northbrook, who consented to waive this demand of keeping a Resident at Cabul, since the Afghans, being intensely jealous of their ancient national independence, and observing that the Residents at the courts of native Indian Princes are really their foreign masters, were quite resolved never to put up with so obnoxious an institution. Notwithstanding, the present Viceroy, Lord Lytton, acting in concurrence with Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury, and the Ministerial councils here, thought fit last year to undertake a war, provoked by no positive injury whatever, on the sole pretext of Shere Ali's refusal to admit the appointed officer, though with a view also to the conquest of certain frontier districts. The result of that invasion by a large military force was the speedy flight of Shere Ali, who was soon removed by death, and whose son, Yakoob Khan, claiming to be the new Ameer of Cabul, was readily induced at Gundamuk to accept the terms dictated by Major Cavagnari in the Viceroy's name. It has never yet been shown that the authority of Yakoob Khan was generally recognised throughout the whole of Afghanistan by the most powerful chiefs and leaders of factions in that extensive country, or by the actual commanders of its native army, but a small portion of which had appeared in the field during the late war. There is, on the contrary, every reason to believe that a large section of the Afghan nation has obstinately refused to own the new Ameer and the Treaty of Gundamuk, and this condition of affairs seems to account for the shocking events of last week at Cabul, which may involve most serious consequences to our Indian Empire.

Major Sir Louis Cavagnari, the able and zealous officer whose death, with those of several others of our countrymen, is now sincerely deplored, was the political agent of the Viceroy of India in all the recent transactions. He was rewarded for their apparent success with a Knighthood and the appointment as Envoy and Minister to the Residency at Cabul, where he arrived on July 24, accompanied by Mr. William Jenkyns, of the Bengal Civil Service, as Secretary and First Assistant; Lieutenant W. R. P. Hamilton, as commandant of the escort; and Dr. A. H. Kelly, as medical officer; with an escort consisting of twenty-six cavalry and fifty infantry of the corps of Punjaub Guides.

The British Embassy entered Cabul on the morning of July 24. About four miles from the city Sirdar Abdoolah Khan, son of the famous Sultan Jan, of Herat, accompanied by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and an escort of cavalry, met the Envoy. Two elephants, with gilt and silver howdahs, had been sent for the use of the Envoy and his Staff. Close to the city the whole of the Cabul garrison, consisting of two cavalry regiments, two batteries of artillery, and nine infantry regiments, were drawn up in close column, and presented arms as the cortége passed. The bands played "God save the Queen," but the tune and time were somewhat faulty. The honour intended for the British guests by giving them their National Anthem was none the less appreciated. As the Envoy's elephant entered the gate of the Bala Hissar, or citadel of Cabul, a salute of seventeen guns was fired by a heavy battery (the siege-train of 18-pounders which the British Government in former days gave the Ameer Shere Ali) posted on some rising ground in front of the city. The housetops and shop windows of that part of the city through which the procession passed were crowded with sightseers, but the conduct of the crowd was orderly and respectful in the extreme. A guard of honour was drawn up a short distance from the gateway of the quarters appointed by the Ameer for the residence of the British Embassy, and as the Envoy alighted from his elephant the Commander-in-Chief and the Finance Minister waited on him, and conveyed friendly inquiries from the Ameer. In the afternoon Major Sir Louis Cavagnari and Staff paid a formal visit to the Ameer. The building in which the members of the Embassy were lodged was considered one of the best dwelling-houses in Cabul. There were two houses, one four-storied, the other two-storied, connected by side walls, so that there was a spacious quadrangle in the centre. The superstructure of these houses was principally of wood, with small kiln-baked bricks built in between frameworks of wood. This is said to be the best style of building to withstand earthquakes, which are very frequent in Cabul. The houses had been thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed, and were by no means uncomfortable. During the whole of the journey the officers and escort of the Embassy were the guests of the Ameer.

It appears that the first symptoms of danger were on Aug. 13, when there was a street riot, in which some of Yakoob Khan's soldiers, quarrelling with some men of the British Minister's escort, gave the latter a severe beating, the populace taking part against the foreigners. The Ameer, it is said, had shown some coldness to Major Cavagnari during the preceding week, sometimes declining to receive him under the pretext of indisposition, and only admitting him to formal interviews of a few minutes. On the 16th ult. he advised Major Cavagnari to discontinue his custom of riding freely about the city, as an attempt on his life might possibly be made. The British Envoy replied, that if he were killed, there were many more in India who were ready to come as his successors. Two days afterwards, on the 18th, the Afghan garrison was augmented by two regiments from Herat. These regiments clamoured for their arrears of pay, and also abused the Ameer as an infidel for his friendship with the English. They demanded the expulsion of the English, threatening as an alternative to exterminate them. The Ameer was much terrified; he paid them three months of the arrears, wept and embraced the officers, and assured them that the English alliance was indispensable. This state of things went on till the morning of last Wednesday week. There was a force of about five thousand Afghan troops collected by the Ameer as Cabul, which comprised nine regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, quartered in the Bala Hissar under the command of Daoud Shah, the Sipah Salar or Commander-in-Chief of the Ameer's army. This includes the two regiments from Herat, which had recently been brought to the capital. On Wednesday week, early in the morning, they were called out to receive some portion of their pay, with which they were not satisfied. They suddenly broke out in a mutiny, three regiments at first, but soon joined by six others. They threw stones at their officers, driving them away, and then surrounded the British Residency, which they assailed with stones on every side, uttering violent threats against its inmates. The lower class of people in the city, and many from the surrounding country, were presently attracted by this scene of confusion. They joined the soldiery and helped to destroy the undefended buildings, the artillery park and magazine, while the mutineers continued their attack on the British Residency. This was defended by the Punjaub Guides, under Sir Louis Cavagnari and Lieutenant Hamilton, during the whole day, firing volleys on the assailants whenever they approached, and with considerable effect, as about four hundred of the Afghans were killed. But there must have been several thousand of them actively engaged in the attack upon a frail wooden house and outbuildings, desperately held by seventy or eighty men, who could only resolve to sell their lives dear, with little hope of timely rescue.

The Ameer Yakoob Khan was in his Palace, which was in the Bala Hissar, close by; he sent out Daoud Shah to put a stop to the revolt, and especially to protect the British Residency. Daoud Shah, when he approached the mutineers and the mob, was pelted with stones, knocked off his horse, wounded with a spear, and forced to return to the Palace, where he is said to have died of his wounds. The Ameer next sent Yahya Khan, who was equally unable to restrain the insurgents. A son of the Ameer was also sent, but received almost as bad treatment as Daoud Shah. The Mollahs, or Mohammedan clergy of high rank, with the Koran in their hands, went out amidst the raging mob, but their exhortations were not listened to. The soldiers had cast off all subordination, and mingled with the loose populace, who had procured arms from the plunder of the arsenal. In fact, the whole city, as well as the military quarter, was in a state of downright insurrection. The Ameer's palace itself was by-and-by surrounded by the insurgents, who threatened the lives of himself and his few remaining attendants. He was, nevertheless, enabled to send off two short letters, which were conveyed by a Ghilzai to Major Conolly, the British officer at Ali Kheyl, informing the Viceroy of India that this perilous outbreak had taken place. The first news of it reached Ali Kheyl late on Thursday evening, and was instantly telegraphed to Lord Lytton at Simla, and by him to London.

Meantime, the unfortunate defenders of the Residency had succumbed to the persistent onslaught of an overwhelming number of foes. Towards nightfall on the Wednesday evening the Afghans contrived to set fire to the doors of the building, and swarmed in, forcing their way up stairs. It is not quite certain how Sir Louis Cavagnari and the other Englishmen individually came by their death. They are said to have fought hard for their lives to the end, along with the men of their escort, good Punjabee soldiers, whose fidelity and bravery cannot be doubted. Some of the party seem to have got out of the house, and died fighting outside. The dead bodies of the slain officers were seen lying in the streets. This news was brought to Ali Kheyl by nine of the mounted Punjaub Guides, the only men of the Residency escort who escaped, being out foraging at the time of the attack. They must be deducted from the number above given as the strength of the guard or escort with Sir Louis Cavagnari. They are, it is believed, the sole survivors of the massacre.

The latest news received in London at the hour of making up this account was dated from Ali Kheyl on Tuesday last, being a despatch from Major Conolly to the Viceroy of India. It describes the attack on the Residency, and the resolute defence made by its occupants, who killed not less than 410 of their assailants. When the house was set on fire they charged out, sword in hand, and were all slain. Twelve Afghan regiments took part in the attack. The Ameer is stated to be in privacy with a few faithful Sirdars; he is terribly perplexed and confused at the reproach to his name, and is sure to come personally and apologise to the British Indian Government. The Nawab Gholam Hussein Khan, who was reported to have been killed, was expected on the 7th at Cabul.

The news has created an intense excitement through India. When the first intelligence came it was hoped that Brigadier Massy would make a rush forward from Ali Kheyl with the brigade under his command, without waiting for orders, and that he would arrive in time to save the Residency at Cabul. The news of the fatal issue of the struggle, however, arrived so soon after that of the attack that he would have known before he reached the Shaturgardan Pass that it was too late.

At Ali Kheyl there were, quite recently, under Brigadier Massy, three English regiments—the 67th, 72nd, and 92nd—the 5th Goorkhas, two batteries, one a mountain battery, and one native cavalry regiment, the 12th Bengal Lancers. There were therefore, at the most moderate computation, two thousand five hundred men at Ali Kheyl, and two-thirds of these, or sixteen hundred men, should be ready for an immediate advance.

The Khoorum Valley Field Force, with which Sir Frederick Roberts has been ordered to make an immediate advance on Cabul, consists of four British regiments, three regiments of Indian cavalry, four native infantry regiments, two mountain batteries, one battery of Royal Horse Artillery, and two batteries of field artillery.

The Queen's regiments in the Peiwar Pass are the second battalion 8th, commanded by Colonel Drew, C.B.; 67th South Hampshire, Lieut.-Col. Knowles; 72nd Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke during the absence on furlough of Colonel Brownlow; and 92nd Gordon Highlanders, Lieutenant-Colonel Parker. Two of these regiment, the second battalion 8th and 72nd, have been with the Khoorum Field Force throughout the last operations. The 67th went up from the Madras Presidency and the 92nd from its cantonments at Seetapore to join General Roberts's force before the conclusion of the first phase of the Afghan war. The native infantry regiments in the Peiwar are the 11th N.I., commanded by Colonel Lamb; 23rd Pioneers, Lieutenant-Colonel Currie; 28th Punjaubees, Lieutenant-Colonel Hudson; and 5th Punjaub Infantry, Major M'Queen. The cavalry force, under the command of Colonel Hugh Gough, C.B., V.C., consists of the brigadier's own regiment, the 12th Bengal Cavalry, with the 14th Bengal Lancers and the 5th Punjaub Cavalry. The two mountain batteries are commanded respectively by Captains H. Morgan and G. Swinley, of the Royal Artillery.

It is hardly expected that General Sir Frederick Roberts will be enabled to advance in force before the month of October, while neither the Khyber nor the Candahar force is likely to be ready sooner; but the former will at once occupy Jellalabad again. The greatest difficulty will be that of collecting beasts of burden, camels, bullocks, and mules, for the transport service. General Sir Michael Kennedy has been appointed Controller-General of this department, and Colonel Macgregor is to be Chief of the Staff. The Viceroy, Lord Lytton, has left Simla for Lahore.

Candahar, which fell into our hands on Jan. 7 last, when it was surrendered to us without a blow being struck in defence of the second capital of Afganistan, is held by Lieut.-General Sir Donald Stewart, with a force which has been considerably reduced in the past month. It is fortunate for us that we have established telegraphic communication with Candahar, or else we should be unable to stop the homeward march of General Stewart's force, the head-quarters of which would, in accordance with the terms of the Afghan Treaty, have commenced to evacuate Candahar on Sept. 1. General Stewart has only two Queen's regiments with him, viz.—the 59th, and the 2nd battalion 60th Rifles, the latter commanded by Lieut.-Colonel J. J. Collins. The native regiments with him are the 15th and 25th N.I., the 3rd Goorkhas, and the 2nd Belooch Regiment. His cavalry force, which has Brigadier-General Palliser, C.B., as its chief, consists, or consisted at the end of last month, of the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, 3rd Sind Horse, and 19th Bengal Lancers. If an advance from Candahar takes place it will doubtless be viâ Khelat-i-Ghilzi and Ghuzni.

We subjoin the grave news sent by the Bombay correspondent of the *Standard* on Thursday:—

"The greatest excitement has been caused here by a report that the Ameer is dead—having, according to one account, been slain by his rebellious subjects: and, according to another, committed suicide. Cabul, it is further stated, was sacked by the Heratees before leaving. Troops are being hurried up to the frontier with the greatest rapidity, and hard fighting is expected."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

General Gresley, the Minister of War, has set out on a long tour to inspect the present state of the fortresses on the northern and north-eastern frontier, and to see how far the work accomplished during the past six years meets the requirements for the defence of the territory.

The Picardie, bringing the second contingent of amnestied Communists, reached Port Vendres on Sunday morning. She left New Caledonia with 277 men, 88 women, and 125 children. During the passage there were five deaths and four births.

About 50,000 persons were present on Sunday at a fête given, under the patronage of M. Louis Blanc, at the Buttes Chaumont, for the benefit of the amnestied Communists. The receipts were estimated at 30,000f. There was no disorder.

The French Scientific Association, at the close of its Montpellier Congress, resolved to hold its next meeting at Algiers in April, 1881. Professor Chauvau, of Lyons, is to be president.

Permission has been granted the managers of the Paris theatres by the Prefect of Police to keep their houses open till half-past twelve nightly, and until a later hour upon extraordinary occasions and by express demand.

The death of Baron Isidore Taylor, the traveller and author, at the age of ninety, is announced from Paris.

The well-known Parisian caricaturist, Cham, De Noé by name, died last Saturday, at the age of sixty. He had been a contributor of comic sketches to the *Charivari* for forty years. There was a large gathering of literary men and artists on Monday at the funeral of Cham, including the whole of the staff of *Charivari*.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Lyons at a quarter to eight on Tuesday morning. The oscillation was from south to north, and lasted two seconds.

SPAIN.

Señor del Castillo has been charged by the King to proceed to Vienna, for the purpose of officially asking the hand of the Archduchess Marie Christine on behalf of his Majesty.

At a council of Ministers held on Tuesday it was finally decided that the Cortes should be reopened on Oct. 28.

Contradiction is given at Madrid to statements recently published at New York, to the effect that 20,000 Spanish troops were to be dispatched to Cuba to maintain order; it is affirmed that only a contingent sufficient to replace the troops whose term of service has expired is to be sent. Five thousand men are to be sent next week.

The idea is being entertained of holding an International Exhibition at Madrid.

BELGIUM.

A Royal decree appoints General Liagre, hitherto Governor of the Military School, as Minister of War.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph arrived at Linz on Sunday, and was received by the authorities of the town, the clergy, and deputations from all parts of Upper Austria. His Majesty, who was most enthusiastically cheered by the crowd, proceeded to the principal square, where the President of the Festival Committee, speaking from a platform erected specially for the occasion, delivered an address in honour of the Emperor. His Majesty afterwards visited the Exhibition.

A State banquet, at which all the Ministers were present, was given at Vienna on Saturday evening in honour of the Prince of Montenegro.

Official announcement was made last Saturday that the hand of the Archduchess Marie Christine had been solicited by the King of Spain, and that the Emperor of Austria, as supreme head of the Imperial House, having given his consent, the proposal was accepted by her Imperial Highness.

The entry of the Austrian troops into Novi-Bazar was effected on Monday morning in two columns. Safvet Pasha has declared to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador that he considers the Porte has the greatest interest in evidencing as distinctly as possible the existence of its complete understanding with the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. With this view, Husni Pasha was expressly instructed to accompany the Austrian troops upon their entry into Novi-Bazar.

GERMANY.

The German Emperor and Empress, accompanied by the Crown Prince and his eldest son, Prince William, Prince Charles, and Prince Frederick Charles, arrived on Thursday evening, the 4th inst., at Königsberg. The entry of the illustrious party into the old Prussian coronation town was greeted by ringing of church bells and salvoes of artillery. From the railway station, from which the electric light shone with brilliance, the Imperial guests drove in open carriages through streets tastefully decorated and illuminated from garret to basement, and thronged with a loyal and enthusiastic multitude. As they advanced to the castle there was continued cheering, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs continued without intermission. The entire progress resembled a triumphal march. This is the first visit made by their Majesties to Königsberg since the assumption of the Imperial crowns. Next morning a deputation of twenty-seven maidens of Königsberg, introduced by the Chief Burgomaster, presented an address of welcome to the Emperor and Empress, and handed to the Empress a magnificent bouquet, together with some verses

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appropriate to the occasion. The Emperor accepted the homage offered with great marks of satisfaction, and replied in feeling terms of gratitude. He referred to the times of heavy afflictions which he had spent in Königsberg with his Royal parents, but at the same time reminded those present of the wise dispositions of Providence, by whose aid all had been so gloriously accomplished. His Majesty concluded with the words, "God's blessing gained, all is obtained."

The military manœuvres have been on a vast scale. A telegram states that they closed on Tuesday with a long and most desperate engagement, in which, the attack of the previous day being resumed, the defending army was finally defeated and driven within the fortifications of Königsberg. The correspondent particularly commends a brilliant cavalry charge by three regiments of Uhlans, Hussars, and Cuirassiers, which proved the culminating movement of the engagement.

The Emperor William and the Crown Prince of Germany have approved a project for the holding of an international exhibition at Berlin in the year 1885.

Under the presidency of Professor Kruger, Director of the Observatory at Gotha, the eighth general meeting of the Astronomical Society was opened yesterday week in the Hall of the Academy of Science at Berlin.

RUSSIA.

The meeting of the Russian and German Emperors came off on Wednesday week at Alexandrowo, as reported in a great portion of our last issue. The Czar, with a numerous suite, arrived at half-past one o'clock by a special train composed of eight saloon carriages. The Emperor William arrived shortly after three o'clock. As his Majesty entered the station, which was profusely decorated with flags and garlands of flowers, a guard of honour was drawn up on the platform, and a military band played the Prussian National Anthem. The meeting between the two Sovereigns is described as having been exceedingly cordial, and they were greeted with enthusiastic cheers by large crowds who had congregated in the immediate vicinity of the station. After inspecting the guard of honour, their Majesties withdrew to the reception-room, and subsequently dined together. The Emperor William took up his quarters at the station. At five o'clock the Emperor William paid a visit of half an hour's duration to the Emperor Alexander, who immediately returned the visit. It is semi-officially announced at St Petersburg that Field-Marshal Manteuffel's mission to Warsaw furnishes a contradiction to the statements respecting the visit of courtesy paid by the Czarewitch to Stockholm as indicating an alliance between Russia and Sweden against Germany. On Thursday the Emperors had another interview.

The Emperor Alexander arrived at Odessa on Saturday afternoon, and paid a visit to the cathedral. After inspecting the troops, he left at seven in the evening on board the Imperial yacht for Yalta, Crimea.

Prince Lobanoff, the present Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has been appointed Ambassador to the English Court. The Prince will be succeeded at Constantinople by M. Sabouroff, at present Russian Minister in Athens.

The First Dragoman of the Russian Embassy at Constantinople has been promoted to the rank of Councillor.

The Ministers of War and Communications have now (a despatch from St. Petersburg says) finally completed the arrangements for the dispatch of an expedition to investigate the practicability of diverting the Amu Darya into its old bed, and thus causing it to flow into the Caspian. The expedition will be divided into three detachments, of which two will be sent to Krasnovodsk and Khiva respectively, to perform the necessary work on the steppe, while the third will be employed in examining the river and delta. The latter party have already started, but the departure of the other sections of the expedition has been postponed until January, in consequence of the disturbed state of the Turkoman steppe.

A statement is published that the murderer of Prince Kropotkine, Governor of Charkoff, has been arrested in the province of Tchernigoff. It said that the prisoner was bribed to commit the crime by Dmitri Lisogoob, the Socialist who was hanged at Odessa on the 22nd ult. He will be conveyed to Charkoff and tried there.

Immense damage has been done in St. Petersburg by a storm of wind and rain. Yesterday week the Neva had risen to the level of the streets. The guns of the fortress were fired during the whole of the following night, and notices were issued warning the inhabitants to take precautions against the floods.

According to the Russian newspapers, eighty-four young persons, sentenced to hard labour and deportation in Siberia for political offences, have left Moscow under an armed escort.

A telegram from the Governor of Smolensk, dated Tuesday, announces the outbreak of a great conflagration at Viama, where 200 houses and the prison of the town are in flames. The fire brigade has been dispatched from Smolensk to render assistance.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

At the meeting last Saturday of the Commissioners for the Rectification of the Turco-Greek Frontier the Greek Commissioners drew up a note to the Ambassadors insisting that the fulfilment of that portion of the Berlin Treaty was obligatory on the Porte, while the Turkish representatives expressed the view that it was only a recommendation. It is believed in Constantinople that if the negotiations should fail a European Conference will assemble to settle this and other pending questions.

EGYPT.

Riaz Pasha, who has been recalled from exile, arrived at Alexandria on the 3rd inst.

The Khedive is stated to have signed the appointments of Mr. Baring and M. de Blignières as English and French Comptrollers-General. It is expected that the Hon. H. C. Vivian will be replaced by Mr. Lascelles, Second Secretary of Legation at Rome, as British Consul-General in Egypt.

AMERICA.

Mr. John Welsh, late American Minister in London, met on Wednesday with a public reception in the Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

The results received of the State elections in Maine show large gains for the Republican party. There are indications that Mr. Davis, the Republican candidate for the governorship, will have a majority, possibly defeating the combined Democratic and Greenback parties.

The Republican party have gained many seats in the House of Representatives, insuring thus a Republican majority.

Mr. Kallock, the working-men's candidate, who was shot at by Mr. de Young, the editor of the *Chronicle*, has been elected Mayor of San Francisco. Outside the city the working-men's candidates have been severely defeated.

Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., and Mr. A. Pell, M.P., who have gone to the United States to conduct inquiries on behalf of the British Agricultural Commission, visited the Produce Exchange, New York, on Tuesday, and put questions to the leading produce dealers. Having witnessed the process of loading vessels with grain, as also of preparing fresh meat for export, they left for the dairy districts in the State.

On account of the yellow fever prevailing at Memphis, the churches in that city were closed on Sunday last. There were 20 cases and 10 deaths on Tuesday. Only one case of yellow fever was reported in New Orleans on the 5th inst. Since the outbreak of the epidemic there have been 22 cases, of which five proved fatal.

Heavy damage has been done to the sugar and cotton plantations in Texas and Louisiana by a violent storm which passed over those States.

CANADA.

Amid great popular enthusiasm, the Exhibition at Toronto was opened yesterday week by the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise. There was a general illumination at night.

The Marquis of Lorne, accompanied by Princess Louise, on Tuesday reviewed the troops of the garrison. The manœuvres lasted two hours, and on their termination his Excellency heartily congratulated the officers on the manner in which they were carried out. The city was illuminated at night, and there were general rejoicings in celebration of the Governor-General's visit.

The Governor-General, accompanied by Princess Louise, after making a progress through the province of New Brunswick during the early part of last month, visited various parts of Nova Scotia, and then embarked at Pictou for the Province of Prince Edward Island, throughout which they received an enthusiastic reception. On the 21st ult. the vice-regal party arrived at Quebec in H.M.S. Bellerophon, which was accompanied by H.M.S. Tourmaline and Griffin. The French war-vessels then in that port joined in the salute of twenty-one guns given on the occasion. The progress of his Excellency and her Royal Highness through the province of Ontario will doubtless produce the crowning reception accorded to them in Canada. Last winter the Marquis and his consort passed through a portion of this province incognito, on the occasion of their visit to the Niagara Falls; and, in response to the expressed desire of many in Ontario, the official visit was deferred till after the harvest, a period of the year when the agricultural population have some leisure and when Nature there is looking its best. During the Viceroy's stay in Toronto, a citizens' ball and a banquet will be given, and a review of the Militia, a regatta under the auspices of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, and innumerable other demonstrations have been arranged. It is stated that Princess Louise has invited a number of English friends to visit Rideau Hall during the coming winter.

The period of the operation of the Order in Council prohibiting the importation of cattle into the Dominion from the United States has been extended to Oct. 6.

A proclamation of the Marquis of Lorne, applying the Act for the Better Prevention of Crimes and Violence in the city and county of Quebec, was issued on the 3rd inst.

Preceding the adjournment of the Quebec Legislative Assembly on the 2nd inst., one of the speakers, in the course of the debate, denounced the Ministry as unfit to conduct the Government of the province. In reply the Prime Minister pointed out the fact that this was the twenty-second time the same member had moved a vote of want of confidence in the Government. Finally a motion for the adjournment of the House until Oct. 28 was carried by 25 against 23 votes.

During the deadlock created by the conflict between the Legislative Council and the Assembly no salaries or school or charitable grants can be paid.

Intense frost prevailed in Brazil on the 9th of last month, causing immense injury to the growing coffee crops on the high lands.

Major-General Biddulph, the High Commissioner of Cyprus, left Larnaca on the 6th inst. for England, on board Her Majesty's gun-boat Falcon. Colonel Edridge acts as High Commissioner during his Excellency's absence.

THE NORTH-EAST PASSAGE.

The North-East Passage has been safely accomplished. A telegram from New York informs us that the Vega, which left Sweden in July, 1878, with Professor Nordenskiöld on board as the leader of the expedition, has reached Yokohama, all well. On July 20 the gallant little steamer passed East Cape, midway through the Behring's Straits, and under a salute from the tiny gun on board announced to a frozen world that the memorable feat had been achieved.

A narrative in the *Telegraph*, says:—

Leaving Gothenburg on July 4, 1878, the Vega, a teak steam whaler, built at Bremen, and specially adapted by refitting and strengthening to the work before her, sighted Nova Zembla on the 28th and anchored on that day off a village on the Samoyed peninsula, at the entrance to the Kara Sea. Professor Nordenskiöld had profited by his studies of the experience of those who had preceded him "towards the rising sun," and the once dreaded Kara Sea was surprised when it was almost entirely free of ice. The *savants* on board the Vega landed, and each in his particular branch of science found the days all too short for the magnificent harvests he gathered in. On Aug. 1 the Vega proceeded very slowly eastward, dredging and sounding continually. No ice barred the way, for the loose rotten floes that abounded hardly deserved the name, and in five days the steamer was safe in Dickson's Haven, destined, so says Professor Nordenskiöld, to be in future years one of the chief exporting ports of Siberia. On the 10th the Vega resumed her course, and, threading her way through unknown islands, usually bound together by strong bands of ice, but now separated by straits of floating "sludge," reached a fine harbour situated in the strait between Taimyr Island and the mainland—Actinia Haven, as it has been christened, from the numbers of actinia that have been dredged up. One discovery made at this point is worth special remark. Examining the ice in a small floe, Professor Nordenskiöld found some yellow specks, "which proved to be coarse-grained sand, consisting of very beautifully formed crystals." As a practical mineralogist, the Professor decided that they were "no ordinary terrestrial mineral, but possibly a matter crystallised from the sea water during the severe cold of winter."

Leaving Actinia Haven on the 18th, the explorers coasted north-east, and next evening came to anchor in a bay off Cape Chelyuskin or Severo, the most northerly point of Asia.

This was the first time the formidable headland had been turned, and, if the expedition had had no finer goal before it, would have sufficed to make the Vega's journey one of the most memorable on record. For three centuries man has tried in vain to round Cape Chelyuskin. On the 21st the voyage was resumed, and, though delayed by fogs and banks of rotten ice, the Vega made good way south-east, still keeping the land in sight. The mountains increased in height, and animal and vegetable life became more varied and abundant, and on the 23rd a fine breeze carried the brave little vessel swiftly along, without the aid of steam, over a perfectly smooth sea—one, moreover, marked upon the charts as dry land. They reached the mouth of the Chatanga River, and on the 27th turned northwards for the Siberian Islands. Reaching with great difficulty Cook's farthest point, Cape Vankarema, the Vega crossed over to Kolnitchin, and there, on the 28th, her engine-fires were put out and the sails stowed away, and winter life in the pack ice fairly entered upon. The cold was intense, and one day, the shortest recorded, was of three hours' duration only, "the upper limb of the sun visible," and no more. But day and night there was more than enough to do, and almost every science known to man will be enriched by the labours of the distinguished few who searched the seas and land and sky for all they could give and tell of while they wintered off the Tchkik-tchi villages. For 264 days they remained ice-bound, but at last the floes began to thin and scatter, and on July 18 the Vega once more floated, and on the 20th, steaming through Behring's Straits, fired the mimic salute that told of the great end achieved.

Professor Nordenskiöld writes that the voyage from Europe to Asia by the North-East Passage may be considered now certain of regular accomplishment, and, with a little more knowledge of the northern seas, quite safe. From Japan to Lena, no difficulty presents itself to skilled seamen, and as that river taps Central Siberia, the horizon of trade has been most grandly extended by the Vega's success.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The sale of the Guildford coach horses took place at Tattersall's on Monday, when twenty-one horses realised £1367.

The London and Provincial Coffee Palace Company opened the fifth of their establishments yesterday week in High-street, Notting-hill, Admiral Sir Cooper Key, K.C.B., presiding.

The result of a poll last Saturday for the election of a Common Councilman to represent Lime-street Ward, was the choice of Mr. Archibald Macdonald, of Leadenhall-street.

The drinking-fountain which it is proposed to erect in St. Paul's-church-yard is being prepared in granite from the Lamonia Quarries of Messrs. John Freeman and Sons, at their works, Penryn, Cornwall, instead of being cast in bronze, as originally stated.

The street collections made last Saturday for the benefit of the London hospitals resulted in £1028 being obtained an advance of £110 on the collection of last year, and is exclusive of the boxes placed by local committees in West Ham, Hammersmith, and Greenwich.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the fourth week in August the total number of paupers was 78,726, of whom 42,240 were in workhouses and 36,486 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877 and 1876, these figures show an increase of 2042, 1697, and 1556 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 797, of whom 564 were men, 196 women, and 37 children.

Considerable alterations are being made on the western side of Chancery-lane by the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn. The buildings on the east side of Old-square as far as a point opposite the chapel of the inn are being unroofed and demolished. These consist of three staircases, or, in other words, about thirty-three sets of chambers. They will be rebuilt according to the plan of the adjoining wing on the northern side of the square facing Stone-buildings. Eventually it is intended to rebuild all the buildings from the above point southwards as far as the gateway of Lincoln's Inn, which will be carefully preserved.

As reported in the chief part of our issue last week, the remains of the late Sir Rowland Hill were interred on the 4th inst. in Westminster Abbey, in the presence of a large congregation. The service was fully choral, and was conducted by Canon Duckworth. Mr. Pearson Hill, the son of the deceased, was chief mourner, being supported by Mr. Arthur Hill, eldest surviving brother of Sir Rowland, and an immense gathering of relations and friends. The pall-bearers were the Lord Mayor, Sir George Airy, Mr. Heywood, F.R.S., Mr. Edwin Chadwick, Mr. Torrens, M.P., the Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., Mr. C. H. Gregory, and Mr. Page. Amongst those gathered to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased were several representatives of foreign postal services and many officials of the English Postal Department.

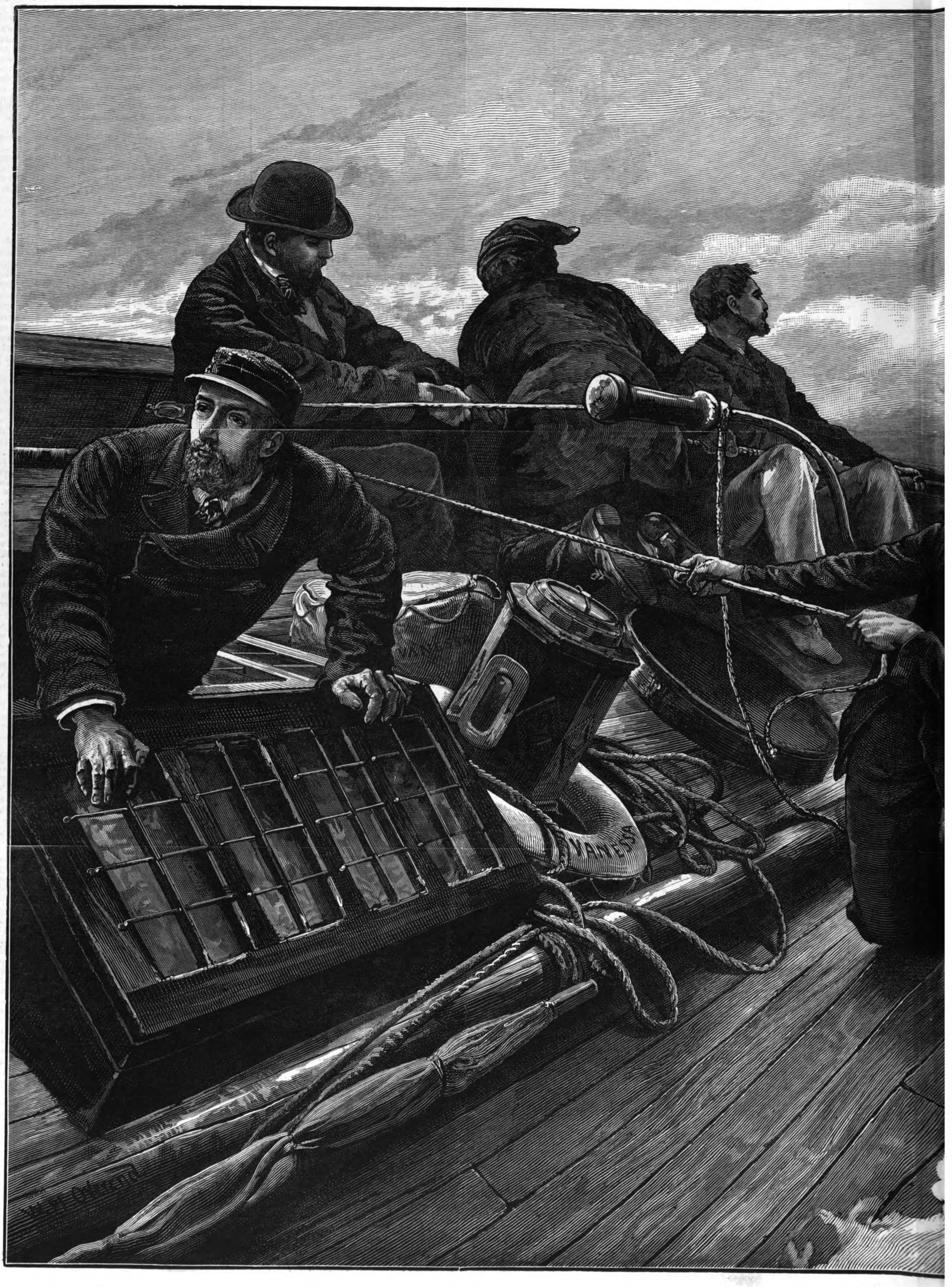
Last week 2646 births and 1393 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 275, whereas the deaths were 24 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 7 from small-pox, 37 from measles, 50 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, 25 from different forms of fever, and 146 from diarrhœa. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer last week was 29·97 in.; the highest reading was 30·32 in. on Monday evening, and the lowest 29·54 in. at the end of the week. The mean temperature of the air was 56·8 deg., being 3·0 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of the twenty years ending 1868. The lowest night temperature was 39·5 deg. on Monday, and the highest day temperature in the shade 73·4 deg. on Wednesday. The highest temperature in the sun was 141·4 deg. on Wednesday.

Mr. Henry Varley, of the Tabernacle, St. James's-place, Notting-hill, who has recently returned from a visit of nearly two years' duration to Australia and New Zealand, lectured upon those colonies before an open-air meeting in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon. A large number of persons assembled hear his address. The lecturer set forth the characteristics and prospects of each of the colonies. He discouraged the idea of emigrating to Victoria or Queensland, a great trade depression existing in the former colony, and the latter being unsuitable by reason of its hot climate. He recommended Western Australia, New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and explained their characteristics and the requirements needed for the success of intending emigrants to them. At the general request of his hearers, Mr. Varley consented to lecture once more in the same place next Sunday upon religious matters.

Sir Charles Whetham, the Lord Mayor, writes as follows respecting a proposed national memorial to the late Sir Rowland Hill:—"I have received many suggestions that the public are awaiting an opportunity of showing their regard for the memory of the late Sir Rowland Hill, and their appreciation of the immense advantages he conferred on the world at large, by contributing to a fund which should in some suitable way be the means of perpetuating his name and work. It is thought that such a movement should be inaugurated in the city of London, as the centre of the nation which has profited so extensively by the penny postage system, and that all classes would be willing to join in it. In order to test how far this feeling, in which personally I heartily concur, is general, I shall be happy, as Lord Mayor, to receive at the Mansion House donations towards a Sir Rowland Hill Memorial Fund, and should the response be favourable, as I have no doubt it will, I shall call together a representative committee of the subscribers to decide what form the memorial should assume."

The foundation-stone of the new Shropshire Eye and Ear Hospital at Shrewsbury was laid on Tuesday by the Earl of Powis, in the presence of a large gathering.

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YACHT-RACING.—ROUNDING THE BUOY.

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AUL IN THE MAIN SHEET!"

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

In one of the works of Mr. George Borrow—I forget whether it is the *Gipsies* or the *Bible in Spain*—the admirable writer describes how one day, in the course of remote Peninsular wanderings, he found himself close to the wall of some ancient building, and how, a door therein suddenly opening, there issued forth two gentlemen, one of whom proved to be Mr. George Borrow's esteemed and revered friend, M. le Baron Taylor. The Baron was, it seems, as glad to see the author of *Lavengro* as that eminent friend of the Romany Chals was to see the Baron; and the *Quarterly Review*, in subsequently criticising Mr. Borrow's book, good-naturedly quizzed him on the naïveté of his account of his interview with the distinguished *savant*.

Baron Taylor died on Saturday last, at the age of ninety. I suppose that he was one of the most versatile, the most accomplished, and the most cosmopolitan men that modern times have produced. Heinrich Heine used to say of him that he must have been fashioned from the clay "left over" after the moulding of Humboldt, Brougham, and Rossini. He came, by the father's side, of an English family naturalised in France; and on the mother's from the ancient Flemish stock of the Walweins. He was preparing to enter the Polytechnic School, under the First Empire, when it occurred to him to enlist in the French army, in which he remained twelve years, and which he left with the rank of Major. Under the Restoration he was appointed Royal Commissary or official director of the Comédie Française, in which capacity he had the common-sense to carry out many useful reforms in the direction of stage costume and scene-painting; and he had furthermore the courage to revive Beaumarchais' "Mariage de Figaro" and to produce Victor Hugo's "Hernani," thereby earning for himself the fierce hatred of the Classicals.

King Louis Philippe was very fond of Baron Taylor, and employed him in numerous artistic and archæological missions. As a travelling inspector of fine arts, he purchased many precious pictures and statues on account of the French Government; and it must have been in one of these *virtuoso* tours that he suddenly came out of the door in the antique wall, and was confronted by Mr. George Borrow. It was Baron Taylor who was commissioned to superintend the conveyance from Alexandria in Egypt to France of the Obelisk of the Luxor, now in the Place de la Concorde. An indefatigable man. He was a true philanthropist, besides; and founded the Society of Men of Letters, the Dramatic Authors' Society, and many other self-helping associations. He wrote several books; and finally he was an assiduous attendant at funerals, and acquired a distinct and special renown from the vast number of eloquent funeral orations which, in the course of his long public career, he was called upon to deliver over the graves of departed celebrities.

Many years have passed since I read the book which was recalled to my mind by the news of Baron Taylor's death; but, unless my memory plays me false, Mr. George Borrow was one of the first English writers of eminence to direct public attention to the arduous labours, the devotion to duty, and the self-sacrifice of that very hard-working and generally ill-requited individual the Special War Correspondent. I think that he rendered a noble tribute of appreciation to the correspondents of the London daily papers with whom he came in contact during his wanderings in Spain, then (about three-and-forty years ago, I apprehend) convulsed by the Carlist and Christino war. The correspondents whom he had "in his eye" were, I should say, the late Mr. Fred. Hardman and the late Mr. O'Meagher, both of the *Times*, and the still happily extant Mr. Charles Lewis Gruneisen, at that time of the *Morning Post*, and at present the *doyen* of our craft.

I just mention what the Italians laughingly term "*la bella famiglia*" when they talk about themselves, for the reason that I perceive that the Indian Government has resolved that no "non-combatant gentlemen"—that is to say, no civilian special correspondents—are to be permitted to accompany the force which is marching on Cabul. Is it thought, then, in high quarters that Mr. Archibald Forbes, Mr. Phil. Robinson, and the rest of the "non-combatant" Specials did more harm than good in Afghanistan? On the other hand, regimental (not staff) officers are to be allowed to correspond with the press. Will the British public be satisfied with the accounts furnished by smart subalterns and clever captains? Is a regimental officer usually in a position to take a general survey of what is going on at the front? And, finally, are not officers on active service prohibited by the Queen's Regulations from writing letters to the newspapers at all?

The *Times* has been dwelling in a forcible leading article on the discomforts frequently experienced by ladies and gentlemen who, at this time of year, travel to continental "health resorts," to "drink the waters." They have, according to the *Times*, to tolerate abroad "the rampant and aggressive existence of nuisances the very description of which would almost suffice to make them ill if they were at home." "Fatiguing journeys, crowded inns, stuffy and ill-ventilated rooms, bad food, abominable cookery (?), loathsome stenches, and exorbitant charges are all among the common-place incidents of the autumnal tour in search of health." This indignant diatribe winds up with an inquiry whether some enterprising London doctor cannot contrive to make an English mineral spring fashionable, and sacrifice one autumnal holiday in order personally to supervise the proceedings of his patients.

I confess that I do not like the invitation to the "enterprising London doctor." It is a direct invitation to quackery; and, moreover, at all our popular mineral springs there are numbers of experienced local physicians who are much better qualified than any "enterprising London doctor" can be to supervise the curative treatment of water-drinking patients. We do not stand in need of any new and "fashionable" English springs. We should patronise to a much greater extent than we at present do the old ones. Go to Cheltenham; go to Leamington; go to Epsom; go to Ashby-de-la-Zouch; go to Bath. And especially go to the most delightful of all English inland watering-places, Tunbridge Wells.

I cannot afford to take an autumnal holiday. No Engadine, no Ponteresina, no Lake of Como, no Bernese Oberland, no Tyrol, no (happily) Righi Kulm for me. The lakes of Killarney and the Trosachs are even beyond my means. I can only hope, when mid-November and bronchitis (sweetened by spasmodic asthma) come, to flee to the balmy shores of the Maritime Alps. Château des Palmiers, I come. Meanwhile, while everybody is away, and London is deserted, I remain for six days a week on the metropolitan treadmill. On Saturday, however, comes a holiday; since there are no newspapers (the *Observer* excepted) published on Sunday. At the end of the week, then, I rush to the seaside. On Saturday week last I sped to Hayling Island; stayed there three hours; hastened to Southsea; saw a regatta; and went on to Portsmouth, returning by the last train to London and Sunday labour. (I would not break the Sabbath if people would consent to dispense with newspapers on Monday morning.)

Last Saturday I went to Tunbridge Wells. I took the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway as far as the pretty little town of East Grinstead, in Sussex (it was a Parliamentary borough until 1832, and Mat. Prior sat for E. G. in the reign of Queen Anne). There I abandoned the train; and we drove with a pair of very cheerful horses about fifteen miles, through a ravishingly beautiful country, to the Wells. Our route lay through Old Tye (does anybody read "Brambletye House" nowadays?) and across Rusthall-common. Such ferns! Such rocks! Such hares and rabbits popping out of the dark plantations! Such undisturbed pheasants! Such exquisite prospects of hill and dale! The Righi Kulm, Interlachen, Lucerne, Mount Pilatus! Psha!

The lady who makes inquiry touching Dame Mary Shipley, the wife of Sir Charles Shipley, Knight, is informed that the heroine in question was the daughter of James Teale, Esq., of Maidstone, Kent, and Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Ralph Blomer, D.D., one of the Prebendaries of Canterbury Cathedral and Chaplain to King Charles II. Mary Shipley, *née* Teale, was also related, either by blood or marriage, to the illustrious families of the Bullens and the Raleighs. For further particulars of Lady Shipley see the "Cyclopædia of Female Biography," Forester, Glasgow, 1866.

So I reached Tunbridge Wells, and spent a golden afternoon there. You know how pretty, how picturesque, how fashionable, and, at the same time, how quiet and simple the dear old *villeggiatura* is. There is a new and handsome Pump-Room in addition to the old historic Wells; there is a new and first-class hydropathic establishment and Spa at Bishops Down Grove; the Calverley, the Royal Mount Ephraim, the Sussex, the Wellington, and the Kentish, are all excellent hotels; the band plays twice a day on the Pantiles; the drives are numerous; the surrounding scenery is simply enchanting, and the supply of clergymen and doctors is admirable, both as regards quantity and quality. Don't talk to me of your Hombourgs and Badens and Carlsbads. Be a Briton; and go to Tunbridge Wells. Next Saturday I hope to revisit St. Leonards, the Capri of England.

My "Buckstone Fund" is virtually closed; but since last Wednesday I have received, and beg thankfully to acknowledge, the following donations:—B. S. Marks, £1 1s.; G. B. F. (stamps), 4s.; Samuel Chatwood, £5; and G. W. Lloyd, £3. I scarcely think that any more money will be sent me; but I shall wait another week, and then finally close the account.

G. A. S.

MUNICH ART-EXHIBITION.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

In our last notice we glanced cursorily at the contents of the left wing of the Munich Exhibition; but German pictures are not exclusively confined to this part of the building, and will be frequently found adorning rooms belonging, strictly speaking, to the right wing. Nothwithstanding the inscriptions over the various entrances, there is no one room in the right wing which is exclusively devoted to any one nationality, and it may with truth be added that the catalogue remains yet to be compiled. The French section, for example, which many regard as the most important in the exhibition, has yet to be bodily incorporated in the catalogue; and as to the British school, not only is it absent from the printed page, but as a school it can scarcely be said to exist on the walls of the exhibition at all. A few words will suffice for the enumeration of its contents.

Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., is represented by the sweet spiritual figure of "Mignon" leaning disconsolately against a wall, and by his vigorous portrait of "Captain Burton," which for character and force fairly holds its own against the "Robert Browning" of G. F. Watts, R.A., which forms a pendant to it. Mr. Watts has also a portrait of Philip Calderon, R.A.; and J. E. Millais, R.A., has the magnificent three-quarter length of Mrs. H. L. Bischoffsheim, in a richly flowered dress—a picture our readers will remember adorning the walls of the Royal Academy three seasons ago. P. Calderon, R.A., is present in his fine picture of "The Burial of Hampden," and F. Goodall, R.A., in a small finished replica of Moses being hidden by his mother among the bulrushes. The "Return of the French Soldier to his Wife and Family" has raised considerably, in the eyes of German artists, the reputation of Marcus Stone, A.R.A. "The Sculptor's Model" by Alma-Tadema, R.A., about which opinions were so conflicting when it hung in the Royal Academy, hangs here in a place of honour between "Captain Burton" and "Robert Browning;" but such artists as we have spoken with much prefer his small picture of the two lovers on the stone bench of some Italian sea-wall. H. Herkomer, A.R.A., figures in the water-colour section with two or three of his powerful portraits. This completes the list of the British section; and although each of these men is at the head of his own peculiar walk, their number is by far too limited to do anything like adequate justice to the variety and excellence of the art which elicited last year at Paris such general admiration from French painters and connoisseurs.

The Gallic authorities were rather late in giving in their adhesion to the scheme of a Munich Exhibition; but such examples of French art as we have here were well worth waiting for. There is, for example, Leon Bonnat's powerful portrait of Victor Hugo which adorned the Paris Salon of the current year. It hangs in the place of honour, having on one side the large picture of "Ploughing" by Rosa Bonheur. Above it is a very characteristic picture of an old man on his knees mending the bow of his boat. The artist is Emile Renouf, and the work has been bought by the French Government. On the other side of Victor Hugo hangs a fine autumn subject, with reapers in the foreground, by A. L. Demont, which carried off a third-class medal at the Salon, and was also the subject of the patronage of the French authorities. Another work which does credit to the discrimination of the official mind in France is Henry Mosler's "Return of the Prodigal." The father lies dead in a richly-carved box bed, with a lighted candle on each side of him, as is the custom of the Roman Church; and the son, in an agony of remorse, has thrown himself on his knees on a bench by his side; and a benign priest looks on in respectful silence. The whole interior is remarkably quaint, and the chiaroscuro is treated with much knowledge and felicity.

We need not enter into any consideration of the strong black manner of T. Ribot, who has three pictures here, nor of J. J. Henner's rather ragged way of losing his outlines. Each is a master in his own way, and their individuality must be respected. We noticed them, moreover, when treating last year of the French International Exhibition, and a similar fact has to be urged in relation to the remarkable works of W. A. Bouguereau, Jules Breton, Corot, Jules Dupré, Daubigny, and Isabey. Their respective merits, from the smooth, exquisite handling of the first to the rich colour and impetuous brush-work of the last, have been so frequently set forth that we are justified in assuming a certain familiarity with them on the part of our readers.

It may be further stated, to show how cordially the French have answered the German invitation, that Meissonier's fine picture of two horsemen galloping along a southern coast-road is here, and Cabanel's "Death of Francesca di Rimini and Paolo Malatesta"—not to mention Dubufe, Hébert, Vollon, Lefebvre, Lévy, and Robert-Fleury. Among the younger French artists, J. P. Laurens takes a prominent place. His large canvas showing the populace of Carcassonne, in 1303, under Jean de Picquigny, the reformer of Languedoc, tearing down with iron crowbars the bricked-up doors, that the prisoners of the Inquisition might be liberated, is a work of great historic merit. The monk rising on tiptoe with outstretched hands to calm the passions of the infuriated crowd is admirably introduced, and the lofty red-brick buildings of the background work in quite agreeably with the general scheme of colour adopted by the artist. With this must be classed another picture in which human passion is depicted with even greater intensity, and the laws of composition and colour illustrated with a force worthy of any master. The artist is A. N. Morot, and his picture represents the women of a Gaulish tribe defending the camp against the attack of the Roman cavalry and forcing them to retreat. The female figure on the right rushing on the foe is as fine an embodiment of a fury as we ever saw projected on canvas. The pyramidal form, moreover, into which the composition is thrown, adds much to the impressiveness of the scene. The painter is still young, and this splendid composition is the property of the French Government.

There are other works of lofty aim by young artists in the French section, such as "The Death of the Emperor Commodus," by Fernand Pelez; "Jacob at the House of Laban," by Henry Lerolle; a mural triptych of "Saint Cuthbert," by E. A. Duez; and the "Genius of Paris, under the auspices of the Republic, inviting the Nations to a Pacific Strife in Arts and Industry," a very brilliant mural work by F. Ehrmann. But we have said enough to show the character and quality of the pictorial contributions made by France. They number in all 260.

Belgian and Dutch art is so familiar to the English public that we have only to name Verhas, Mesdag, Maris, Taanman, Henckes, and De Haas to recall to the mental eye of our readers pictures of homely life, juicy meadows, and well-fed cattle, level beaches with sturdy fisher-folk, to whom the sea, whether in calm or in storm, has an ever-abiding interest.

Russia may well be satisfied with such art-representation as the powerful pencil of H. H. Siemiradski can give her. It is true, his great work of "The Living Torches of Nero" is not here; but two almost as good are on the walls—viz., the Roman Emperor hesitating between "The Rich Goblet and the Lady," and the "Shipwrecked Mendicant" asking alms of a richly-robed lady about to step into a sumptuously appointed barge. The dual empire of Austria may in like manner rest well assured that her art-interests will not suffer so long as she can point to the Hungarian Munkacsy's fine picture of "Milton Dictating 'Paradise Lost' to his Daughter," even if the great German colourist Makart be for the time absent. His grand picture, by-the-way, representing "Charles the Fifth entering Antwerp," will presently be exhibited in Munich by the Fleischmanns, and in London next season.

Since writing the above, we are happy to say that the French have issued a catalogue of their own section, which may well serve as a model to the Germans. In the catalogue of the latter, which has also now been completed, all the information vouchsafed to the reader consists in the name of the picture, of the artist, and of the city he resides in; whereas, a French catalogue invariably gives not only the name of the artist but of the place of his birth, and of the master or masters under whom he studied, and is careful to record whatever academic or other distinction he may have won. Our own Academy might well follow the admirable practice of the *Salon*.

As to the other nationalities, they are scarcely in sufficient force to warrant further space; and we need scarcely go into the merits of the various engravings, book-illustrations, etchings, and architectural drawings which are to be found on the tables and in the numberless recesses which run along the whole length of the building. Suffice it to say that the German people are justified in looking upon their exhibition as an undoubted success: the first edition of their very imperfect catalogue, consisting of twelve thousand copies, was exhausted in three weeks, and they confidently assert that when the season is over a handsome balance will remain in the hands of the authorities.

CUTTER YACHT RACING.

The Engraving which fills the two middle pages of this paper shows a scene that might often be witnessed on the deck of a cutter-rigged yacht, engaged in any of the popular racing contests at the Nore or in the Solent, so frequently noticed in our Journal during the months of July and August. Persons acquainted with the details of nautical equipment and management will perceive at a glance all that is here represented, and will understand what portions of the vessel, with her mast, spars, and sails, do not appear within the scope of this delineation. The reader, as spectator of the scene, is supposed to be on deck, considerably aft of the mast, and looking towards the stern, while the main boom is run far out over the port side of the vessel, so that only its extreme end, with the block to which the mainsheet is extended, can be seen at the right-hand edge of our Engraving. The "mainsheet" is not, as some landsmen would suppose, identical with the mainsail, nor is it a sheet of canvas at all; but it consists of the ropes and tackle, by which the boom that holds the bottom of the mainsail is shifted from the port side to the starboard side, or *vice versâ*, and the use of this tackle is the manœuvre in which the seamen are here employed. As the Vanessa—which is the name of this yacht—closely followed by one of her competitors, passes round the floating buoy that marks the limit of the racing course, having to proceed thenceforth in an opposite direction, it becomes needful instantly to make a different adjustment of the sail, her position with reference to the wind being completely altered. Hence we see all hands at once called into action; while the steersman puts the tiller hard up, to bring the vessel's head well round the buoy, the other men at the stern are vigorously "hauling in the main sheet," to bring back the boom to the vessel's side. There is a pretty light breeze on the sea, and the yachts seem just here to be lively enough, but we cannot tell how they will fare in the remainder of their course.

An official statement of the trade of British India to the close of last year has been issued. It says that tea now occupies a very prominent place in the exports from India, and there is every reason to believe that the quantity exported will increase year by year. China has for some years been sending to Australia increasing quantities of tea.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

The recent improvement in the weather—we have found it, of late, as difficult to keep the weather out of our copy, as Mr. Dick did to exclude any reference to the head of King Charles I. from his—has had a most beneficial effect upon the course at Doncaster, and, in spite of some heavy rain on Monday night, it has seldom been in better condition for racing. The old town was decidedly fuller than usual, and as an immense number of horses had arrived to fulfil their engagements, there was every prospect of a grand meeting. There were one or two startling movements in connection with the great race of the week, and backers will long remember the St. Leger of 1879 with mournful feelings. The breakdown and subsequent withdrawal of Wheel of Fortune was, of course, a fearful blow, and the "plungers" had not recovered from this when Robbie Burns, one of the firmest and most genuine candidates in the race, suddenly retired to almost hopeless odds. It transpired that, before leaving his training-quarters, the colt had suddenly reared and given his near hock a bad wrench, and though he appeared at exercise late on Tuesday morning, and galloped the St. Leger course at a slow pace, his supporters appeared to have abandoned all hope of his success. It is singularly unfortunate that the only really dangerous north-country candidate should have met with an accident, for the southern stables have had matters all their own way in the St. Leger for many years past. The Fitzwilliam Stakes was, as usual, set first on the card on Tuesday, but, though there were four competitors, class was but poorly represented, and Experiment, a rather smart two-year-old in Osborne's stable, had little difficulty in upsetting the odds that were laid on Dunmow. Prudhomme (7 st. 5 lb.) cut up very badly in the Glasgow Plate, a handicap for juveniles, which fell to MacGeorge, a very neatly-named son of Macgregor and Side View. The addition of £500 to the Champagne Stakes proved most effective, as a field of twelve—the largest that has run since Napoleon III. beat eleven opponents in 1873—assembled at the starting-post. Mask was undoubtedly the best of the public performers, but it was notorious that he had been amiss since his brilliant victory in the July Stakes. Of the remainder, Glen Ronald, Evasion, Napsbury, Geraldine, Triermain, and Henry George, had all earned winning brackets, while there were great reports of the "dark" Beaudesert, a son of Sterling, who cost Lord Anglesey 1600 guineas as a yearling. Mask appeared to be winning as he liked at the distance, when we conclude that want of condition told upon him, for he suddenly stopped to nothing. This left Glen Ronald with the lead, which he held until half-a-dozen strides from the judge's box, where he was caught by Evasion, who had fairly forced her way through on the rails, and beaten rather cleverly by a neck. An objection to the winner, on the ground of bumping, was at once overruled by the stewards. Beaudesert only figured moderately; and, as Glen Ronald is a notorious roarer, we fancy that the class of the whole field, excepting Mask, whose sudden collapse is excusable, was rather "below par." Scarcely had this event been decided when eleven weighed out for the Great Yorkshire Stakes. Dresden China (6 st.) was purchased for a long price just before the race by Mr. Perkins, and she ran in his colours, starting a a very hot favourite at only 5 to 2 against her. Parole (8 st. 13 lb.) was backed freely at twice those odds, but nothing else received much support. The story of the race is soon told, for Dresden China went to the front before two hundred yards had been covered, and made the running at such a cracking pace that she had her whole field hopelessly beaten fully a quarter of a mile from home. Then she overpowered little Coates and ran away, passing the post thirty lengths in advance of Carillon (6 st. 9 lb.) and Attalus (7 st. 7 lb.), who probably gained place honours merely on sufferance, as everything began to pull up before reaching the distance. Including her 10 lb. penalty, Dresden China has now 7 st. 1 lb. to carry in the Cesarewitch, and she was at once placed at the head of the quotations for that event. The victory of Mr. Perkins was most popular, and that gentleman's colours were again to the fore in the Filly Stakes, in which his filly by The Palmer—Jenny Diver created quite a small sensation by beating Douranee, on whom odds of 4 to 1 were laid, by a head.

Had Wheel of Fortune remained sound and well there is no doubt that the field for the Leger would have been a small one, but, in the absence of the best filly that has been seen on the turf for years, everything that could raise a gallop was pulled out on the off chance, and the field of eighteen has not been equalled in number since Hawthornden scored his sensational victory in 1870. Shortly before the race Rayon d'Or went very suspiciously in the betting, but before the fall of the flag he recovered his position, and started at 3 to 1 in equal demand with Sir Bevys. After one break away the flag was lowered to a capital start. Visconti and Jessie Agnes were the first to show in front, and they were closely followed by Muley Edris, Rayon d'Or, Ruperra, and Palmbearer, at the head of the others being Sir Bevys, Alchemist, and Lansdown, while the last three away were Salteador, Protectionist, and Robbie Burns. Almost immediately they had settled down Rayon d'Or went to the front, and was quickly in possession of a clear lead, going up the hill in advance of Ruperra, Muley Edris, and Alchemist, the most prominent of the others being Palmbearer and Exeter, at the heels of the last-named pair being Visconti, Sir Bevys, and Lansdown, while Zut, Robbie Burns, and Salteador were now acting as the whippers-in. Just before disappearing from view, Alchemist drew into third place, and on reappearing in sight Rayon d'Or was still showing the way, and was in possession of a three lengths' lead of Alchemist and Ruperra, who were running side by side, behind these being Exeter, Muley Edris, Palmbearer, Lansdown, while Sir Bevys headed the remainder. Very little alteration took place in the above order as they went behind the Rifle Butts, and Rayon d'Or came into the straight with a clear lead of Ruperra and Alchemist, Exeter, Sir Bevys, and Robbie Burns and Palmbearer being next. As they passed the Half-mile Post Alchemist was beaten, as was also Sir Bevys, and Ruperra and Exeter now took second and third places. At the final bend Robbie Burns and Palmbearer were done with, and although Ruperra and Exeter were ridden out to the end, they failed to get near Rayon d'Or, who made nearly the whole of the running, and won in a canter by five lengths; a length divided the second and third; Palmbearer, Salteador, Robbie Burns, Visconti, White Poppy, Sir Bevys, and Lansdown, followed in the order named, and Marshall Scott, who broke down, was the absolute last. Thus, after a lapse of fourteen years, another French horse has won the Leger, and won it in a style well worthy of Gladiateur himself. No doubt Rayon d'Or's conformation is far better adapted to the flats of Doncaster than to the Epsom hills, and, moreover, his great frame, which was sadly unfurnished early in the spring, has now become far more thick and muscular. The Derby horses ran very moderately indeed, but Robbie Burns, in spite of his unlucky accident, showed a bold front until close home.

The yearling sales on Tuesday proved a complete "frost," as only seventeen out of the sixty youngsters that were catalogued found purchasers. Even those that were sold went at wretched prices, excepting four bred by Mr. R. Wright, which made the capital average of 395 guineas. Still it must not be forgotten that five of his team were sent out of the ring unsold. Glen Ruby (600 guineas), an own brother to Falmouth, fetched the top price of the day, though he was closely pressed by Mahomet (580 guineas), a very fine son of Speculum and Irene.

At eleven o'clock on Saturday night the six-days' bicycle-race at the Agricultural Hall was brought to a close, and G. Waller, of Newcastle, became the absolute possessor of the belt, with a splendid score of upwards of 1400 miles. For the whole week, Terront, the pluckly little French champion, had contested every yard of ground with him, and, though beaten by a few miles, deserves almost equal honour with the winner. The performances of the men all round were a great improvement upon those shown on the occasion of the last long ride, and we are convinced that the full powers of the bicycle are not even yet fully developed. We append the full score:—

	Miles.	Laps.		Miles.	Laps
Waller	1404	6	Pagis	972	8
Terront	1390	5	Thresher	786	6
Higham	1145	3	Leeming	650	3
Cann	1100	1	Andrews	386	5

Though the cricket season is virtually over, we may give an extraordinary score compiled by an eleven of Devonshire Park playing against Chiswick on Friday and Saturday last:—

A. J. Ford, c Turner, b Leese ...	159	R. Walker, c Leese, b Finnis ...	27
V. Royle, b Leese	81	F. J. Ford, b Mack	19
J. F. Cooper, c Langley, b Mack	65	H. J. Ford, b Mack	4
E. A. Parke, st Langley, b Mack	45	C. H. Dorman, c Turner, b Duke	24
W. J. Ford, run out	6	W 12, b 32, l b 12	56
C. Hulton, not out	127		
G. R. Burge, run out	70	Total	683

It is almost needless to say that Devonshire Park won very easily.

MUSIC.

THE HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The one hundred and fifty-sixth meeting of the three choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester was inaugurated on Tuesday morning by a special service in Hereford Cathedral. The service-music included a "Te Deum" and "Benedictus" in E flat, composed by Sir Herbert Oakeley, and Wesley's fine anthem "O Lord, Thou art my God." These were rendered by the associated choirs; Mr. Lloyd, of Gloucester, having presided at the organ. The sermon special to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Canon Sidney Lidderdale Smith.

Soon after one o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, the Festival performances begun with "Elijah"; a work that has on many occasions been chosen for a similar purpose. We gave last week a summary of the arrangements and engagements for the Hereford music-meeting, and may now, therefore, confine ourselves to a record of those performances which come within the scope of this week's publication. A special feature in the rendering of "Elijah" was the co-operation of Madame Albani, this having been her first public appearance for several months. To the eminent artist just named was assigned the principal soprano solo music of the second part of the oratorio, including the air "Hear ye Israel"—and the leading part in the trio, "Lift thine eyes;" in association with Miss Anna Williams and Madame Patey. The important air just named was given with exquisite purity of voice and intonation, and with that refined taste and artistic feeling which are also well-known attributes of the excellent prima donna. The other principal solo music of the oratorio was efficiently rendered by Miss A. Williams, Mesdames Patey and Enriquez, Mr. Barton McGuckin, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Santley. The chorus-singing was very good throughout—both in quality of tone and execution. Mr. Langdon Colborne conducted, and Mr. Done presided at the organ.

The first of the miscellaneous concerts took place in the Shirehall on Tuesday evening, and included effective orchestral performances of Weber's overture to "Der Freischütz" and Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony—the first movement of Beethoven's violin concerto having been executed by Mr. H. C. Cooper, who was applauded at the close of his performance. A varied selection of vocal music was contributed by most of the principal singers and the Bradford Choral Society. Mr. Langdon Colborne conducted, with the exception of the violin solo, the orchestral accompaniments of which were directed by Mr. H. Weist Hill.

We must defer until next week specific notice of the remaining performances. These consisted of Purcell's "Te Deum" in D, portions of Bach's "Christmas Oratorio," Handel's overture to "Esther," Spohr's setting of the 84th Psalm, Mozart's chorus "Pignus Futuræ," and Handel's Coronation anthem ("Zadok, the Priest"), on Wednesday morning; Mendelssohn's 95th Psalm and his Hymn "Hear my Prayer," and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" in the evening (also in the cathedral); a selection from Mr. Arthur Sullivan's oratorio, "The Light of the World," and Haydn's "Imperial Mass" on Thursday morning; the second miscellaneous concert in the evening (in the Shirehall); and the usual festival climax on Friday (yesterday) morning—Handel's "Messiah"—the chamber concert given in the Shirehall in the evening, being a supplemental performance in lieu of the ball with which the festival proceedings formerly concluded.

The official returns of the recent Birmingham Festival are not yet definitively closed. According to the latest report, the gross receipts are £11,704—a large falling off from the results of many preceding festivals.

Last year an organisation was formed, with the Prince of Wales at its head, for the establishment of a representative musical institution, "embracing in one body the most eminent practical musicians and the most influential patrons of music." It is now officially announced that the executive committee, presided over by Prince Christian, has been engaged during the year in negotiating a union between the Royal Academy of Music and the National Training School for Music, the terms being a charter of amalgamation conditional upon an annual income of at least £3000, with other advantages, being secured through the agency of the executive committee, for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of the new institution. The Training School, through the Duke of Edinburgh, has accepted these terms; but, owing to the illness of Lord Dudley, President of the Royal Academy, the directors of that body have not yet had an opportunity of coming to a decision on the subject.

The Dutch papers state that Mr. Hullah, having finished his tour of inspection through Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland, has pronounced the latter country to be in possession of the best method for teaching singing.

The shipments of wheat from America during the past week amounted to 510,000 quarters, of which 260,000 quarters were for the United Kingdom and 250,000 for the Continent. Of maize the shipments were 158,000 quarters, nearly all for the United Kingdom.

THEATRES.

The Globe was reopened on Saturday with Planquette's melodramatic comic opera, "Les Cloches de Corneville." This wonderful work retains its attractions, notwithstanding five hundred representations, and was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic audience. New scenery and decorations have been provided, and some changes have taken place in the distribution of characters. Miss Laura Clement, as Germaine, not only acts with grace but sings with expression. Miss Clara Thompson, as Serpolette, is good; and Mr. Wilford Morgan, as the Marquis de Corneville, sings with effect. Jean Grenicheux was nicely represented by Mr. Frederic Darrell, a tenor of remarkable merit. The old miser fell to the lot of Mr. Shiel Barry. This actor also flourishes in the introductory piece, no less than Samuel Lover's farce, "The Happy Man," which is now illustrated with new music by Mr. E. Solomon. Mr. Barry's impersonation of Paddy Murphy is acceptable, notwithstanding our recollections of poor Tyrone Power.

On Monday we were invited to the Olympic to witness the introduction there of "H.M.S. Pinafore," in consequence of the Imperial Theatre being required for Miss Litton's dramatic season. The representation was in every respect satisfactory. Mr. J. G. Taylor's acting in Sir Joseph Porter was, above all, characteristically amusing; nevertheless, Miss Kate Sullivan and others did good service. The ballet of "The Fairies' Fancy Ball," recently performed at the Aquarium, was given as the after-piece, and introduced to the audience Mdlle. Cavalazzi, and Her Majesty's Opera ballet troupe; the performance was liberally appreciated.

Mr. Augustus Harris has taken Drury Lane Theatre for a term of five years, and will open at Christmas with a grand pantomime, produced under his own direction.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Earl of Carnarvon has, in consideration of the prevailing depression in agriculture, returned to the tenants of his Somersetshire and Hampshire estates 10 per cent on the amount of their rentals; and, for the same reason, Lord Ducie has intimated to his tenants on the Garsden estate, Chipping Norton, that he will at the next (the Christmas) audit return 25 per cent on the farm rentals for the half year then due, and that at the subsequent audit (Midsummer, 1880) 12 per cent will be similarly remitted. In addition to the above, Lord Ducie has returned 10 per cent on the last three half-year's rents, and in the majority of tenancies has made permanent reductions in the rentals to an appreciable amount.

Lord Kilmorey has issued a circular to his tenants in Cheshire and Shropshire announcing that the letting of his farms will be thrown into the market to see what they will fetch, as the only means of ascertaining if their letting value has been affected by the difficulties pressing upon the agricultural interest. He trusts that the greater part of the old tenancies will be renewed, but where that is not the case care will be taken that reasonable compensation is given for unexhausted improvements. Since the issue of the circular notices to quit have been served, and it is stated that none of the tenants have applied for a renewal of their tenancies.

The annual exhibition of the Manchester, Liverpool, and North Lancashire Agricultural Society opened on the 4th inst. at Manchester, in the show-yard adjoining Belle Vue Gardens. The weather was very fine, and the show unusually large. The total sum offered in prizes was almost £3250. The number of entries was 1387 of live stock, including poultry and dogs, and farm produce, and there were also 2750 implements on view. At the dinner, which was presided over by the Earl of Ellesmere, the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P., said he believed that, with hard work, perseverance, and greater skill in farming, English agriculturists would still be able to compete with the farmers of the virgin soil of the great countries of the West.

The annual show of stock and horticultural production of the Chipping Norton, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, and Stow-on-the-Wold Agricultural and Horticultural Societies was held on the 5th inst. at Chipping Norton, and in the evening a large number of members dined at the White Hart. The President, Mr. E. W. Harcourt, M.P., was in the chair, and the Earl of Redesdale and Mr. Cartwright, M.P., were present.

The Marquis of Hartington presided at the luncheon of the Radnorshire Agricultural Society, held on the 5th inst. at Pen-y-bont. Referring to the Royal Commission on Agriculture, he said that farmers must not anticipate that the result of its labours could be the placing of any imposition on the food of the people; any changes that might be made would have to be made in the relations between landlords and tenants, and not in the relations between the agricultural interest and the general community. Some remarks which he had made in the House of Commons had been misunderstood by Lord Beaconsfield, who seemed to suppose that he had advocated an alteration in the land laws for the purpose of encouraging the growth of a peasant proprietary. There were many persons, on all sides of politics, who thought that a considerable number of small proprietors would be a great advantage, but, with the imperfect consideration which he had been able to give to the subject, he had never laid down the doctrine that the existing tenure of land in this country should be altered, or that anything should be done to encourage any other tenure. All that he wanted even inquired into was, whether there was an unnatural condition of things existing in this country tending to aggregate vast properties in the hands of a few persons, who, perhaps, had not capital enough to manage them.

In the course of a lecture on agricultural science, which Mr. Buckmaster recently delivered in the village of Broadclyst, near Exeter, he stated that the Government were willing, through the Science and Art Department, to provide a teacher in any village where a class of twenty scholars could be formed, to instruct in the nature of soils and manures, and of the principles involved in the growth of animals and vegetables.

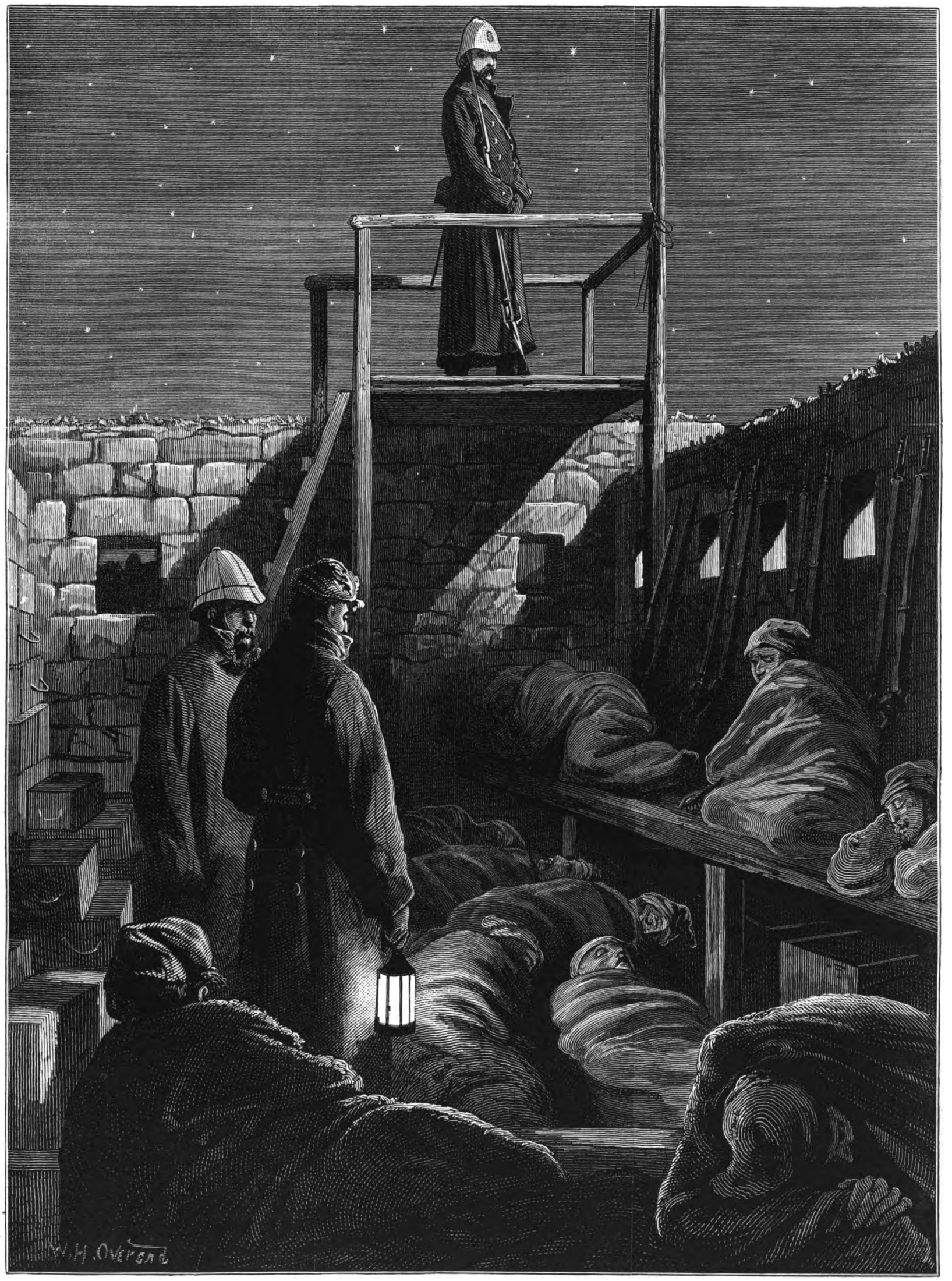
The Summer Lean Stock Show of the Guildford Agricultural Association took place on Tuesday. Lord Onslow presided at the dinner. His Lordship, in speaking of the prospects of agriculture, said the hope of the British farmer lay in the direction of cheapening produce, and that in that respect the Legislature could assist them but little.

The annual exhibition of the Warwickshire Agricultural Society took place on Tuesday at Atherstone, and was highly successful. It was followed in the afternoon by a dinner in a spacious marquee erected on the ground. About 600 persons sat down, and Mr. W. S. Dugdale presided. The principal speakers were Lord Norton, Lord Leigh, Mr. Newdegate, M.P., Mr. B. Davenport, M.P., the Earl of Yarmouth, M.P., and Mr. Sampson Lloyd, M.P. The main topic was the depression of agriculture, and the notion of co-operation between landlord and tenant was encouraged.

The large number of 13,581 passengers left the Mersey for foreign ports in August. This number is 3804 more than in the corresponding month last year, and 2990 in excess of the number of emigrants in the month of July this year.

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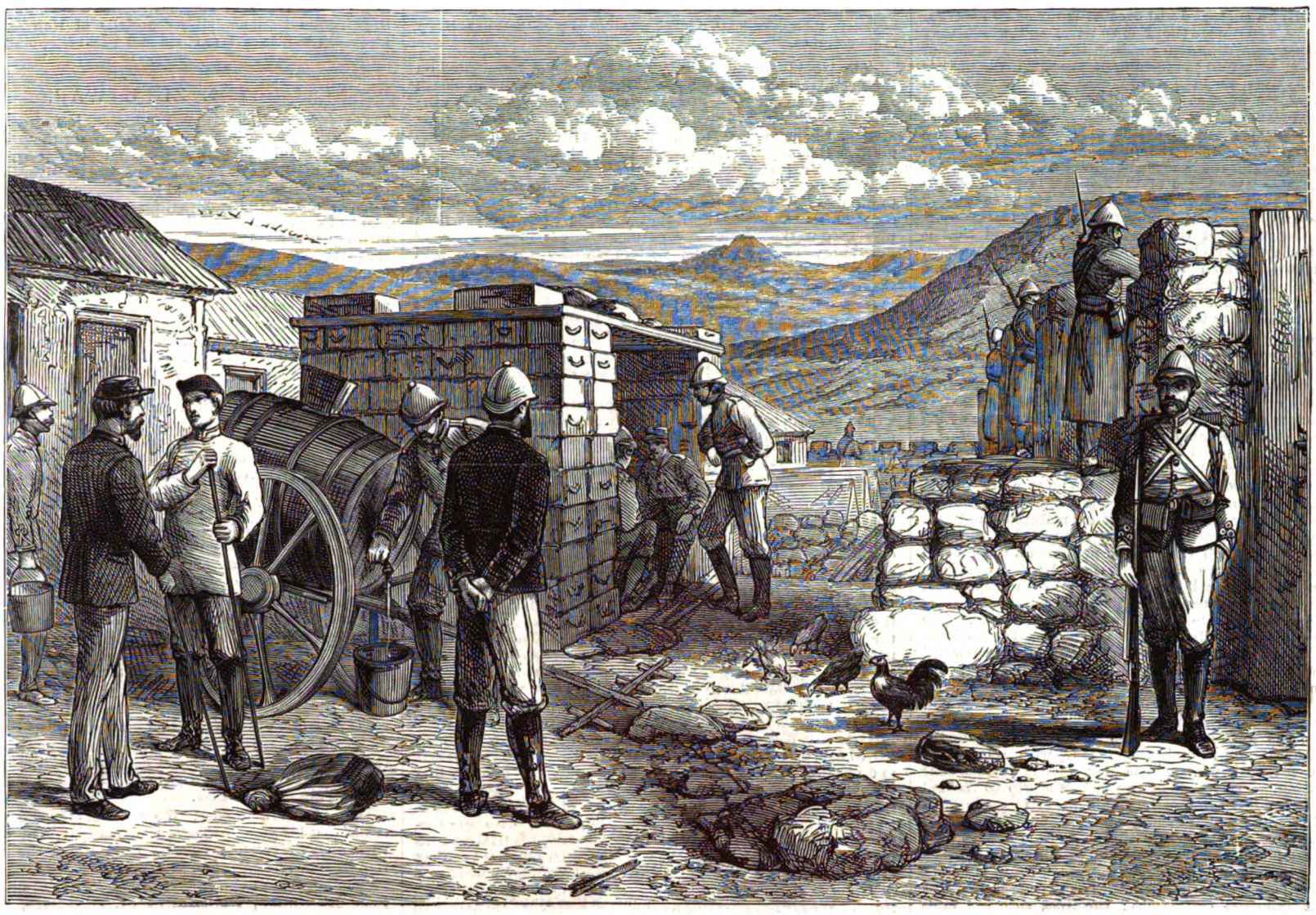
ZULU WAR SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



"ALL 'S WELL!"—SKETCH IN BROMHEAD'S POST, NEW FORT, RORKE'S DRIFT.

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ZULU WAR SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



SCENE IN THE NEW FORT MELVILL, BORKE'S DRIFT.



INTERIOR OF OLD BORKE'S DRIFT POST.

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NEW BOOKS.

A map, an "index to local names," and a "general index" are luxuries which call for grateful acknowledgment, even before the pleasure derivable from *The Home of the Eddas*, by Charles G. Warnford Lock (Sampson Low and Co.), is recorded for the information of whomsoever it may seem to concern. As regards the map, it is no common map; that may at once be stated. Small it may be, but 't will serve; it was "compiled especially for the Royal Geographical Society," and "for its size it is very accurate, except in the matter of spelling the local names," a matter about which it is a question whether one reader out of a thousand will care as many as two straws. If it should be asked who the Eddas were, and where they lived, and what they did, and whether there were many of them, and what may be the meaning of the word, the answer should be, it appears, that the word means, or did mean before it became obsolete in that sense, great-grandmothers, that there are two of them, that they are literary works, that the elder of the pair "is occupied chiefly with Skald-ship-figures and forms the Ars Poëtica of the old Norse tongue," and that the younger "contains the heathen mythology of Scandinavia." And so by degrees "the home of the Eddas" is made out to be Iceland, and the words are used for the title of an extremely entertaining and useful book concerning Icelandic people, places, and things. That the book is not new, and that it belongs to the ordinary class of works written by tourists, is the conclusion which will at once be drawn — but wrongly; for the author can boast of advantages and experiences of a peculiar kind. Not many visitors have seen and described Iceland as it appears in winter; but our author, "having resided there for full twelve months, making many excursions and twice crossing the island during the thaws of early spring," had special opportunities of observing special aspects. Moreover, his "training was of the kind generally denied to passing tourists." He was compelled by circumstances, which will unfold themselves during the course of his narrative, to obtain some considerable knowledge of the language, colloquial as well as literary, and to see a great deal of the inner life of the inhabitants, having his wits sharpened by the necessity of gaining his daily bread for a while in a manner unusual among tourists. It is a pity that he has shown so little method in the arrangement of his materials, and that he has displayed a tendency towards a somewhat strained facetiousness; but, for all this, he has produced a work which is something better than merely interesting and amusing. Drunkenness and clerical scandals figure with unpleasant frequency and conspicuousness in his pages; but so, unfortunately, they appear to do in the life of the Icelanders. The book is divided into twelve chapters, of which the twelfth, devoted to a personal quarrel with a certain "reviewer," might have been omitted without much detriment; the eleventh, containing an account contributed by Dr. C. Le Neve Foster of a journey across the Sprengisandr or Burting-sand, derives importance from the reputation attributed to the gentleman who is held titularly responsible for the account; and the ninth, with its history of a "six months' winter," is for many reasons the most interesting. The reason of the author's trip to Iceland is traceable to the formation of an "expedition to explore the brimstone diggings situated in Parliament County, Iceland;" which expedition "set sail from Granton on July 6, 1875, in a Scotch steamer;" and in that "region of thick-ribbed ice" he spent the winter of 1876-7, "at Akureyri and Húsavek and at various points between them." His experience led him to make six principal deductions: the first, that the most noticeable point as regards the winter is its length, varying from six to as many as ten months in duration, though, of course, he must have been dependent upon hearsay for a part of his deductions; the second, that the winter is "exceedingly variable, frost and thaw, snow and rain, wind and calm, alternate with each other in a remarkable degree;" the third, that "the frost, as a rule, is not excessive, nor does it endure for many days at a time, but the cold is considerable on account of the wind;" the fourth, that "the snowfall, except in extraordinary years, is singularly little, seldom more than six inches fall at a time, and that usually melts away before the next fall comes;" the fifth, that "the wind is far more formidable to vegetable life than either frost or snow, and forms the greatest impediment to travel;" the sixth, that "no value can attach to any observations which are not conducted regularly and systematically in the same place, and conducted by precisely similar observations taken under identical conditions, so far as possible, at many other spots," giving an example of contradictory evidence to support his conclusion, which, however, of itself would command assent. The most useful and practical part of the book is to be found in the second of two appendices, under the significant heading of "What the tourist wants to know." Here will be found information concerning "the means by which the island may be reached;" concerning the "fares by the steamers;" concerning "maps and charts;" concerning the choice of time for a visit; concerning guides, horses, and horse-gear—such as saddles, bridles, shoes, hobbles, &c.; concerning "boxes and lodes;" concerning "tents and canteen;" concerning "beds and bedding;" concerning "clothing;" concerning "meats and drinks;" concerning "toilette and other vanities;" concerning "inns and guesting;" concerning "coin;" concerning "presents;" concerning shooting, fishing, ornithology, exploration, mail routes, and other routes, with lists and sketched-out programmes, laboriously compiled to the minutest detail. Such a work, if only it be trustworthy, of which it were gratuitous to harbour a doubt, can surely need no further recommendation.

A new volume of *Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel* (E. Stanford, Charing-cross, publisher) has recently been issued. It is devoted to *Australasia*, and is quite equal in value to the volumes on "Africa," and "Central America, the West Indies, and South America," which have been noticed with due commendation. This treatise on Australasia, indeed, has a higher degree of originality than either of its two predecessors. The editor or compiler, Mr. Alfred R. Wallace, tells us in his preface that it consists almost wholly of new matter. He has, instead of accepting Hellwald's work, "Die Erde und ihre Völker," for the basis of the descriptive account, rejected the greater part, and rewritten all concerning the Malay Archipelago, Australia, and the Pacific Islands. Mr. Wallace, as a traveller and naturalist, had by his personal labours done much to render us acquainted with the islands lying south-east of Asia, from which Australasian and Polynesian forms of life were probably derived. He is thereby well qualified to perform this literary task, with a scientific breadth of view that no previous writer had attained. The geographical distribution of types of animal structure is a subject of which he has gained the mastery in a degree above most of his contemporaries. It presents some questions of peculiar interest arising from a comparative survey of the fauna of the Southern hemisphere, between the Indian and the Pacific Ocean. This volume, however, is chiefly occupied with details of geography; but the accompanying chapters of natural history, geology, and botany have more than ordinary merit. The history of the European discovery of those regions, the Portuguese, Spanish, and Dutch colonisation of the Asiatic islands, the British colonisation of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and their respective provincial governments, is sufficiently related. An ethnological appendix, by Mr. A. H. Keane, traces the affinities of race among the different populations—Australian, Papuan, and Negrito, three dark types; Malay, Maori, and Micronesian, varieties of the brown stock; with a table of the nations and languages. The volume is furnished with excellent maps, including a physical and a geological map of Australasia, and one showing the depths of the ocean, besides fifteen maps of particular regions or countries. It is adorned, moreover, with a large number of woodcuts of scenery and costumes.

The troublesome and costly warfare not yet terminated on the north-eastern frontier of the British dominions in South Africa has occupied a vast share of public attention during the past six months. It is four months since the publication, by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, of a book which still holds its place as the only volume, except a small compilation by Mr. J. A. Farrer, presenting an historical account of the causes of this unfortunate war. *The Zulus and the British Frontiers*, by Captain T. J. Lucas, formerly of the Cape Mounted Rifles, contains much information that we believe has not yet been presented to the general reader in any other form, either by newspaper correspondents, writers in the magazines and reviews, authors of pamphlets, or lecturers and debaters upon this exciting topic of the day. For, besides giving a concise description of the geography of South-east Africa, and of the past and present condition of all the Kaffir races and nations, with the rise of the Zulu monarchy and the wars of Chaka and Dingaan, of which we have read elsewhere, Captain Lucas is enabled to throw much light upon the military and political conditions of the problem now before us. His personal experiences of frontier, garrison, and campaign duty in South Africa will appear the more instructive, if we consider the need that must henceforth be felt of a permanent provision for the defence of the eastward provinces, and for the security of British rule or ascendancy on the side of the Zulus, and of other nations or tribes which are far from being civilised. Captain Lucas, in a previous volume, "Camp Life and Sport in South Africa," related the lighter incidents of personal adventure and observation with agreeable liveliness and pleasantry of manner. He has upon this occasion sought rather to give a direction of practical utility to his account of the organisation of the frontier defence service in his time; the Cape Mounted Rifles, the different Mounted Volunteer and Burgher Corps, the Fingo auxiliary force, and the line of forts on the line of the Kei; with some remarks upon the native tactics and methods of fighting, exemplified by stirring passages of narrative, and contrasting the Zulu army with the Kaffirs of the old Colony. The state of Zululand under the reign of King Panda, with the laws, customs, habits, and characteristics of the Zulu people, occupies the next chapter; but of these matters a sufficient account was given in Mr. J. A. Farrer's little book, which we have already mentioned. A more important and original portion of the work here under notice is the historical sketch of Natal and its large Zulu population under British rule since 1848, and of the system of native administration carried on by Sir Theophilus Shepstone; with the disturbances of 1873, the affair of Langalibalele, his trial and his defence by Bishop Colenso, the severities then practised against some of the native tribes, and Sir Garnet Wolseley's brief rule in Natal in 1875, the salutary effects of which are clearly set forth. We are not aware of a connected and complete narrative of these transactions to be found anywhere but in Captain Lucas's book. The same remark is to a considerable extent true of his account of the Coronation of Cetewayo—or Ketchwhyo, as he prefers to spell the name—by the hands of Sir T. Shepstone, in 1873, which has been frequently referred to in Parliamentary debates. The precise circumstances of that singular procedure, and the formal ceremonies and declarations which attended it, have been regarded as bearing somewhat upon the alleged justification of the present war. Yet no writer upon the subject, except in this volume, has thought it worth while, apparently, to test the correctness of prevailing impressions by reference to the facts officially put on record at that time. With regard likewise to the annexation of the Transvaal, the Dutch war with Secocoeni, and the disputed boundary question between the Boers and Cetewayo, immediately preceding the act of Sir Bartle Frere in declaring war, this book is a forcible exposition of views which have been reluctantly admitted to contain too much truth, and which are by no means creditable to British Colonial Government. Captain Lucas also furnishes a sketch of the last Kaffir war against the Galekas and Gaikas on the Trans-Kei border, and some military or tactical criticisms upon the disastrous affair of Isandhlwana. His book was published before the present war had reached its later stages.

There still remain, it is said, in the forest and mountain regions of South America, some wondrous aspects of nature which have not yet become the commonplace themes of ordinary travellers' talk. Mr. J. W. Boddam-Whetham, whose volumes entitled "Pearls of the Pacific," and "Across Central America," proved acceptable reading, has now given us an account of Roraima, that marvellous rampart of white and red sandstone, with perpendicular walls 2000 feet high, crowned with a primeval forest of trees, so long regarded as inaccessible. It is situated in the interior of British Guiana, or at the confines of that province with Venezuelan and North Brazilian territory, some 300 miles inland. Mr. C. Barrington Brown, late Government Surveyor of British Guiana, who visited Roraima about ten years ago, describes it in his *Canoe and Camp Life* (published by E. Stanford), as well as the Kaieteur Falls and many other remarkable features of that diversified country. He thought it impossible, except by the aid of a balloon, to reach the summit of that extraordiuary natural fortress. Mr. Boddam-Whetham's experience is such as to confirm this opinion; but he wished to make the attempt, so he went out to Demerara at the beginning of last year, and joined a colonial government expedition with that enterprising object. His new book, *Roraima and British Guiana* (Hurst and Blackett) contains not only the interesting narrative of the two-months' excursion there, but many particulars of travelling and sojourning on what old English adventurers used to call "The Spanish Main," including the towns of La Guaira and Caracas, besides the British island of Trinidad and one or two more places in the West Indies, and with Bermuda on the outward voyage. He has a fresh and lively style of delineation, and the faculty of distant observation, which enable him to present these subjects in an entertaining manner.

Our Australian colonies now form a social and political world of their own, which has already grown to such importance that its history and biography deserve to be set forth in print. We are not surprised to meet with an *Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time*, the London publishers of which are Messrs. S. W. Silver and Co., of Cornhill (at Sydney, Mr. George Robertson, Pitt-street). This convenient work of reference is compiled by Mr. J. H. Heaton, of Sydney, and will bear comparison with similar works for English contemporary service. The notices of "Men of the Time," or recent public characters, extend to nearly 224 pages, with about three names disposed of upon each page, including not only the men actually settled in Australia, but those who, like Mr. Lowe and Mr. Childers, the late Rev. Dr. Binney, or the late William Howitt, were for a time resident there. Tasmania and New Zealand are included in the scope of this account, and likewise of the "Dictionary of Dates," which is on the plan of Haydn's, combining with it the same kind of information that is furnished by the "Companion to the British Almanac." We should consider the volume indispensable for any careful study of colonial affairs. But we notice some important omissions—more especially of New Zealand public men—the names of Wakefield and Fox being omitted.

THE ZULU WAR.

Three further Illustrations of this subject, from sketches by our Special Artist, have been engraved for the present number of our Journal. One of them is an interior view of the old post at Rorke's Drift, which was hastily converted into a fort by Major Chard, R.E., V.C., and Major Gonville Bromhead, V.C., of the 24th Regiment, then simply Lieutenants, on the night of Jan. 22, and which they held, with scarcely a hundred men under their command, during twelve hours and through that terrible night, against not less than three thousand Zulus, emboldened to the attack by their recent destruction of the British force at Isandhlwana. The new fort on the same site, which has been constructed by the Royal Engineers and other troops forming its garrison, contains a particular quarter named "Bromhead's Post," to commemorate the place where that brave officer took his stand on Jan. 22, while engaged in directing the little garrison to repel the frequent assaults of that overwhelming multitude of foes. Not far distant from the ford over the Buffalo river, which is called Rorke's Drift, another fort has been erected, which bears the name of Lieutenant Teignmouth Melvill, the young officer who carried off the regimental colours of the 24th from Isandhlwana, and who was intercepted and slain by the enemy near this place.

The troops at Aldershott marched out on Tuesday to Sandhurst, where they went through a sham fight.

The Badenoch and Rothiemurchus Highland games took place at Kingussie on the 5th inst., and were highly successful.

Dr. Grimshaw has been appointed to the office of Registrar-General of Ireland, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Burke.

The ship Strathleven, 1588 tons, Captain Pearson, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 4th inst., with 575 emigrants.

The Hon. Lionel Sackville West, who has been on a two-months' leave of absence, has returned to Madrid to resume his diplomatic duties as British Minister at the Spanish Court.

There was a field-day on Woolwich-common on Monday, the Royal Horse Artillery, in command of Colonel Andrews, and the field batteries, in command of Colonel Fitz-Hugh, taking part in the review.

Mr. Edward Baines, the veteran journalist of Leeds, celebrated his golden wedding on Tuesday, and was presented with a congratulatory address from 200 of the employees of the *Leeds Mercury*.

The life-boat John Stuart, belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution, stationed at St. Dogmael's, was launched on Tuesday to the assistance of the schooner Ellen Beaumaris, in Cardigan Bay, and brought the vessel's crew safely ashore.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council on Tuesday it was resolved, on the motion of Treasurer Harrison, to invite the Social Science Congress to hold their meeting next year in Edinburgh.

As a result of the magisterial inquiry into the charges against the directors and manager of the West of England Bank, of which the case for the prosecution closed last Saturday, Mr. Selwyn Payne, one of the defendants, was dismissed. The defence of the other accused was begun on Wednesday.

St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, which has been closed for cleaning since July 21, will be re-opened for Divine Service on and after the 21st inst. The Albert Memorial Chapel is open to the public on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The State apartments will continue to be shown until the return of the Court from Scotland on the usual days—Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

The Home Secretary has remitted the penalties recovered in the action of "Girdlestone v. the Brighton Aquarium Company," stating that the changes introduced by the Aquarium Company in the opening of that establishment on Sundays are such as to render it unobjectionable on the score of public morality, whilst it is a source of innocent and instructive amusement.

The granite for the New Eddystone Lighthouse, of which we gave an Illustration two or three weeks since, is supplied by Messrs. Shearer, Smith, and Co., proprietors of the Dalbeattie quarries, and not from quarries at Oreston, near Plymouth. At Oreston there are no quarries, but merely a yard for the reception of the granite already dressed and ready for the building. The whole of the granite is got from the quarries of that firm at De Lank and Dalbeattie, and is dressed and fitted in their yard at Wadebridge.

The Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools, in his annual report, makes special reference to the law regulating the admission of children above ten years of age to reformatories, which requires that they be previously sent to serve ten days' imprisonment. He suggests that the age should be raised to twelve years, offenders below that age to be sent to industrial schools. The advantages of this would be twofold—the lessened cost of maintenance, and the moral benefit to the youth from not being too early associated with older and more hardened offenders.

Twelve sets of heliographs have been sent out from the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich to Sir Garnet Wolseley, the successful signalling between the Lower Tugela and Ekowe having given an enormous impetus to army signalling. Heliographic messages have been exchanged between Sl.ooter's Hill and the Essex Hills, a distance of fifty miles. A few nights ago a "heliogram" was transmitted from the Crystal Palace to Woolwich Common by moonlight. This mode of signalling has also been successfully accomplished at night by throwing light from strong reflecting lamps on to the disc.

The Countess of Noailles on Tuesday was sailing in her canoe from Holywell to Eastbourne, when she was capsized. She was, however, rescued by the occupants of a larger boat that was in attendance upon her.—A gallant rescue was effected by four daughters of Mr. Prideaux Brune, of Prideaux Place, Padstow, formerly High Sheriff of Cornwall. A boat containing three sailors and a boy was caught by a squall, sailing in Padstow Harbour, and sunk. The Misses Brune immediately rowed to the spot, and saved one of the men and the lad, but the two others, Thomas Gerratty and Henry Scammell, were drowned.

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THE EDISON TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

Mr. Edison discovered in 1872 that a strip of paper, moistened by a chemical solution which could be decomposed by an electric current, became smoother when such a current was passed through it, regaining its roughness when the current was withdrawn. If the paper, connected with one pole of an electric battery and pressed down by a strip of platinum connected with the other pole, were drawn uniformly over a metal base it would slip when a current was transmitted. Thus able to communicate motion to a distance without an electro-magnet, Mr. Edison has applied the principle to the telephone, substituting a cylinder of chalk for the strip of paper.

A successful trial of the instrument was made in London last Saturday before several scientific gentlemen, a central station in Lombard-street being connected with ten others in the City. At this central station any two of the others can be connected together by the shifting of a pin, numbers on a switch-board indicating to the operator at the centre the station at which is the person who wishes to communicate with another. Words spoken in a loud tone can be heard throughout the room where the receiver is situated, but a whisper can be heard only by the person at the instrument.

The apparatus itself is described by the *Times* to consist of the cylinder of chalk, which is mounted upon a spindle capable of being rotated by a small cranked handle. Attached to the centre of a disc of mica is a brass strip faced with platinum, which projects over the cylinder, and is made to press upon it by means of a spring. The wires are so attached that the electric current is made to pass from the brass strip to and through the chalk cylinder at the point of contact, which is, of course, the point of friction. Upon turning the handle, so as to rotate the cylinder outwards from the face of the disc, the friction between the cylinder and the strip will draw the centre of the disc inwards, giving it a curved face. If an impulse of electricity be passed over the wire, the friction between the strip and the cylinder will be destroyed, and the disc will regain its normal position of the true plane. If a variable or undulatory current of electricity be transmitted through the instrument, the diaphragm will be kept in continual motion by the constantly varying friction existing between the chalk and the platinum dragging the diaphragm in opposition to its own constant elastic tension. This simple mechanical arrangement is wonderfully sensitive to the smallest as well as to the most rapid and complicated variations in electrical intensity taking place in the transmitted current.

EISTEDDFOD AT CARDIFF.

The first National Eisteddfod held in Cardiff since 1834 was opened on the 3rd inst., in a large marquee, capable of seating 6000 persons, erected in Cathays Park, which had been kindly lent by the Marquis of Bute. As had been anticipated, the opening of the Eisteddfod was most successful. The railway companies made special arrangements for the accommodation of visitors, and the number of excurtionists from all parts of Wales was very large. The Gorsedd was opened at nine o'clock. About half-past eight o'clock a procession of bards walked to the park, preceded by a brass band. They proceeded to a cluster of fine trees, nearly in the centre of the park, where the Gorsedd was opened in the usual manner, and according to ancient rites and customs. Shortly before eleven o'clock another procession escorted the chairman of the day, Mr. W. J. Stradling Carne. By this time the large pavilion was nearly filled. A band of eight harps and a flourish of trumpets saluted the chairman on his taking his seat on the platform, and the band then played "The March of the Men of Harlech." The chairman, Mr. J. W. Stradling Carne, delivered an address at the opening of the proceedings, in which he reviewed, first the antiquity of Eisteddfodan, the great means they had of cultivating among the Welsh a love for music, and the result had been that love for music still remained among the Welsh. There were many men whose names were illustrious who had first become known through the medium of those Eisteddfodan. They had also been the means of introducing a cultivation of literature, and this had extended to other subjects; so that the Eisteddfodan of the present day embraced many other things than the cultivation of music, for which it was originally intended, but all the modern subjects were those tending to the moral and intellectual improvement of the Welsh people. The chairman's prize, £20, was awarded to the Rev. Gurnos Jones, of Rhondda Valley, for the best ode on "Instinct," and he was during the day installed in the chair with all the ancient rites of the bards of the Isle of Britain. A prize of £10 10s., given by Mr. L. Jones and friends, for the best epic poem to Sir Nicholas Kemeys, the captor and defender of Chepstow Castle, was divided between D. W. Jones, Hirwain, and Rees D. Morgan, Llanelly. Prize £5 5s. was awarded to the Rev. David Edmond, of Aberdare, for the best essay on the importance and advantages of friendly societies to the community, and the principles upon which they should be established to secure their permanent usefulness. The Llantrissant fife and drum band carried off the prize of £5, for the best rendering of three Welsh airs. Eight choirs competed for the prize of £5, given by Mr. W. E. R. Evans, Cardiff, for the best singing of Dr. Parry's new serenade, dedicated to Lord Aberdare. In the evening the Cardiff Choral Society, assisted by Madame Edith Wynne, Miss S. A. Williams, Miss Gertrude Lewis, Eos Morlais, Mr. Lucas Williams, with a full band, gave Haydn's "Creation." The marquee was crowded, and the performance, on the whole, most successful.

On the second day Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., presided, and gave an address on the refining influence of literature, poetry, and music upon people of all times. He said that he regarded the Eisteddfod as well calculated to prolong the existence of and regard for the language, poetry, and music of the Welsh nation, but he would, however, recommend in addition the study of the English language. The Dean of Llandaff (Dr. Vaughan) also spoke in support of Eisteddfodan. The chief competition was for a prize of £100 for the best rendering by choirs not exceeding 300 voices of the chorus "The people shall hear and be afraid" ("Israel in Egypt"). Three choirs competed—the Aberdare Choral Union, the Llansamlet and Skewen choir, and the Taibach choir. The prize was awarded to the Taibach choir. There were about 8000 persons present.

A REMARKABLE CLOCK.

There is now on exhibition in Detroit, Michigan, a clock (the work of Mr. Felix Meier, a mechanic) which is said to eclipse the famous clock at Strasburg in complexity and interest. It stands 18 ft. in height, and is inclosed in a black walnut frame, elaborately carved and ornamented. The crowning figure is that of "Liberty," on a canopy over the head of Washington, who is seated on a marble dome. The canopy is supported by columns on each side. On niches below, at the four corners of the clock, are four human figures representing "Infancy," "Youth," "Manhood," and "Age;" each has a bell in one hand and a hammer in the other. The niches are supported by angels with flaring torches, and over the centre is the figure of Father Time. At the quarter-hour the figure of the infant strikes its tiny bell; at the half-hour the figure of the youth strikes his bell of louder tone; at the third quarter, the man strikes his bell; and at the full hour the gray beard. Then the figure of Time steps out and tolls the hour, as two small figures throw open doors in the columns on either side of Washington, and a procession of the Presidents of the United States follows. As the procession moves, Washington rises and salutes each figure as it passes, and it in turn salutes him. They move through the door on the other side, and it is then closed behind them. The procession moves to the accompaniment of varied music played by the clock itself. The mechanism also gives the correct movement of the planets round the sun, comprising Mercury, which makes the revolution once in 88 days; Venus, in 224 days; Mars, in 686 days; Vesta, in 1327 days; Juno, in 1593 days; Ceres, in 1681 days; Jupiter, in 4332 days; Saturn, in 29 years; Uranus, in 84 years. As these movements are altogether too slow to be popularly enjoyed, the inventor has added a device by which he can hasten the machinery to show its working to the public. There are dials which show the hour, minute, and second in Detroit, Washington, New York, San Francisco, London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Cairo, Pekin, and Melbourne. The clock also shows the day of the week and month in Detroit, the month and season of the year, the changes of the moon, &c. It is said that Mr. Meier has worked on his clock nearly ten years, and for the last four years devoted his whole time to it.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Religious and Social Question. By Isaac Pereire. Translated by Miss Twemlow. Elliot Stock.
Poems of Wordsworth. Chosen and Edited by Matthew Arnold. Macmillan and Co.
Poems and Sonnets. By Harriett Stockall. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
Farming for Pleasure and Profit. Second Section. Poultry-Keeping. By Arthur Roland. Edited by William H. Ablett. Chapman and Hall.
Tales of Old Thule. Collected and Illustrated by J. Moyr Smith. Chatto and Windus.
Croes y Breila; or, The Exercises of Many Regular Weeks. By R. W. Essington, M.A., Vicar of Shenstone. Bemrose and Sons.
Chatterbox Album of Animals. W. W. Gardner.

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LIGHT-BROWN
COD-LIVER OIL,
proved by nearly thirty years' medical experience to be THE ONLY COD-LIVER OIL which produces the full curative effects in
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DISEASES OF THE CHEST,
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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in capsuled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World. SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

EPPS'S NEW MILLS.
"Building News" says:—"These extensive premises have a total frontage to Holland-street, Blackfriars, of about 320 ft. The heights from the semi-basement floor to the parapets vary from 60 ft. to 72 ft., while the clock-tower stands about 110 ft. above road level, the whole forming an imposing building, whether viewed from the River Thames or the bustling thoroughfare. The total area of the various floors, &c., amounts to nearly two acres, while the area of glass in the windows is about 11,000 ft.

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Civil Service Gazette" says:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"All the Year Round" says:—"Having now disposed of fancy chocolate, let us stroll to Holland-street, Blackfriars, to Epps's cocoa manufactory, where may be studied the making of cocoa on a stupendous scale, giving a just idea of the value of these articles, not as luxuries, but as actual food."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Land and Water" says:—"Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public use; and, being interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the cacao and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage might be of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Court Journal" says:—"In a climate so varying and trying as our own to maintain sound and uniform health, our daily diet cannot be too carefully and attentively studied. Advancing science and recent discoveries have within the last few years been instrumental in adding several most valuable additions to our comparatively short list of dietetic foods. Foremost amongst these should be ranged cocoa, which, although known here several centuries previously, only came into general use within the last forty years. One of the first to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our table was Mr. James Epps, whose 'Prepared Cocoa' has gained such just repute for its excellent and nutritious character. Prepared originally on homœopathic principles, in a soluble and convenient form, and easy of digestion, it met a public demand, speedily became popular, until now Messrs. Epps produce over five millions of pounds of their cocoa a year, and their manufactory is the largest of its kind in this country."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Cassell's Household Guide" says:—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in Holland-street, Blackfriars, London."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"John Bull" says:—"In no branches of industry are recent scientific and chemical discoveries more generally applied than in those upon which our food supply is so largely dependent. The luxuries of the last generation have in many cases become the daily necessaries of the present. A forcible illustration of this is to be found in the enormous increase in the consumption of cocoa year by year—in exact proportion to the increased facilities for its manufacture. An idea of the vast extent of this industry may be gained from the fact that one firm alone—that of Messrs. Epps and Co.—now sell over five millions of pounds annually. The 'Homœopathic Cocoa' of Messrs. Epps has, during the many years it has been before the public, gained great and just repute, which its excellent quality and careful preparation certainly entitle it to. A cocoa in soluble form, and combining, what are technically known as 'flesh-forming' and 'heat-giving' properties, is clearly an invaluable addition to our scanty list of dietetic foods. Such Messrs. Epps claim for their prepared cocoas, and such analysis and—most valuable of all—experience has proved it to be."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Christian World" says:—"'If I am to take cocoa,' said I, 'I must know what it is made of; I must examine the process; I must dive into the mystery of its manufacture; I must see and judge for myself what are the ingredients of which it is composed. With this view I made my way to the manufactory of James Epps and Co., in Holland-street, Blackfriars.'"

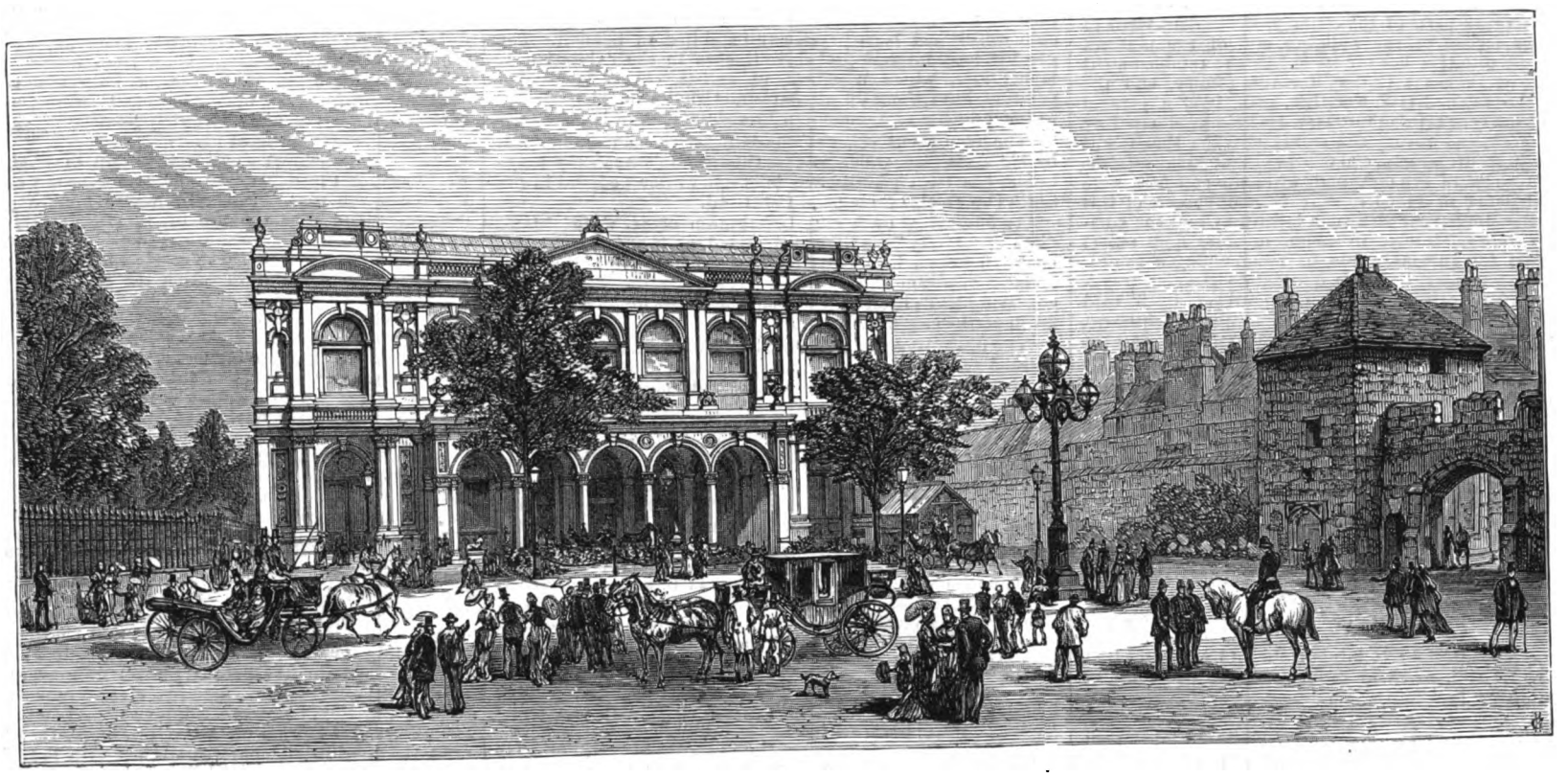
EPPS'S COCOA.—"Family Herald" says:—"The best makers—such as Messrs. Epps—sell a pure preparation."

TRANSVAAL.
The following interesting letter, addressed to the firm of JAMES EPPS and CO., has just come to hand:—
"Gentlemen,—Five years and a half ago I bought in Cape Town a case of your Cocoa, and started with my family for this country. During five months' travelling we experienced scorching heat, biting cold, floods of rain, and frightful droughts; in fact, we passed through all possible atmospheric changes. Almost daily we used for breakfast your Cocoa, and since our settlement here we did the same from time to time, until a few days ago we finished the last of the 420 packets contained in the case. I have now much pleasure in stating to your satisfaction that we have not only found your Cocoa most grateful and comforting for old and young, but also that the last packet was just as good and sound as the first, after so many years' keeping, whilst the products of other makers showed extreme decay after a few months only. In making this statement I solely have in view to render full justice to those who deserve it, now that so many adulterations of food are sent out to the colonies by unprincipled firms. You are at full liberty to make use of the above statement, requesting only not to publish my name.—Estate Roschdal near Rustenburg, Transvaal."

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THE YORKSHIRE FINE-ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.



FRONT ENTRANCE TO THE EXHIBITION.



PICTURE GALLERY OF THE EXHIBITION.

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YORKSHIRE FINE-ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

This Exhibition has now been open some months, and will remain open six weeks longer. To draw further attention to its attractions before the close, and to indicate the encouragement which its success presents to the formation of similar exhibitions in other parts of the country, we present views of the handsome façade of the building and of the picture-gallery. The Exhibition has for its object the establishment of a permanent Fine-Art Gallery for the county, and the history of the scheme is interesting. In 1866 a general exhibition of works of art and industry was held in a temporary building in York, and during the eighty-six days that it was open was visited by nearly 400,000 persons. The receipts from all sources were £13,000, and, after all expenses were paid, a net balance of £1866 remained. The success of this experiment encouraged the idea of a repetition, and the committee, who were continued in office, in their final report suggested that the surplus would be best employed in providing some permanent building devoted to the encouragement of art and industry. It was not, however, until 1874 that the subject was revived, and then the site of the present permanent building was leased for 999 years, at a cost of £4000. A loan fund of £14,000 was subsequently raised by the citizens, and the foundation-stone of the building was laid in April, 1878. It consists of two portions, and includes a great hall, 200 feet by 90 feet, and a large lecture-room. The floor of the great hall and a portion of the galleries are filled with a display of manufactured goods, embracing almost all departments of trade. The total cost incurred is £24,000. The principal feature of the Exhibition is the fine-art department, which, under the management of Mr. W. H. Hargrove, has been rendered exceptionally attractive. The number of works of art exhibited amounts to 1771; many of them are by celebrated artists, and good taste is displayed in the hanging. The collection includes the fine pictures and statuary rescued from the fire some months back at Duncombe Park. The public appreciation of the Exhibition is shown by the fact that the number of visitors already probably falls little short of that reached in the first exhibition.

Professor Huxley's long-expected "Introductory Primer" of the Sciences is in the press, and will be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. in the course of the autumn.

A lighthouse is about to be constructed at Anvil Point, off the Dorset coast, at Swanage. The contract for the work has been taken by Mr. Clarke, of Bournemouth. The dangers of the coast have often been pointed out, the life-boat crew stationed at Swanage having been frequently called out during gales. The work has been recommended by the National Life-Boat Institution.

An influential committee, of which Earl Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent, is president, has been formed with the object of erecting on Chiselhurst-common a memorial to the memory of the late Prince Imperial, the subscription to the fund being limited in amount to two guineas each person. The treasurer and hon. secretary to the movement is Mr. T. R. Watt, The Briars, Chiselhurst.

The Corporation of Barrow-in-Furness opened last week a new reservoir, constructed by them at Pennington, near Ulverston, of an area of twenty-five acres, and a holding capacity of 120,000,000 gallons. The reservoir is connected with the original waterworks at Poaka Beck by a tunnel; and the Corporation now own reservoir accommodation for a population of 80,000 people. The new works will not only supply Barrow, but Dalton, Ulverston, and other parts of Furness district. The cost of the new reservoir is £32,000.

A commission lately appointed by the Prussian Government to investigate the best class of inks to be employed for official purposes have just presented their report. They state that aniline inks are not suited for this purpose, because they can be easily washed away, especially by preparations of chlorine. Inks in the composition of which alizari (Adrianople red) is employed can be obliterated less easily. But they are of opinion that the best of all is that made from gall nuts, and recommend that it shall be used for official purposes and for all documents the preservation of which is of importance.

In February last a French vessel named L'Ange was wrecked near the Porthcurnow terminus of the Eastern Telegraph Company, when four members of the staff, Messrs. J. E Smythe, Horatio Pritchard, H. S. Perry, and W. Leigh, were instrumental in saving the lives of the crew. Their services having been represented to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution and to the French Government, the former has presented them with a vote of thanks and the French Government with gold medals, which have just been received through the Foreign Office. Mr. Ash, the superintendent at the Porthcurnow station, has been thanked for the care bestowed on the sailors.

Appended is a list of candidates who have been successful in obtaining in the Science and Art Department Royal Exhibitions of £50 per annum each for three years and free admission to the course of instruction at the following institutions:—1. The Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street, London.—Joseph P. Walton, 23, clerk, Middlesbrough; John E. Green, 17, student, Bristol; Charles H. Powell, 16, student, Bristol. 2. The Royal College of Science, Dublin.—Joseph B. Coleman, 20, warehouseman, Nottingham; Henry O. Minty, 15, student, Cheltenham; John W. Mackenzie, 20, engineer, Cheadle; Henry G. Jordan, 21, engineer, Manchester, appointed to fill a vacancy for one year.

The quarterly county conferences of the pastors and delegates of the English Congregational Churches of North Wales are in course of being held. The meetings for Carnarvonshire were held on Monday at Penmaenmawr; for Denbighshire on Tuesday at Mold; for Montgomeryshire on Wednesday at Welshpool; and that for Merionethshire will be held next week at Corwen. The draught of the new constitution of the North Wales English Congregational Union, rendered necessary by the contemplated affiliation of the Union with the Congregational Church Aid Society, has been discussed at these district meetings preparatory to the annual assembly of the Union, which is to be held at Bangor in October.

The arrivals of American and Canadian meat and live stock last week were—The Iberian, with 240 cattle, 1138 sheep, and 259 pigs; the Texas, with 255 cattle and 1000 sheep; the Nestorian, with 154 cattle and 1753 sheep; the Minnesota, with 428 cattle and 725 sheep; the Dominion, with 200 cattle and 1524 sheep; the City of Bristol, with 440 cattle and 130 pigs; and the Lord Clive, with 130 cattle. With fresh meat the steamers were the Lord Clive, with 730 quarters of beef; the Arizona, with 856 quarters of beef and 400 carcases of mutton; the City of New York, with 480 quarters of beef and 150 carcases of mutton: the Minnesota, with 559 quarters of beef; and the Iberian with 600 quarters of beef and 80 carcases of mutton; making the total for the week, 1827 cattle, 6140 sheep, 387 pigs, 3225 quarters of beef, and 630 carcases of mutton. During the voyage the steamer Texas encountered heavy gales, and many sheep were washed overboard.

FINE ARTS.

The annual autumnal exhibitions of modern works of art at Liverpool (held in the Walker Art-Gallery), Manchester (in the Royal Institution), Brighton (in the Royal Pavilion), and Glasgow, are now open. The similar exhibition at Birmingham, in the rooms of the Royal Society of Artists, we have already referred to. As usual, a large proportion of the more remarkable works had been previously exhibited in London. The greatest local interest probably attaches to the exhibition at Manchester, where a school of artists, chiefly landscape-painters, has sprung up whose characteristics may be referred to the influence of the modern French masters of landscape.

The recumbent effigy of the late Archdeacon of Stafford, by Mr. Armstead, which was in this season's Academy Exhibition, has been placed on a handsome altar pedestal in the south choir aisle of Lichfield Cathedral.

An engraving by Mr. T. L. Atkinson of Sir F. Leighton's picture, "Study"—a little girl, seated, absorbed in a picture-book lying open in a portfolio-stand—has been published by Messrs. Pilgeram and Lefevre. The mezzotint basis of the engraving lends itself well to the smoothness of tone and high finish of the original.

The death is announced of Mr. Edward Blore, the distinguished architect, architectural draughtsman, and antiquary, within a few days of having attained his ninetieth year. In early years he made the drawings for several works illustrative of provincial architecture and antiquities. He was intimately acquainted with Sir Walter Scott, and one of his first designs was for the exterior of the new house at Abbotsford. Mr. Blore was among the first to revive Gothic architecture. He was largely employed in connection with Peterborough Cathedral, Lambeth Palace, Windsor Castle, and Buckingham Palace; and he built or reconstructed numerous private mansions. For many years he was architect of Westminster Abbey, in which post, on retiring from the profession, he was succeeded by Sir Gilbert Scott. Mr. Blore was one of the founders of the Royal Archæological Institute. He had the honorary degree of D.C.L. conferred upon him at Oxford, and was a member of several London societies.

M. Protais, the French battle-painter, is at work on a picture, ordered by the Empress Eugénie, representing the Prince Imperial as he lay dead in the Zulu field.

The Grand Prix de Rome of the Fine-Art School, Paris, for painting has been awarded to M. A. Bramtôt; the first second Grand Prix to M. J. S. Buland; the second to M. E. Pichot. The Grand Prix for sculpture has been given to M. L. Fazel; and for architecture to M. A. Blavette.

The Museum of Decorative Arts in Paris, which is intended to serve the same purpose as our South Kensington Museum, has been transferred from the Pavillon de Flore to the Palais de l'Industrie. It will be opened in a few weeks, and the interval will be employed in augmenting the collections.

The exhibition buildings in the Champ de Mars are to be demolished, but the park, extending from the terrace in front of the palace to the Pont d' Jéna, is to be preserved. The city of Paris proposes to remove its pavilion to a spot in the park, and to utilise it as an industrial museum belonging exclusively to the municipality of Paris.

The monument raised at Père la Chaise by the State to the memory of the 2000 French soldiers killed during the siege of Paris is now completed. There will be no official inauguration. Near this monument is a memorial to the National Guards who fell during the siege.

The statue of Galvani, by Signor Cencetti, of Rome, has been erected in the Piazza della Pace at Bologna.

The Italian Ministry of Public Instruction has revived a former Papal edict, and put the same in force as regards the ci-devant Papal States, by which all antiques are subject on exportation to a tax of 20 per cent on their stated value, the object being to hinder the removal from the country of its art treasures.

Ludwig Vogel, the veteran Swiss painter, died recently at Zürich, at the great age of 101. He was a student at Rome when Overbeck and the small band of earnest German artists associated with him sought to revive religious art, and he became a pupil of Cornelius. On his return to Switzerland he executed a large number of monumental paintings, taking for his subjects scenes from Swiss history.

The well-known Baron Taylor, of Paris, died on Saturday last, in his ninety-first year. The deceased was English on the father's and Flemish on the mother's side. Young Taylor early showed a bent for art and literature, and became a pupil of the Artist Suve. He also served in the Army with much distinction, during which time he wrote five plays. On retiring from the Army he was in 1824 appointed Royal Commissioner of the Comédie Française, and, introducing many improvements there; he revived the "Mariage de Figaro," and brought out Victor Hugo's "Hernani," and Dumas's "Henri III." By successive French Governments he was sent to Egypt to negotiate for the Luxor obelisk; to Spain to recover works of art carried off in 1814, and to England to purchase the Standish collection of pictures. In 1838 he became Inspector-General of Fine Arts. He was also a member of the Institute, and the Empire in 1869 made him a Senator. His sumptuously illustrated books of travels were very popular in their day.

The world-famous caricaturist known as "Cham" also died on Saturday last. He was the son of the Comte de Noé (his pseudonym, the French form of Ham indicating his parentage as the son of Noé, or Noah). He first studied under Delaroche, and next under Charlet, with whom his taste for the grotesque developed itself. From 1842 till his death he furnished *Charivari* and other comic publications with an almost daily succession of satirical and witty, but rarely ill-natured, sketches, supplying also, like Gavarni, the letterpress as well as the drawing. He was particularly successful in ridiculing the Socialists in 1848.

It is determined to raise a bronze statue to the memory of Alois Senefelder, the inventor (in 1796) of lithography, at Munich, the city where the invention was made. The cost of the statue will be £2500, and of this sum £1100 has been raised by a committee formed at Berlin. It is now proposed to open an international subscription. Senefelder resided for a time in Paris and Vienna when engaged in introducing his invention to the world. The London Society of Arts awarded Senefelder their gold medal in 1819.

In consequence of the anticipated failure of the French vintage this season elderberries are said to be in great demand.

Mr. Arthur Richard Jelf, of the Oxford circuit, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Recorder of Shrewsbury, in the place of Mr. W. F. F. Boughey, lately appointed a stipendiary magistrate. Mr. Jelf was called to the Bar in April, 1863.

During a dense fog on Saturday evening the Glasgow steamer Brest, which left Havre for Liverpool on Friday with a crew of thirty hands and one hundred and thirty passengers, ran ashore off the Lizard. By the exertions of the crews of two life-boats, aided by the fishermen of the district, the passengers and crew, except one infant, were safely taken on shore.

"HERBS, SWEET HERBS."

One of the most frequent of autumn cries is "Herbs, sweet herbs;" by which is signified herbs suited for winter use, when duly dried. The "cry" is one of very olden date, though it has now a modern meaning; for when "the herbe women of Cheapside" cried "Herbs, sweet herbs," it then meant "Simples," and herbs fit for strewing. The chemists of those days sold simples, too, for divers maladies, as they were "Cullers of simples," as we know from Romeo, their chief place of resort being in the City, as Falstaff tells us, "that smell like Bucklesbury, in simple time." Herbs, too, could be obtained there for "the strewing"—that is, to strew the rushen floors with pleasant plants.

In the days before carpets were known in England rushes were used for the day-rooms and straw for the chambers, as had been the case, indeed, in houses and in palaces for centuries; and that the use of them in early days was known in Rome, for rooms and corridors, we learn from Shakspeare, who makes Tarquin, stealing to the chamber of Lucrece, pick up her glove "from the rushes, where it lies." Then, as time went on, and more modern ways brought with them luxuries, green boughs were hung about, and green leaves scattered; and to them at length were added sweet-scented flowers and aromatic herbs to please the eye and satisfy the senses, as in the majority of houses the changing of the rushes was not so frequent as it might have been, which made the reedy layer hurtful at times to health and by no means pleasant. Hence came the cry of "Herbs, sweet herbs; herbs fit for strewing;" and this "sweet" strewing was so much favoured by those who had strewn but hitherto the common rush that in all the houses of the better class the sweet flag soon replaced it, as the smell of it, when it was trodden upon, was as the odour of myrtle, and it thus added to the scent of what else lay there. This strewing of houses being a common custom, mention is made of it in the tenures of the time.

Thus, when William the Conqueror gave to his favourites some of the lands at Aylesbury, the charter stipulated the finding of "straw for his bed-chamber; straw and rushes;" and in the household roll of Edward II. there is an entry of money paid "for straw for the King's chamber." Hay, too, was used, for we read of the presence-chamber at Greenwich of Queen Elizabeth, that "the floor, after the English fashion, was strewed with hay;" and it is recorded in "Wits, Fits, and Fancies" that when Henry III., King of France, questioned Monsieur Dandelot on the most notable sights he had seen in England, he instanced, amongst other things, that the people there "strewed their best rooms with hay;" and we also read elsewhere that, in spite of the magnificence of the twelfth century, when the walls of the palace of Thomas A'Becket were, in 1156, hung with costly tapestry, and the hanging roofs were beautiful and rich, "the floors were strewed with rushes; or, with hay and straw, like stables;" and that as the number of guests was great, orders were given "that the floor should be every day covered with fresh hay or straw, in order that those who sat upon it to eat their dinners"—raised seats it would seem were scarce—"might not soil their dresses." From this covering of the floors with straw or rushes, that which was a luxury, extended to seats, and hay was used for its softness, as that French physician, Master Stephen Perlin, notes in his "Kingdoms of England and Scotland," where, alluding in 1558 to this country, he says, "and in taverns, a deal of hay on the wooden benches, on which the travellers sit."

Rushes, in those days, were in great demand; for, besides being used in houses, they were strewn upon the stage—that of "The Globe," for instance, "the thatched-hide" Globe, at famed Bankside—and they were also in request at all processions, and where honour was intended. Thus, at the coronation of Henry the Second, "Rushes, more rushes," is the cry; and in Browne's "British Pastorals" we read of rushes being brought "to overspread the ground, whereon to church the lovers tread;" and we find, also, in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Valentinian," "Rushes, ladies, rushes; rushes as green as summer for this stranger." They were used in churches, too, as is stated in the "Herball to the Bible," which was published in 1587, mention being there made of "sedge and rushes, the whiche manie in the countrie doe use to strewe their churches;" and that this custom had been of some continuance is proved by an early entry of it, as recorded in the wardens' account, under the date of 1504, for the London church of St. Mary-at-hill—"Paid for 2 Berden Ryssbes for the strewing the newe pewes, 3d." At Hailsham, in Sussex, there are also entries in the parish account of charges "for strewing the church floor" with straw or rushes; and at Norwich, too, in the books of the city, pea-straw, for such strewing, is charged for; and that custom of strewing is, if we mistake not, still, on certain days, observed there, the floor of the old cathedral being, on festive occasions, strewn with sweet flag and rushes; and "Rush-bearing Wakes," commemorating the practice, yet hold their place, between haymaking and harvest, in Cheshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Westmorland.

But the days of rushes now are over, and they are only used, at the present time, for the tying of hops and the making of baskets; that which was formerly used for rushlights, and which is still required for mats and chairs, being the larger kind, the bulrush, or club-rush, the spongy stems of which are of use to the coopers, to fill up crevices in casks, and to cottagers for thatch for their dwellings, as we see in the hamlets of Huntingdonshire, and about that quarter. There is a kind of club-rush called the salt-marsh rush, the root of which is eatable, as is that of another kind—the water-chesnut, which the Chinese cultivate in tanks, and keep it for dessert, when it has been dried in the sun. The aromatic root, too, of the sweet flag is used by the rustics in this country in lieu of spice, and the Turks make a sweetmeat of it. But the handsomest of all rush-plants is that which blooms in August—the great reed-mace; and which, according to Loudon, is the one that is depicted by Rubens, and by the later Italian painters, as the reed which was borne by our Saviour.

In connection with the strewing of herbs, it may here be mentioned that in Norway, where they still strew their houses, the juniper is the plant that is used for the purpose; and they also strew it at funerals, as rosemary once was strewn—Ophelia's pleasant herb of "sweet remembrance."

Now the olden cry of "Herbs, sweet herbs," was very comprehensive, as it included not only the herbs and plants that were used as "simples," and those that were fit for strewing, as marjoram, rosemary, wild thyme, and mint, meadow-sweet, woodruff, and wood-sage, but also those which, when dried or trodden on, gave out sweet odours, as the ground-ivy, spikenard, and the scented colt's-foot, the resinous St. John's wort and the clove-smelling avens, the musky stork's-bill and the sweet musk-mallow, sweet bay, sweet basil, and sweet gale. It is no wonder, therefore, as that exclamation had so many belongings, and was so intimately associated with the practice of rush-strewing, that old times and customs should be thus called up when we hear the Autumn cry of "Herbs, sweet herbs."

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THE MAGAZINES.

There is still more yachting than romance in Mr. Black's "yachting romance" in the *Cornhill*, the charming style, nevertheless almost disarms criticism. It is impossible to take a deep interest in the fortunes of personages who thus far seem mere accessories to the scenery; but more delightful light reading for a summer trip could not easily be found. "Mademoiselle de Mersac" is also very good this month, but the unexpected *dénouement* of "The Countess's Ruby" is better still, and would be most effective on the stage. The most remarkable of the miscellaneous papers is an essay on the Dance of Death in Italian art, the more interesting as this department of the subject is comparatively little known. The Italian treatment is much less uniform and conventional than the Teutonic, and branches off into a number of collateral versions of the conception in which the original is hardly to be recognised. A sketch of "Oxford in the Long Vacation" contains delightful pictures of the lovely scenery around the city; it is rather unsatisfactory, however, that the writer is not always sure whether the pleasant nooks he describes are still to be found.

There is but one important paper in *Macmillan*, and that on a subject too remote from the common track to be appreciated by many, although its importance will be admitted by all. It is Commander Cameron's report of the conclusions he deduces from his expedition to investigate the practicability of the Euphrates Valley Railway, a scheme which he strongly advocates. The facts and estimates on which his project is based, however, can only be apprehended by persons well acquainted with the country. Mr. Lang's plea for the retention of Cyprus is intelligible to everybody, and most impartial readers will allow that he has made out his case. Professor Seeley mourns, not without reason, over the perversion of history by party spirit; and Mr. Minto brings forward some of the most salient points in the highly entertaining correspondence of the late editor of the *Edinburgh Review*. The present instalment of "Haworth's" is unusually powerful.

Fraser has hardly anything of mark, except the excellent continuation of "Mary Anerley" and a brilliant review of Mr. Froude's Cæsar by Professor Sellar, whose encomiums on the historian's numerous beauties of detail are far from amounting to a generally favourable verdict on his work. A paper on tenant right in Ireland recommends the creation of an independent peasant proprietary, but contains no suggestion for preventing the minute subdivision of land which would probably ensue.

The most interesting paper in *Blackwood* relates, like so many others, to Syria, and is understood to be from the pen of Mr. Laurence Oliphant. Mr. Oliphant's pictures of Druse manners and beliefs are very spirited, and his account of the general condition of the Lebanon is very satisfactory. The graphic cleverness of "Reata" has gradually deepened into pathos, and the present instalment reveals remarkable knowledge of human nature and power of subtle analysis. "Rufus Hickman, of St. Botolph's," will perhaps be generally considered more amusing, and is, indeed, a most entertaining burlesque.

The most conspicuous contribution to a good number of the *Contemporary Review* is a brilliant essay by "Vernon Lee" on the double current in the art of the Renaissance, the return to Nature, and the enthusiasm for the antique. Not until their perfect fusion was really fine art possible, and the writer's description of the weakness of each apart from the other is singularly effective. Professor Mivart's essay on animals is no doubt an indispensable portion of the book of which it is to form a part, but by itself appears little more than a catalogue. Sir W. Medhurst's forecast of the political future of China, and M. Kasasis's survey of the present state of Greece are both serviceable, although the latter is rather too much of a manifesto. M. Lenormant brings together the numeous parallels afforded by ancient mythology to the Biblical history of the Fall: and Mr. Proctor endeavours to explain some of the peculiarities of the Great Pyramid by the ingenious conjecture that it was constructed for the observation of the stars as mirrored in a reflecting medium. His further conjecture that its purpose was astrological seems inconsistent with the fact that the star to whose position it was apparently adjusted is devoid of special significance in astrology.

The *Nineteenth Century* is not very strong this month, Mr. Mallock's "dialogue" on human happiness disappoints the curiosity it excites. It is difficult to discern its bearing on Mr. Mallock's favourite subject: its moral, if it has one, would rather seem to be that men and women might be happier if the former were more clairvoyant. The ease of the conversation, however, and the clear presentation of the personages, justify favourable anticipations of Mr. Mallock's success as a novelist whenever he may condescend to that department of authorship. Mr. Froude's "Cagliostro of the Second Century" also disappoints expectation. The historian's peculiar powers are hardly sufficiently taxed by a mere analysis of a tract by Lucian. Mr. Joseph Jacobs's "God in Israel," on the other hand, is an essay of real value, tracing out the consistent development of the Jewish conception of Deity, from the Patriarchs to Spinoza. Mr. Spedding's criticism of Mr. C. Tennyson Turner's sonnets is tasteful and just, but minute and elaborate to a degree only to be accounted for by personal attachment. Mr. Bear's paper on English agriculture, and Mr. Caird's notes of his tour as a famine commissioner in India, are valuable contributions to two of the most urgent questions of our time.

The *Fortnightly Review* opens with a deliverance on the land question, by Mr. J. B. Kinnear. The originality of Mr. Kinnear's paper consists in the proposal to prohibit mortgages on landed property, in order that the needy landowner may be forced to sell. It does not seem to have occurred to him that landowners disinclined to sell their estates would, in many cases, be prevented from doing anything to improve them. Mr. Tuttle's survey of German politics is mainly a lament over the perversity of Prince Bismarck, whom there is no living either with or without. He is, in Mr. Tuttle's view, the rope that suspends Germany over a precipice, most uncomfortable and perilous to hold on by. But if it breaks? Mr. Herbert Giles's views of Chinese affairs seem unduly coloured by his distaste to the missionaries. It may be that the missionaries would be better away; but if we allow them to be driven away we shall have no security for any other class of Europeans. Mr. Kinnaird Rose proves unanswerably that the Turks are behaving to the Christians in Macedonia exactly as the Christians are behaving to the Turks in Bulgaria. Mr. Simcox contrasts, in a very pithy and pointed fashion, the most characteristic features of the wisdom of Solomon and Horace, Bacon and Goethe. Mr. Saintsbury is quite in his element in commenting upon two most strongly contrasted writers—the dashing Charles Lever, so charming as a retailer of anecdotes, but little better than a scribbler from a strictly literary point of view, and Théophile Gautier, whose style is generally ahead of his substance. Mr. Saintsbury's admiration of Gautier as an artist is, perhaps, even excessive: in a sonnet which he cites with enthusiasm there are two hemistichs palpably brought in for the sake of rhyme.

The *North American Review* publishes the first part of "Autobiography of Richard Wagner," as far as relates to his career as a musical composer. It is, of course, highly interesting, although some passages savour of special pleading, and the style of the English version is heavy. Wagner lays especial stress on the national mission he considers himself to be fulfilling, and it is satisfactory to find him allowing merit to the national composers of other countries. More interesting still are a selection of extracts from a diary kept at Washington at the outbreak of the Civil War, during the last days of President Buchanan's administration, and evidently by one well behind the scenes. The writer is apparently a person of narrow sympathies, much more concerned for the manufacturing than the national interest; but the light he brings to an obscure and eventful period is very acceptable. The *Atlantic Monthly* and *Scribner's Monthly* maintain their usual character for inexhaustible variety; and *St. Nicholas* is as decidedly as ever at the head of all juvenile magazines.

The cleverest contribution to any of the month's magazines is Mr. Traill's poem "L'Enfant Terrible," in *Time*, a piece as perfect in its way as slashing style and dashing rhyme can make it. The "terrible child" is Democracy; and Mr. Traill's apparently humorous stanzas are not devoid of a serious purpose. They are in some measure illustrated by the concluding paper of M. Pascal Grousset's series on the Paris Commune, which M. Grousset thinks saved the Republic, as some doctors consider a patient cured by the medicine which has just missed killing him. Sir Edward Watkin contends that railway and other accidents are not preventible, a dismal conclusion for the companies who have to pay for them. For our own part, we have considerable faith in the preventive which juries are wont to apply. The other contributions, though slight, are for the most part highly entertaining, and the interest of the two serial stories is admirably kept up.

There is nothing remarkable in the *Gentleman's Magazine* beyond the continuation of Mrs. Linton's novel—the most powerful she has ever written, and Dr. A. Wilson's clear description of the numerous fossil connections between different departments of the animal kingdom which palaeontological research has recently brought to light. In the *University Magazine* we have chiefly to note the commencement of a new story, entitled "Ichabod," full of sarcastic humour, and quite outside the sphere of ordinary novel-writing. The pessimism which springs from an overdose of utilitarianism is the chief object of the writer's wholesome satire. There are also an interesting paper on Servian popular poetry, with copious translated specimens, by Mrs. Freiligrath-Kroeker; and a good memoir and excellent photographic likeness of Mr. William Black.

The most interesting papers in *The Month* are historical—a biography of Bellarmine; an apology for Father Petre, James the Second's confessor; and the first instalment of what will probably prove a valuable historical essay, by the Rev. J. Stevenson, on Charles the First's abortive courtship of the Infanta of Spain. *Temple Bar*, besides the continuation of "Probation," has a pretty little story entitled "Bunkett's Letter," and a remarkably picturesque description of Arcachon. Mr. McCarthy's and Mr. Gibbon's novels continue to form the staple interest of *Belgravia*, which has also two singularly pathetic sketches by Mr. Norris and Mr. James Payn, respectively entitled "The Old Maid's Holiday" and "A Very Quiet Rubber."

Mrs. Riddell's tale, "Daisies and Buttercups," continues its pleasant course in this month's number of *Home*, opening up another and most charming vista. The hero, Mr. Cheverley, gives us delightful glimpses into his inner life—showing, among other things, how love came to him in middle age—which sets the reader longing for further acquaintance with this pure, simple-minded gentleman, sympathising with him in his difficulties, and hoping, amid many fears, for the successful issue of his romance. Among other matters in the present Number are "Une Nichée de Gentilshommes," by Ivan Turgenieff; a pleasant sketch of Lucerne; and a continuation of the story, "Great Heart."

From Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin we have received the Magazine of Art, Illustrated (the success which has attended the issue of which has induced the publishers to determine upon its enlargement, and this change will be effected with the commencement of the new volume in October, the price of the magazine remaining unaltered); Part III. of Longfellow's Poetical Works, Illustrated; Science for All, Illustrated; Familiar Wild Flowers, with Coloured Plates; Part I. of European Ferns, with Coloured Illustrations from Nature; the Illustrated History of the Russo-Turkish War; and their Family Magazine, with its usual amount of varied excellence, pictorial and descriptive.

We have also to acknowledge Good Words, London Society, Tinsley's Magazine, the Argosy, the Churchman's Monthly Magazine, Charing-Cross, Popular Science Gossip, Men of Mark (containing portraits of Professor Huxley, Sir H. Manisty, and Birket Foster), the Theatre, Parts 3 and 4 of Greenhouse Favourites, third part of the Etcher (containing three beautiful examples), the Fern World, Kensington, Golden Hours, Peep-Show, Familiar Wild Flowers, Haydn's Dictionary of Popular Domestic Medicine, Haydn's Bible Dictionary, Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, Josephus, Science for All, Mission Life, Excelsior, Kind Words, St. James's Magazine, Our Native Land, Golden Childhood, the Animal World, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Myra's Journal of Dress and Needlework, Myra's Mid-Monthly Journal, Sylvia's Home Journal, the Ladies' Treasury, and Weldon's Ladies' Journal; and Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardener's Magazine, Day of Rest, Weekly Welcome, Social Notes, Young People's Paper, Sunday Reading for the Young, the Christian Age, and the Boys' Own Paper.

A PARISIAN CONCIERGE.

The inexperienced English visitor to Paris may be led to seek an economical private lodging, *au quatrième étage* of some large house disposable in many separate apartments, instead of remaining at an ordinary hotel. He will have to reckon with this formidable domestic official authority, be it in male or female shape, at the portal of the house with rooms to let. If his stock of French language be rather insufficient for the purposes of such a business negotiation, their discussion may take the lively form displayed in our Artist's drawing. She resorts to the primitive and universal method of finger-talk, in order to let him know the terms upon which he can have the accommodation he requires. Four francs a day is the price for which he may enter upon the occupancy of a modest chamber, furnished with a small bed, chair, and washstand, and with the inevitable fancy porcelain clock on the mantelpiece, besides having the free run of the stairs at all hours of the day, and his own key, to be left with the concièrge whenever he goes out. The energetic figure and gesture of this worthy woman should at once persuade the young stranger that he has nothing to do but to signify his compliance with her stipulations and resign himself to such efficient guardianship during his intended stay in Paris.

HARVESTING.

The wheat-harvest has begun; the corn is falling to the sickle, and there seems now some hope of the crop being saved, though as the yield, of necessity, must be poor and light, the consumption of flour in this country can only be met by a continuance of those vast importations which are still coming from America, where the growth of wheat has been so great that 15,000,000 bushels of it are available for distribution, and an abundance is thus assured to us for some time to come. With respect to our earlier crops—beans, clover, oats, and barley, which are cut after the hay, and before the corn—we shall want help, too; as the beans are starved and small, the late clover lacks nutriment, the oats are devoid of plumpness, and, of the barley to hand, there are but few bright samples, through the very great undergrowth of scutch and weeds. There is promise, however, that we shall get large shipments, and that all may yet be well.

The beans, thus cut, are the winter ones, those planted in October, which are smaller than the Spring ones that are sown in March. Beans, the sweet scent of which, as the sun goes down, is one of the charms of the country, are much liked by the farmer, as they prepare the ground for wheat better than any other crop, and there is a good sale for them. They are mown if the yield is a poor one, and cut with the hook when the growth is heavy, and they are then tied into stooks and stacked until sun, wind, and air shall have dried them, when they are carted, ricked, and thrashed, and the haulm is used up in the thatching of sheds and for litter. In Scotland, however, where the beans are got in just short of ripe, the haulm serves to feed both sheep and cattle; and in London the green stalks of broad beans, after the pods have been picked, are given to their cows by milk-sellers as the best of all ways to increase the cream. Beans, when split and mixed with oats, form, as is well known, an important food for working-horses; and when ground and given in the shape of meal they are equally useful to pigs and cattle.

Of the clovers, the white and the red, as we have already seen, were cut before the hay, and the sort which is gathered after the beans have been stacked is the purple—the trefoil or honeysuckle variety, that kind so loved by bees.

Of oats, though there are many varieties, they are of three colours only, dun, white, and black; and of these, whilst the black Tartarian are preferred by some English farmers, the white Canadian oat is the one that finds most favour, as it crops well, is heavier than the others, and fetches more money at market. Thin black oats, too, contain but 13 per cent of flesh-forming substances, whereas in the white and plumper oat we have 18 per cent. As moist summers and a low temperature seem best to suit them, oats attain to greatest perfection in Ireland and in Scotland, and in our own fen districts. They are cut with the hook when they are barely ripe, and are tied into sheaves like wheat, to ripen on exposure, and to be stacked when dry; then, after removal to the barn, the dried oats are sent to the mill to be cleaned—and also to be crushed, if they are required to be "kibbled"—and the straw is given to the cattle. It was facetiously said by Dr. Johnson that oats were the food "of horses in England, and of men in Scotland," but the value of good oatmeal as a cereal food—and 186 lb. of meal can be obtained from one quarter of oats—has long been recognised, as it has been chemically and conclusively proved that the meal from oats is, of all other cereals, the one best calculated to thoroughly renovate the muscles and sinews; and this assertion is borne out by the muscular strength of the brawny Scotch, with whom oatmeal is a diet, and a good diet, too, as it is the one which is exactly suited to their cold, damp climate, being heat-giving and digestive. Oats, when not otherwise required, serve as a useful fodder for stock, in which case they are usually got in about ten or twelve days before they are ripe, and passed through the chaff-cutter, when, the grain and straw being thus cut together, it makes a welcome food.

The crop next to be gathered is barley; and of this, also, there are several sorts, though we need here only mention the best of them—namely, the chevalier, the two-rowed, and the giant. Of these, the first—the largest cropper—is preferred for malting purposes; the second, for its straw—which grows to the great length of four feet eight inches; and the third, where the land is exposed to gales, as its stiff straw keeps it from being "laid." Growers differ as to the month for barley-sowing, though February is the time with most light-land men. But there is one kind of barley that is sown in autumn—the "winter," common bere, or big—as it forms a good sheep-feed in spring. In Ireland, however, the grain of this "bere," which ripens in July, is used for distillery purposes, as oats, too, were used until very lately. As barley can stand more ripening than wheat, it should not be cut until it droops completely, and the corn is crisp to the touch. It will then be plump and good. Barley, when ground to meal, is given to poultry, pigs, and cattle; and its product, malt—as also the residue of that product, draff, or brewers' grains—forms a fine food for milking cows. Malt, as may be known, is grain excited to germination by the malster, by being steeped, fermented, and kiln dried; and it is used by the distiller in the manufacture of whisky, and by the brewer in the making of beer. Any cereal can be used for the making of malt; but, as barley is the best one, it is most employed.

When the barley has been garnered, then comes "the corn," by which term is meant, the wheat, that plant which forms the chief bread-food for man; and of wheat, as of barley, there are many kinds, both red and white, but the white is the sort most grown. Wheat is sown either as "winter-wheat" in October, or as "spring-wheat" in March; but the sun ripens each in autumn. With the majority, however, the earlier, or October planting, is preferred, as they consider, while the seed has "a frozen top, but a warm berth under," it gains in strength, and comes up much better. In the gathering of the wheat with the bagging-hook, scythe, or the sickle—while the men keep cutting, their wives tie up and stack, and each stack is composed of six or eight sheaves, propped up with the ears together and the butts apart, that the air may get under and through it. Then, when dry, it is carried, ricked, and thrashed, and sold to the miller; to be by him brushed, ground, and sifted; when, after it has been duly incorporated with other qualities from other samples, it is sacked, and sent out to be made into bread by the baker; the rougher portions of its component parts, as sharps and bran, being reserved for other purposes, for poultry and for cattle, and to make bran-bread. The straw of the wheat serves for chaff, thatching, and litter; and the making of hats, paper, boards, and bonnets. The wheat being got in, but one crop remains—spring-beans; and, that over, then comes hop-picking. From the adverse state of the weather and the general lateness of the harvest—and it seems now as though the completion of corn-cutting will be this year as late as it was in 1860, when there was wheat still out in the fields on Oct. 8—it was at one time feared that we should have dear bread, but as in one week only 35,000 barrels of flour, 355,000 quarters of Indian corn, and 348,000 quarters of wheat were shipped to this country, and there is still so much to come, there is no longer a chance of that great calamity.

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PARIS SKETCHES: LA CONCIÈRGE.

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HOLIDAY SKETCHES: A WET DAY IN A WELSH HOTEL.

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A WET DAY IN A WELSH HOTEL.

It is a Sunday morning, in the rainy summer weather of the Cambrian Highlands. Here, just at this time, a thick wet blanket of opaque atmospheric vapour shrouds the romantic shapes of jutting crags, and the sublime contour of mountain ranges in the distance, which might as well be a thousand miles away, for any pleasure they can give to lovers of the picturesque. Hoarsely murmurs the brawling torrent along its restless bed, and loud is the cataract's menacing roar, heard across the sodden meadow and the miry turnpike road, fronting the commodious hostelry of Jones ap Williams. But within that noted mansion of venal hospitality, a score of disconsolate tourists, the victims of an inclement season, endure their doom of tedious discontent. They have loitered an hour and a half over the miscellaneous fare of breakfast; they are now sitting together, yet not in company, in a very listless and unsocial mood, shunning each other's conversation, as English ladies and gentlemen are wont to do, in a common drawing-room with no presiding hostess authorised to bring them into conventional acquaintance. Every one there, with two or three exceptions, wishes that both he or she and all the others were far removed from that scene of mutual boredom. Such is life, upon too many occasions of expected gratification, which is rather dearly purchased, for these unhappy holiday folk, at the expense of some 15s. a-day, till they arise, in desperate resolve, and start on their return journey home.

There is no hope of stirring out this morning without the risk of a thorough soaking. It is hardly worth while to look out of the window at the dripping shrubs that adorn the garden-lawn. Only those three impatient gentlemen who are standing there to watch the rain-drops may discuss the chance of its holding up for an hour in the afternoon, when the trout will be apt to rise briskly to the angler's mimic fly. It is probable that in Wales, a province rather addicted to strict Sabbath observance, the billiard-room is shut up, and the smoking-room may not be opened till after church and chapel hours. We once had to walk four miles out of our path on the banks of the Menai, because a ferryman conscientiously refused, on that sacred day, to help us across the water, though he had nothing else to do at the moment, and his boat lay ready for use. The religiousness of the Welsh people deserves our respect, "though it appear," as Shakspeare says of Fluellen, "a little out of fashion." Some of the English visitors are not less mindful of Sunday observance, but have different ways of keeping the day; there is a young clergyman, with two sisters at the pianoforte, superintending the vocal performance of a hymn; while the elder lady, their maiden aunt, benignantly offers to distribute a small parcel of evangelical tracts among the assembled guests who have no other reading. One of these, a mild and rather frightened young man, has the courtesy to accept her well-meant gift of literary edification; but the other young men lounging on the sofa put up a scornful expression of face, and are prepared to behave, we fear, with something like insolence when she approaches them. At the round table are seated a mother and daughter, who also seem indisposed to admit any particular exhortation. That plump and drowsy matron has fallen into a profound slumber over the book which is destined in five minutes to fall out of her lap, while the wakeful girl beside her, though pretending to examine photographs, is staring rather too freely at the gentlemen on the sofa. A Dissenting minister, who has secured a comfortable folding chair, with his spectacled son behind him, is engaged in the perusal of some theological treatise. The lady who sits next him, though she appears to be listening with attention to his reading, or to his remarks upon it, belongs to a different school, as she thinks it no harm to occupy her hands with the crochet needles. Behind these worthy folk are seen a happy pair of lovers, setting their youthful heads together over one and the same book, which is likely enough to be Tennyson's "Maud," or something of Patmore's or Rossetti's, or one of the older poets of tender sentiment. The old gentleman with his *Times* newspaper finds himself not much worse accommodated than at his ordinary club in Pall-mall or St. James's-street. They will all contrive, somehow or other, to live through the wet Sunday at the Welsh hotel, taking their pleasure sadly, as is the custom of the English people.

The Marquis of Bath presided on Monday afternoon over an important meeting at Bridgwater in connection with the Somersetshire Drainage Act, which has been obtained for the more effectual drainage of lands within the county, and for the prevention of the annually recurring floods that of late years have proved very destructive. It is intended that more than 90,000 acres shall be brought under the jurisdiction of the newly-formed body of commissioners. Works of arterial drainage are also to be undertaken, including, it is understood, the widening and deepening of the River Parrett, and a new cut through the Sedgmoor district.

The Queen has commanded that the grant of the India medal of 1854, with clasp inscribed "Perak, 1875-6," shall be extended to every officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier who was engaged in the expedition to Perak in 1875-6. Commanding officers of regiments employed in the expedition have been ordered to prepare nominal rolls of individuals entitled to the decoration. Officers and men who are already in possession of the medal will only receive the additional clasp. The rolls of officers and men not now serving in India are to be forwarded direct to the Adjutant-General of the Forces for transmission to the East Indies. All claims should be submitted through the officer commanding the regiment, or the head of the department in which the applicant was serving at the period the medal was earned.

The American Company of Revisers of the Authorised Version of the Bible have issued an address in which they state that the greater part of the work will be published next year, and that the following were the rules under which the committees on both sides the Atlantic have worked:—1. To introduce as few alterations as possible into the text of the Authorised Version consistently with faithfulness. 2. To limit as far as possible the expression of such alterations to the language of the authorised or earlier versions. 3. Each company to go twice over the portion to be revised—once provisionally, the second time finally. 4. The text to be adopted to be that for which evidence is decidedly preponderating, and that when the text so adopted differs from that from which the Authorised Version was made, the alteration be indicated in the margin. 5. To make or retain no change in the text on the second final revision of each company except two thirds of those present approve of the same, but on the first revision to decide by simple majorities. 6. In every case of proposed alteration that may have given rise to discussion, to defer the voting thereon till the next meeting whensoever the same shall be required by one third of those present at the meeting: such intended vote to be announced in the notice for the next meeting. 7. To revise the headings of chapters, pages, paragraphs, italics, and punctuation. 8. To refer on the part of each company, when considered desirable, to divines, scholars, and literary men, whether at home or abroad, for their opinions.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A number of new regulations for the volunteer force were issued last Saturday. Corps which have adopted scarlet as the colour of their uniform can obtain supplies of clothing from the Royal Army Clothing Dépôt, and the value of such supplies will be deducted from the capitation grant; but corps which retain uniforms of a colour other than scarlet can only be supplied on prepayment. Other regulations relate to the granting of the honorary rank of major to certain adjutants after twenty years' service, to the age at which volunteers may enter or must leave a corps, and to the passing of volunteers into the reserve.

At most of the rifle ranges near London—especially at Wimbledon, Epsom, the Scrubbs, Ilford, Rainham, Purfleet, Ealing, Tottenham, and Plumstead—some hundreds of the metropolitan Volunteers were engaged last Saturday in fulfilling the Government requirements of class firing, and competitions for a long series of prizes were also in progress. Probably the largest attendance was at Rainham, where more than 200 members of the London Brigade and 2nd and 3rd City of London were on the ground, about half for class firing and the remainder for competition. The former, of course, took precedence, and it was consequently dark before the prize contests were finished, one contest being postponed. The principal results of the other competitions are as follow:—B (Captain Grene's) company, 2nd London Rifles. Nine prizes and the company silver badge. For the first prize and the badge, on which, worked in silver, are the City arms, there was a keen contest between Colour-Sergeant Rayner and Corporal Nicholls, who tied with 23 points each at the first distance, Rayner winning at the second range by one point. Nicholls, therefore, took second prize, Private Belsham third, Lance-Corporal Parsons fourth, Private Eyles fifth, Sergeant Lankshere sixth, Lance-Corporal Clarke seventh, Private F. Spencer eighth, and Lance-Corporal R. W. Parr ninth. The prize list of D (Captain Prichard's) company comprised five money prizes and two silver cups. Only two men were able to compete—Private May and Sergeant George. The tie between Corporal Love and Corporal Fortunati, of I company (Captain Cantlow's) of the same regiment, for the company silver badge, resulted in favour of Love. The other winners of prizes in this company were Captain Cantlow, Corporal Love, and Corporal Fortunati; Private G. Baker, Lance-Corporal Paul, Lance-Sergeant Stere, and Privates Harvey, Luff, and Pitt. M (Captain Mack's) company of the 3rd London competed for their annual prizes. The first, a cup and the company silver badge, went to Private Tratt; the second to Sergeant Peter, the third to Lance-Corporal Robearts, and the fourth to Lance-Corporal H. Mayhew. Private C. Ward and Private Richardson tied for next places, the former winning; and Colour-Sergeant Ward took a prize.—The following are the winners of the regimental prizes of the 23rd Surrey (Rotherhithe), held at the ranges at Nunhead:—First series—Captain Sweeting, Corporal Butcher, Lieutenant Griffin, Captain Bisell, Captain Watson, Private Hurle, Corporal Brewer, Sergeant Brown, Sergeant-Major Lynch, Privates Jones and Ahern, Sergeant Reeves, Colour-Sergeant Willoughby, Sergeant Willoughby, Colour-Sergeant Jones, and Private Jefferies. Recruits' Prizes—Privates Gurney, Franklin, Lockhart, Cook, Jordan, Reid, Earwicker, Green, Lanyon, and Grubb. Band Prizes—Privates Driscoll and Abbott, Drum-Major Harrison, and Private Curtis. Consolation Prizes—Quartermaster-Sergeant Evans, Sergeants Hall and Besley, Private Young, Sergeant Lineker, and Corporal Chaney.

The annual Regimental Prize Meeting of the 36th Middlesex Rifle Regiment was held recently at the Scrubbs Ranges. The following are the principal results:—The Commanding Officers' Prize, value £5, was won by Bandmaster Heath; Major Barrow's Prize, value £5, by Sergeant Cave; the Churchwardens' Challenge Cup (presented by Mr. James Flood and Mr. Archibald F. Arbuthnot, churchwardens of Paddington), by Captain Gamge; Lieutenant-Colonel Baylis's Prize, value £4, Major Baylis's Prize, value 3 guineas, Quartermaster Read's Prize, value 2 guineas, and the Ammunition Fund Prizes, value 6 guineas, by Private Campbell, Private G. Rudkin, Sergeant Horne, Private Wright, Sergeant Woodley, Captain Reed, Private M'Kellar, Lance-Sergeant Jefferson, and Sergeant Masson; Sir R. T. Kindersley's Challenge Cup, by Sergeant Masson, Sergeant Horne, and Private R. Palmer; the Shakespeare Challenge Cup, value £5 5s., by Private Plimley; the Regimental Challenge Cup and Silver Medal, by Sergeant Gomme; Second Prize, Regimental Bronze Medal and one-third of Entrance Fees, Captain Gamge; Third Prize, Private M'Kellar.

A rifle contest for prizes of the value of several hundred pounds, including the Duke of Bedford's Challenge Cup and many other handsome and valuable pieces of plate, has been brought to a close, at the Government rifle ranges on Wormwood-scrubbs, among the members of the 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury). The result of the principal competitions are appended. First series—The Duke of Bedford's Challenge Cup, value 100 guineas, and other prizes, value £45: Winner of the cup, the Bedford badge, and £5. Private Cooper. The other successful men in this series were Private Baker, Corporal Prebble, Private Tuppin, and Corporal Howes, Private Assig, Private Skerray, Sergeant H. P. Miller, Sergeant C. Paish, and Drummer Hill, Private Kennedy, Private Brunswick, Sergeant J. Miller, Private Young, and Corporal Worley. The following also won prizes:—Colour-Sergeant Tomlinson, Corporal C. Sheppard, Sergeant Catlin, Private White, Sergeant Steers, Corporal Sheppard, Private Wookey, Private Prince, Sergeant M'Clary, Corporal Greenfield, Private Waghorn, Private Lake, Private Woodward, Corporal James, Private Ellis, Private Pinder, Corporal Anderson, Private D. Davis, Sergeant Urry, and Corporal Blundell. Private Cooper, first in this series, also wins Lieutenant-Colonel Steadall's (the commanding officer's) prize, and the Battalion Challenge Cup, value thirty guineas. For the Nursery Challenge Cup, value £20, with £5 added quarterly by the corps for training and encouraging company teams, was open to all who entered for the Commanding Officers' Challenge Cup, excepting the battalion twenty and reserve. No. 4, was the winning company. In the second series the principal prizes were the challenge gold and silver badges, the contest for which was very keen. At the close Captain Bompas came in first, winning the challenge gold medal and badge, presented by Mr. James Patrick, with a small gold medal to be retained by the winner, and a purse of £4. The silver medal of the corps, with £2 10s. added, went to Corporal Millar; and a silver medal the gift of Mr. Theophilus Taylor, with £2 added, to Sergeant Ball. Other winners in the series were Sergeant T. Stevens, Sergeant H. Paish, Private H. J. Hill, Colour-Sergeant Hall, Corporal Tatnall, Major Crowle, and Sergeant W. W. Drover. The shooting tens of companies afterwards competed for the Turner prizes, a challenge cup, value thirty guineas, with five guineas added yearly, the gift of Mr. H. J. Turner, and £2 5s added by the regiment. No. 7 company won the cup, which will be held for the year by the captain, £3 15s. being divided among the ten. No. 6 company was second, and receives £2 10, and No. 4 company third, and receives £1 5s. The Battalion Twenty Challenge Cup, value thirty guineas, presented by Captain and Adjutant Matthew Coke, with £10 added by the commanding officer (Lieutenant-Colonel Stedall), was open only to the battalion twenty and any members, reserve or otherwise, who had shot with the twenty in any match during the year. The cup and £5 were awarded to Corporal Millar; and money prizes for the next four highest were won by Sergeant T. Stevens, Sergeant Miller, Drummer C. Hill, and Sergeant H. Paish. For the volley-firing prizes, a challenge cup presented by Colonel Corrie and £10 added by Lieutenant-Colonel Stedall, twenty members of each company contended. Nos. 4 and 7 tied; No. 6 company was also close up, and No. 1 gained a prize. Another useful match was that at unknown distances between 200 and 400 yards, for Major Richards's prizes Major Crowle won the first prize, Corporal Howes the second, and Drummer C. Hill the third. Ties for other prizes have yet to be decided. Captain Bompas won the first of the Officers' Prizes, Major Crowle the second, and Captain Knight the third; and the Sergeant-Instructor s Prizes were awarded to Sergeant-Major Welsh, Sergeant-Instructor Smith, and Sergeant-Instructor Hardy. The result of the best aggregates in the first and second series was decided thus:—Privates Cooper, £3; Sergeant H. P. Miller, £2; Drummer C. Hill, Sergeant T. P. Stevens, Private Tuppin, Sergeant J. Miller, Sergeant C. Paish, Private Brunswick, Captain Bompas, and Private G. Young, £1 each. Two competitions are put off.

The E (Marylebone) company of the 3rd City of London Rifles held their annual prize meeting at the Scrubbs ranges recently. The first prize of the first series was won by Corporal Ford; and among the other winners were—Colour-Sergeant Wells, Private Kirkland, Corporal Bartholomew, Sergeant Baker, Private Wright, and Corporal Handford. Private Cater, Sergeant Kean, Private Stannard, and Private Payne also took prizes. The second series was restricted to winners in the first, and resulted in Corporal Bartholomew winning the first prize, Corporal Ford the second, and Colour-Sergeant Wells the third; Corporal Ford having made the highest aggregate in the two series was awarded the company silver badge.

Yesterday week the 2nd Surrey (Croydon) team met the champions of the Honourable Artillery Company at the Park range. The ranges were the usual ones of 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven rounds at each. The Artillery men made 264, 253, and 220—total, 737; the Surrey team, 258, 248, 210—total, 716. In the evening the competitors dined together at the Artillery House, Finsbury.

The annual great gun competition of the First Sussex Artillery took place recently with the 40-pounder Armstrongs, at a range of 1800 yards. In the officers' match, the first prize in which was a valuable challenge cup, presented by the late Sir Francis Goldsmid, supplemented by £10 each year by Sir Julian Goldsmid for the men working the guns, the winning detachment was Captain Puttock's of No. 4 battery; the second prize of ten guineas, given by the stand trustees, being won by Lieutenant Stride's detachment, of No. 5 battery; and a third of £10, given by Colonel Hannington, by Captain Woodin's detachment, of No. 6 battery. The principal prize in the men's competition, a silver challenge cup, and ten guineas given by Mr. Ashbury, the senior borough member, with a five-guinea watch given by Mr. Boxell, was won by Sergeant Bishop, of No. 6 battery.

The competition for the Challenge Cup, value 20 guineas, presented by the late Field-Marshal Sir W. Gomm, G.C.B., Constable of the Tower, to the Volunteers of Bermondsey and Rotherhithe (10th and 23rd Surrey), began on Monday at the Government rifle ranges on Plumstead-marshes, and has been brought to a close. Both regiments contributed a large number of entries for the honour of holding the prize. The contest was open only to members who had made themselves efficient in musketry and drill. Corporal Butcher, of the Rotherhithe corps, gained the cup and £3; Captain Bissell took the second prize; and Captain Sweeting the third prize. The match between the two corps at the same distances for the Inter-Corps Challenge Cup was unsatisfactory. As usual on this range, the shooting had to be suspended every few minutes by signal from the butts, with the result that darkness set in before it was possible to finish, and the marking was by no means reliable. The scores of six men instead of ten were taken, and these gave the victory to the 10th Surrey.

The annual regimental prize-meeting of the 39th Middlesex (Finsbury) was held on Monday. Nearly eighty competitors entered, the prizes being of the aggregate value of about £100. Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe, the commandant, and for many years a member of the English eight, was one of the competitors. In the first series he made splendid shooting, scoring 67 points out of a possible 70 for the first prize, a watch value 12 guineas. This score has not been equalled with the Snider rifle this season. Sergeant Page was nine points behind, but took £10, Corporal Gilham winning £6 for a like score, but a smaller total at the last range. Colour-Sergeant Hamston, Private Chapman, Sergeant Wolfe, and Corporal G. Brading won £5 each; and among the other successful men were—Major Morris, Private Elliott, Sergeant Guest, Private Jackson, Colour-Sergeant Pride, Bugle-Major Hemens, Sergeant Chalfont, Corporal West, Sergeant Parker, Colour-Sergeant Hoefling, Private Chalfont, Private R. Brading, Colour-Sergeant Brading, Drummer M'Cormack, Drum-Major Miller, Private Dobbs, and Sergeant Broad. In the second series the winners were—Private Oldham, Colour-Sergeant Page, Corporal Vokes, Corporal Beasley, Captain Messenger, Corporal Edwards, Sergeant Watkins, Sergeant E. Brading, Colour-Sergeant Wilcocks, Private Hoare, Private Hext, Sergeant Smith, and Corporal Parry. A match was afterwards fired, ten men aside, between Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe's and Major Morris's team, at 500 yards. The latter won.

The Volley-Firing Challenge Cup, value twenty guineas, presented to the 26th Middlesex (her Majesty's Customs and the Docks) Rifles by Mr. Chambers, has been won by A (the Customs) company.

On Wednesday the West Middlesex Volunteers competed at the Scrubbs ranges for a long and valuable list of prizes.

A purse containing £25 has presented, in the name of the English residents in Boulogne, to Walter Hill, second mate of the South-Eastern Railway Company's steam-ship Albert Edward, who on July 22 leaped overboard to the rescue of a passenger who had jumped off the paddle-box to commit suicide.

Reports from Winnipeg describe this year's harvest in the Red River Valley, and throughout Manitoba generally, as a most bountiful one. By the 21st ult. the harvesting was well advanced, and the grain garnered in excellent condition. The average yield has been—of wheat 30 bushels, of barley 40 bushels, and of oats 60 bushels to the acre.

Her Majesty's gun-boat Zephyr, which was sent from St. John's, Newfoundland, with a magistrate of that colony on board, to make inquiries concerning disputes reported to have arisen between the inhabitants of Trinity Bay and a party of American fishermen, ascertained that the rumour was unfounded. No opposition had been offered to the Americans, who, on the contrary, were on friendly terms with the people.

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OBITUARY.

SIR MALCOLM MACGREGOR, BART.

Rear-Admiral Sir Malcolm Macgregor, fourth Baronet, of Macgregor, in the county of Perth, Rear-Admiral R.N., died at his seat, Edinchip, in that county, on the 30th ult. He was born Aug. 29, 1834, the eldest son of Sir John Atholl Bannatyne Macgregor, by Mary Charlotte, his wife, youngest daughter and coheir of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart., G.C.B., captain of the Victory at Trafalgar, in whose arms Nelson expired. Sir Malcolm entered the Royal Navy in 1847, and was placed last year on the retired list as Rear-Admiral. He served during the Russian war, for which he had the Crimean medal and clasp, and the Turkish war medal. He received also, in 1868, the medal of the Royal Humane Society for courageously saving the life of a seaman in Lagos Roads. He succeeded to the baronetcy at his father's death, May 11, 1851, and married, Oct. 26, 1864, Lady Helen Laura M'Donnell, only daughter of Hugh Seymour, ninth Earl of Antrim, by whom he leaves two sons and three daughters. His eldest son and successor, now Sir Malcolm Macgregor, was born Aug. 3, 1873. The Baronet whose decease we record was chief of the celebrated clan Gregor, of which was "Rob Roy MacGregor," immortalised by Sir Walter Scott.



MR. TATUM.

Mr. Thomas Tatum, a well-known member of the surgical profession, died at Eastbourne on the 5th inst., aged seventy-six. He was born at Salisbury. In 1840 he was elected Assistant-Surgeon, and in 1843 full Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, soon after which, when the new charter was granted to the College of Surgeons, he was elected one of the three hundred Honorary Fellows of that Institution, where, in 1857, he took his seat as a member of the Council. In 1867 he resigned the Surgeoncy of the Hospital, when the Governors recognised his valuable services by appointing him Consulting Surgeon, and his other many friends by presenting him with a service of plate at the residence of the Marquis of Downshire. He married a daughter of Mr. William Brodie, late M.P. for Salisbury, and a niece of Sir Benjamin.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Colonel Crawford Hagart, formerly of the Bombay Army, on the 1st inst., at The Cleave, Torquay.

Captain Daniel Moodie, late Scots Greys, in his sixty-seventh year. He was Adjutant of that regiment during the Crimean War.

The Hon. Louisa Eleanor Graves, third daughter of the late and sister of the present Lord Graves, on the 1st inst., at Gravesend House, Devonport, aged thirty-eight.

Henry William Routledge Walker, late Accountant-General of the Navy, on the 29th ult., at The Terrace, Kensington-gardens-square, aged fifty-nine.

The Rev. W. T. Law, Rector of Bath and Golden Grove, Jamaica, eldest son of E. F. Law, Esq., J.P. of Northampton, on July 27, at Belmont Rectory, Jamaica.

Colonel William Thomas Betts, formerly of the 26th and 88th Regiments, on the 2nd inst., at Hornsey, aged sixty-one. He entered the Army in 1835, and served with the 26th in most of the important actions of the first China war.

Colonel Henry Charles Fletcher, C.M.G., late Scots Guards, A.D.C. to the Duke of Cambridge, on the 31st ult., at Spencer House, Putney. He was Military Secretary to Lord Dufferin when Governor-General of Canada, and was made a C.M.G.

Lady Fox (Mary), widow of Sir Charles Fox, civil engineer, of the firm of Fox, Henderson, and Co., and daughter of Joseph Brookhouse, Esq., of Matlock, on the 30th ult., at 35, Pembroke-road, Kensington, aged seventy. She was married in 1830, and Sir Charles died in 1874.

The Hon. Mrs. Feilding (Anne Henrietta), widow of the Hon. and Rev. Everard Robert Bruce Feilding (uncle of the present Earl Denbigh), who died in 1854, and daughter of the late Sir J. Fenton Boughey, Bart., on the 21st ult., at Rosehill, near Shrewsbury.

The Rev. William Alfred Plumptre, late Vicar of Bishop's Norton, Lincolnshire, Chaplain to the Duke of Marlborough, on the 3rd inst., at St. Giles's-road-east, Oxford, aged forty-nine. He was the fourth son of the late Edward Hallows Plumptre, Esq., of the Middle Temple.

Major Sir P. L. N. Cavagnari, K.C.B., C.S.I., British Envoy, killed at the Embassy at Cabul, of whom a notice appears in another column, and whose Portrait is given on the first page; and of Lieutenant Hamilton, V.C., and of Mr. Jenkyns, Political Assistant, also killed at Cabul.

Colonel Francis John Wilson, late Commandant 14th Madras Native Infantry, on the 15th ult., on board the steamer Manilla, between Aden and Suez, aged fifty-one. He served in the first China war, and in the Burmese war, in numerous actions, and had a medal with clasp for Pegu.

Sir Robert Officer, of Tasmania, on July 8 last. He was a magistrate of the colony, and in 1831 was medical officer at New Norfolk. For some time he was Speaker of the House of Assembly, from which office he retired in 1877. He received the honour of knighthood in 1869.

The Rev. George Alderson, M.A., Vicar of Hornby, Bedale, Yorkshire, in the eighty-first year of his age. Mr. Alderson was Vicar of Hornby fifty years, during most part of which time he had been domestic chaplain to the Duke of Leeds, whose residence, Hornby Castle, is in the immediate neighbourhood.

Lieutenant-Colonel Allen Noble Adams, on the 29th ult., at St. Helen's, Union Grove, Clapham. He served during the Kaffir war, and had a medal. Colonel Adams was elder son of Richard Adams, Esq., of Drumelton, in the county of Cavan, and was the heir male of the family of Adams, of Shercock, in that county.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Antonio Clarke, late of the East India Company's military service, on the 1st inst., at Clarence-square, Cheltenham, in his seventy-sixth year. He was the third son of Major-General Sir William Clarke (created a Baronet in 1804), by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Thonas Prendergast, Esq., of Dublin. He married, in 1841, Anne Emily, daughter of Major Willoughby Bean, and leaves a daughter.

Thomas Randall Wheatley, Esq., of Gwersyllt, in the county of Denbigh, formerly of the Madras Civil Service, on the 1st inst., at Nevern-road, South Kensington, aged eighty. He was last surviving son of Major-General William Wheatley, Grenadier Guards, of Lesness House, Erith, by Jane, his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas Williams, Esq., of Temple House, Great Marlow, Bucks. He married, in 1835, Eliza, daughter of William Morton, Esq., and leaves issue.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C E (Broad-street).—We have not the position at hand, but believe the Bishop serves a useful purpose. We have several problems of yours on file, but without the solutions, and should be glad to receive them.

J A (Calcutta).—The black Pawn upon the diagram inclosed in your letter is required to prevent stalemate after the moves 1. Q to Kt 8th, B to B 6th; 2. K takes B. Your last problem, if found correct, shall have early publication.

F H B (Ilkley).—We prefer the problem in two moves, and it shall soon appear.

H B (Prestbury).—The answer to 1. Q to K sq, is 1. Q takes Kt; and, if White play 2. Q to Kt 4th (ch), the adverse King escapes by 2. K takes P. Your defence is weak.

Egypt.—Castling is a privilege the exercise of which is limited by certain conditions, and one of these is that all the squares between the King and Rook shall be unoccupied. You can learn the rules from Staunton's "Praxis."

W S L (Rochester).—You are very probably right, but there is nothing to be gained by reopening the subject. So far from being considered troublesome, your comments are read with pleasure, so pray continue them.

H N N (Cairo).—Too elementary for publication.

F W H (Soho).—The mate is given by 2. Kt to Q 6th.

Alfyn (Plymouth).—We credit you with solutions of Nos. 1849 and 1851.

E N F (Abbey-road).—It shall be carefully examined.

J B (Hartford, U.S.A.).—We are greatly obliged by the regular receipt of the *Times*, and have written to you by the last mail on that and other matters.

J P (Bedford).—The three-move problem can be solved by 1. R to K 4th (ch), K to Q 4th; 2. Kt to R 4th, mating next move. The other is very good, and is marked for early publication.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1852 received from Alfyn, J Hargraves, Underwood, H L Foster, R Newcome, W Daly, Isoline, H P West, R Dalton, Nerina, and Giuseppe (Boulogne).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1853 received from W (Mentone), W S Leest, H Benthall, Alfyn, W D Jones, S P Macartney, D A (Dublin), R Newcome, Isoline, Giuseppe (Boulogne), Tom, C E, and T P Q.

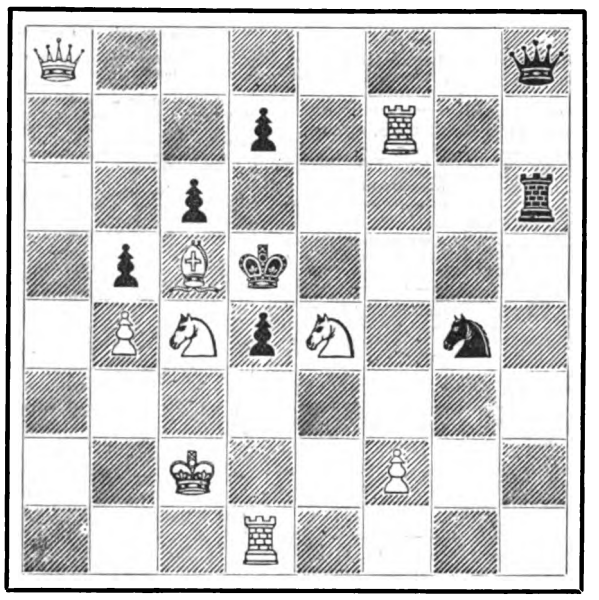
Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1854 received from L Nathan, W H Leest, H Benthall, Semaj, East Marden, W G Harris, H Longford, W S B, Copianino, Ben Nevis, L Sharswood, B L Dyke, Helen Lee, C S Coxe, W Daly, Isoline, R Dalton, Anonyma, W Warren, E Elsbury, N Cator, S Ferrant, R Jessop, Orazio, E H H V, E P Vulliamy, C C E, R Gray, T Barrington, F R Jeffrey, T Greenhank, R Arnold, N Warner, C Darragh, E Worsley, G L Mayne, R Ingersoll, R Shindler, W Leeson, W O S Harnett, C F Jones, W D Jones, Alpha, Alfyn, J Hargreaves, Norman Rumbelow, R H Brooks, S P Macartney, Lulu, J W W, R F N Banks, F A Bright, E L G, J Bunistead, W Scott, D A (Dublin), P le Page, An Old Hand, Elsie, V, C E, and T P Q.

Solution of Problem No. 1853.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to B 3rd	B takes B*
2. R to Q 4th (ch)	Any move
3. Mates accordingly.	

* If Black play 1. Q to B 5th, then 2. Q takes Q, &c.; and if 1. B takes R, White continues as above.

PROBLEM No. 1856.
By Rev. W. Lesson.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played at Simpson's Divan, between Messrs. Steel and Blackburne.
(*Ruy Lopez.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th	Kt to B 3rd
4. Kt to B 3rd	B to Kt 5th
5. Kt to Q 5th	

5, B takes Kt, followed by 6. Kt takes K P, leads to exchanges and a dull, but at all events an equal, game.

5.	B to B 4th
6. P to Q 3rd	P to K R 3rd
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd
8. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Kt 3rd
9. Kt takes B	R P takes Kt
10. P to K R 3rd	Castles
11. B takes Kt	

In the course of the last four moves White has weakened his game on the Queen's side of the board, and this capture serves to strengthen Black's centre.

11.	P takes B
12. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
13. P to B 3rd	R to K sq
14. B to Q 2nd	P to Q 4th
15. P to Q R 4th	B to R 3rd
16. P to Kt 5th	P takes Kt P
17. P takes P (Kt 4th)	B takes P,
18. R takes R	R takes R
19. P takes P	P to K 5th
20. P to B 4th	Q to B 4th
21. Kt to K 5th	P takes P
22. Q takes P	R to R 6th
23. Q to B 5th	B takes P
24. R to B sq	

24. Q to B 8th (ch) seems to offer some chances of, at least, a draw; but White is evidently playing to win.

24.	P to Q Kt 4th
25. B takes P	Q to Q 3rd

Much better than taking the Bishop.

26. B takes P	K takes B
27. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	K to B sq
28. R to K sq	B takes P
29. Q to R 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
30. Kt to Kt 4th	

All this is very ingenious, but unavailing.

30.	Kt to K 5th
31. Q to R 4th	R to R 3rd
32. Kt to K 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
33. Q to Kt 4th (ch)	K to B sq
34. P to B 3rd	Q to Q B 6th
35. R to K 2nd	R to R 8th (ch)
36. K to R 2nd	Q to K 4th (ch)
37. P to B 4th	Q to K 3rd
38. Kt to B 5th	

A natural move to avoid exchanging Queens; but he overlooked the counter-stroke that follows.

38.	Q takes Kt
39. Q takes Q	R to R 8th (ch)
40. K takes R	Kt to Kt 6th (ch), and wins.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The match between Messrs. Potter and Mason was brought to a conclusion last week, in accordance with an arrangement, made some time ago, limiting the contest to twenty-one games. The twenty-first game was won by Mr. Potter, who thus brought his score up to six and a half, and, as an equal number of points stood to the credit of Mr. Mason, the match was declared drawn. The termination of the match on any terms would, probably, have been satisfactory to the players, who must, long ago, have become conscious that neither could claim to be superior to the other in the chess arena, and, in the circumstances, a drawn match should satisfy their respective friends. It is tolerably certain that the relative skill of any two chessplayers must be determined in the course of a match comprising twenty-one games, and, therefore, the futility of prolonging the contest is obvious, when, as in this case, each side has won five, and the remainder have been drawn. Mr. Mason's chess force was in some danger of being underrated in consequence of his small score in the Paris tournament; but his careful and steady play throughout this arduous and protracted match shows that he is gifted with all the qualities of a first-class chessplayer; and, if Mr. Potter has not increased his already high reputation, he has, at all events, sustained it against a worthy adversary.

The new *Chess Monthly* is printed on excellent paper, so much of which is left blank, however, that the magazine appears to have been hurried through the press before its time. The contents comprise ten games, three original problems and six selected from the *Shachzeitung*, several pretty end games by Mr. Horwitz, besides an introduction and the news of the month. One of the selected games is the first of the match played at Paris in 1858 between Morphy and Anderssen, diligently annotated after the manner of the foreign school. It is, perhaps, a necessity, in the case of the much-edited games of the players mentioned, that many of the notes are not new; but, in any case, we think the republication of these games and notes might be left to the men of the next generation, in whose time they may have become more difficult of access to the general reader than they are at present. We are not disposed to reflect upon the literary deficiencies of the first number. So long as the editors, Messrs. Hoffer and Zukertort, supply us with good games and problems, we shall not find fault with style.

We quote from the *Hartford Times* the following paragraph for the information of English players engaged in the tourney therein referred to. In answer to several players on the American team in the International correspondence tourney, we will again state that the managers have decided to let the games progress until the players are notified to the contrary. Most of the players desire to fight it out, and perhaps that *is* the best way.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Thomas Nicholas Barnewall, Lord Trimleston, of Trimleston, in the county of Meath, in Ireland, who died on the 4th ult. at his town residence in Park-lane, has just been proved in London by the Hon. Mrs. Anna Maria Louisa Elliot, the daughter, and her husband, Mr. Robert Henry Elliot, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves to his cousin and life-long friend, the Rev. Francis Hill, an annuity of £300 for life; to his said daughter £999, and he states he would have left her the whole of his real and personal property if she could have inherited it absolutely, but that a clause in her marriage settlement prevented her taking more than the sum he has bequeathed to her; he therefore leaves the residue of his real and personal estate to his said son-in-law absolutely.

The will (dated Dec. 11, 1875) of the Rev. Edward Bowyer Sparke, Canon of Ely Cathedral and Rector of Feltwell, Norfolk, who died on June 28 last, was proved on the 22nd ult, by Mrs. Catharine Maria Sparke, the widow, the sole executrix. the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all the estate and property, both real and personal, whatsoever and wheresoever, which may belong to him at his decease to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated Dec. 10, 1877) with a codicil (dated the 27th of the same month) of General Charles Hagart, C.B., Colonel of the 7th Hussars, late of Eastbury Manor, near Guildford, who died on July 30 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Lieutenant-Colonel James McCaul Hargart, C.B., the brother, the acting executor, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £100,000. The testator leaves to his sister, Miss Ann Elizabeth Molineux Hagart, £700 per annum for life, and an additional £250 per annum if she shall cease to reside at Eastbury Manor: he also leaves her his horses and carriages, and bed and table linen. His diamonds and pearls are to be divided between his two sisters—viz., Miss Hagart and Mrs. Ellice; and the residue of his real and personal estate is to go to his said brother.

The will (dated May 15, 1878) of Mr. Samuel Smith, late of No. 23, Westbourne-terrace-road, who died on May 20 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Mrs. Louisa Smith, the widow, Edward Creaton and Stephen Philpot Low, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife an immediate legacy of £200, and all his furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses and carriages absolutely, and his residence, with the stable, and the income of £10,000 for life; £50 each to the London Society for Teaching the Blind to Read, Upper Avenue-road, St. John's-wood, and the Association for the General Welfare of the Blind, Oxford-street and Euston-road; £25 each to the Home for Female Orphans who have lost both parents, Grove-road, St. John's-wood, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and the Princess Louise Home, Wanstead; and the sum of £25 to the Minister and Churchwardens of St. Saviour's Church, Paddington, to distribute at their discretion for the relief of the poor of that district. There are considerable bequests to children and grandchildren, and numerous legacies to his executors, his own and his wife's relatives, servants, and others. The residue of his estate, including his property at Calcutta, he leaves to his sons, Edmund Davidson Smith, William Eastgate Smith, and Donald Hadfield Smith, and his daughters, Mrs. Trehern and Mrs. Green.

The will (dated March 13, 1878) of Mr. Henry Lindsay, late of No. 31, Blessington-street, Dublin, who died on Feb. 17 last, was proved in Dublin by his nephew, Colonel Henry Gore Lindsay, J.P., of Woodlands, Cardiff, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator left all his property in trust to Colonel Lindsay, in order that he, his brother, the Rev. William T. C. Lindsay, and his two sisters, Mrs. William O'Connor Morris and Miss Alice Lindsay, should equally have a life use therein, with benefit of survivorship, and the whole of the property at the death of the survivor to go to Colonel Lindsay's eldest son.

The will (dated March 13, 1879) of Captain Edward Nares, R.N., late of Ashfield Villa, Scarborough, who died on April 27 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Markham Law, Charles Edward Preston, and George Boughton Hume, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. Subject to a few legacies, the testator leaves all his real and personal estate to his daughter, Agnes Sophia Nares.

The will (dated Nov. 14, 1876) with a codicil (dated May 17, 1879) of Lady Emily Maria Somers Cocks, late of St. Margaret's Home, East Grinstead, who died on the 5th ult., was proved on the 20th ult. by John Francis Wegg Prosser, the nephew, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testatrix bequeaths £14,000, subject to two small annuities, upon trust for her brother Earl Somers for life, and then for her niece, Lady Henry Somerset; the residue of such part of her property as she may by law bequeath for charitable purposes she leaves to the Society of St. Margaret's, East Grinstead.

The will (dated Sept. 22, 1876) with two codicils (dated Nov. 24, 1877, and Nov. 8, 1878) of Mr. Rice Richard Clayton, late of Hedgerley Park, Bucks, who died on May 4 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by the Hon. Thomas Francis Freemantle and Edwin Thomas Tadman, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000.

The will (dated June 5, 1869) with two codicils (dated June 24 and 26, 1871) of Mr. Henry William Berkeley Portman, late of Red Hill, near Lydney, Gloucestershire, who died on March 31 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by the Rev. Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley Portman, the son, the acting executor, the personalty being sworn under £3000.

The will (dated Aug. 29, 1877) with a codicil (dated July 3, 1878) of Lady Elizabeth Finch, late of No. 9, Chesham-place, who died on June 1 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by the Hon. Daniel Greville Finch, the nephew, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £5000.

The will (dated Jan. 10, 1871) of Mr. Edward Thomas Meynell, late of the Fryerage, near Yarm, and of Kilvington Hall, both in the North Riding of Yorkshire, who died on March 17 last at Florence, was proved on the 16th inst. by Mrs. Matilda Meynell, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £4000.

The will (dated April 10, 1878) of Mr. Heyman Lazarus Samson, formerly of No. 8, Woburn-place, Russell-square, but late of Devonshire-place, Brighton, who died on July 8 last, has been proved by Mrs. Hannah Samson, the widow, Raphael Harris, and Hyman Montagu, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000.

Canon Basil Wilberforce has allowed the use of St. Mary's Rectory grounds, Southampton, next Sunday, for the performance of the Sunday afternoon band.

Sir Charles Legard, Bart., M.P., and Sir Harcourt Johnstone, Bart., M.P., jointly opened a bazaar at the Spa, Scarborough, on the 4th inst., in aid of the funds of the volunteer rifle corps, which has for some time been encumbered with a debt contracted in their new outfit.

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The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

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The best English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism. Sure, safe, and effectual. No restraint of diet required during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM cured by the use of Dr. Laville's Curative Liquor or Pills. To be obtained of all respectable Chemists, price 11s. per Bottle. All who are afflicted with these diseases should read Dr. Laville's celebrated treatise, in English, on "The Treatment and Cure of Gout and Rheumatism;" post-free, 4d., of F. NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
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DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY? Then use HEBRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

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CARPET DEPARTMENT.—Stout Tapestry Brussels Carpet, 1s. 3½d.; handsome pattern ditto, from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 5d. per yard. Good Brussels, new designs, from 2s. 6d. upwards. Good Axminster, from 4s. 9d. Good Wilton, super quality, 6s. 11d. per yard. These prices are much below value. Kidderminster Carpets, all wool, 1s. 11d. per yard. Patent Felt Carpeting, from 11½d. per yard; superior rock-dye ditto, handsome designs, double-width, 1s. 9d. per yard. Excellent Stair Carpet, from 6d. per yard; all-wool ditto, 1s. per yard.—OETZMANN and CO.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.—830 HANDSOME AXMINSTER HEARTH RUGS, size 5 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. Newest and Best Designs to suit various patterns in Carpets will be sold at 7s. 11d. each, usually sold at 12s. 6d. to 15s. An early visit of inspection solicited, or by describing carpet required to be matched, suitable pattern will be sent same day on receipt of order per post.—OETZMANN and CO.

THE NEW CYPRUS STRIPED CURTAINS, 3 yards long by 48 inches wide, 15s. per pair; 3½ yards, 17s. 6d.; 4 yards, 20s.; best Worsted Damask Curtains, in green, crimson, or any self colour, plaited top, bordered with best embroidered silk lace, 3 yards long by 51 inches wide, 25s. per pair; 3½ yards, 30s.; 4 yards, 35s.; best rep ditto, 3 yards by 54 inches wide, 42s.; 3½ yards, 50s.; 4 yards, 57s. 6d. Forwarded same day on receipt of order. One trial will ensure recommendation. No common damasks or rep used, sold, or advised. Descriptive Lists post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

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TABLE LAMPS.—OETZMANN and CO. A large assortment of Table, Reading, and other Lamps for the present Season, in Bronze, Brass, Ormolu, Terra-Cotta, Royal Dresden, and other China, of the newest designs, in great variety, fitted with the improved Duplex, Silber, Moderator, and other burners. Patent Duplex Lamp complete, 10s. 6d.; handsome ditto, from 18s. 9d. to 6 guineas.—OETZMANN and CO.

ARTISTIC CHINA, GLASS, &c. OETZMANN and CO. invite an inspection of their large display of Royal Worcester Porcelain, Royal Dresden China, Doulton Ware and Faience, Royal Sèvres China, the new French Sèvré China, Japanese and Chinese China Nankin Blue and White China, the new Swiss Decorated Faience, French and English Terra-Cotta and Parian China Statuettes, Busts, &c.; Royal Berlin China, Dutch Faience, Flemish Ware, Vallauris Pottery, Venetian and Iridescent Glass; also, a large Assortment of both English and Foreign Table and Ornamental Glass of every description; the latest Parisian designs in Clocks, Bronzes, and both ornamental and useful China, many of which are Duplicates of Goods exhibited at the Paris Exhibition. Catalogue forwarded post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

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London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, W.

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Mr. STREETER,
New Bond-street, W.
ORIGINATOR and SOLE INTRODUCER of STANDARD 18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.
READY-MONEY VALUE GIVEN FOR READY-MONEY PAYMENTS.
CATALOGUE POST-FREE FOR TWO STAMPS.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1879.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2101.—VOL. LXXV. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1879. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



BY G. A. STO

BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., at Foxcote, Shipston-on-Stour, the wife of Philip J. Canning Howard, of a daughter.

On the 7th ult., at Georgetown, Demerara, the wife of Captain J. E. Caulfeild, 2nd W.I. Regiment, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at 40, Portman-square, the Lady Lucy Hick Beach, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at The Node, Welwyn, Herts, Lady Piers, of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., at Springfield Dukes, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Strutt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th inst., at the parish church, Boxley, by the Rev. Thomas Moore, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Maidstone, assisted by the Rev. J. C. Crawford, M.A. Oxon, Senior Curate of St. Mary's, Leicester, brother of the bridegroom and cousin of the bride, Frank Fairbairn Crawford, Royal Artillery, to Marianne Ada, only daughter of the late John Robinson, Esq., Appleby, Westmorland, and step-daughter of the Hon. James M. Gibb, The Hermitage, Vere, Jamaica.

On the 10th inst., at Arnside, Westmorland, by the Rev. R. G. Collingwood, M.A., Vicar of Irton and Drigg, assisted by the Rev. W. K. Stevens, M.A., Vicar of the parish, Henry Calthrop Hollway-Calthrop, eldest son of James Hollway, Esq., and grandson and heir of the late John Calthrop, Esq., of Stanhoe Hall, Norfolk, to Wilhelmina, youngest daughter of David Ralston, Esq., of Arnside, and late of Bothwell, N.B.

On the 28th ult., at Kustendjie, Roumania, by the Local Government Authorities, A. Irwin Bolton, M.B., A.B., T.C.D., L.R.C.S.I., Medical Officer to Danube and Black Sea Railway Company, late Surgeon, R.N., late Turkish District Medical Officer, son of the late Rev. Lydon H. Bolton, M.A., of the county of Meath, Ireland, to Teresina, daughter of the late Signor Francesco Corner, Castelnuovo, Dalmatia.

DEATHS.

On April 30, at Penang, Straits Settlements, Florence Amelia Hewett, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Douglas Hewett, of H.M.'s Indian Navy, aged 19 years and 8 months. [Correction of announcement which appeared July 5, 1879.]

On the 5th inst., at Chexbres, Switzerland, John Gooddy, Esq., of Carrara, Italy, aged 50 years.

On the 6th inst., at Constantinople (Prince's Islands), after a very short illness, aged 12 years, Charlton Whittall Harvey, the only and dearly-beloved son of Mrs. Kingston Harvey.

On the 13th inst., at Brighton, Anne Caroline Davison, of 3, Prince of Wales Terrace, Kensington Palace, widow of the late Joseph Davison, Esq., county of Durham, aged 70.

On the 14th inst., at Howick, Countess Grey, in her 77th year.

On the 11th inst., at Ilfracombe, Sir Bourchier Palk Wrey, Bart., in the 81st year of his age.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 27.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. St. Matthew, Apostle and Evangelist. Morning Lessons: 2 Kings xviii.; 2 Cor. xii. 14 and xiii. Evening Lessons: 2 Kings xix. or xxiii. 1—31; Mark xv. 42 and xvi.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. B. F. Smith.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Gibbs; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. William Yates, Chaplain at Arley, Northwich.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Bishop of New Hampshire, U.S.A.; 7 p.m., Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth, Minor Canon of St. Paul's.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

Moon's first quarter, 9.19 p.m.
Abdul-Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, born, 1842.
National Training School of Cookery, 5 p.m. (Professor Church on the Chemistry of Food).

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

Library Association of the United Kingdom, second annual meeting, Manchester (three days).
Society of Engineers: Visit to Messrs. Bateman's Works, Greenwich, 12.30 p.m.
Tewkesbury Abbey: Beginning of Musical Festival (eight days). Sermons by the Bishops of Gloucester, Oxford, Ely, and Derry, &c.
Races: Newmarket Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

Society for the Development of the Science of Education, Memorial Hall, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. W. Lawson on Geography).
Mr. A. Forbes's Lecture on the Zulu War, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
East of England Great Horse Show, Yarmouth (two days).
Athletic Sports: Axminster.
Royal Toxophilite Society: Bye day (West Berks Handicap).

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

Royal Toxophilite Society: Extra target (Mr. Everett's prize day).
Alnwick Dog Show.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

Oswestry Dog and Poultry Show.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

Royal Academy of Music: annual address by the Principal, Macfarren, 3.
Twickenham Rowing Club Regatta.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Sept. 7	29·562	57·5	56·6	·97	8	66·0	50·5	E. S. SW.	258	0·015
8	29·604	57·0	48·5	·75	6	64·9	48·6	SW. S. SSW.	299	0·080
9	29·581	55·9	49·2	·77	8	62·8	53·0	SSW. SW. W.	402	0·100
10	29·978	54·5	45·1	·72	6	62·8	47·6	W. WNW. NW.	180	0·000
11	29·906	57·1	50·5	·80	9	62·8	50·9	NW. SW.	296	0·000
12	29·645	58·4	55·7	·91	10	62·8	57·0	SSW.	374	0·130
13	29·676	58·0	54·5	·89	7	67·2	53·6	W. SSW. S.	80	0·305

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·562	29·604	29·626	29·941	29·965	29·676	29·713
Temperature of Air	62·7°	60·7°	58·0°	58·1°	59·2°	60·0°	61·4°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	60·6°	56·0°	55·6°	52·6°	54·4°	55·8°	57·3°
Direction of Wind	S.	S.	SW.	WNW.	SW.	SSW.	W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 27.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 54	5 15	5 40	6 7	6 36	7 6	7 42	8 27	9 16	10 5	10 47	11 24	11 58	—

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times), and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM;" "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY (Twenty-Fourth Season) is NOW OPEN, with many NEW WORKS by Celebrated English and Foreign Artists. Descriptive Catalogues, including the VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, price 6d.
The Yearly Sales average £7000. Apply to Mr. C. W. Wass, Superintendent of the Gallery.

LYCEUM.—Mr. Henry Irving begs to inform the Public that this Theatre will remain To-Night (Saturday), when for a few nights, prior to the production of THE IRON CHEST, will be presented THE BELLS (Matinée, Mr. Irving); preceded by DAISY'S ESCAPE, and concludes with THE BOARDING SCHOOL. Messrs. Barnes, C. Cooper, J. Carter, F. Cooper, S. Johnson, Tapley, Lacey, Lowell, Andrews, Aves, Mesdames F. Terry, M. Hodges, Murray, Barsted, Ewell, Pauncefort. On Saturday next, the 27th, THE IRON CHEST will be produced—Sir Edward Mortimer (first time), Mr. Irving. Box-Office open from Ten till Five, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Hurst.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LANGHAM-PLACE.—The AUTUMN SEASON will COMMENCE on MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29. Full particulars will be duly advertised.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIFTEENTH YEAR OF THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS' SEASON at the
ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
ENTIRELY FRESH PROGRAMME.
First appearance of Mr. ERNEST LINDEN.
First appearance of Mr. ALBERT OHAUS.
Reappearance of Mr. CHARLES SUTTON.
The following NEW SONGS will be sung for the first time this week:—
Darling Nora. | Only one sweet word, my darling.
Dark-eyed Violets. | The Toast of the Night.
Speak, only speak. | The Flight of the Birds.
Home once more. | The German Band.
Oft, in my dreams. | I'm Happy as a King.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, } THREE and EIGHT.
OPENING OF THE FIFTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR.
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.
Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for programme. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Doors open at 2.30 for day performances; 7.30 for the evening performances.
Every West-End omnibus runs to the doors of the Hall.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1879.

The appearance of slight clouds above the political horizon has been followed, as might have been expected, by a prevalent feeling of suspense in the public mind, which, whether destined to be transient or of some considerable duration, has had the immediate effect of extinguishing the very few sparks of commercial revival which had begun to show themselves. The Cabul Massacre is, in every aspect in which it can be viewed, a most calamitous event. Further tidings from Afghanistan do not diminish its importance. The conduct of the Ameer Yakoob Khan with whom the Treaty of Gundamuk was concluded, whether dictated by weakness or prompted by illwill, tends rather to foment than to stifle the suspicion that his further co-operation with us cannot be relied upon. The mutiny of the Afghan regiments, which culminated in a murderous attack upon the British Residency, does not, on a closer acquaintance with the details, take the form of a merely local and isolated disturbance. The contagion of rebellion, or perhaps we may more correctly say of armed opposition to the domination of British influence in the direction of Afghan policy, is extending beyond the walls of the capital, and the mutineers have already advanced to Jellalabad. Some of the Hill Tribes, it is true, have announced their determination to abide faithfully by the stipulations of the Treaty recently concluded. But the inevitable difficulties to which the assault upon the British Mission has given rise cannot but very seriously embarrass the movements of the Indian Government, and, in sympathy with it, the position of the Government at home.

The first step (about which there is no great difference of opinion) is an immediate advance of Indian forces upon Cabul. The obstacles calculated to impede it will, in all probability, be triumphantly battled with. The city will, no doubt, be occupied by our troops and effectual measures be taken to exact some adequate penalty for the offence which has been committed. It is not to be concealed, however, that this is the easiest part of the task devolving upon us. The question will then present itself whether we will, or can, hold fast to the policy embodied in the Treaty of Gundamuk. Are we to persist in the maintenance of a British Resident at Cabul? Can he be of the slightest service to the Indian Government unless he is able to fulfil the duties of his office with the acquiescence, if not with the cheerful consent, of the Afghan people? Must he not be effectually protected from such surprises as that which issued in the death of our late Envoy; and is it possible that, being guaranteed his position by external force, he would yet command opportunities of becoming possessed of the details of policy over which he will be appointed to watch? Besides, it is not by any means to be taken for granted that the occupation of Cabul, to which the safety of a Resident British Agent in that city would oblige us, would not expand into the occupation and annexation of the entire country.

And this, just now, is, perhaps, the most embarrassing problem which the Government will be driven to solve. They have repudiated, and no doubt with the utmost sincerity, the policy of annexation. They will not be driven into it if they can possibly avoid it. The responsibility which it will involve is heavier than they are disposed to assume. To some extent, doubtless, it will render the Government of India less secure than it has been. In two respects would this be the case. It would impose a fresh burden on Indian resources, and it would push our frontier much nearer to Russia—so near, indeed, that no very distant collision might be reasonably anticipated. But there is already a party being formed at home whose demand for annexation, coupled with the circumstances of the case, may render it impossible, or all but impossible, for the Government to maintain its determination, however fixed. All this brings under cognisance an outlook as indefinite as it is gloomy in its character, and the waste of British resources upon a Central Asian War points to a not very remote decadence of Imperial stability.

There is suspense in Africa as well as in Asia. Every one takes it for granted, and reasonably takes it for granted, that the Zulu War is practically at an end. But, supposing Cetewayo captured and formally deposed from his Sovereignty, and assuming that the Government substituted by Sir Garnet Wolseley for that of the King to be accepted and adopted by his principal chiefs, there remain several other knotty questions to be solved affecting other portions of her Majesty's South African Dominions. No one can foresee what will come out of the unrest of the fierce and warlike tribes in the neighbourhood of the Transvaal. From the Boers themselves we may meet with unexpected troubles, and, perhaps, deep draughts upon Imperial resources. In fact, a spirit is abroad which it will require special wisdom, not to say special forbearance, to soothe once more to rest. The future cannot be distinctly foreseen. Hence, confidence, which is the soul of business, is withheld, or, if temporarily extended, is but too quickly withdrawn. Nature seems to conspire with political events to add to our discouragement. The sunshine of a day or two is almost invariably succeeded by blighting storms. Nothing prospers. All trades are dull, or even worse than dull. Distress hangs out its signals in most parts of the country; nor are we surprised that numbers of people augur the very worst from the threatening symptoms that show themselves amongst us. For ourselves, although we must confess that facts present just now a dismal appearance, we see no sufficient reason for deducing from them such dismal inferences. The country is passing through a very troubled experience, no doubt—perhaps it has not yet seen its darkest day. But we are very far from convinced that brighter times are not in store for us. Great Britain, we may depend upon it, has in reserve an incalculable volume of life and energy which four or five years of sore trial and misfortune cannot have exhausted. The "better days" which have already dawned upon other countries will, in due season, reach us also, and perhaps, in looking back upon the past, we may detect from our vantage-ground a "needs-be" for what we are now suffering.

THE COURT.

The Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Balmoral Castle by the Rev. Archibald Campbell, of Crathie. Mr. Campbell dined with her Majesty. Princes Christian, Victor, and Albert of Schleswig-Holstein lunched with the Queen on the previous day, when they left for the south. On Monday her Majesty, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Beatrice, drove to the Linn of Dee and the Linn of Quoich. Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G., and Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Stanley Clarke dined with the Queen. Colonel Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel Redvers Buller, V.C., C.B., who had been the guests of her Majesty for several days, left Balmoral on Saturday last; and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, who had been Minister in attendance upon the Queen, also left the castle. Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has driven out daily, and has visited Invercauld and other localities. The Duke of Connaught has had good sport deerstalking; and the Duchess of Connaught, with Princess Beatrice, has taken frequent rides.

Prince Leopold landed at Aberdeen on Saturday last from a cruise on board her Majesty's ship Lively, and arrived at Balmoral in the afternoon, attended by Captain Waller and Mr. Royle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, with her children, participated in celebrating the sixty-second birthday of the Queen of Denmark on the 7th inst. A Drawingroom was held in honour of the auspicious occasion at Bernsdorf Castle. The Royal dinner party included only the members of the Royal family, with their respective suites; and in the evening a small reception was held at the castle. Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales took leave of the Princess and the King and Queen of Denmark on the 10th inst., upon their return to England, preparatory to embarking upon their tour of circumnavigation of the globe and visits to our chief colonial possessions. Their Royal Highnesses embarked from Bellevue, Copenhagen, on board the Royal yacht Slesvig. The Diplomatic Corps and Court officials, with many of the nobility, were present. The Princess, with her daughters, was accompanied by the King and Queen, and the Crown Prince of Denmark and the Grand Duchess Xenia, and the Czarewitch and the Czarevna with their two sons, and Prince Wilhelm and Prince Hans of Glücksborg. After an affecting leavetaking the young Princes of Wales waved their last good-by from the bridge of the Slesvig, which steamed away for Lübeck. Their Royal Highnesses arrived yesterday week at Marlborough House, where they joined the Prince of Wales. The Prince, accompanied by Princess Frederica of Hanover and Princes Albert Victor and George, went to the promenade concerts, Covent Garden Theatre, on Saturday last; and on Monday his Royal Highness, with his sons, witnessed the performance of "Madame Favart" at the Strand Theatre. The Prince, accompanied by Prince Louis of Battenberg, has also visited the Princess's Theatre. On Wednesday the Prince, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George, arrived at Portsmouth, and were the guests of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, at Government House. His Royal Highness inspected the Bacchante corvette, aboard which his sons have been entered.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have returned to town from Hewell Grange, Lord Windsor's seat in Worcestershire. Madame Thiers has arrived at the French Embassy, Albert-gate, from Paris, on a visit to his Excellency Admiral Pothuau. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone and Mr. Herbert and Miss Gladstone, has left town for the Continent.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Hon. Adelaide Fanny Hood, third daughter of Viscount Bridport, of Cricket St. Thomas, Somersetshire, to Commander Herbert F. Gye, R.N., took place on Tuesday. The bride wore a dress of ivory-coloured satin, with Brussels point-lace flounces; and the veil was of old Brussels point. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Rosa Hood, Miss Gye, the Hon. Georgina Windsor Clive, Lady Margaret Seymour, Miss Mary and Miss Sibyl Hood. They were attired in dresses of cream-coloured cashmere, trimmed with Breton lace of the same shade, and with bonnets to match, and they also each wore a pearl-and-gold brooch, the gift of Commander Gye. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. Gowring, assisted

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by the Rev. D. H. Spencer (Vicar of Wincham) and the Rev. T. Shaw. Breakfast was served at the residence of Viscount Bridport, after which the bride and bridegroom left for Devonshire. Among the bridal presents were an Indian shawl, the gift of the Queen, a silver salver, given by the tenants on Viscount Bridport's estate, and a silver breakfast set, given by seventy-five members of the household.

The O'Conor Don, M.P. for Roscommon, was married on Tuesday at Kingstown, in the county of Dublin, to Miss O'Farrell, daughter of Mr. J. O'Farrell. The newly-married couple left shortly after the ceremony for England.

Marriages are arranged between Mr. Henry Turner, Postmaster-General of Madras, and Frances, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. H. P. Gore Langton, M.P., and Lady Anna Gore Langton; and between Mr. Christopher W. Wilson, of High Park, Kendal, eldest son of Mr. William Wilson, of Rigmaden Park, and Miss Edith Farquhar, youngest daughter of Lady Townsend Farquhar and the late Sir Walter Minto Townsend Farquhar, Bart., M.P. for Hertford.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A show of fruit and autumn flowers was held on Tuesday at the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, South Kensington, when several new and rare plants were exhibited. The display of fruit was very limited.

A memorial tablet to the late Baron Lionel de Rothschild, erected in the East London Synagogue, was on Tuesday unveiled by his eldest son, Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, M.P., and a choral service was held, at which the Rev. Professor Marks presided, and the Rev. Dr. Adler gave an address.

Mr. J. L. Haddan, M.I.C.E., gave a lecture last Tuesday at the United Service Institution on "Military Tramways," advocating for use in Afghanistan the construction of a tramway composed of a single rail supported upon posts, the load to be carried being slung pannier fashion.

The annual meeting of the governors of St. John's Hospital, Leicester-square, was held on Monday at the Westminster Palace Hotel, Mr. W. N. Massey, M.P., in the chair. The report, which was agreed to, stated that the hospital had made considerable progress during the past three years.

The stud of 129 horses, the property of Mr. Carleton V. Blyth, who has horsed the Oxford and Cambridge coaches during the past season, was sold by auction at Tattersall's on Monday. Many of the fast roadsters and horses of good blood realised "three figures," and the entire stud produced good average prices.

The Charterhouse School of Science and Art (the largest in the United Kingdom), of which the Rev. J. Rodgers, M.A., is president, will recommence its work the 27th inst. Several well-known lecturers have been added to the teaching staff. A chemical laboratory is now available for the use of students. Classes in Latin, Greek, French, and German will be open to students during the session.

On Tuesday the distillery of Messrs. J. Currie, at Bromley-by-Bow, was destroyed by fire. Soon after twelve o'clock smoke was observed issuing from the mill, and an alarm was given immediately. In spite of every effort, the fire spread throughout the whole of the premises, and in five hours the buildings were a ruin. Fifteen engines were present, and Captain Shaw personally directed the efforts of his men. Damage to the extent of £200,000 was done, little being saved but the books and two stills.

A meeting of the parents of children attending the United Westminster Schools was held on Tuesday night to consider the position of Mr. Goffin, the head master, as affected by the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons. The tone of the meeting was favourable to Mr. Goffin, and resolutions were passed expressing confidence in his character and integrity, and affirming that the parents of the boys refused to come to any decision on the case until he had had an open trial, with every opportunity of defending himself.

More than a year ago Sir Edmund Henderson and Captain Harris sanctioned the formation of ambulance classes among the metropolitan police by the St. John Ambulance Association, and similar classes have lately been formed in the City police force by permission of Colonel Fraser and Major Bowman. Last week a meeting was held at the Snow-hill police-station, and Sir Edward Perrott presented certificates on behalf of the Duke of Manchester and the chapter of the Order of St. John to the successful candidates at the recent examination.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at and near Billingsgate Market and on board boats lying off there the large quantity of 60 tons 12 cwt of fish as unfit for human food. Of this 55 tons 15 cwt were brought by land and 4 tons 16 cwt by water. The fish numbered 53,687, and included 14 bream, 16 brill, 67 coalfish, 682 cod, 33 crabs, 2 conger eels, 200 dabs, 36 dories, 400 flounders, 1120 gurnets, 9440 haddocks, 60 hake, 5225 herrings, 174 ling, 2426 lobsters, 866 mullets, 1860 plaice, 1 salmon, 12,110 smelts, 340 soles, 510 thornbacks, 50 trout, 25 turbot, and 17,030 whiting; and, in addition, there were seized 12 bags of oysters, 181 bushels of mussels, 6 of cockles, 457 of periwinkles, and 119 of whelks, 1778 gallons of shrimps, 172 quarts of whitebait, 1715 lb. of eels, and 1 kit of pickled salmon.

Last week 2394 births and 1262 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 18, whereas the deaths were 104 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 3 from smallpox, 33 from measles, 38 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, 42 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, and 134 from diarrhœa. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer last week was 29·58 in.; the lowest reading was 29·37 in. on Tuesday morning, and the highest 29·90 in. on Wednesday evening. The mean temperature of the air was 57·6 deg., being 0·8 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of the twenty years ending 1868. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 21·8 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 90·4 hours.

POLITICAL.

Since the Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke at Exeter on the Cabul Disaster no Minister has found occasion to say anything fresh regarding the massacre of our Envoy and his suite. Mr. W. H. Smith on Saturday last congratulated Henley-on-Thames upon the opening of new National Schools for the favourite riverside town; and the First Lord of the Admiralty delivered himself with his habitual thoughtfulness and sound common sense in enforcing the necessity of the State seeing that all children had facilities for acquiring a useful elementary education, though acknowledging the great good effected by voluntary action such as led to the erection of the schools that day inaugurated. The opportunity was not deemed fit to answer Mr. Grant Duff's acrimonious denunciation of the Marquis of Salisbury as responsible for the Cabul misfortune. Nor could the Elgin philippic of Mr. Grant Duff well have been replied to by Sir Stafford Northcote on Tuesday, for the right hon. Baronet was then so far practically engaged in the reopening of the parish church of Iddesleigh, in North Devon, that he read the first lesson at the religious service, and confined himself at the indispensable lunch that followed to proposing very briefly "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese," and to gracefully complimenting the absent Bishop of Exeter. We furthermore hear that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is next month to visit Dublin, with the view of rearranging some of the Irish Government offices.

The Marquis of Hartington, meantime, opens fire on the Government at the close of the week at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the programme of his Lordship's visit thereto comprising the opening of new schools and a Junior Liberal Club, the presentation of addresses in the Townhall, and speechmaking before a popular meeting in the Tyne Theatre. Sir William Harcourt visits Liverpool early in October, to be entertained by the Liberals of that city, and not improbably to swell the chorus of censure which is gathering round the heads of Ministers.

The Earl of Beaconsfield all this while appears to be acting with respect to Opposition speeches on the principle which Napoleon adopted in regard to his letters—i.e., by leaving them unanswered to let them answer themselves.

Mr. Gladstone, even on the eve of his departure for his Continental holiday, could not bring himself to observe equal reticence. Writing from Harley-street on Saturday to a Dudley correspondent, the right hon. gentleman fired a preliminary shot against the Government—

> With its dishonouring and destructive policy, of which we have had the latest, but, I fear, not the final, fruit in this horrible massacre at Cabul.

Ireland provides statesmen with matter for grave consideration in a series of large "tenant-right" meetings, one of which, at Mallow, last Sunday, was addressed by Sir Joseph M'Kenna and other M.P.'s, and passed resolutions calling the attention of the Government to the distressed condition of the country, and suggesting the institution of State relief and a general reduction of rent.

The election for Nairn and Morayshire, of more than local interest in the present juncture, took place on Wednesday, Brodie of Brodie being the Conservative, and Sir George Macpherson Grant the Liberal candidate. Sir G. Grant polled 959 votes against 701 given for Mr. Brodie.

"THE WHIP HAND."

The picture by Mr. G. A. Storey, A.R.A., an Engraving of which adorns our front page, was noticed in one of the annual Exhibitions of the Royal Academy. It is a pleasing subject of an animated character; for, not to speak of the poet's beautiful fancy (read Spenser's "Faerie Queene") of gentle Una accompanied by her mighty lion with equal gentleness as by her "milk-white lamb," one is touched with admiring sympathy at the sight of a naturally fierce brute creature thus owning the sway of excellent womanhood; Beauty leading the Beast a willing captive, and teaching him the mild manners of social and domestic life. This is an allegory of humane civilisation, the true moral lesson of which, in every age of the world's progress, needs to be constantly repeated by our didactic artists and poets, that it may be laid to heart and faithfully put in practice through all our dealings with men of savage condition, whereby, as Shakspeare says,

> Your gentleness shall force,
> More than your force move me to gentleness.

The girl's bright face, glowing with health and good spirits, assures us that she has nerve sufficient for an office more really difficult and formidable than managing this obedient canine pet, who would die before he would permit her to be harmed by foes of any species, and who delights in every caressing word or touch of his young mistress above the gratification of his natural instincts. She is, nevertheless, a little anxious to restrain the excitable disposition of her eager friend in the presence of a flock of sheep, or a grazing bullock, which they have to pass in the meadow, or perhaps one of the deer she has seen afar in the park; and this is why she has secured him by twisting the lash of her pretty riding-whip (with its handle made of a fawn's foot) through the great dog's collar, and holding it with a determined grasp. She has, in fact, converted the whip into a sort of bridle or halter, which serves perfectly well to convince the gallant hound of her intention not to let him run into any kind of mischief. The whip is not likely to be used or needed in a more severe punitive admonition by a hand so kind as hers.

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM JENKYNS.

One of the four Englishmen whose lives have been taken by the outbreak of ferocious violence among the Afghan soldiery at Cabul, on the 3rd inst., is Mr. William Jenkyns, of the Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Envoy. He was a son of Mr. Jenkyns, Inspector of Works at Aberdeen, and was just thirty years of age, as he was born, in Aberdeen, on Aug. 23, 1849. After receiving the ordinary education, he was engaged on the teaching staff of the Free East Church School, now the St. Andrew's-street Public School. He then went through the Arts curriculum at Aberdeen University, and distinguished himself in the various classes, carrying off a large number of prizes. After obtaining the degree of M.A. he entered for the Indian Civil Service examinations, and passed these with high honours, his name being fourth on the list for that year. He went out to India about eight years ago, and was stationed, as Assistant-Commissioner, in various places in Cashmere and the Punjaub, where his legal and linguistic abilities secured for him a high position in the service. He gained numerous honours for his knowledge of Indian Jurisprudence, political economy, and geography, and recently he was awarded a prize of about £200 for excellence in the Persian language. His merits as an administrator had not been unrecognised by those in authority. He was appointed to an important post in the first Embassy to Afghanistan under Sir Lewis Pelly, and recently, on the conclusion of peace, he was appointed Secretary to the Envoy and First Political Assistant, and was thus next in rank to Major Cavagnari. The latest news was received from him about a fortnight ago, and in this letter he spoke hopefully of his position and prospects, and mentioned that he had been decorated with the order of the Companion of the Indian Empire. It may be mentioned that Mr. Jenkyns was intrusted with the conveyance of the Treaty of Peace for ratification by the Viceroy at Simla, after it had been signed by the Ameer, and it was in respect of this service that the above decoration was conferred. Mr. Jenkyns was held in high esteem, not less for his scholarly ability than for his general kindly nature. It is needless to add that the news of his tragic fate has come with terrible effect on his father and the other members of his family, all the more so as they had been looking forward to his early return home on furlough. His acceptance of the honourable and distinguished post at which he has now fallen prevented his immediate return to this country.

The portrait of Mr. Jenkyns is from a photograph by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, of India.

CABUL AND THE BALA HISSAR.

The city of Cabul, which is the capital of Afghanistan undef the Ameers of the ruling dynasty, is situated on the banks or the Cabul river, in an elevated plain 6300 ft. above the sea-level, inclosed by high rocky hills on the south and west sides. It has about 60,000 inhabitants, and a considerable trade. The principal articles of commerce are fruit and merchandise from India. An active trade is also carried on with Bokhara and with Candahar. There are separate bazaars for each trade, and there was a great bazaar, called "Chouchut" or "Char Chouk," for the whole city. This was a kind of arcade, about 200 yards long and ten yards across. It was blown up by Pollock's order in 1842, but Dost Mahomed took steps for repairing the damage that was then done. The present edifice is said to have no claim to architectural beauty. One of the most remarkable sights is the public cooking-shops, which are very numerous, as few people cook at home. The "kabobs" or cooked meats of Cabul, are famed far and wide. To these must be added a list of delicacies in the shape of fruits, sweets, and cooling drinks, that have earned for Cabul an imperishable name as a place where good quarters and good living can be obtained at a very moderate cost. The gardens of Cabul are well known for their beauty, those in particular called the Gardens of the King Timour and that round the tomb of the Emperor Baber. The latter is the favourite promenade of the townspeople. Burnes and other travellers have discoursed of the beautiful view of the city that is to be obtained from the towers and hills round. Those who have approached it from Jellalabad have told us of the favourable impression it has made upon them after traversing the barren and rugged country of the Khoord Cabul and Jugduluk passes. Cabul improves, also, on acquaintance; for, except in the wet weather, it is a clean town, and the air is at all times salubrious.

The Bala Hissar is a fortified inclosure, comprising nearly a fourth of the whole area of the city of Cabul, and surrounded by a wall which follows every rise and fall of the rocky slopes on which the palace-citadel stands. "Not that the Bala Hissar deserves either name," says a late writer, "for either as palace or citadel it is contemptible, being, in fact, a huge congregation of huts, interspersed with shabby gardens and diversified by a crumbling mosque—the Royal Mosque—and the half dilapidated buildings known as the Harem Serai and Palace and old Embassy. Turning at the highest point to look down upon the town which the Bala Hissar undoubtedly commands, but which in a riot as invariably falls into the hands of the populace, Cabul lies spread out, a monotonous level of flat mud roofs, broken at very infrequent intervals by the variety of a paltry mosque or double-storied house."

The Bala Hissar is divided into two portions. The inner citadel is small, and could only hold a limited number of men. It is probably here that Yakoob Khan has taken refuge. The main portion of the fortress is large and commodious, and could hold 5000 men. Despite, however, its imposing appearance and its elevation, 150 feet above the town, the Bala Hissar is in too dilapidated a state to be held for any length of time against an English army. The only occasion on which the Bala Hissar has undergone an assault in modern times was when Dost Mahomed besieged it fifty years ago, and captured it by blowing up one of the towers. In fact, the Bala Hissar has been always held as the Royal palace, because it was a place sufficiently strong to resist the seditious risings on the part of the populace, and it afforded a place of security against any sudden outburst of rebellion. It was also very convenient as a prison-house for rivals or refractory vassals. But as a fortress against the attack of disciplined troops the Bala Hissar is practically incapable of defence. It will probably surrender to us without any attempt being made to defend it. The Afghans, as they have always done before, both in their wars with us and among themselves, will evacuate it on the approach of an English army.

The Cabul River is crossed by three or four bridges, and one of these is in the heart of the Kizilbash quarter of the city. These Kizilbashes are of Persian descent. They are supposed to have settled in Cabul in the time of Nadir, although some records date their residence further back. They occupy a quarter of the town separated from the rest of the city, and have always been considered an industrious portion of the community. We had many friends among them during the old occupation, and the house which Sir Alexander Burnes occupied was situated close to their quarter. At one time they used to form the body-guard of the Kings, but the Barakzais have curtailed their privileges. There is also a large Hindoo element in the population; but the most numerous and the most aggressive class is that of the Afghan nationality, who are termed Cabulees. Cabul is, after Bokhara, probably the city in Asia where the fanatical zeal of the Mussulmans runs highest. The Mollahs are a numerous and all-powerful class, and dervishes are met with in great numbers. Cabul is therefore a true metropolis. In its bazaars are to be seen the numerous tribes of northern Afghanistan, as well as travellers and merchants from Turkestan, Bokhara Khiva, Cashmere, and India. It has flourished on the trade which has been brought to it by these numerous wayfarers. But, singular as it may appear, these cosmopolitan advantages have by no means mollified the natural character of its inhabitants. They are still, as they have ever been, the turbulent Cabulees. It is matter for regret that the future of a spot so favoured in every way as this city should have been placed in danger by the fury of its mob, and that the barbarous act which has just sullied for a second time its streets should quite possibly entail upon it the loss of those privileges which it has only possessed for the purpose of abusing them. The greatest punishment that could be inflicted on the Cabulees would be to remove the capital of the State back to the old Durani city of Candahar.

We present three views of Cabul and the Bala Hissar, the Durbar Khaneh or Ameer's Reception Hall, built by Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, and the tomb of the Emperor Baber; these are drawn, by permission, after the lithographs of Atkinson's "Sketches in Afghanistan," published by Mr. Henry Graves of Pall-mall East.

The First Lord of the Admiralty inspected Sheerness Dockyard on Tuesday, and after the inspection he went to Chatham to witness the launching of the Agamemnon.

Mr. Henry Leigh Ormsby, Foundation Scholar of Clare College, and a Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos examination of 1878, has been appointed Mathematical Master of St. George's College, Harrogate.

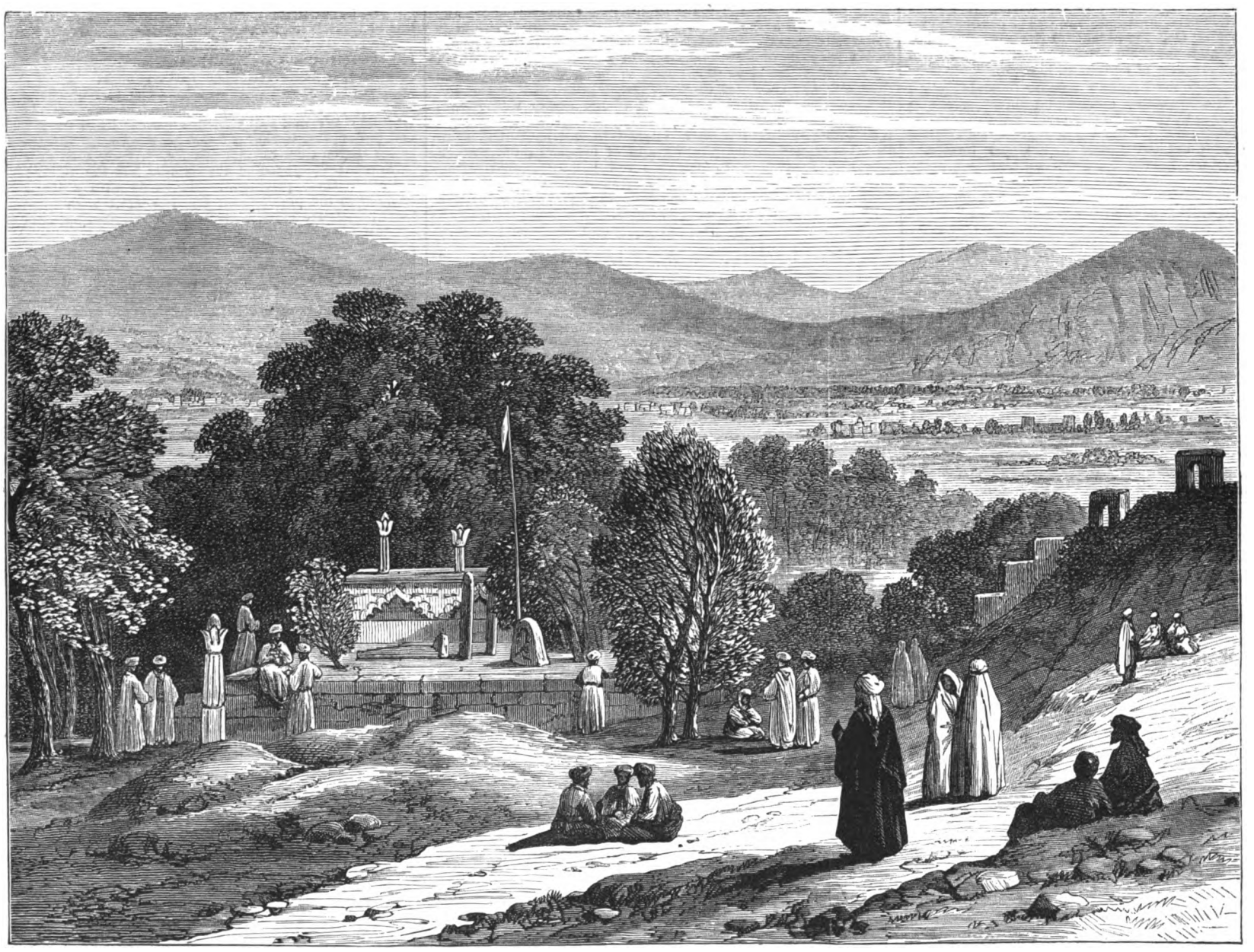
The tusk of ivory sent by Cetewayo to Lord Chelmsford as a peace offering, or rather as an evidence of his desire for peace, arrived safely at the Colonial Office, Whitehall, on Monday. The tusk is 7 ft. in length and about half a yard in circumference at the girth, and it is the finest specimen of an elephant's tusk that has probably ever reached this country.

The annual Parliamentary return of the total number of public-houses licensed for the sale of liquors to be consumed on the premises gives the following statistics:—Total number of houses, 109,460, as against 109,260 last year; six-day licenses, 3174—last year, 3129; early closing licenses, 166—last year, 165; licenses marked both six-day and special, 434—last year, 431.

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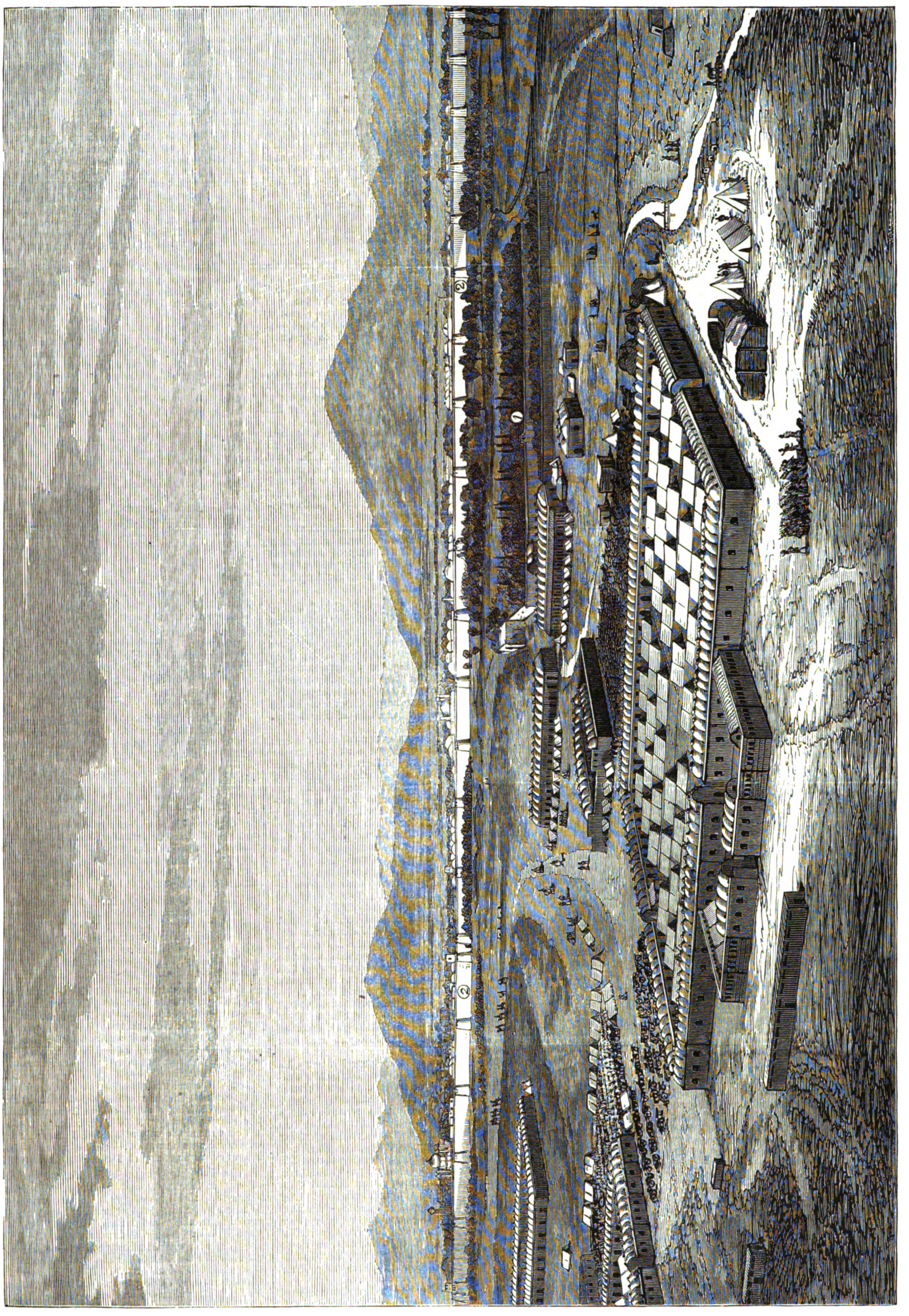


THE LATE MR. WILLIAM JENKYNS, SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT ENVOY AT CABUL.



THE AFGHAN WAR: THE EMPEROR BABER'S TOMB AT CABUL.

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THE AFGHAN WAR: CANDAHAR, WITH THE BRITISH CANTONMENTS UNDER GENERAL SIR DONALD STEWART.

1. General Sir Donald Stewart's Quarters. 2 and 2. City of Candahar.

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THE AFGHAN WAR.

The renewal of our troublesome war in Afghanistan, in consequence of the revolt at Cabul and massacre of the British Resident Envoy with his companions on the 3rd inst., is now the most urgent topic of public discussion. We gave the Portrait of Sir Louis Cavagnari in our last, and related the circumstances of this terrible affair, which has excited general feelings of sorrow and indignation. The Portraits of Mr. William Jenkyns, Secretary to the Envoy, who also fell a victim, with Captain Walter Hamilton and Dr. A. H. Kelly, to the ferocity of the Cabul mob and of the Ameer's mutinous soldiery, appears in this week's Paper. A view of the city of Cabul, with the fortified precinct of the Bala Hissar, in which the British Residency, the Ameer's palace, and the military barracks were situated, has been drawn for our Journal, by permission, from one of the lithographs composing a volume, published in 1842 by Mr. H. Graves, of Pall-mall East, entitled "Sketches in Afghanistan, by James Atkinson, Esq." We are indebted to the same volume for two other Illustrations—that of the Durbar Khaneh, or Reception Hall of the Ameer, which adjoins the Harem Serai or Palace; and that of the Tomb of the Emperor Baber, who reigned at Cabul in the early part of the sixteenth century, and who conquered Upper India, establishing his Imperial throne at Delhi. The scene of Afghan village life, with peasant women and girls employed in washing clothes, is from a Sketch by Mr. William Simpson, our Special Artist late in Afghanistan. He contributes also the portrait, drawn by himself at Gundamuk, of Daoud Shah, the Sipah Salah or Commander-in-Chief of Yakoob Khan's army. From a military correspondent at Candahar, Major W. G. Byron, of the 60th Rifles, we have received the Sketch, drawn by Sergeant Blackburne of that regiment, which gives a view of the cantonments of the troops, and the head-quarters of General Sir Donald Stewart, commanding the British force at Candahar, with the city at a short distance in the background.

There is still much doubt concerning the attitude of the Ameer, Yakoob Khan, and of the Afghan Chiefs and nation with respect to the British Government. It is now seriously apprehended that the shocking affair of the 3rd inst. may prove to be something more formidable than an accidental outbreak of rebellious soldiers, or a mere local insurrection of the city populace. But the immediate occasion seems to have been the presence of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his party at the Residency, with his escort of seventy-six Punjaub Guides, under the provisions of the fourth article of the Treaty of Gundamuk, concluded on May 26 as the result of the late war.

It should be remembered that the danger of enforcing such an arrangement at Cabul had been repeatedly insisted upon throughout all the Afghan negotiations and discussions of past years. The late Shere Ali endeavoured to convince Lord Lytton that "the permanent presence of a Mission would embarrass him in his internal administration, causing annoyance to the patriotic party and raising the hopes of the discontented." In conference with Sir Lewis Pelly at Peshawur, his agent, Noor Mohammed, exhibited the same view of the Ameer's position. "The people of Afghanistan," he urged, "have a dread of this proposal; and it is firmly fixed in their minds and deeply rooted in their hearts, that if Englishmen or other Europeans once set foot in their country it will sooner or later pass out of their hands. In no way can they be reassured on this point; and it is impossible to remove these opinions from their minds, for they advance many proofs in support of them. Therefore, since the opinions of the people of Afghanistan are such, the protection of the Englishmen in the midst of these hills is difficult, nay, impossible, because the whole army and the subjects of the Government are of these mountain people. . . . Besides this, there are some people who, out of hostility to the Ameer, would secretly kill some Sahib in order to mar the friendship of the two Governments. Was not the Commander-in-Chief of the Ameer's army murdered by these people in the very midst of 20,000 of his troops? Now the Ameer would have to protect the Sahibs with his army; but if he could not protect the life of his own Commander-in-Chief, then in what manner could he protect the life of any other person? Again, if at any time a disturbance or revolution should occur in Afghanistan, the Sahibs would certainly be destroyed. . . . Therefore, what would be the advantage if the Ameer should comply with such a proposal, in which there is both loss of reputation and injury to Afghanistan, as well as bitterness of feeling, besides alienation of the two Governments either now or hereafter?"

A short time before this Conference, when Lord Salisbury, then Secretary of State for Indian Affairs, urged upon Lord Northbrook, the predecessor of Lord Lytton in India, that he should insist upon the same point, which both Lord Mayo and Lord Lawrence had decided not to do, the Viceroy took the opinions of his Council, and of the principal English civil and military officials conversant with Afghan politics. They were unanimously opposed to it; but General Reynell Taylor, one of the most experienced, was particularly earnest in trying to prevent so mistaken a step. He quite admitted that it seemed "unreasonable that we should not have the power of sending officers to study the lay of the country, and thus to understand the full bearings of the game we are supposed to be playing; and so he must confess, judged by all ordinary rules, it was. It was only the extraordinary difficulties of the case which rendered it not so unnatural a result as it appeared at first sight." The difficulties of the case lay in the character of the people, and their fanatical aversion to foreigners. "It may be a fact that the Ameer himself is somewhat afraid of the mischief and annoyances, if not real dangers, as he considers them, that would follow from the presence of British officers; but he is still more afraid of Afghan opinion, and averse to running counter to the strong national feeling against permitting our interference in any shape with their affairs, which is still the predominant feeling in the breasts of the Afghan Sirdars with regard to us." The majority of them, General Taylor said, "appear to be senselessly rabid on this point, losing no opportunity of exacerbating this prejudice in the Ameer's mind against the admission of British officers to the country in any form."

General Taylor, after referring to the cry of "Afghanistan for the Afghans!" says that the true key to the reiterated plea of the Ameer and his advisers, "Do anything but force British officers on us," is to be found in the dread of something occurring to the Mission, which it would be impossible for the Ameer's Government to prevent.

In the categorical objections laid before the Conference at Simla, in 1876, by Shere Ali, occurred this one:—"That the presence at Cabul of even a temporary Mission might create excitement, and be attended with personal risk to the Envoy." As we have now to lament the death of Sir Louis Cavagnari, the brave and devoted instrument of a fatal policy, it may be well to quote the opinion expressed by him as to the appointment of British officers in Afghanistan. Major Cavagnari then (April, 1875) considered that the Ameer "would probably declare that the unsettled state of his kingdom prevented his being able to guarantee the safety of the officer appointed." After pointing out the advantages which would result from the presence of English residents in Afghanistan, he says, "But should the Ameer refuse, or unwillingly assent to the measure, it would possibly be productive of very evil results. Everything would be done to thwart the action of the Resident, and not unlikely some insult would be offered, which would either result in his having to be withdrawn, or supported in his position by force of arms." The cause is explained by the following observation of our Envoy:—"The Sirdars, who probably hope to become Governors in the different Afghan provinces, would, like the Ameer, be adverse to the appointment of European British officers. They probably fear that the appointment of such Residents would be merely a preliminary to annexation."

It is also worth while to bear in mind the distinct protest, long before this time, which was put on record in a Viceregal Minute drawn up by Lord Lawrence, in reply to the "Confidential Memorandum" of Sir Henry Rawlinson in 1868. Lord Lawrence's Minute, in fact, embodies the opinion of the Executive Council, and it peremptorily objects to "any active interference in the affairs of Afghanistan by the deputation of a high British officer, with or without a contingent, or by the forcible or amicable occupation of any post or tract in that country beyond our own frontier." This it does on the ground that it would "engender irritation, defiance, and hatred in the minds of the Afghans, without in the least strengthening our power either for attack or defence." Lord Lawrence proceeds to say:—"We foresee no limits to the expenditure which such a move might require, and we protest against the necessity of having to impose additional taxation on the people of India." In voluminous minutes appended to his despatch, Lord Lawrence pointedly refers to the dangers to which English agents would be exposed in Afghanistan, and to the impossibility of obtaining any counterbalancing advantages for the risks incurred. "I do not think," he says, "that a British officer with a native contingent would be safe."

At the Umballa Conference of 1868 Lord Mayo gave the Ameer a most distinct pledge, "that we would not force European officers or Residents upon him against his wish." The treaty of 1857, upon the occasion of the Persian war, contained an express stipulation that the British agent at Cabul was "not to be a European officer." We have seen that every Viceroy before Lord Lytton objected to breaking this promise.

These warnings and remonstrances have unfortunately been despised by the present Government, so that Lord Cranbrook, the Secretary of State for India succeeding Lord Salisbury, in his most recent despatch to Lord Lytton after the late war thus refers to the stipulation in the Treaty providing for the appointment of a British Resident at Cabul:—

"Although her Majesty's Government always abstained from pressing this measure on the late Ameer in deference to his objections, they have never ceased to consider it in itself expedient. They are satisfied that the objections expressed by Shere Ali will be shown to have been without substantial foundation; and they anticipate with confidence that the effect of the presence of a British officer at Cabul will be to consolidate that unity of policy between the Governments of India and Afghanistan which it is the first object of the Treaty to establish. . . . Her Majesty's Government confidently believe that the policy embodied in the Treaty of Gandamak will, if pursued consistently, secure both British and Afghan interests and promote the stability and peace of the Empire."

The most recent news of what is going on in Cabul, and of the military preparations on the British frontier up to the time of preparing this account on Wednesday, does not add much that is positive and substantial to the account which we gave last week. A sowar or cavalry soldier belonging to the Corp of Guides named Taimur, who was present at the attack on the British Residency at Cabul on the 3rd inst., and subsequently escaped, arrived at Lundi Kotul on Tuesday morning. He brings the following further particulars respecting the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari and the other members of the British Embassy:—

"The roof of the Residency, being commanded by other houses, was untenable, and the besieged made a trench outside. About one o'clock in the afternoon Sir Louis Cavagnari was severely wounded by a ball which ricochetted on to his forehead. Mr. Jenkyns, who arrived at the Residency during the attack, wrote a letter to the Ameer asking for help. The reply received was, 'God will; I am making arrangements.' A previous request for aid by Sir L. Cavagnari had received a similar reply. The sowar was told that Lieutenant Hamilton shot three of the mutineers with his revolver and killed two with his sword. He also heard that Dr. Kelly was lying dead inside the Residency, and that Sir L. Cavagnari was in the room which was burnt and which subsequently fell in. His body had not been found, and the other three officers of the Guides were burnt to death near the Residency. Another sowar who had escaped was in Cabul, but was prevented from leaving. He told Taimur that the grass-cutters were in safety, that he had helped Dr. Kelly when wounded, and that Mr. Jenkyns had written a second time to the Ameer stating that Sir L. Cavagnari was wounded. The bearer of the letter was cut to pieces by the mutineers. Taimur then started, but was disarmed and placed in confinement. He succeeded, however, in escaping, and at daybreak of Sept. 4 he visited the Residency, and saw the body of Lieutenant Hamilton lying across a mountain gun, stripped of his jacket, but not dishonoured. Mr. Jenkyns was with Yahyah Khan."

The Ameer, Yakoob Khan, has sent another letter to Ali Khel, again expressing his confidence in the British Government and his deep grief and great distress on account of these events. He announces his intention to punish the offenders. On the other hand, it is stated that a Sirdar, who left Candahar for Cabul last month, has just returned with the news that the Ameer has sent for troops to Herat and Balkh. He has also, it is said, summoned the Ghilzai tribes to rise and join a Jehad, or holy war of the Mussulman people. We believe this news to be premature, and it may be entirely unfounded. There is an official telegram from Candahar, dated last Monday, and forwarded by the Viceroy from Simla, to the following effect:—"Private letters from Cabul state that three regiments only were engaged in attack on Residency; that the affair was apparently unpremeditated, having arisen from disappointment of these three regiments at getting one month's pay only, but that no serious attempt at relief was made, beyond preventing other troops taking part."

The military preparations made by the Indian Government were notified by the Viceroy on Tuesday morning. Briefly, the arrangements decided upon are that an army 6500 strong is destined to operate in Cabul, and that its communications are maintained by two separate roads, the Khyber and the Khoorum, each held by a sufficient force. The main advance will be by the Shutargardan, and it will be supported by a corresponding move from Peshawur, strong brigades will be dropped at commanding points on either line, and the task of maintaining communications will devolve upon specially selected officers. Sir F. Roberts will advance over the Shutargardan with 6500 men, his cavalry under General Massy, his infantry under Generals H. Macpherson, V.C., C.B., and D. T. Baker, C.B. The force advancing on Cabul under General Roberts will consist of three batteries artillery, one squadron British cavalry, two and a half regiments native cavalry, three regiments British infantry, four regiments native infantry, one company Sappers, in all about 6500 men, divided into three brigades, one of cavalry and two of infantry. General Gordon, with a strong brigade of two batteries, two regiments of native cavalry, a regiment of the Line, and five of native infantry, is intrusted with the charge of the country from the Shutargardan to Thall, where a native infantry regiment will maintain communications with Kohat and Bunnoo.

The Khyber column will be commanded by Major-General R. O. Bright, C.B. The importance of holding this route in force is very urgent, for in a couple of months the road over the Shutargardan will be closed, and General Roberts will then be entirely dependent for his supplies and reinforcements on the Khyber line. At the present moment our force at Luudi-Kotal and Ali Musjid, the advanced posts in the Khyber, consists of the 11th battery, 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery, and No. 4 Mountain Battery of the Punjaub Frontier Force, the first battalions 12th and 17th Regiments, the 6th, 24th, and 45th Regiments of Bengal Native Infantry. They are to be reinforced by five batteries of artillery, a whole regiment of British Cavalry, probably the 13th Hussars, two squadrons 9th Lancers, the 81st Foot, 85th King's Light Infantry, four regiments of Native Cavalry, and five of Native Infantry, with two companies of Sappers and Miners. The column will be divided into three brigades, two of which will be quartered at Basawal and Jellalabad, while a third, under Brigadier-General Gough, V.C., C.B., will push on from Gundamuk and establish communication with Sir F. Roberts at Cabul. By this means the powerful Afghan clans on the Sufed-Koh and in the Tezin Valley will be completely in our grasp.

The Queen's regiments in the Peiwar Pass are the 2nd Battalion 8th, commanded by Colonel Drew, C.B.; 67th South Hampshire, Lieutenant-Colonel Knowles; 72nd Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, during the absence on furlough of Colonel Brownlow; and 92nd Gordon Highlanders, Lieutenant-Colonel Parker. The Native Infantry regiments in the Peiwar are the 11th N.I. commanded by Colonel Lamb; 23rd Pioneers, Lieutenant-Colonel Currie; 28th Punjaubees, Lieutenant-Colonel Hudson; and 5th Punjaub Infantry, Major M'Queen. The cavalry force, under the command of Colonel Hugh Gough, C.B., V.C., consists of the Brigadier's own regiment, the 12th Bengal Cavalry, with the 14th Bengal Lancers and the 5th Punjaub Cavalry. Since the departure of General Roberts to commence his labours with the British Army Commission at Simla the command of the Khoorum Valley Field Force has been intrusted to Brigadier Dunham Massy, late of the 5th Royal Irish Lancers.

Candahar is held by Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart, with a force which has been considerably reduced the past month. General Stewart has only two Queen's regiments—the 59th and the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles. The native regiments with him are the 15th and 25th N.I., the 3rd Goorkhas, and the 2nd Belooch Regiment. His cavalry force consisted, at the end of last month, of the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, 3rd Sind Horse, and 19th Bengal Lancers.

The advanced corps of the Khoorum Valley Force, under Brigadier Massy, has already taken up its position at the top of the Shutargardan Pass, which has been fortified by the 23rd Pioneers, and will presently descend to Khushi, at the foot of that mountain range, on the road between Ghuzni and Cabul.

The Indian Government has appointed General Sir P. Lumsden its permanent Chief of the Staff, and Sir Neville Chamberlain is summoned as military adviser. A railway is to be constructed from Sukkur to Dadur, with a tramway to the Bolan Pass, and one from Rawul Pindi to Kohat.

A competition in the manipulation of fire-engines took place on Monday among various brigades of the Isle of Thanet and other parts of East Kent, in the grounds of Mr. E. Davis, at St. Peter's. The prizes ranged from £6 to £2.

Tuesday's *Birmingham Post* states that the Pope has appointed the Rev. Canon Ilsley, Rector of St. Bernard's Seminary, near Solihull, to be Bishop-Auxiliary to the Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne, of Birmingham.

Last week eight steamers arrived in the Mersey with live stock and fresh meat, the totals being 2517 quarters of beef and 637 carcases of mutton, 1340 cattle, 4400 sheep, and 302 pigs, which is a considerable decrease when compared with the figures of the previous week, except as regarded mutton, which was about the same.

The Home Secretary has given notice that he is prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of eleven prisons, all freehold properties, including the land and buildings thereon, formerly used for prison purposes. These prisons include those of Bath, Beverley, Bury St. Edmunds, Mold, Montgomery, Norwich City, Ripon, Southampton, and Wisbech. These have all been closed under the provisions of the Prisons Act.

The Agamemnon was successfully launched on Wednesday. At half-past twelve Mrs. Smith, the wife of the First Lord, was conducted to the bows of the vessel, when the form of prayer ordered by the Admiralty to be used on the occasion of the launch of vessels of war was recited by the dockyard chaplain. The work of splitting away the remaining blocks was rapidly gone through, and at twenty-five minutes to one Mrs. Smith named the vessel, and at the same time pressed the lever, which released the last of the supports. Instantly the Agamemnon began moving down the launching-ways into Chatham Harbour amid cheers from thousands of spectators, the band playing "Rule Britannia." Unfortunately a boat which was in the way at a critical moment was swamped, and one man was drowned.—The composite-sloop Phoenix was launched on Tuesday at Devonport Dockyard.

The Burying Ground at Jellalabad was the subject of one of our Illustrations last week, from a Sketch by Mr. W. Simpson. This spot of ground, which must be of some interest to many yet living, was where all those who died of disease, or who fell in the "Illustrious Defence" of Jellalabad in 1842, were buried. Major Bailey, now of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, who was all through the defence of Jellalabad under Sir Robert Sale, identified the spot when our troops arrived at that place in December last. Here General Elphinstone's body was interred, it having been sent in by Akbar Khan's people, for he died a prisoner; and also that of Colonel Dennie, who was killed while gallantly leading an attack on Akbar Khan's force at Jellalabad. Major Bailey says that the bodies were placed in a double row, and the natives were never allowed to see a burial; but means were taken at the time to conceal the place, so as to prevent any desecration of the spot after our departure. Major Bailey thinks that the bodies have not been disturbed, and he is most probably right, for there is a mosque built on the ground, and it partly covers the bodies. Our commanders made no effort to test this point while at Jellalabad, thinking it best not to disturb the present arrangement, and also trusting to Major Bailey's opinion. The spot is at the north-east corner of the town, and inside of the defensive walls.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

General Noyes, the American Minister at Paris, gave a great dinner party on Monday in honour of Mr. Wood, the chief of the American Democratic party. General Noyes will leave Paris on Oct. 15 to make a journey through a part of Europe and the East, in order to discharge himself of a commercial mission of which he has been intrusted by his Government.

Military manœuvres have been carried on by night round Versailles. There was a sham capture of the camp of Satory and an attack on a fort. A bomb or fusee launched in a certain direction indicated the point likely to be attacked.

There was a large gathering of actors, musicians, and men of letters on Monday at Baron Taylor's funeral. All the theatres in Paris sent representatives to place wreaths on the bier, and the five societies for the relief of different classes of artistes founded by the deceased figured in the procession, as also did the Institute and other bodies. Baron Felix Taylor, son of the deceased, was chief mourner. The funeral service was held in St. Eustache, and at the tomb in Père la Chaise addresses were delivered by M. Jules Simon, M. Alexandre Dumas, and others.

The first sub-committee appointed to examine the scheme for a Trans-Sahara railway held a sitting at Paris last week, under the presidency of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps. Several members addressed the meeting, urging the necessity of directing the efforts of the committee to the exploration of Central Africa as a preparation for the commencement of the line, and also to the working of the salt-mines, which the speakers regarded as the key of the Soudan.

M. Achard, the Moderate Republican candidate at Bordeaux, polled on Sunday at the second ballot 4698 votes against 4440 given for M. Blanqui.

The new French ironclad Admiral Duperre was launched last week from the Mediterranean dockyard of Messrs. Laseyre at Toulon. A large crowd of people assembled to witness the launch, which was successfully effected amid much cheering.

ITALY.

The Budget for the coming year was presented on Monday to the President of the Chamber of Deputies. The revenue is estimated to amount to 1,402,000,000 lire, and the expenditure to 1,295,000,000 lire, thus showing a surplus of seven millions. The report accompanying the Budget states, however, that, taking into account the expenditure already submitted to Parliament, there will be a deficit of six million lire.

HOLLAND.

The Netherlands Chambers were opened on Monday by the King in person. The Speech from the Throne began by stating that relations with foreign Powers were very friendly. Alluding to the Acheen War, his Majesty congratulated the country upon the satisfactory results which had been obtained. He next dwelt upon the distress under which industry, commerce, and navigation were now labouring, and upon the harvest being less abundant than usual, which causes, it was to be feared, would result in a decline in the yield of some of the imposts, and a necessity for strengthening the resources of the Treasury. The King announced that, for the purpose of promoting the prosperity of the country, the Government would maintain the salutary principles of free trade, and would propose measures for the improvement of the means of communication. His Majesty was happy to inform the Chambers that the measures adopted for preventing the cattle plague had proved successful. The bill respecting the penal code would be again submitted to them, and a bill upon primary education would be introduced as soon as the preparatory measures were completed. The King stated that the position of the East Indian possessions was in general favourable, and he hoped that the continuance of large public works would advance the prosperity of those colonies. With regard to their finances, the speech pointed out that great circumspection in their administration is necessary. His Majesty referred, in conclusion, to the necessity of promoting coolie immigration in Surinam, and pointed out the expediency of developing the mineral wealth of Curaçoa.

In the First Chamber on Tuesday Baron van Lynden van Sandenburg, the President of the new Ministry, explained the programme of the Cabinet. He stated that all rights would be respected, and that, while maintaining the principles of the Constitution with moderation but without weakness, the Government would not hesitate to propose such reforms and changes as the progress of the age might show to be necessary.

M. Dullert has been elected first candidate for the presidency of the Second Chamber.

The King has conferred the Grand Cross of the Lion of the Netherlands upon the Crown Prince of Sweden.

M. van Karnebeek, the Dutch Minister to the Courts of Stockholm and Copenhagen, has resigned his post.

M. Heemskerk, the ex-Minister, has been appointed member of the Council of State.

Very favourable news is said to have been received at the Hague relative to the war in Atchin. The Dutch expeditionary columns have been disbanded, several native chiefs have given in their submission to the Dutch authorities, and the natives are returning to the Kampongs.

BELGIUM.

The Royal Commissioners of the Belgian National Rifle Association, presided over by the Comte de Flandre, have issued their programme of the forthcoming meeting at Brussels to which "all comers" competing with "military" arms alone are invited. The Tir, which is at a walking distance from the city, will open on Sunday, the 21st inst., and close on Monday, the 29th, the opening anticipating the celebration of the national fêtes and the anniversary of the achievement of Belgian nationality by two days. There is now an order by the War Office that no volunteers are to visit foreign rifle association meetings in uniform, and those who attend in private clothes are forbidden to take Government arms. There are four categories for the competitors—two restricted to the Belgian military bodies, and two to "all comers." One of the latter is for "military weapons of all kinds"—that is, excluding rifles with fancy sights, wind-gauges, &c.—and the other is open to weapons carrying a bayonet or sword. If the prizes are not large they are numerous, and the entries are small. The prizes are given in the various categories by the King, the Comte de Flandres, the Government, the City of Brussels, and the commune of Schaerbeck, a community which holds the same relationship to the Tir that the district of Putney does to Wimbledon. One prize is given by the National Rifle Association of Great Britain—a cup valued at 4000f. is competed for annually by battalions of the Belgian forces, the winner receiving with the challenge prize the substantial prize of 500f. and a medal of honour. The distance is 225 metres, about 250 yards. The shooting is all from the shoulder; the targets are circular, with five circular zones, the central counting five for points, the next four, the next three, the next two, and the outer one.

GERMANY.

The German Emperor's reception in Dantzic was, according to the *Standard* correspondent's account, as brilliant as that of Königsberg. His Majesty and the Crown Prince arrived at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst. in that ancient, romantic Vistula town, commonly called the German Venice, and proceeded through the ornamented streets amid the acclamations of an enthusiastic multitude, the ringing of bells, and salvoes of artillery. There was scarcely a house that was not decorated from top to bottom. The route taken by the Imperial party was lined with platforms, which were crowded with spectators. School girls strewed flowers before the Imperial carriages, and various associations and guilds brought up the rear with music and banners. Thirty-eight German maidens, who had been chosen for their beauty and grace, dressed in coloured costumes of the mediæval period, occupied a canopied stand, before which the Emperor's carriage drew up. One of their number then stepped forward, addressed his Majesty in verse, and presented a bouquet. After an hour's rest in the Government buildings, the Imperial party went by railway to Neufahrwasser, where a naval review was held. On his Majesty's return to Dantzic, a dinner was given to the Emperor by the province of West Prussia. The ancient hall, with tables covered with costly plate, and crowded with gay uniforms, presented a magnificent appearance. The Emperor entered at five o'clock and immediately took his place, surrounded by the Crown Prince and other German Princes and distinguished persons. Covers were laid for 300. An address to the Emperor, read by the Governor of West Prussia, contained the following patriotic passage:—"The Province of West Prussia will always cherish and disseminate on the Vistula German education, German manners, and German culture." In the evening the town was splendidly illuminated, and a ball was given in the old Franciscan Monastery, now the Town Museum, at which the Emperor was present, and a company of 2000 dancers. The Emperor left Dantzic highly gratified with the splendour and loyalty of the reception accorded to him. From Dantzic his Majesty went to Stettin, the next scene of the German manœuvres. The entire route between the two towns, a distance of about 200 English miles, resembled a triumphal way. His Majesty, on the operations being concluded last Tuesday morning, expressed himself highly pleased with the result of the manœuvres, and conveyed to General von Weyhern his thanks for the efficient state of all the troops under his command. Enthusiastic multitudes gathered to bid his Majesty farewell. The Emperor, accompanied by several members of the Royal family, arrived at Berlin at seven o'clock on Tuesday evening.

Tuesday's *Official Gazette* publishes a Royal decree dissolving the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. A notification of the Minister of the Interior is also published fixing the 30th inst. as the date for the election of the Wahlmänner, or direct electors, and Oct. 7 for the election of deputies to the new Chamber.

A visit was paid on the 11th inst. by the Empress of Germany to the Empress of Russia at Jugenheim.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

On the arrival of the Austrian troops at Plevlje on Wednesday, the 10th inst., the Turkish commandant of the town, in pursuance of an order received from the Porte, protested against the entry of the troops, and demanded that there should be a joint garrison. General Killics, the Austrian commander, declared his intention to enter the town, however, on the ground of the convention concluded with the Porte, and the entry was made immediately without opposition. The combined columns of the first and second brigades arrived at Prjepolje in the forenoon of Sunday, and met with a friendly reception from the authorities and the populations.

RUSSIA.

A treaty has been signed which provides for the evacuation of the Kuldja territory by the Russians by instalments during three years, and the payment by the Chinese of an indemnity of five million roubles in money, and also of the expense of four consular establishments. A strip of land is retained by Russia, which includes a military road in the direction of Kashgar.

The Czar's birthday was celebrated on the 11th inst. at various places outside the Russian Empire as well as within it. Prince Gortschakoff's birthday falls on the same day, and at Baden, where he is staying, a "Te Deum" was sung at the Russian church. The Emperor is said to have sent a most flattering telegram from Livadia to the veteran Chancellor, who is in excellent health and spirits. All his friends at Baden sent bouquets of flowers and called upon him, and the military band went to his hotel in the morning and performed a selection of Rossini's music, of which the Prince is an admirer.

A special telegram from the *Daily News'* Correspondent at St. Petersburg informs us of the conclusion of the Kuldja Treaty between Russia and China. It provides for the gradual evacuation of the Kuldja territory by the Russians and the payment by the Chinese of an indemnity of five million roubles in money. Russia retains a strip of land which includes a military road in the direction of Kashgar.

ROUMANIA.

The 11th inst. being the second anniversary of the capture of the Gravitza redoubt at Plevna, a mass, at which the Ministers, senators, and deputies were present, was celebrated in the cathedral at Bucharest for the Roumanian officers and soldiers who fell on that occasion.

On Tuesday, after a Ministerial Council, at which Prince Charles presided, a secret meeting of Roumanian Senators and Deputies was held, at which M. Boerescu is reported to have made a statement respecting the result of his recent mission to the European Courts. His explanations are stated to have produced a bad impression.

In order to decide upon the measures necessary to be taken for the relief of the rural population of Roumania, who are suffering from the failure of the maize crop, the District Councils have been convoked in extraordinary session.

TURKEY.

Sir Henry Layard took leave of the Sultan on the 11th inst., prior to taking his departure from Constantinople for Asia.

In the sitting of the Turco-Greek Frontier Commission on the 11th inst. the Ottoman Commissioners stated the conditions upon which they would accept the thirteenth Protocol of the Treaty of Berlin as a basis of negotiations. To these conditions the Greek Government are expected to adhere, in which case the discussion of the frontier line would commence at the next sitting of the Commission. Meanwhile, the Greek Commissioners have referred to their Government for instructions.

The Commission for the delimitation of the Montenegrin frontier has terminated its labours. The Commissioners have resolved to submit the vexed question of the delimitation of Plavitzna and Boicim to the decision of the Powers.

A sanguinary conflict is reported to have occurred at Aidos, in Eastern Roumelia, between the Christian inhabitants and the returned Mussulman refugees. The latter pillaged the bakers' shops, and fifteen persons were killed before tranquillity was restored. Owing to the representations of the Russian Ambassador, the Porte has given orders to the authorities to put an end to the influx of the refugees into Eastern Roumelia.

AMERICA.

The New York Democratic Convention have re-nominated Mr. Lucius Robinson for the post of governor, and adopted a resolution declaring that they held to the Constitution, with all amendments, and to the rights of the States under the Constitution. They arraign the Republicans for their tendency towards centralisation, deprecate the efforts of the Republicans to revive sectional funds; demand honest elections, and the honest counting of votes; they declare their faith in gold and silver as the Constitutional money of the country; and, in conclusion, they condemn all favouritism, stating, however, that if any class is to receive special consideration, it should be the working people. The Tammany delegates from New York city withdraw from the convention, as they object to the nomination of Mr. Lucius Robinson. They have formed a separate convention, and nominated Mr. John Kelly for the post of Governor of New York city. The Massachusetts Greenback convention have nominated General Butler as their candidate for the Governorship of that State; and the Republican convention have nominated Mr. John D. Long, the Lieutenant-Governor, for the post.

The American Polar exploring vessel Jeannette sailed from Onalaska on Aug. 6 last for St. Michael's, where she would complete her outfit for the Arctic regions.

During the past week there were 132 cases of yellow fever and forty-eight deaths at Memphis. On Monday nineteen fresh cases of yellow fever and eight deaths were reported.

CANADA.

The Governor-General and Princess Louise left Toronto on Monday, and arrived next day at London (Upper Canada), where they met with a grand reception from the municipal authorities. In the evening the town was illuminated.

The Lieutenant-Governor has signed the bills passed by the Quebec Legislature, and the Legislative Council has further adjourned until the 30th inst. The Hon. A. Chauveau has tendered his resignation of the post of Provincial Secretary, which has been accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor.

A banquet has been given by the United States citizens resident in Canada to Mr. Evarts, the American Secretary of State, who has been staying at Toronto, on a visit to the Governor-General. Mr. Evarts, in acknowledging the toast of his health, said he did not know that there could be representatives of the British Crown in Canada more acceptable to the United States than the Governor-General and Princess Louise. When the speaker visited Great Britain during the civil war he found no more resolute and able friends of the United States than the Duke of Argyll and the illustrious parents of Princess Louise, who, continued Mr. Evarts, had steadily maintained the rights of the United States to suppress the rebellion, and had resisted the influence sought to be exercised by France in favour of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Referring to the relations between Canada and the United States, questions were, he said, always liable to arise owing to the proximity of the two countries, but it was impossible that any maladjustment or delays should disturb the peaceful and respectful relations subsisting between them. With regard to the Halifax awards, Mr. Evarts said the United States had represented to Great Britain that the Commission which decided the award did not fairly adhere to the subjects committed to their consideration, and the result was a larger award than the circumstances warranted. The United States Government had, however, been careful that the cause of their objection should not be confounded with the pecuniary estimate in the case. The United States view favouring a reconsideration of the subject was not, however, taken by Great Britain; the award, therefore, had been paid, and the matter was at an end. Regarding the future of the fisheries question, Mr. Evarts remarked that the treaty with the British Government would terminate in six years hence, when further negotiations on the subject would be entered into.

Messrs. Pell and Read, of the British Agricultural Commission, have arrived at Toronto.

Eighty insurgents in the district of Santiago have, according to intelligence which has reached New York, surrendered to the Cuban authorities. A proclamation has been issued by the Government offering a free pardon to all who lay down their arms.

A gentleman at Marseilles having refused leave to his maid-servant to take his daughter to the skating-rink, they did not appear next morning, and on the bed-room being burst open both were found suffocated. A note in the maid's writing said, "You shall no longer have your daughter; I take her to a better world." Their ages were twenty-six and fourteen.

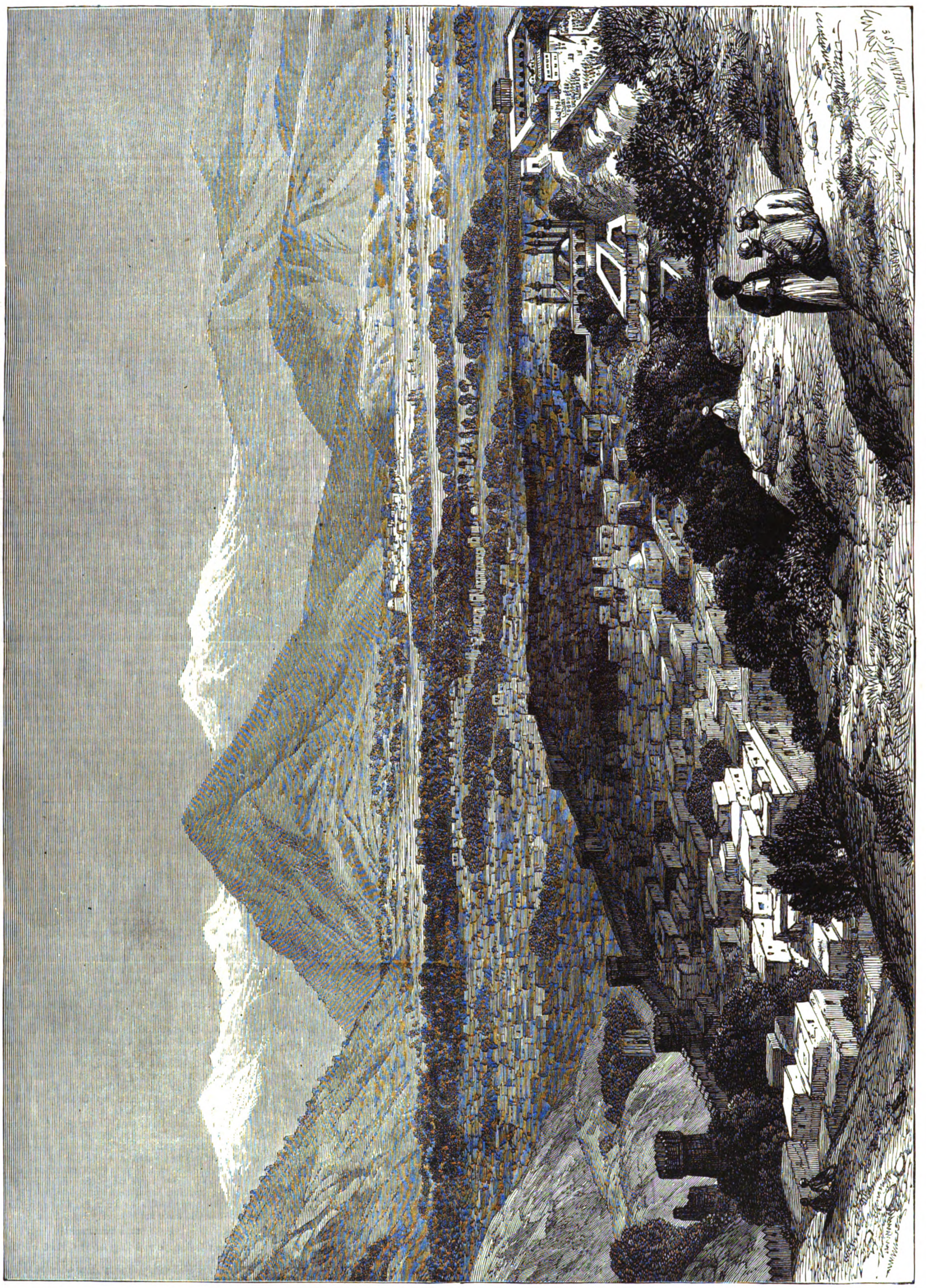
The *Observer* states that the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George has been conferred by her Majesty's Government on Nubar Pasha. In the letter conferring this distinction on the eminent Egyptian statesman recognition is made of his services as "the author of the recent reforms in Egypt and the champion of justice and good administration."

On Tuesday morning the Indian troop-steamer Malabar sailed from Portsmouth for Bombay. She had on board nearly forty officers, including three field officers, and she calls en route at Queenstown to embark over eleven hundred non-commissioned officers and men, composed of draughts from about twenty regiments. She is under orders to complete the passage with all practicable dispatch, and on arrival the draughts will be hastened up country to take part in the operations in Afghanistan.

The Sixth International Congress of Physicians, held at Amsterdam, closed last Saturday with the reading of a few papers, a banquet offered by the *medici* of Amsterdam to their foreign colleagues, and a serenade from the Amsterdam medical students to the principal members of the congress. Professor Virchow read a paper on the training of the physician; and Dr. Warlomont proposed that the next meeting of the congress should be held in England, for which compliment thanks were returned by Dr. Hart.

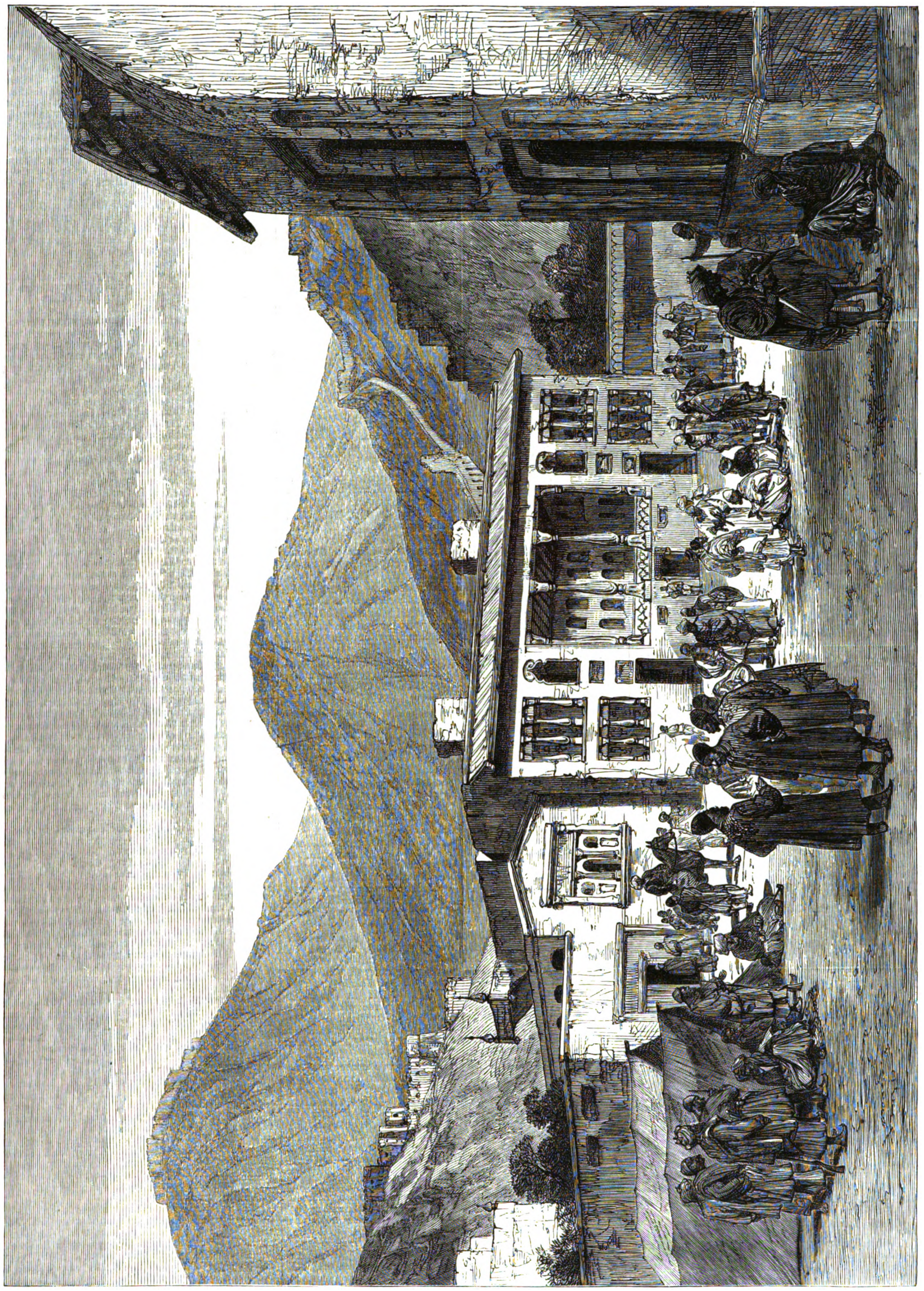
A commission, consisting of the Earl of Carnarvon, Mr. Childers, M.P., Sir H. Holland, Sir A. Milne, Sir J. Linton Simmons, Sir H. Barkly, Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., and Mr. R. G. Crookshank Hamilton, with Captain Herbert Jekyll as secretary, has been issued by her Majesty to inquire into the condition and sufficiency of the means, both naval and military, provided for the defence of the more important seaports within our colonial possessions and their dependencies, and to report as to the stations which may be required in our colonies for refitting or repairing the ships of the Navy and protecting our commerce. They are empowered to examine all plans and designs for all works of defence now in progress or under consideration, or any other plans or designs that may be laid before them; they are authorised to call before them such persons in the civil, military, or naval services, or others connected with British colonial possessions, as would be likely to afford them the best and fullest information.

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THE AFGHAN WAR: THE BALA HISSAR AND CITY OF CABUL, FROM THE UPPER PART OF THE CITADEL.

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THE AFGHAN WAR: THE DURBAR KHANEH, OR RECEPTION HALL OF THE AMEER, AT CABUL.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Now, whatever can the late Right Honourable William Pitt, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, have to do with the Theatre Royal St. James's, which, reconstructed and redecorated, is about to open under the management of Mr. Hare and Mr. Kendal? The "pilot who weathered the storm" died full thirty years before the St. James's Theatre was built. But when Mr. Pitt was a very young man, just called to the Bar, and waiting to raise some money to buy a set of chambers in Lincoln's Inn, I find him (in Lord Stanhope's admirable "Life") frequently writing to his mother, Lady Chatham, from "Nerot's Hotel, King-street, St. James's." This was in 1779; and Nerot's seems to have been as fashionable an hotel at that period as the Golden Ball in Suffolk-street was a fashionable lodging-house for the "county families" when they came to town. I find from Thornbury and Walford's "Old and New London" that the St. James's Theatre was built on the site of Nerot's Hotel. Surely Messrs. Hare and Kendal might with propriety place a marble bust of the great statesman in their crush-room. But who was Nerot? A cook?

Well-read correspondents have, during the last fortnight, sent me quotations of at least twenty parallel passages from writers ancient and modern to Shelley's "Death and his brother Sleep." The esteemed "T.W. O." refers me to Virgil, Æneid, vi., 278. My Delphin Virgil happens to be at the binder's; but I turn up the *Editio princeps* of Dryden's translation, "printed for Jacob Tonson, at the Judge's Head, in Fleet-street, near the Inner Temple Gate, 1697." But there I find that the two hundred and seventy-eighth line of the sixth book runs thus:—

Since the Sibyl's *breath*
Foretold, alas! too true, Misenus' death.

I am very blind and stupid, I know; but is "T. W. O." quite sure that he is correct in his reference to the passage? Between the lines 270 and 280 I find no mention of sleep.

Students who have more leisure than I have (on a Wednesday) will perhaps be able to dig out the line which I have not time to disinter from the Æneid. "T. W. O." goes further and to the fountain head. He cites Homer's Iliad, xiv. 231. I am obliged to quote the line in Greek, for I have only one edition of Pope (Warton's, in nine volumes), and it does not include the Iliad. Here is the line—

Enth' upno Xumbleto kasigneto thanatoio.

Shelley comes closer to this than to any other writer cited by my correspondents.

Touching parallel passages, I may mention that I was reading Ben Jonson's "English Grammar" (and a very excellent grammar it is) the other day, when I found him quoting Chaucer in the third book of Troilus:—

For of fortune's sharp adversitie
The worst kind of unfortune is this:
A man t' have been in prosperitie,
And to remember when it passed is.

This bears all the appearance of a rough and ready translation of Dante's sublime "*Nessun maggior dolore*," &c., so briefly and beautifully paraphrased by Mr. Tennyson; but how comes it that Ben, whose "Grammar" is full of indices of his having been a ripe Italian scholar, failed to notice the parallel?

I never had the slightest pretensions to be a Shaksperean scholar; and it is in perfect good faith, and solely with the desire to gain information, that I ask Shaksperean commentators if they ever heard of a play by the immortal bard called "The Double Falsehood; or, the Distressed Lovers"? I find such a drama advertised as "by Shakespear" in a catalogue of plays printed for T. Lowndes and W. Nicoll, bound up with Samuel Foote's farcical comedy of "Taste," published in 1765. Was the play of "The Double Falsehood; or, the Distressed Lovers," a "Cibberised" version of "Romeo and Juliet"? In the same catalogue I find "Papal Tyranny; or, King John," by Colley Cibber, Esq.; "Britons, Strike Home" a farce (with music), by W. Phillips, Esq.; "The Walking Statue; or, the Devil in the Wine-Cellar," by Aaron Hill; and "Greenwich Park," by Mountfort.

That last name sets me a thinking. It was that possibly of "poor Will Mountfort the player," who was killed by the savage profligate Lord Mohun in a nocturnal brawl outside the lodgings of Mrs. Bracegirdle, the actress. But poor Will's name turns up in another and little-expected quarter; in learned Mr. Foss's "Biographia Juridica." "His elevation," writes Mr. Foss, in his life of the infamous Judge Jeffreys, "made no change in his manners. At a dinner he gave, at which Reresby was present, he not only drank deep, but made one of his gentlemen named Mountfort, an excellent mimic, who had been an actor, plead before him in a feigned cause, during which he aped all the great lawyers in their tones, their actions, and their gestures, to the great diversion of the company." Fancy a modern Lord Chancellor getting up a "Judge and Jury society" in his dining-room!

The *Times* obituary of Wednesday makes record of the passing away, at the great age of seventy-five, of a once very well-known journalist, Mr. Thomas Littleton Holt, who died on Sunday last at Hendon. I suppose that in his time he had been the editor or the proprietor of more newspapers and periodicals than "any gentleman of the press" whom this century has produced. He started at least a dozen papers in conjunction with the late Gilbert Abbot A'Beckett. He was very nearly making an immense fortune as proprietor of a paper called the *Iron Times*, published during the great railway mania of 1845. He was at one time editor of the *Morning Chronicle*. He projected the *Novel Newspaper*. He fought against the advertisement duty and the paper duty years before the feasibility of abolishing those imposts was recognised by "practical" politicians. It generally takes "practical" politicians a very long time to recognise the feasibility of any important social or fiscal change.

I first knew Mr. Thomas Littleton Holt in the year 1846, just after the collapse of the railway mania and the *Iron Times*. Even as Napoleon migrated from the Tuileries to St. Helena, and Manager Elliston from Drury Lane to the Surrey, so did Mr. Holt abdicate a splendid position and an income (at the rate) of twenty thousand a year to accept the editorship of a modest little weekly periodical called "Chat," which was published at 304, Strand, at the south-west corner of Holywell-street, and the price of which was one halfpenny. The proprietor of "Chat" was Mr. Frederick Marriott, who is yet alive, and owns and edits with great success a well-known Californian journal, the *San Francisco Newsletter*. Mr. Holt, as editor of "Chat," was my literary father. I had published in the year 1845 a crude little story in the *Family Herald;* but Mr. Holt (in concert with Mr. Marriott) first gave me regular employment, taught me my earliest lessons in the trade of journalism, and introduced me to the "gentlemen of the press." I ultimately became editor of "Chat," myself, at the magnificent salary of a pound a week. Ah! those were my happy days.

In addition to the supplementary sums forwarded to me since I closed accounts with Sir William Fraser, I have this week to acknowledge the following donations:—Peter Whittey, £5; N. L. C., £1 1s.; H. M. (stamps), 5s.; and "For Asa Trenchard, from an American Cousin," an U.S. "greenback" for one dollar—say, four shillings. G. A. S.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adams, David, to be Vicar of Austwick.
Alban, Alban; Curate of Llangoedmore and Bridell.
Beatty, John; Rector of St. John's, Ilketshall, Suffolk.
Brooke, Joshua; Vicar of Owthorpe.
Brunskill, Joseph; Perpetual Curate of Threkeld, Cumberland.
Clunn, William Davies; Rector of Hodgeston, Pembrokeshire.
Coombe, Alexander Bain; Chaplain to her Majesty's Prison, Leeds.
Coombe, C. G.; Chaplain to the Cutlers' Company.
Coore, Alfred Thomas; Vicar of Builth, Breconshire.
Cundey, John Worsley; Licensed Preacher in the Diocese of Manchester.
Darby, Thomas; Vicar of St. John-the-Pleck, Walsall.
Davie, Charles Robert F.; Rural Dean of Brooke (Western Division).
Davies, Henry; Vicar of Rhosmarket, Pembrokeshire.
Davies, James Melbourne; Vicar of Tregare, Monmouthshire.
Evans, David; Curate of Holy Trinity, Velinfoel, Carmarthenshire.
Fletcher, Thomas; Rector of Saddleworth, Lancashire.
Gathorne, Richard; Vicar of Wenhaston, Suffolk.
Geikie, Cunningham; Incumbent of Christ Church, Neuilly, Paris.
Girling, Walter; Rector of Bittering Parva, Norfolk.
Hayman, Henry Telford; Vicar of Ruddington.
Hobson, William Muskett; Rector of Pelham Parva, alias Stocking Pelham.
Holden, George; Perpetual Curate of St. Bartholomew's, Great Bolton.
Hooper, H. E.; Public Preacher in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.
Jannings, George; Rector of Warmsworth-with-Edlington.
Jones, Isaac Hugh; Vicar of Bayvil, Pembrokeshire.
Jones, Thomas Walter; Curate of St. David's, Carmarthen.
Lambert, Frederic Fox; Rector of Clothall.
Littlewood, John Henry; Vicar of Felkirk-with-Brierley.
Mainguy, James; Rector of South Willingham.
Morton, T.; Public Preacher in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.
Rees, Moses Arthur; Vicar of Martletwy, Pembrokeshire.
Scott, John Arthur Henry; Vicar of Portfield, Sussex.
Shortt, Edward, Vicar of St. Anthony's, Newcastle; Vicar of Woodhorn.
Stewart, Francis; Rector of Doddinghurst.
Walsh, S. W. Lionel; Rector of Arborfield, near Reading.
Warleigh, Henry Smith; Vicar of Castleton.
Warris, Albert; Rector of Moresby, Cumberland.
Whitaker, Edward Wright; Rural Dean of Stanton-by-Bridge.
Williams, Benjamin; Curate of Tyrabbot, Breconshire.
Williams, James; Rector of Dinas, Pembrokeshire.
Williams, T. J.; Vicar of Upper Winchenden.
Wilmot, Francis Edmund William; Vicar of Chaddesden.
Wilmot, J. J. T., Rector of Ampthill; Assistant Chaplain at Nice.
Wright, John; Rector of Eglwyscummin, Carmarthenshire.—*Guardian.*

Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the new church at Widnes on the 8th proximo.

Last Sunday the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, was reopened for Divine service, having been closed for repairs since July of last year.

Mrs. S. C. Hall unveiled a memorial window to Thomas Moore, the poet, in Bromham church, Wiltshire, on Saturday last.

The seventh annual festival of the London Church Choir Association will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 6, 1879.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided last Monday at a jubilee meeting of the Dover auxiliary of the Church Missionary Society.

An influential meeting of persons, lay and clerical, connected with the Church was held at Darlington on Monday, and a resolution was passed inviting the next Church Congress to hold its meetings in that town.

The Bishop of Ripon consecrated on the 10th inst. the new Church of St. Margaret, at Ilkley, which has been built at a cost of over £12,000. At the luncheon which followed the opening service his Lordship stated that this was the thirty-eighth church he had consecrated in the diocese of Ripon.

Sir Stafford Northcote, who is lord of the manor at Iddesleigh, North Devon, was on Tuesday present at the reopening of the parish church, which has undergone restoration, and at a public dinner given on the occasion, spoke at some length on the subject of the preservation of our churches.

The *Times of India* says that Dr. French, the Bishop of Lahore, is making an appeal in behalf of the proposed cathedral for the capital of the British province of the Punjaub. A cathedral has been designed by Mr. Gilbert Scott, which would cost some £30,000. Of this sum a sixth has been collected. Another sixth may possibly be subscribed by the Government of India, when the Government is a little less pressed for ready money than it is now; a third sixth may be raised, the Bishop hopes, in the Punjaub and North-West.

The annual report of the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for the year ending Dec. 31 last was issued on Monday. It states that the gifts by benefactors towards the improvement of poor benefices slightly decreased in 1878. Grants from the general fund were assigned during the year to 114 cases as compared with 117 in 1877. A statement explanatory of the transactions that have taken place in the whole of the various trusts vested in the corporation shows how such trusts have increased from £3,814,920, the amount at which they stood on Jan. 1, 1878, to £3,845,556, the amount they stood at on Dec. 31 last.

The church of the Burslem Cemetery was consecrated on Tuesday by the Bishop of Lichfield, the Nonconformist part of the Town Council declining to take part in the ceremony. An appeal was made to the Bishop to allow the Town Council to erect one mortuary chapel not to be consecrated, for the use of all sects; but he declined, saying that if the burial laws had been carried out with laxity, it was no reason why he should follow the same course. He added that the proposal to erect a mortuary without having it consecrated was, in his opinion, illegal, and the expense could not be charged to the rates.

Archdeacon Earle on the 10th inst. reopened the church of Stoke Gabriel, near Totnes, which has been restored by Messrs. Hayward, of Exeter. The building is a fine one, and is distinguished for the height and majesty of its arcades. The east window is filled with beautiful stained glass, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell. The oak screens separating the nave aisles and the aisles of the chancel have been restored, and a new screen in the same material has been put up between the western tower and nave. The church boasts of a very curious old oak pulpit, carved with much skill. This has been restored, and where the carving was deficient it has been made good. A handsome new reredos, by Mr. Hems, of Exeter, has been erected.

The sanitary authorities of Tamworth, after boring to a depth of only 170 feet, have struck upon a spring of water, the yield of which is reckoned at a million gallons a day.

A new pier was opened on Tuesday at Pegwell Bay, near Ramsgate, by the Rev. E. G. Banke, chairman of the Ramsgate Improvement Commissioners. A large bath, said to be the largest swimming-bath in England, was also opened.

MUSIC.

THE HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Our last week's record of this music meeting was necessarily incomplete, as the performances did not terminate until the Friday after our publication. The Wednesday morning's performance offered some strong contrasts of styles, having begun with Purcell's fine "Te Deum" in D, which was followed by a selection from Bach's "Christmas Oratorio"—the first and second parts. The solo vocalists in the former were—Misses Thursby and de Fonblanque, Madame Enriquez, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Thurley Beale; in the latter, Miss A. Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Santley. The chorus-singing was particularly excellent in Bach's music, the extreme difficulty of which offered a special test of the efficiency of the choristers. In the elaborate orchestral details of the extracts from the oratorio the fine playing of obbligati passages for the trumpet and the flute—respectively by Mr. T. Harper and Mr. Svendsen—was a prominent feature. The second portion of Wednesday's performances opened with Handel's overture to "Esther" (finely played by the band), which was followed by Spohr's beautiful, but scarcely sublime, setting of the eighty-fourth Psalm, "How lovely are Thy dwellings," the incidental solo passages in which were well sung by Miss A. Williams, Madame Enriquez, Mr. B. McGuckin, and Mr. Thurley Beale. Mozart's choral fugue, "Pignus futuræ" (from his Litany in B flat)—well sung—was followed by an effective performance of Handel's coronation anthem, "Zadoc the Priest," in which the chorus singing was again excellent—and with this the morning's performances terminated.

On Wednesday evening Mendelssohn's ninety-fifth Psalm and his hymn, "Hear my Prayer," were given (in the cathedral), followed by Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The soloists in the first were Misses A. Williams and De Fonblanque and Mr. Cummings, Miss Thursby having sung the soprano solo, of which the hymn chiefly consists, in association with chorus and orchestra. The lady just mentioned succeeded less in this, and in her other performances of sacred music, than in those of the brilliant bravura school for which her voice and style are best suited. The florid music of Rossini, with which Wednesday's programme closed, displayed Miss Thursby's merits to better advantage than the sublime works which preceded it. Her coadjutors in the "Stabat" were Miss de Fonblanque, Mr. B. McGuckin, and Mr. Santley.

The chief portion of Thursday morning's performances consisted of a copious selection from Mr. Arthur Sullivan's oratorio "The Light of the World," conducted by the composer, who had made his first appearance in public—after a long illness—at the Covent Garden Promenade Concert of the previous Monday. Of the oratorio referred to we have more than once spoken, in noticing its first production at the Birmingham Festival of 1873, and subsequently. Again, as previously, the choral and orchestral writing were the most effective features of the work, the solo music being deficient in any marked character and interest. The most impressive solo pieces were the contralto airs, "Weep ye not for the dead" (with chorus) and "The Lord is risen"—both very expressively sung (as heretofore) by Madame Patey. Mr. Santley (also as before) gave the baritone solo music very impressively; that for tenor having been divided between Mr. Cummings and Mr. B. McGuckin—some incidental bass passages having been efficiently rendered by the Rev. J. H. Lambert. Several of the choruses told well, particularly the chorus of Angels (for female voices); the jubilant movement, "The grave cannot praise Thee;" the chorus of children, "Hosanna," and that for full choir at the end of the first part of the oratorio—the solemn chorus, "Men and Brethren," and the movement which closes the oratorio, "Him hath God exalted." The fine orchestral playing gave full effect to the "Andante Pastorale," and to the elaborate overture which opens the second part of the oratorio. Partly owing to the fatigue of the previous performances, and partly, perhaps, to want of sufficient familiarity with the music, the chorus-singing was occasionally scarcely equal to what it had been. The second part of Thursday morning's programme consisted of Haydn's fine mass in D minor, known as the "Imperial" Mass, which was well given, the solo portions by Miss A. Williams, Madame Enriquez, Mr. McGuckin, and Mr. Thurley Beale.

At the Thursday evening's concert, in the Shirehall, Mr. Arthur Sullivan again appeared as conductor. A special feature on this occasion was the fine singing of Madame Albani, who gave Bellini's "Casta Diva," with charming grace in the opening movement and brilliant execution in the concluding portion. In the ballad "Robin Adair" the expression of refined sentiment and pathos produced as great an effect as that which had followed the previous scena, and a persistent encore was replied to by singing Brahms's "Gute nacht." Madame Albani also sang the leading part in the well-known quartet from "Rigoletto," her associates having been Madame Patey, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Santley. Other vocal pieces—more or less familiar—were rendered by singers already named; the Bradford choir having sung, with much effect, the late Mr. H. Smart's part-song "Ave Maria." The instrumental music consisted of Mendelssohn's overture "The Hebrides," Mr. Weist Hill's graceful "Gavotte" (for stringed instruments only), and Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, all well played, the "Gavotte" having been conducted by its composer. The concert concluded with the national anthem.

"The Messiah"—the usual festival climax—was given in the cathedral yesterday (Friday) week, when the chorus-singing was again remarkable for excellence. Madame Albani gave the soprano recitatives and the airs, "Rejoice greatly," and "Come unto him"—in the first part—and the subsequent air, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," with admirable qualities of voice and style; having also co-operated in the two quartets. The other solo music was distributed between Miss A. Williams, Mesdames Patey and Enriquez, Mr. B. McGuckin, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Thurley Beale. Mr. T. Harper's fine trumpet-playing in the air, "The trumpet shall sound" (well sung by Mr. Beale), was an important incidental feature.

The supplemental concert given in the Shirehall on the Friday evening, calls for no special comment. The programme comprised Haydn's string quartet in D minor, and that by Spohr, op. 43; the three last movements of Beethoven's Septet—and the "Andante" from Spohr's ninth violin concerto, skilfully played by Mr. Weist Hill, who led the first quartet; the other, and the portions of the septet, having been led by Mr. H. C. Cooper. The other instrumentalists were—Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. R. Blagrove, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. C. Harper, Mr. Hutchins, Mr. C. Ould, and Mr. White. Vocal pieces were contributed by Miss de Fonblanque, Madame Patey, and Mr. Cummings.

Mr. Langdon Colborne—organist of Hereford Cathedral—has, with the exceptions specified, conducted the Festival performances with attentive care—this having been his first experience in the office, as successor to the late respected Mr. Townshend Smith. Mr. Done (of Worcester) has presided ably at the organ, as has Mr. Lloyd (of Gloucester) at the pianoforte. The business arrangements have been greatly facilitated and benefited by the zeal and courtesy of the

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honorary secretary, the Rev. Berkeley L. S. Stanhope, of Byford Rectory.

The money results of the festival will probably not show so great a falling off as was feared in consequence of the depressed state of the times. The total amount at the close of last week was something under £870; but this will certainly be increased (perhaps largely) by donations still to come.

The Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts are still maintaining their interest. Madame Essipoff, whose fine pianoforte-playing has proved so attractive, was replaced on Saturday by Mr. Charles Hallé, who played Mendelssohn's concerto in G minor and two unaccompanied solos with great effect. On Monday the serial (weekly) performance of Beethoven's Symphonies was continued by giving No. 6 ("The Pastoral"). Among the vocalists who have recently appeared are Mdlle. Dyna Beumer, Miss Mary Davies, Mrs. Osgood, Mesdames Sterling and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. McGuckin, and Mr. Santley. On Wednesday Mr. Hallé was announced to play Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in E flat—the first part of the programme having been otherwise also of a specially classical nature.

THEATRES.

The Vaudeville has revived Mr. Albery's clever comedy of "The Two Roses." It was this drama which first secured Mr. Henry Irving a hearing with the public as a judicious and intelligent actor. It also made the reputation of Miss Amy Fawcitt as Lottie, and of Mr. Montague as Jack Wyatt, of whom at present remembrances only remain. The part of Digby Grant is now worthily filled by Mr. Henry Howe, and Mr. David James sustains the part of Mr. Jenkins, originally realised by Mr. George Honey, while Jack Wyatt is represented by Mr. W. Herbert. Mr. Hargreaves replaces Mr. W. H. Stephens as Mr. Furnival, the solicitor. The existing Lottie is Miss M. Illington. Other changes have taken place in the cast, not needful to mention. The revived piece has been again accepted with all the honours, and the poetic spirit with which much of the dialogue is impregnated met with cordial recognition. Mr. Howe has increased his reputation by his skilful interpretation of the part of Digby Grant. The Caleb of Mr. Thomas Thorne is as successful and pointed as ever, and Miss Sophie Larkin is admirable as Mrs. Jenkins. With the aid of picturesque scenery this pleasing play must be able to renew its lease of popularity.

To-night at the Royal Court Mr. Wilson Barrett begins his management of that fashionable theatre with the production of a new four-act drama by Mr. Sutherland Edwards, entitled "Fernande," derived from Victorien Sardou's comedy.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's elegant entertainment is announced to reopen at St. George's Hall on Monday evening, the 29th inst., with "£100 Reward," Mr. Corney Grain's musical sketch, "Our Calico Ball," and "Back from India." Several novelties will shortly be produced.

The Polytechnic now aims at attaining a still higher character as a scientific institution than ever. It will in future prefer scientific lectures to more humorous entertainments, and substitute these by artistic representations. Miss Gertrude Kellogg gives some Readings of great merit, consisting of "Archie Dean," by Gail Hamilton, "Charles Edward at Versailles," by Aytoun, "The One-Horse Shay," by Oliver Wendell Holmes, and "Our Folks," by Ethel Lynn. Miss Kellogg's delivery is marked by great intelligence. We were also much pleased by an instrumental concert, in which Mdlles. and Master Paggi were the performers. The selections from Verdi, Donizetti, and Bellini were excellently rendered. Mdlle. Anita Paggi exhibits rare skill on the flute, and Mdlle. Josephine is a pleasing performer on the violin. Master L. F. Paggi plays the violoncello with great taste. Mr. F. C. Burnand's dyspeptic illusion, entitled "Curried Prawns," is amusing; and Mr. A. J. Carter's lecture on "The Watch and Its History" instructive and interesting. With such attractions the Polytechnic deserves the patronage of an enlightened public.

The Moore and Burgess Minstrels entered last Thursday upon the fifteenth year of their management in St. James's Hall in one continuous season with a new programme, rendered especially attractive, the songs, burlesque sketches, dances, and stories being all new. The length of time that these performances have been continuously before the public is sure proof of their popularity.

At Tussaud's (of which the same remark as to continuance may be made with still greater force) the public are presented with a new arrangement of the Napoleon Family, from Napoleon I. to the late Prince Imperial; also with memorials of the Cabul massacre, consisting of Viceroy Lord Lytton, Nawab Gholam Hassein Khan, Generals Roberts, Sir S. Browne, and great Indian group.

JEWISH POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

The fifty-sixth annual report for 1878 of the Berlin Society for the Promotion of Christianity Among the Jews has been lately published. There is no concealment of the fact that the visible results do not correspond with the wishes of the society. The receipts during the year amounted to only 16,731 marks (about £836), of which 11,951 marks (about £597) were the proceeds of a simultaneous collection on the Tenth Sunday after Trinity in all the Protestant churches of the kingdom of Prussia.

In the appendix some details are given respecting the distribution of the Jews all over the world. The total number of the Hebrew race to-day is about what it was in the days of King David—between six and seven millions. There are in Europe, according to the latest statistical information, about five millions; in Asia, 200,000; in Africa, over 80,000; in America, from a million to a million and a half. More than half of the European Jews (2,621,000) reside in Russia; 1,375,000 in Austria (of whom 575,000 in the Polish province of Galicia); 512,000 in Germany (61,000 in the Polish province of Posen); Roumania is credited with 274,000, and Turkey with 100,000. There are 70,000 in Holland, 50,000 in England, 49,000 in France, 35,000 in Italy; Spain and Portugal have between 2000 and 4000; 1800 in Sweden, 25 in Norway. Nothing is said about Denmark or Switzerland. The number of Jewish residents in Berlin is given at 45,000—nearly as many as in the whole of France, and more than in Italy, Spain, Portugal, and the Scandinavian peninsula altogether. The majority of the African Jews live in the province of Algiers. But they are to be found in Abyssinia and all along the north coast, and even in the Saharan oases, frequently acting as intermediaries between the Mohammedans and Christians. Of the Asiatic Jews, 20,000 are assigned to India and 25,000 to Palestine. The population of Jerusalem is given as 7000 Mohammedans, 5000 Christians, and 13,500 Jews: these last are classified as German, Spanish, or Arabic Jews. The report gives no details concerning America, except that in New York there are thirty synagogues.

NEW BOOKS.

The recent terrible event at Cabul has renewed with tremendous emphasis the demonstration of a perilous mistake which the British Government of India perpetrated in the policy of its Afghan War. We are invited to a fresh perusal of the historical statement drawn up by the Duke of Argyll, Secretary of State for India in Mr. Gladstone's Ministry, and republished by Messrs. Strahan and Co. It formed part originally of his larger work on the "Eastern Question," the main portion of which, relating to Bulgaria and Roumelia, and the case of Turkey in presence of Russia and the European Powers, has ceased to be of immediate public interest. *The Afghan Question from* 1841 *to* 1878 comprises a detailed exposition of all the proceedings that led to the declaration of war against the late Ameer, Shere Ali, rather less than a twelvemonth ago. It has the most direct bearing upon the causes and character of that ferocious outbreak at Cabul on the 3rd inst., which has cost the lives of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his companions at the Residency, and has necessarily brought on a fresh military expedition. The inveterate dislike of the Afghans to every arrangement for admitting an English officer to dwell in their country as agent of the Imperial Government of India has always been the real subject of dispute. It has from the first been declared that there would be the greatest danger of such an intrusion, though formally sanctioned by the Ameer, being resented by a strong party of the chiefs and nobles, of the soldiery, the Mussulman clergy, and the people. They would be likely, again and again, to revolt and to kill the devoted Envoy. This is what has actually taken place. The Duke of Argyll's little volume shows that the quarrel between the British Government and the late Afghan ruler was forced on by Lord Salisbury and Lord Lytton insisting upon that fatal arrangement, in violation of previous understandings and assurances of the Indian Viceroys. He charges our Government with a reckless disregard both of equity and prudence. The whole question of our late dealings with Afghanistan is reduced to this simple issue. Was it right and just, or wise and politic, by menaces and violence to thrust upon that independent nation an official representative of British power, in a shape which is dreaded and detested by the Afghans, regarding it as preliminary to their subjugation? They have never yet forgotten the transactions of forty years ago, or the iniquitous conduct of a British Indian Government towards Dost Mohammed, the father of Shere Ali. The revenge which was taken by some of them, in the murder of Burnes and Macnaghten, was an example that naturally suggested itself for the indulgence of their present hostility. It does certainly appear that the treatment of Shere Ali by Lord Lytton, under the direction of the Marquis of Salisbury, as late Secretary of State for India, was not justifiable, either upon grounds of morality or of statesman-like discretion. This is a grave charge, which may still be worth considering. For, if the verdict should go against these distinguished English noblemen, they and their Ministerial colleagues are to be held responsible for the late shocking disaster at Cabul, and for the incalculable difficulties, political and financial, rather than military, which are likely to ensue. The Duke of Argyll's views were supported by Lord Northbrook and the late Lord Lawrence, two of the Viceroys of India, and by several other experienced officials who have borne testimony on the same side, including those in the confidence of Lord Mayo. The opinions of these distinguished persons certainly demand our serious attention. There are special points of administrative expediency and of military geography upon which such men as Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Henry Rawlinson have a right to be heard. But, for a just and true account of the course of British Indian statesmanship with respect to this affair, we should prefer to listen to Lord Northbrook and the Duke of Argyll, because of the great offices they have held, and not because of their party connection. The reader moved by such considerations to peruse his Grace's narrative of *The Afghan Question* will at least find it clear of superfluous and irrelevant matter, but more like a straightforward indictment and speech for the prosecution than a judicial summing-up and balancing of the case. The Duke writes as one who has from the outset quite made up his mind that Lords Salisbury and Lytton are undeniably guilty of the serious political misdemeanours imputed to them. He has before him their own statements, that of Lord Lytton, dated at Simla, May 10, 1877, and that of Lord Cranbrook, who succeeded Lord Salisbury at the India Office, and whose despatch of Nov. 18 last year was subjected to Parliamentary discussion. The Viceregal and Ministerial assertions concerning matters of fact are severely criticised by the Duke of Argyll in point of veracity, as well as their arguments or assumptions to justify the policy which has been adopted. We do not care to follow his Grace through these disagreeable strictures upon documents which have been some time exposed to free comment. It is more to the purpose that he vindicates the Afghan nation and its late ruler from the imputation of treachery or premeditated hostility to the British Indian Government, while he disperses the vague notions of Russian intrigue in that quarter, which have sadly obscured the perception of what is just and fair dealing on our own part. The great matter is, that we had promised the Ameer, over and over again, in accordance with his earnest entreaties, not to press him to admit a resident British Envoy. He never objected to the presence at Cabul, or in any other Afghan city, of Asiatic and Mussulman diplomatic agents of the Indian Government, who are fully competent to watch and report to the Viceroy all that goes on in that country. But the Marquis of Salisbury, so far back as 1875, had resolved to break the distinct agreement which long subsisted upon this important point; and he and Lord Lytton proceeded, with extreme harshness of manner and with gross unfairness in the making of pretexts and opportunities, to drive Shere Ali towards the concession they desired. It ought to be considered, in all such cases, that the position of a ruler like Shere Ali, who depends on the approval and support of those around him, his councillors and generals and the heads of his religion, may prevent his yielding to foreign demands that we should, perhaps, think reasonable and practicable enough. The same is to be remarked of the Zulu King Cetewayo with reference to the peremptory conditions of Sir Bartle Frere's ultimatum, which the unfortunate monarch was to accept within thirty days. In the one case, as in the other, it was an act of positive cruelty to follow up the demand with an instant military invasion. There was not the slightest occasion for such hot haste to begin the work of bloodshed by declaring war, as no attack on the British dominions had been attempted or threatened. The conditions desired might possibly have been obtained by pacific negotiations at some more favourable time. These considerations lead us to condemn alike the Afghan war and the Zulu war of the last twelvemonth as national crimes of no small magnitude. Their military success is not very glorious; and their results cannot finally be advantageous, if they proceed from dealings at variance with strict equity, which is the same for our transactions with a barbarian as with a civilised foreign nation. It appears even now probable that, both in Central and in South Africa, we shall have to pay the penalty of rash and unjust aggressive wars by future long endurance of the most onerous and vexatious perplexities, which might well have been spared. Yet this may be a less evil than the permanent depravation of the English political conscience, from the safe and easy commission of wrongful acts exempt from their natural consequences of shame and trouble. The Duke of Argyll, indeed, adopts a different view of the Zulu question, which he has not studied as he has the Afghan question. But his remark is, we think, equally applicable to either instance: "A course of action characterised by such conduct will turn out to be as injurious as it has been immoral." It is that sort of wrong which never comes right but by turning to a different course.

A difficult, almost an impossible, subject is handled with rare knowledge and discretion, and probably with as much completeness as was attainable, in *Rabelais:* by Walter Besant, M.A. (William Blackwood and Sons), one of the charming little volumes belonging to the series of "Foreign Classics for English Readers." Some idea of the difficulties with which the editor had to contend may be obtained from the fact that the warmest friends and admirers of Rabelais have to make apologies for him, and that his own countrymen, the wisest, the most learned, the most critical, and the least squeamish among them, are divided in opinion about him: you may cite the names of many illustrious French writers and critics by whom, though they may have subsequently modified their judgment, he has been pronounced a monstrous buffoon, wallowing in filth, indecency, and profanity; and, on the other hand, as many, or many more, equally illustrious, by whom he is lauded to the skies as a wit, a humourist, a laughing philosopher, a sage, a seer, a comic Solomon, covering himself with obscenity as with a garment, for protective purposes, to mislead the superficial who are impressed by externals, and behaving, in some sort, like David at the court of King Achish, when the son of Jesse assumed the madman, "scrabbled on the doors of the gate, and let his spittle fall down upon his beard." However that may be, the warmest defenders and admirers of Rabelais are obliged to acknowledge that he is unpresentable in mixed society, that he must be studied, if at all, in the closet, far from the eyes of women and the young, "to whom the greatest reverence is due," as one would study what is to be learned from the examination of something shameful and unmentionable. We cannot, therefore, be too grateful when so competent an authority as Mr. Besant undertakes to do all the dirty work, and present to the public in cleanly form the result of his investigations, doing just enough to let his readers understand what manner of man and what sort of literature are set before them, and "by what qualities Rabelais has drawn to himself, and continues to draw, the praise and admiration of those who study him." And that Rabelais cannot be entirely passed over, that some notice of such a "foreign classic" is required for the information of the "English reader," must be evident to everybody who reflects that the writings and the characters of Rabelais are constantly alluded to by our native authors when they seek to point a remark or to employ an apt illustration. Gargantua, Pantagruel, Panurge, Tohu and Bohu, Triboulet, &c., have become quite "household words" among us. As for the life of Rabelais, Mr. Besant, after diligent inquiry, has come to the following conclusions:—That "François Rabelais was born in the town of Chinon, province of Touraine, in the year 1483, the same year in which Luther and Raphael saw the light;" that at a very early, but unascertained, age he was removed from the convent of Seuilly, where he began his education, to that of La Baumette, where he was in the good company of "the illustrious Du Bellay brothers," and whence he emerged only to bury himself as a "Franciscan monk, at Fontenay-le-Comte, in Poitou;" that in 1524 he "was out of the convent," being then "in his forty-first year;" that he thereupon began "six years of uninterrupted freedom, leisurely study, and enjoyment;" that in 1530 he resolved to become a physician; that he received his bachelor's degree at Montpellier "two months after entering," and his doctor's degree in 1537, having been from November, 1532, to February, 1534, "physician at the Hospital of Lyons;" that in 1540 he "entered the Collegiate Chapter of St. Maur des Fossés;" that in 1543 he is to be traced "at Symphorien, near Lyons (where he witnessed the death of Guillaume du Bellay), at Chinon, Ligugé, Angers, and perhaps in Normandy;" that in 1549 he was presented to the living of Meudon, which, for reasons not known, he resigned in 1552, either voluntarily or from pressure; and that within a year or so afterwards, the exact date not being assigned, he "died in his bed from natural causes, not by the efforts of the monks," at Paris, "in the Rue des Jardins, parish of St. Paul," where he was buried "at the foot of a tree which preserved his name at least to 1660." He had the vinosity but not the grace of Anacreon; and it is said that "even in death he made a mock of those who at his death most mourned." As much as it is worth while to know about him, so much, if not more, is likely to be found in Mr. Besant's judicious and instructive little volume.

The Rev. Dr. Porter has been appointed president of Queen's College, Belfast, vice Rev. Dr. Henry, resigned.

The foundation-stone of the new Market Hall at Lancaster was laid on Tuesday by the Mayor, Mr. W. Hall. The structure will cost about £10,000.

The committee of the new college for Ryde, which it is proposed to establish at Apsley House, has bought the property and paid £1000 of the purchase money. The Bishop of Winchester has consented to become a visitor. Lord Rollo has been elected president.

Mr. Bright, in a letter written to a gentleman in New York, says he believes that the present policy of the Canadian Government is inflicting a wound on the union between the colony and England, from which, if it be not speedily reversed, great changes must come.

The *Sheffield Independent* understands that the total amount promised to the Wesleyan Methodist Thanksgiving Fund is nearly £173,000. The amount already paid has enabled the treasurers to distribute a further sum of £8300 amongst a number of institutions.

Margaret Robertson, or Duncan, said to be the oldest woman in Scotland, died at Cupar Angus on Tuesday. She was born in 1773. Her husband, a weaver, died fifty years ago and left her with a daughter, who is still alive and over sixty. Mrs. Duncan was a heavy smoker, and until recently, when she became blind, was in possession of all her faculties. Her last illness was only of a week's duration.

As a result of recent agitation on the subject of spelling reform, a society has been formed, with an office in the Adelphi, under the name of the English Spelling Reform Association. Among the names of those who have joined the association may be mentioned the Bishop of Exeter, Mr. Lowe, M.P., Dr. Abbott, Mr. Mundella, M.P., Professor Max Müller, and Sir Charles Reed. The objects the society proposes to aim at are the collection and distribution of information on the subject, the carrying on experiments in teaching to read, and promoting lectures and meetings for the purpose of imparting information.

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A SKETCH IN AN AFGHAN VILLAGE: WOMEN WASHING LINEN.

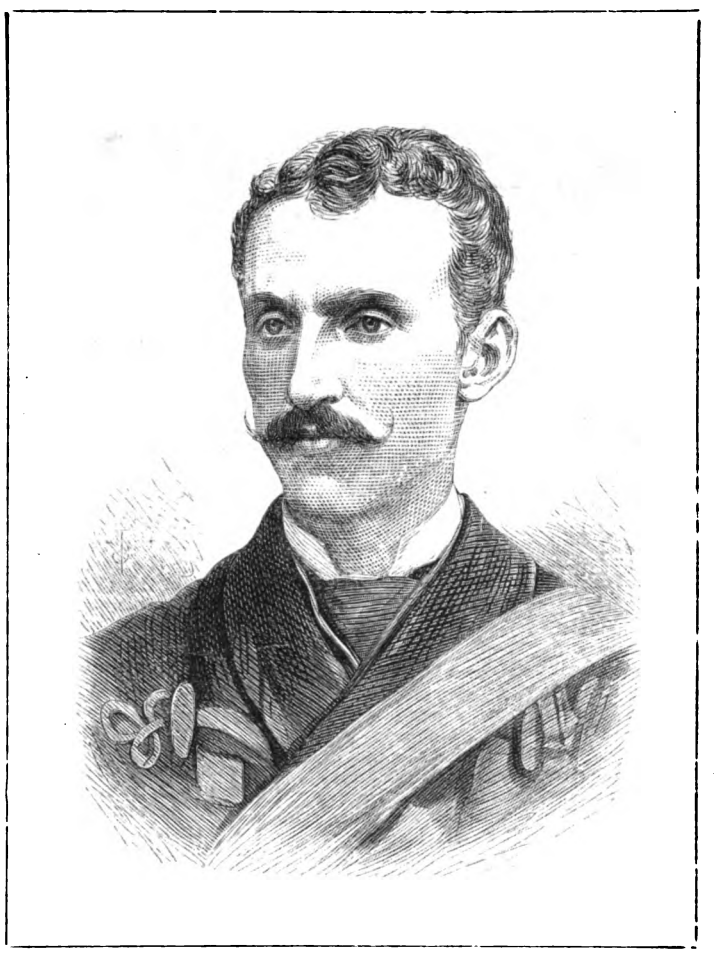
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DAOUD SHAH, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE AFGHAN ARMY.



COLONEL C. M. MACGREGOR, C.S.I., C.B.



LIEUTENANT REGINALD CLARE HART, V.C., R.E.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

One of the strangest features of the late St. Leger was the general prejudice that existed against Sir Bevys. With the exception of Blue Blood, he was unquestionably the best-looking horse that ran for the Derby, and he won that race in the most decisive style; yet the public would have nothing to do with him at Doncaster. We were told that he had become a bad roarer, that the Epsom running was all wrong, that Rayon d'Or was sure to reverse his previous position with him; and, though the stable appeared to have unlimited faith in him and kept him at 3 to 1 until the fall of the flag, popular prejudice, as is generally the case, proved correct, and he cut a very poor figure in the race. It is impossible to say how much Rayon d'Or has improved since the spring, for a great race has never been won in more dashing style, the French colt going to the front directly they had fairly settled down to their work, and never again allowing anything to get within two or three lengths of him. Hai Wheel of Fortune come to the post in her best form the contest between the pair would have been wonderfully interesting, and, though we cannot doubt the success of the little mare, she would have been called on to gallop faster than she ever galloped before, and we fancy that the first and second would have weighed in before the third had passed the post. Ruperra ran fairly well, though he is by no means the colt that performed in such brilliant style at Ascot and Newmarket last year; but it is said, in extenuation of Lansdown's wretched display, that he hit his leg in the course of the race, so we suppose that he will come to a short price for the Cesarewitch.

The weather on Thursday was dull and gloomy, and after the wonderful crowd that assembled on the previous day the town moor appeared to be almost deserted. Lord Clive (8 st. 2 lb.) appeared to possess a wonderful chance in the Alexandra Plate, but he has proved an unlucky purchase for Sir George Chetwynd, and Master Kildare (9 st.) actually managed to give him 12 lb. The handicapping would have been all the other way last year, when the son of Lord Clifden was winning race after race and was considered about the best three-year-old in England. The Rous Plate, a new race which has taken the place of the Sweepstakes, in which the running in the Champagne Stakes has been so often reversed, was regarded as a match between Duke of Cumberland and a colt by Brown Bread—Mayoress, who had never previously run, but who brought a great reputation from the Fyfield stable. In Bounds ran well until reaching the distance, where she was passed by "the Duke," who, however, was quite unable to reach the Mayoress colt. Sir Joseph (8 st. 11 lb.) seemed wonderfully well in the Portland Plate, and had not a very heavy commission been thrown into the market for Hackthorpe (9 st.), Mr. Legh's luckless horse would have been a tremendous favourite. As usual, he disappointed his owner, and Hackthorpe won pretty cleverly, though Rowlston (7 st. 12 lb.) came with such a rush from the half-distance that Archer had to call on his mount in earnest. Except for his victory over Kaleidoscope and Placida in the Northamptonshire Cup, Sir Joseph has had a most unfortunate career this season, as a third in the Lincolnshire Handicap, a similar position in the Great Cheshire Handicap, one in the Royal Hunt Cup, and one in the Rous Memorial Stakes represent some of his failures.

A dull morning on the Friday sent everyone to the course fully prepared for rain, but it proved a delightfully fine and warm afternoon. The absence of Wheel of Fortune brought everything to the post for the Park Hill Stakes that could raise a gallop. The quality of the ten fillies that ran may be imagined when Reconciliation, with all her roaring, could carry a 7 lb. penalty into third place over this trying course, and the wretched White Poppy, who, penalised, was only beaten a neck by Peace, who received 11 lb. from her. A capital field of eleven ran for the Prince of Wales's Nursery Plate for two-year-olds, and again Duke of Cumberland (8 st. 7 lb.), who was once more a very hot favourite, had to put up with second place to Prestonpans (8 st.). The latter won in a canter, and is a rare advertisement for Prince Charlie, as he evidently is a thorough stayer, and had previous winners like Eirene (8 st. 12 lb.), May Queen (7 st. 13 lb.), and Bonnie Marden (7 st. 5 lb.) behind him. The Doncaster Cup proved decidedly the sensational race of the meeting. Isonomy was only opposed by Glendale, Jannette, and The Monk, so, of course, such odds as 100 to 15 were laid on him without scruple, and, indeed, the bookmakers did not care to accept any price. For upwards of a mile and a half the pace was wretched, but then the crack took the lead, and it improved a little. Still, they only raced in earnest for about a quarter of a mile, and the agony of the "plungers" may be imagined when Jannette dashed up to Isonomy, pinned him on to the rails, and, after a slashing race home, was only beaten by a head. Of course this form was all wrong, and it transpired after the race that Cannon was driven so close to the rails that his left foot was severely bruised from coming in contact with the heads of the excited Yorkshiremen, who were craning forward to get a good view of the finish. Still the closeness of the affair has made the backers of the champion for the Cesarewitch rather nervous; and it is quite likely that he needs rest, as he has been in constant training since the beginning of the year. A capital meeting wound up with the easy victory of Ruperra in the Doncaster Stakes; and, now that Mr. Houldsworth's colt seems something like his old self again, we hope to see him place many another good stake to the credit of the "green and gold."

Considering the stagnation of the times, the sales of blood stock at Doncaster were fairly successful. Six from the Warealey Stud made the capital average of 361 gs., a colt by Doncaster—Euxine (1000 gs.) heading the list. The Earl of Scarborough also secured about the same average for his ten, eight of whom were by Strathconan; but the top price (1000 gs.) was made by Covenanter, a half-brother to Lowlander, by King Lud—Lufra. Sir Tatton Sykes was by no means so successful as usual with his three on the Thursday; but Mr. James Snarry did capitally, as a colt by Speculum—Lily Agnes, and an own sister to Lily Agnes, made 800 gs. and 780 gs. respectively. It is always understood that Mr. Cookson's stud will make good prices, and even in this wretched season his nine averaged 440 gs. This result was mainly due to a magnificent colt by Hermit—Lady Audley, and therefore half-brother to Pilgrimage, who fell to Mr. Crawfurd's bid of 2200 gs.; a filly by Speculum—Bicycle (850 gs.) was also very promising. Mr. W. I'Anson did not do quite so well as usual with his seven, and has to thank a grand colt by Cremorne—Caller Ou (1500 gs.) for an average of 318 gs.

The first portion of the Cobham Park Stud was disposed of on Wednesday, when the sum realised was £25,425, which showed an average of £339.

Our scullers appear to be recovering a little from the two crushing blows administered to them by Hanlan, the American champion. Several interesting matches have been made, and on Monday week those old opponents, John Higgins and R. W. Boyd, will meet over the Thames champion course. Elliott has also challenged Hanlan for the "Sportsman" Cup; and from America we hear that a match has at last been arranged between the champion and Courtney.

Daft's Eleven, perhaps the best team of cricketers that ever went out to do battle for the old country, are carrying all before them in Canada, where their fine play has excited the greatest admiration.

On Friday and Saturday this week a contest for twenty-six hours on bicycles takes place at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. All the crack long-distance riders have entered, with the important exception of Waller, of Newcastle, the champion.

THE AFGHAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Ameer Yakoob Khan, in his hurried message of the 3rd inst. to Major Conolly, announcing the insurrection at Cabul and the attack on the British Residency, stated that he had sent Daoud Shah to recall the mutinous regiments to order, and that Daoud Shah was stoned, wounded with a spear, and pulled off his horse. It was next stated that Daoud Shah had been brought back to the Ameer's palace, and had there died of his wounds at a later hour of the day. We are not yet in a position to confirm these statements, which may be reasonably left in doubt, so long as the Ameer's conduct towards the British Government and its agents at Cabul is regarded as questionable; and it is quite possible that Daoud Shah still lives, and holds command at the head of the Afghan army. He accompanied Yakoob Khan to the meeting with the British General and political agent at Gundamuk, where the portrait we now give was drawn by Mr. W. Simpson, our Special Artist, in May last. He wore a black or very dark-coloured uniform, of European cut. Daoud Shah, whose official rank or title, borrowed from Persian language, was that of "Sipah Salar," was a Ghilzai by birth, and is said to have raised himself by his own abilities. Our Special Artist writes of him that "his great stature—over six feet—and his strongly-marked expressive features, would have made him a noticeable person anywhere. When at Gundamuk he took a great interest in everything connected with our army, and no doubt he learned much at that time which would have been valuable to him in his profession. Daoud Shah in his death deserves our sympathy if, according to the account, he fell when sent by his master on a message for the assistance of our people."

COLONEL C. M. MACGREGOR, C.S.I., C.B.

This distinguished officer has been named for a staff appointment of great importance connected with the intended military expedition into Afghanistan. He is a son of the late Major R. G. MacGregor, of the Bengal Artillery, and comes of the old stock of the MacGregors of Glengyle. He obtained his first commission on Oct. 20, 1856, and his service since has been a distinguished record that very few can equal. He served throughout the Mutiny Campaign of 1857, 1858, and 1859 with the 1st Bengal Fusiliers and Hodson's Horse, and in China with Fane's Horse. On his return from the campaign in China, Sir Hugh Rose, with that intuition which marked him, selected Colonel MacGregor for the post of second in command of Hodson's Horse. Thus at the age of twenty-one he was brought into prominent notice. He served throughout the trying campaign in Bhotan as Brigade-Major, and then as D.A.Q.M.G.; and when the Abyssinian war broke out Lord Napier took him to that country as D.A.Q.M.G. of Cavalry. In the long period of peace which followed, Colonel MacGregor was not idle. For five years he was engaged in compiling perhaps the most important work that has ever emanated from the Military Department in India—viz., the "Gazetteer of Central Asia;" and when the famine of 1874 arose, he was selected by Lord Northbrook to undertake the work of directing the transport of supplies to the starving districts. Here, too, as before, he displayed eminent powers of organisation. Untiring as ever, he next undertook at his own expense an extensive exploration in Persia, the account of which is given in his lately published work, "Travels in Khorassan." In 1875 and 1876, he was sent by Lord Salisbury to explore the dangerous tract of country between the Mekran coast and the Helmund. By all this, Colonel MacGregor added to his reputation, and when the Afghan War broke out he was appointed Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General to Sir Samuel Browne's force, an appointment which gave universal satisfaction. Indeed, as a correspondent of an Indian paper received last mail ably puts it:—"The appointment of Colonel MacGregor gives us the security of having a man of well-known abilities at the helm. Probably no officer in India is more fitted for his present post. Hitherto he has been responsible for the line of communication from Peshawur to Gundamuk, and has performed that arduous task as, probably, no one but he could have done it. He is a practical soldier, as well as a most distinguished one; and we venture to say that, if Generals were elected by popular vote, he undoubtedly would be the first favourite."

It may be noted that, though now only thirty-eight years of age, Colonel MacGregor has served in five campaigns, has been six times wounded; and, in addition to the medals for India, China, Bhotan, and Abyssinia, he has received the Star of India, and was one of the first batch of Companions of the new Order of the Indian Empire; so that, if spared, we may yet confidently predict a still more brilliant future for this able and gallant officer.

The portrait of Colonel MacGregor is from a photograph by Suscipi, of Rome.

LIEUTENANT REGINALD HART, V.C., R.E.

It was lately announced that the Queen has bestowed the Victoria Cross upon this officer for the act performed by him during the recent Afghan campaign, in rescuing a mounted sowar of the 13th Bengal Lancers on Jan. 31, 1879, as recorded in the accompanying statement:—Lieutenant Reginald Clare Hart, Royal Engineers, for his gallant conduct in risking his own life in endeavouring to save the life of a private soldier. The Lieutenant-General commanding the Second Division Peshawur Field Force reports that when on convoy duty with that force on Jan. 31, 1879, Lieutenant Hart, of the Royal Engineers, took the initiative in running some 1200 yards to the rescue of a wounded sowar of the 13th Bengal Lancers in a river bed exposed to the fire of the enemy, of unknown strength, from both flanks, and also from a party in the river bed. Lieutenant Hart reached the wounded sowar, drove off the enemy, and brought him under cover with the aid of some soldiers who accompanied him on the way.

The portrait of Lieutenant Hart is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Fox, of Piccadilly and Cheapside.

The *York Herald* states that an influential meeting has been held at Berwick-on-Tweed in connection with the scheme for the establishment of a second-grade school for Northumberland, Durham, and North Yorkshire, principally by the legacy of the late Mr. B. Flounders, of Yarm. Mr. Albert Grey, of Howick, stated that if the three counties raised the £10,000 required for building purposes, St. John's Hospital, Durham, had promised to contribute another £10,000.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Royal Commission on Agricultural Depression has agreed upon the following heads of inquiry:—(1) Condition of Farms; (2) Condition of Farmers; (3) the Labourer; (4) Land Laws; (5) Land Tenancy; (6) Agricultural Education; (7) Condition of Estates; (8) Agricultural Statistics to be furnished by the Board of Trade; (9) Returns of Imports and Exports of Agricultural Produce to be furnished by the Customs; and (10) Importations of Agricultural Produce from Foreign Countries. The *York Herald* states that the office of Assistant-Commissioner for the counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, and Cheshire (being the Northern division of the inquiry) has been accepted by Mr. Coleman, of Riccal Hall, near York; and the *Scotsman* announces the appointment of Mr. James Hope as Assistant-Commissioner. The Commissioners will visit Scotland and Ireland next spring.

The *Mark Lane Express* says that a large proportion of wheat and barley has been cut and carried in the southern counties. With some reservation in favour of oats, all the spring corn crops may be pronounced to a great extent failures. The wheat trade continues dull, and without change in prices. The average price of British wheat last week was 47s. 11d. per quarter. The weather last week was unfavourable to harvest operations, and even within thirty miles of London numbers of fields are yet untouched by the reaper, while in the North and in Wales a large proportion of the crops are still green. In a few advanced districts, however, it is said that threshing has begun, and that the return is quite disappointing. But it is too early as yet to judge definitely of the character of the crop. In France harvesting is almost completed, but the reports as to the results are very conflicting. In its commercial summary the *Débats* says that the hopes lately entertained will be disappointed. In Holland the bad harvest is referred to in the King's speech, and generally throughout the Continent the agricultural outlook is gloomy; in Italy, more particularly, actual distress is spoken of.

Mr. Drummond, her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Washington, contributes to Tuesday morning's *Daily News* a letter on the prices at which wheat, beef, and pork, produced in the United States, can be profitably sold in this country. Briefly, Mr. Drummond's conclusions are that, from Philadelphia (which, for the present, at any rate, is a cheaper route than either the New York, Boston, or Baltimore), average red winter wheat can be sold in Liverpool at 39s. 8d. per quarter; beef from New York at from 7d. to 7½d. per lb.; and pigs for about 3½d. per lb. These prices, it will be borne in mind, have reference only to the present, when the great trunk railways, through excessive competition, are carrying goods from the west without gain to themselves, and often even at a positive loss.

A number of tenant farmers' delegates sailed last week for Canada, under the auspices of the Canadian Government. They represent Roxburghshire, Berwickshire, Dumfriesshire, Durham, Cumberland, and Yorkshire, and the Eastern and Southern counties of England, as well as several districts of Ireland. Their object is to report to the agricultural classes the advantages which the Dominion presents as a field for settlement.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has announced that three of his farms near Bury St. Edmunds—of 1200, 800, and 350 acres respectively—will be let on advantageous terms, to meet the agricultural depression. The first has been let at £600 a year; it will now be let for four years at £900, on a sliding scale, by which no rent will be paid for the first year. The terms for the other farms are similar. The tenants will be allowed to kill rabbits on the farm nine months in the year, and in the plantations at certain periods, and to snare hares three months in the year. The Maharajah's estates abound with game.

In several cases the notices given by Lord Kilmorey to the tenants on his Cheshire estates has been withdrawn, and in other cases the agent has intimated to the tenants that he will make special representations to the landlord on behalf of the existing tenants. In two or three cases, however, the tenants, who state that they have for four years been living on their capital, have expressed their determination not to accept a farm again under his Lordship.

Sir Geoffrey Palmer has decided to return to his tenants 10 per cent of their rents at Carlton Curlieu, Leicester, on account of the prevailing agricultural distress.

The condition of Irish agriculture was painfully illustrated by the proceedings at Banagher fair on Tuesday. The number of sheep penned was about 17,000, but the sales did not exceed 2000. Last year the number penned was 18,944, and the sales 17,394.

Lord Ventry has made an abatement in rents to the tenants of his Kerry estates. To those whose rents have been recently increased he has allowed 25 per cent, and on the old lettings 15 per cent.

Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P., has written to his tenants on the Kylemore estate saying he considers it to be the duty of a landlord to share in the unavoidable losses arising from bad years, and he will therefore allow to each of them the remission of the whole of the present half-year's rent.

Mr. St. John T. Blacker has granted an abatement of 25 per cent to the tenants on his property in the north of the county of Kerry, which is extensive. The abatement is to be made both on the March and September rents of the present year.

The thirty-seventh annual show, under the auspices of the Wirral and Birkenhead Agricultural Society, was held last week at Birkenhead. Mr. R. Barton, of Caldy Manor, presided over the dinner which took place in connection with the exhibition

The Great International Potato Exhibition, under the auspices of a number of influential gentlemen interested in the cultivation of this important esculent vegetable, began on Wednesday at the Crystal Palace.

The Earl of Bective, M.P., in proposing the principal toast at the Lonsdale Agricultural Association Show on Tuesday, referred at length to the cause of the depression in agriculture. He attributed the depression to a succession of bad seasons, and to the bad condition of commercial trade generally. Although the times were bad, prices in agricultural produce were yet not lower than they were some years ago, and he was very hopeful that the country would soon see a return to prosperity. As regarded suggested alterations in the land laws, he thought that landlords and tenants could manage their own affairs best themselves, and deprecated any compulsory legislation for regulating the relations between landlord and tenant, although he highly approved of the Agricultural Holdings Act, as it made that a rule which was previously only a custom—namely, that outgoing tenants should receive adequate compensation for unexhausted improvements. A return to protection was by some persons suggested, but that would not meet the exigencies of the situation, and he certainly was of opinion that any system which artificially raised prices of food for the benefit of a special class would not be tolerated for one moment.

Mr. W. S. Stanhope, member for South Yorkshire, speaking at Loxley, near Sheffield, on Monday, referred to the agricul-

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tural distress, which, although serious, he thought had been very considerably exaggerated. The only way in which the Government could assist the farmer was by sound legislation to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia and other diseases which affected live stock.

At the annual dinner of the Northamptonshire Agricultural Society, held at the Corn Exchange on the 11th inst., Lord Burghley, president of the society, said:—Societies of that character tended in a great measure to keep up the pre-eminence of British agriculture, which was so absolutely necessary. He only wished there was some society that would keep up the breed of English horses sufficiently well to prevent foreigners coming over and winning such races as the St. Leger, recently run. They had all heard so much about agricultural depression that he scarcely liked to say a word about it. No one had been able to give them any practical remedy. Politicians seemed to throw the blame on one party or the other. There were people who talked of breaking up the large landed property, and substituting what they were pleased to term a peasant proprietorship. He should, however, like to know where the money would come from to purchase these small properties. The present floating capital which was used for cultivation of the soil would be entirely absorbed in their purchase, and the result would be the gradual impoverishment of the entire landed property of this country, both great and small. There was another remedy, which Mr. Grant Duff seemed to start up, which was that the sympathetic combination existing between landlord and tenant should become a purely commercial one, and that the charitable feeling which had shown itself so often lately between landlord and tenant in their straitened circumstances should be done away with. That he could not agree with. They had read lately of a number of farmers who had thrown up the knife and fork in England and had emigrated. But his idea of emigration was—and he submitted it with all humility—that if a man had a shilling in his pocket, let him stay in England. It was the only country where he was able or likely honestly to make two of it, and where, when he had made the odd shilling, he could spend it with satisfaction to himself. He thought that, notwithstanding all the remedies they had heard of, they must still look to the laws of nature for assistance. They must look to the farmers' wives to assist the farmers; not to go about like grand ladies, but to put their shoulders to the wheel. Their daughters must not be brought up to play the piano, but as farmers' wives. They should not be brought up to play lawn-tennis, and speak French and other languages; they were wanted to exist entirely in this country to assist the agricultural interest. That was his opinion of matters.

TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

A Parliamentary statement has been issued of the trade of British India with British possessions and foreign countries for the five years 1873-4 to 1877-8. The interchanges of India with other countries are conducted in the main with England and China, which take between them about 75 per cent. of the total trade of the country.

It appears from this review that the total imports of merchandise from the United Kingdom for the last five years show an increase of seven crores of rupees; but the exports have only increased about one crore. The increase in the former is widely distributed over various articles, the most important of which are cotton twist and piece-goods and liquors. In metals, although there was a large increase in quantity, the value declined considerably. The increase in exports to England was due chiefly to rice, wheat, hides, and skins, jute, linseed and rapeseed, and tea. Most of the principal articles imported into India increased considerably during the year 1877-8, which, however, is not considered normal and satisfactory. The great development of the trade is held to be the outcome of the efforts made by traders in England suffering from the consequences of a severe and prolonged commercial crisis to find markets for their goods and obtain a money return enabling them to continue the struggle even at a loss. This was especially the case in the cotton goods, materially helping to continue the unfavourable condition of the exchange. Coal increased largely, from 519,749 tons to 601,257 tons. Coloured piece-goods show a material decline, but white goods have rather increased. Owing to the famine, the imports of grain and pulse show a large development. There is a considerable increase in the import of liquors, but in machinery and mills there has been some diminution. The augmentation in metals is most marked in copper and iron. Provisions increased materially, as was also the case with railway plant and rolling stock. The increase in the item of sugar has been very great, owing to the great rise in the price of Indian sugar. Woollen piece-goods show a slight reduction. As regards exports, the quantity of raw cotton shipped to the United Kingdom has been falling off year after year since 1871-2. England is, in fact, no longer a large customer for Indian cotton, much less than half of the total exports going thither.

The Continental countries, however, maintain their demand on an increasing scale. Austria, during the year, took about 407,000 cwt, France about 611,000 cwt, Germany 109,000, Italy 434,000, and China is also a fairly large consumer, having taken 209,000 cwt. The exports of manufactured cotton would appear by the figures to have doubled in five years.

The following paragraph with reference to Indian cotton-mills is worthy of reproduction:—"The Indian cotton-mills have had much to contend with during the last three or four years. Over-production in Lancashire has caused the Indian markets to be glutted with Manchester goods thrown into the country in reckless profusion, to be disposed of at any loss; the failure of crops caused by drought has most seriously impaired the purchasing power of the people; and, simultaneously with the operation of these two causes of unfavourable trade for the mills, it happened that they had themselves accumulated very large stocks, and that, as a consequence of inefficient, and in some cases dishonest, management, it was absolutely necessary to dispose of these stocks for what they might fetch. Hence the very largely increased exports during the year of review and the year previous to it. But these speculations have not resulted profitably, and most, if not all, of the mills have been compelled to work on short time; some have closed altogether—only temporarily, it may be hoped—and wages have everywhere been reduced. That the mills have been able to survive the crisis through which they have passed is a proof—considering the character of their management generally—that the industry is essentially sound, that it has in it all the elements of permanence, and that it will eventually be prosperous. Nevertheless, the mills have still a bad time before them. The importation of Manchester goods continues on an increased scale, and the Chinese have imitated the example of India, and set up the first native spinning and weaving mill at Shanghai, a mill which if it succeeds—and there seems to be no reason to apprehend failure—will undoubtedly be only the forerunner of many others. Now China is the principal foreign customer for Indian twist. However, events such as these must be looked for; it seems tolerably clear that as the years go by no nation will feel disposed to continue a day longer than can be helped dependent on another nation for the supply of the fabric from which the bulk of the clothing of the population is made. The fabric will, under ordinarily favourable conditions, be made in the country itself, and Manchester and India (so far as India has secured a foreign customer) must alike resign themselves to see consumption of their manufactures more and more limited to the country in which they are made. It is, perhaps, well that India should become aware that China cannot be depended upon as a permanent customer before the trade has so extended and developed as to become an essential resource for the mills."

A statistical abstract relating to British India from 1868-9 to 1877-8, recently issued, gives the area of British India, exclusive of Native States, as 899,341 square miles, the number of inhabited houses, 37,043,524, and the population 191,096,603. The area of the Native States is stated at 575,255 square miles, and the population at 49,161,540. The area of the French possessions is 178 square miles, and the population 271,400; and of the Portuguese possessions, 1086 square miles, the population being 407,712. The total area of all India is thus 1,475,870 square miles, and the total population 240,937,315. Of the population of British India 139,343,820 were Hindoos, 1,174,436 Sikhs, 40,867,125 Mohammedans, 2,832,851 Buddhists and Jains, 897,632 Christians, and 3,417,304 others, and 561,069 whose religion is not known. The total revenue in the year 1878 was £58,969,301, and the total expenditure £62,512,338. In the year 1877 there were 19,695 persons killed by wild beasts and venomous snakes, 46 being killed by elephants, 819 by tigers, 200 by leopards, 85 by bears, 564 by wolves, 24 by hyenas, 1180 by other wild animals, and 16,777 by snakes. The numbers killed in the two preceding years were 19,273 and 21,391 respectively. The sum of £10,301 15s. was paid as rewards for the destruction of wild beasts and snakes during the year, the total number of the former destroyed being 22,851, and of the latter 127,295. During the year 1877 there were 688 persons sentenced to death.

REORGANISATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

The long-delayed scheme of reorganisation for the clerical branches of the London establishments of the Customs Department has been promulgated by the Treasury, and the classification of work and pay for the various offices of the service are now being arranged by the Board of Customs. The recommendation of the Playfair Commission, that in every department which it was proposed to reorganise there should be a judicious scheme of retirement which, by providing for the removal of the older officials, would conduce to the efficiency of the public service and increase the flow of promotion for the younger members of that service has, according to the *Daily News*, been entirely ignored in the case of the Customs Department. The old establishments of "principal," "first class," and "second class" clerks have been reorganised into "principal" and "higher division" clerks; whilst provision is made for a large "lower division" class of clerks to be partly formed from selected "writers," and to be recruited afterwards from outside the service. A small number of "writers," as such, will still be attached to each reorganised office. None of the present established clerks form part of the lower division, but the surplus clerks become "redundants" of the "higher division"; when, as in the case of every one of the reorganised offices in the customs, the present number of established clerks exceeds the number fixed for the higher division, and these "redundants" will only be placed on the higher division as vacancies arise. The result of the new arrangements is that considerably over a hundred clerks on the London establishments alone, many of whom have seen service ranging from fifteen to twenty-five years, find themselves "redundant." In the adjustment of the proportion between higher and lower division posts in the different offices and in the distribution of what is called "duty pay," the most extraordinary and unaccountable course has been adopted. As a rule, our contemporary says, to those who had more has been given, whilst to those who had not (including the greatest sufferers from the stagnation in promotion) have been taken away advantages which ought to have accrued to them under any just system of reorganisation. It follows that the offices which are worse treated are those which perform the most important duties—the offices, that is to say, which are brought most directly into contact with the public.

THE WEST OF ENGLAND BANK.

The Bristol magistrates gave their decision yesterday week in the case of the prosecution of the West of England and South Wales District Bank directors. They thought there was no evidence of promoting "T. W. Booker and Co." as a fraudulent company, and that the charges of having issued false balance-sheets in 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876 were not proved, but that upon the charge of having issued false balance-sheets in 1877 and 1878 the magistrates considered that it was their duty to send all the defendants for trial. The defendants were admitted to bail in their respective recognisances of £1000 and a surety to the same amount. Originally the proceedings embraced seven directors of the bank—namely, Mr. Jerom Murch, chairman, Mr. G. H. Leonard, Mr. J. Coates, Mr. Allen, the Rev. Hereford Brooke George, Mr. C. Lucas, and Mr. J. H. S. Payne, with Mr. J. H. P. Gilbert, the manager; but before the inquiry had gone far it became clear that against one of these gentlemen, Mr. Payne, the evidence would fail to establish the grave charge advanced, and the Bench accordingly pronounced his acquittal. As regards the others there were degrees of liability, according to the theory of the prosecution. The chairman, Mr. Murch, had been a director for twenty-three years, held 400 shares, and had never sold one. Mr. Coates had inherited some shares, had bought more at various periods, and at the time of the bank's failure had a large sum standing to his credit in its books. On the other hand, Mr. Leonard, who became a director in 1860, retired in 1878, and had disposed of all his shares before the stoppage. Mr. Allen joined the board in 1866, and showed his confidence by adding to the number of his shares, until, when the crash came, he was the largest holder in the bank. The Reverend Mr. George resigned his seat at the board last year on the ground of ill-health, but did not sell his shares. Mr. Lucas had been manager of the Cardiff branch, and was an experienced, practical banker, yet, unlike his fellow-directors, he held only the fifty shares which constituted the qualification for a seat on the board. Some of the defendants, Mr. Coates for instance, were in no sense active directors, having scarcely ever attended the board meetings; others, like Mr. Murch, were constant in their supervision of the bank's affairs—a circumstance which, taken in conjunction with their unblemished personal character, was in fact one main cause of the confidence which outsiders had in the institution to the end.

The last call made upon the shareholders of the West of England Bank has met with a much greater response than was generally anticipated, and the deficiency that existed at the time of the stoppage of the bank has been more than met. The expenses of winding up, however, have added between £80,000 and £100,000 to the original deficiency, the shareholders having also to pay this sum. The estimated deficiency when the bank stopped was just over £300,000, but on Saturday the liquidators had received £350,000, and further sums were known to be forthcoming in response to the last call.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Ride in Egypt, from Sioot to Luxor, in 1879. With Notes on the Present State and Ancient History of the Nile Valley. By W. J. Loftie. Macmillan and Co.

Sir Rowland Hill. A Biographical and Historical Sketch. By Eliezer Edwards. F. Warne and Co.

Wanderings in the Western Land. By A. Pendarves Vivian, M.P., F.G.S. With Illustrations from Original Sketches by Albert Bierstadt and the Author. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington.

Kafirland: a Ten Months' Campaign. By Frank N. Streatfield. Low and Co.

The Parson o' Dumford. A Tale. By George Manville Fenn. 3 vols. Chapman and Hall.

Cousin Simon. By the Hon. Mrs. Robert Marsham. Chapman and Hall.

Representative Statesmen: Political Studies. By Alex. Charles Ewald, F.S.A. 2 vols. Chapman and Hall.

Poems and Ballads. By Mrs. Toogood. Chapman and Hall.

The Parochial Chant Book. Edited by Alexander S. Cooper. Weekes and Co.

The Realities of Freemasonry. By Mrs. Blake. Chapman and Hall.

Margaret Sim's Cookery. Houlston and Sons.

Making or Marring. By C. C. Fraser-Tytler (Mrs. E. Liddell). Marcus Ward and Co.

The New Plutarch: Abraham Lincoln. By Charles G. Leland. Marcus Ward and Co.

In Two Years' Time. By Ada Cambridge. Two vols. Richard Bentley and Son.

Phrenology Vindicated. By A. L. Vago. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

The Cloven Foot. A novel. By the Author of "Lady Audley's Secret," &c. Three vols. J. and R. Maxwell.

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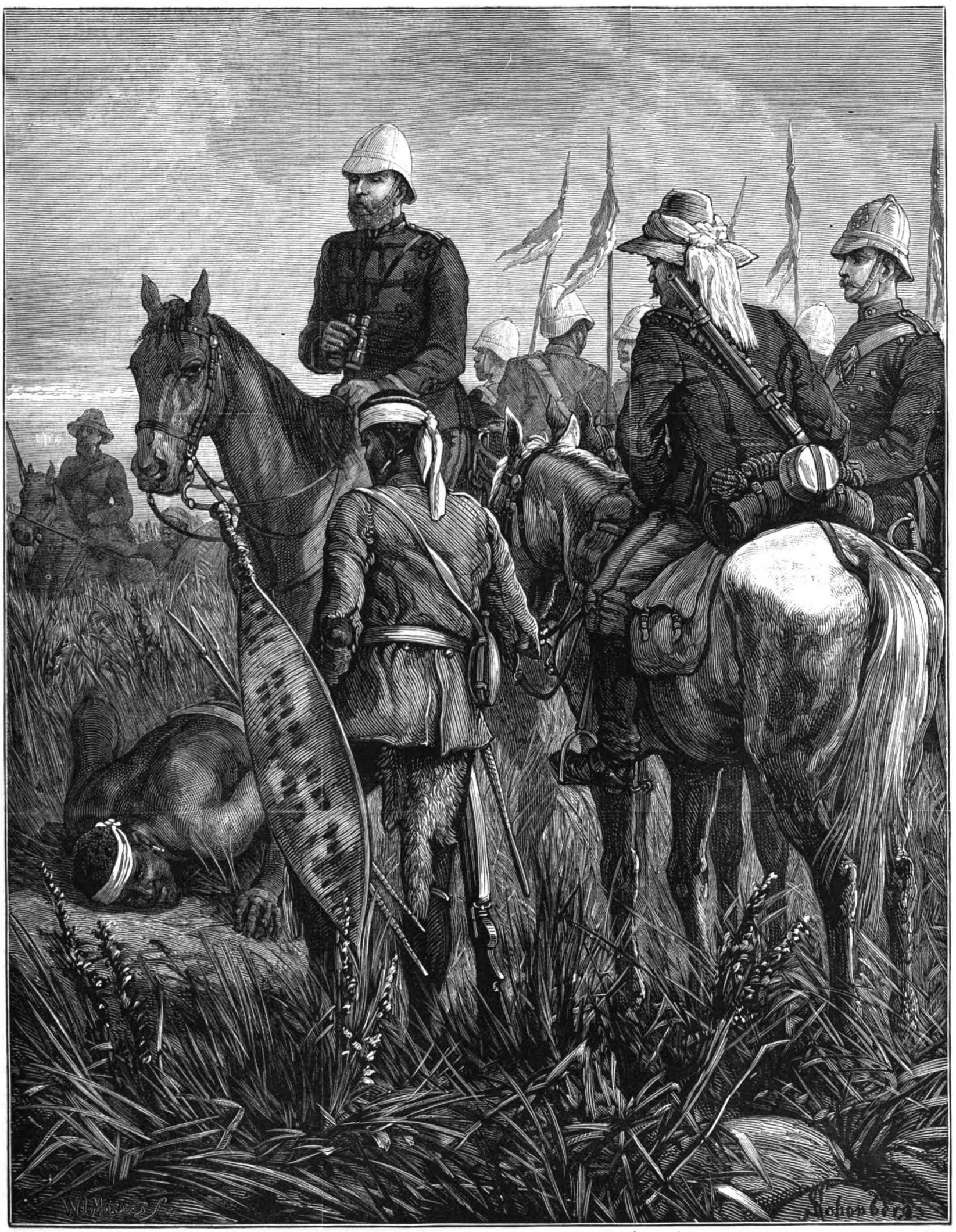


FRESH LAVENDER.

BY C. E. PERUGINI.

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A ZULU GUIDE LISTENING FOR SOUNDS OF THE ENEMY.

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THE ZULU WAR.

A sketch by Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist late with the army in Zululand, represents one of the native guides, accompanying a party in a reconnaissance, in the attitude of listening with his ear close to the ground, for distant sounds of movements of the enemy. There is little fresh intelligence of the military operations under the direction of Sir Garnet Wolseley, which have been almost confined to the pursuit of the fugitive Cetewayo. His capture or surrender on the 28th ult. is reported. This news reached London on Wednesday last, by a telegram which was forwarded to the Colonial Office by Mr. Pender, Chairman of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company. It is stated that the Zulu King was captured "on the north-east of Zululand on Aug. 28." We trust he will be kindly and honourably treated as a prisoner of war or prisoner of State, for he is neither a rebel nor in any way a criminal, and has bravely defended his own country, as he had a right to do, against a foreign invasion. There is now an end of the war; and Sir Garnet Wolseley can proceed with his plan of dividing Zululand into six or seven provinces, each to be ruled by a native chief responsible to the British Government.

Her Majesty the Queen, who last week received Sir Evelyn Wood and Colonel Redvers Buller as her guests at Balmoral, and personally decorated them with the Victoria Cross, for their services in the Zulu War, has also bestowed the Victoria Cross upon several other gallant officers and one private soldier, for signal acts of bravery in the same campaign. Among these are Lord William Beresford, Captain in the 9th Lancers, and Major William Knox Leet, of the 13th Light Infantry.

Lord William Beresford is thus distinguished for his gallant conduct in having, at great personal risk, during the retirement of the reconnoitring party across the White Umvolosi River on July 3 last, turned to assist Sergeant Fitzmaurice, 1st Battalion 24th Foot (whose horse had fallen with him), mounted him behind him on his horse, and brought him away in safety under the close fire of the Zulus, who were in great force, and coming on quickly. Lord William Beresford's position was rendered most dangerous from the fact that Sergeant Fitzmaurice twice nearly pulled him from his horse.

Major William Knox Leet, V.C., 13th Light Infantry, who has likewise earned the Victoria Cross by his gallant conduct in the Zulu campaign, is a son of the late Rev. E. S. Leet, Rector of Dalkey, Ireland, and the youngest of five brothers, all of whom have served, or are now serving, in Her Majesty's Army or Navy, and have received medals for war services, his brother, Captain H. Knox Leet, of the Royal Navy, being the fortunate possessor of six, including the Legion of Honour and the Medjidie. Major Leet has been for upwards of twenty-four years in the Army, having been gazetted to the 13th Light Infantry on July 5, 1855. He served with distinction through the Indian Mutiny campaign, and was frequently mentioned in despatches for gallantry in the field. For six years he was adjutant of his regiment, and subsequently Instructor of Musketry to the 10th Dépôt Battalion, Captain Instructor on the Staff at Hythe, and D. A. Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Cork from June, 1872, until September, 1877, when he proceeded to join his regiment in the Transvaal. He served through the campaign against Sekukuni, and subsequently joined Wood's "fighting column" before it crossed the Blood River. He was then appointed Corps Commandant of the two battalions of "Wood's Irregulars," and Oham's warriors were also placed under his command. The corps was engaged in many dangerous expeditions with the Irregular Cavalry, under Colonel Buller, and that distinguished soldier reported in the strongest terms on the gallant conduct of its Commandant.

In the retreat from the Zlobane Mountain Major Leet's horse was shot under him, and his led horse was also killed. He then mounted a pack-horse, and in descending the mountain with two other officers became separated from the rest of the force, and the Zulus, seeing this, rushed after them. The mountain was very steep and rocky, with occasional precipices; and the little party suddenly found themselves over one of these, with no chance of escape, except by trying back in the direction of their pursuers. This course they promptly adopted; but by the time they cleared the side of the precipice the Zulus were almost on them, firing and throwing their assegais. One of the three, Lieutenant Duncombe, was here struck down, and another, Lieutenant Smith, of the Frontier Light Horse, was so exhausted that he was unable to go on, and would inevitably have been assegaied had not Major Leet waited for him, and, making him hold on by the pack-saddle of his horse, thus helped him along; but in a short time, finding himself incapable of further effort, he generously told Major Leet to save himself as he could go no further. Then, his gallant comrade, with the noble self-sacrifice of a true British soldier, refused to desert him, and, by a great effort, succeeded in dragging him up behind him, though there were no stirrups to the pack-saddle, and Lieutenant Smith was almost helpless from exhaustion. The horse was also much exhausted; but the ground was now less difficult, and at last they succeeded in escaping from the bullets and assegais of their pursuers. For this noble act Major Leet has been awarded the Cross of Valour by the Queen.

Next day, in the battle of Kambula, he commanded the fort which, with wise forethought, had been constructed by Sir Evelyn Wood in front of the position, and which contributed so materially to the overthrow of the King's army. Soon after this battle Major Leet was obliged, on account of a severe injury to his knee which he suffered in the retreat from Zlobane, to resign the command of "Wood's Irregulars" and retire from active service, and ultimately it became necessary to invalid him to England.

The Victoria Cross has also been conferred upon those mentioned below:—

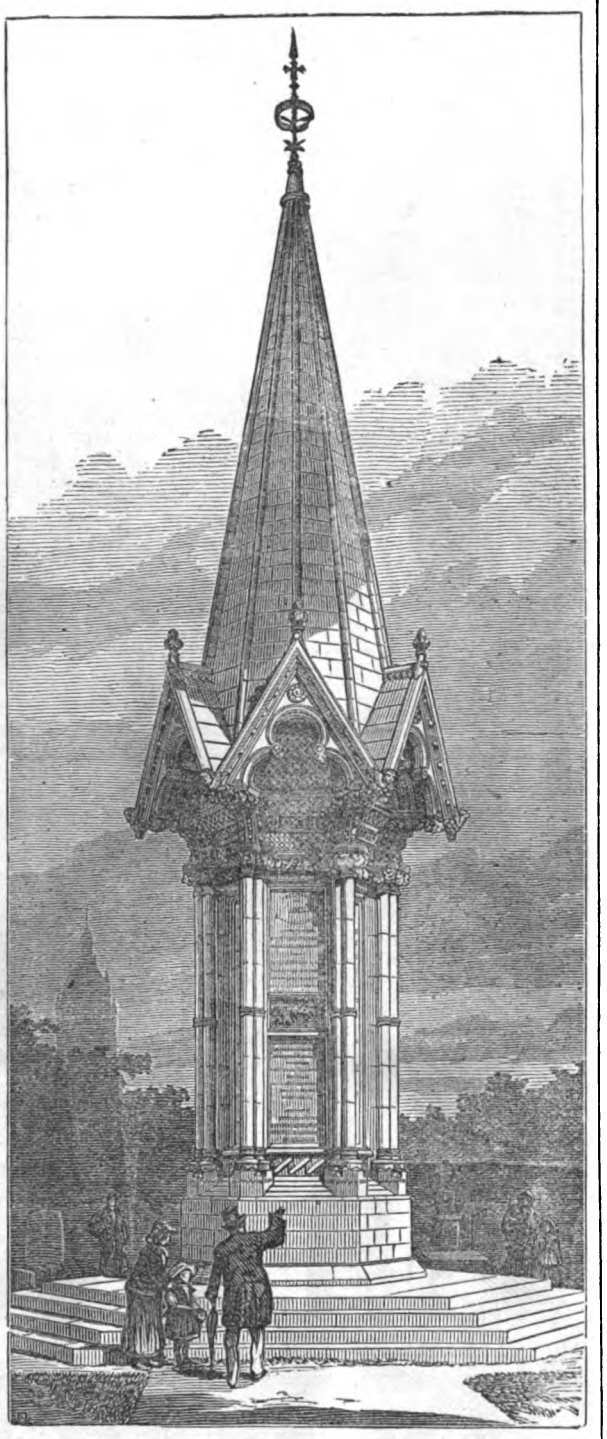
Surgeon-Major James Henry Reynolds, Army Medical Department, for the conspicuous bravery during the attack at Rorke's Drift, on Jan. 22 and 23, 1879, which he exhibited in his constant attention to the wounded under fire, and by his voluntarily conveying ammunition from the store to the defenders of the hospital, whereby he exposed himself to a cross fire from the enemy both in going and returning.

Lieutenant Edward S. Browne, first battalion 24th Regiment, for his gallant conduct, on March 29, 1879, when the mounted infantry were being driven in by the enemy at Inhlobane, in galloping back and twice assisting on his horse (under heavy fire and within a few yards of the enemy) one of the mounted men, who must otherwise have fallen into the enemy's hands.

Private Wassall, 80th Regiment, for his gallant conduct in having, at the imminent risk of his own life, saved that of Private Westwood, of the same regiment. On Jan. 22, 1879, when the camp at Isandhlwana was taken by the enemy, Private Wassall retreated towards the Buffalo River, in which he saw a comrade struggling and apparently drowning. He rode to the bank, dismounted, leaving his horse on the Zulu side, rescued the man from the stream, and again mounted his horse, dragging Private Westwood across the river under a heavy shower of bullets.

THE STRATFORD MARTYRS' MEMORIAL.

An Illustration is here given of the Monument recently erected in front of St. John's Church, Stratford-le-Bow. Having ascertained from historical records that the largest number of Protestants ever burnt together for their religion in this country had occurred in the neighbourhood of Stratford, it came to be felt a duty both to protect the ashes of the dead and to erect over them a Memorial Tomb as a public tribute to their faith and fortitude. The martyrs were for the most part natives of Essex, and all of them belonged to the laity. The result of the efforts of the committee is, that a handsome and substantial Monument has been placed in front of the Stratford Church, engraved on which are the names of the sufferers and also the principal points for which they braved death. There are six sides to the Monument, which is supported by eighteen columns, the whole structure, 65 feet in height, having its spire surmounted by a martyr's crown. The sculpture in the middle of the first panel is a copy of the plate in Foxe's "Martyrology," describing the burning of the thirteen martyrs at Stratford—those thirteen martyrs who were "swept together by Bonner" and burnt as a terror to London and Essex. According to the authorities quoted, they were brought early on Saturday morning, June 27, 1556, in three carts, from London to Stratford, where, local tradition says, they were burnt in the Broadway, on the village green, now St. John's Churchyard. When offered



THE MARTYRS' MEMORIAL, STRATFORD.

their lives if they would recant, they all refused. Having embraced one another and prayed earnestly to the Lord the men were fastened to three stakes, the women being left untied in the midst, "and so were all burned together in one fire." The chief inscription on tablet No. 1 runs as follows:—"To the glory of God in His suffering Saints. This Monument is erected to perpetuate the principles of the Reformation, and to commemorate the death of eighteen Protestant Martyrs, burned in this neighbourhood for the pure faith of Jesus Christ." Then, following the bas-relief from Foxe, is the inscription—"Erected A.D. 1879 by public subscription, under the direction of the committee. President, the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G.; treasurer, Rev. W. J. Bolton, Vicar; hon. secretary, J. W. Brooks, Esq.; J. T. Newman, architect. Erected by J. Johnson and Co., Terra Cotta Works, Ditching, Sussex." The other tablets record the names, ages, and social standing, as well as the date of their execution, of the martyrs. They are as follows:—Patrick Packingham; Stephen Harwood, "a brewer, associated with Thomas Fust, of Ware;" Elizabeth Warne, "widow and gentlewoman, who was taken at a prayer meeting, and burnt to death at Stratford-le-Bow, Middlesex, A.D. Aug. 23, 1555, for denying the corporeal presence of Christ's body and blood in the Sacrament. Her husband suffered death at Smithfield; as also her daughter Joan; and her son was either burnt or died in prison; a whole family of Martyrs;" Hugh Laverock, a lame man, and John Apprice, a blind man, "who were burnt to death at one stake in this town, A.D. May 15, 1556. When in the flames one said to the other, 'Hold on, John, it won't be for long, remember the text.'" The Rev. Thomas Rose, Chaplain to the Earl of Essex, and Vicar of West Ham, who, though not a martyr, was tortured and exiled for preaching against auricular confession, transubstantiation, purgatory, and images. Lastly, on tablet six, are engraven the following names:—Henry Adlington, Lawrence Parnham, Henry Wye, William Hallywell, Thomas Bowyer, George Searles, Edmund Hurst, Lyon Cawch, Ralph Jackson, John Derifall, John Routh, Elizabeth Pepper, and Agnes George. On Saturday, June 27, 1556, these eleven men and two women were brought pinioned, from Newgate, and suffered death here in the presence of 20,000 people, for their firm adherence to the Word of God. "They were all burned in one fire, with such love to each other, and constancy in our Saviour Christ, that it made all the lookers on to marvel."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The *Volunteer Service Gazette*, remarking on the new rule by which all volunteers will in future have to resign on attaining the age of fifty years, says:—"This rule does not, of course, apply to officers who are not 'volunteers,' and who need not retire before the age of sixty. Honorary members who have been 'efficient' at least eight times, and who are willing to re-enrol should occasion require, are to be called 'Reserve Men.' We may, we suppose, presume that men will not be retained on the reserve list after the age of fifty; but there is no distinct statement to that effect.

The members of the 1st Surrey completed their annual regimental meeting at Wimbledon on Saturday last. The prize-list was of the usual good dimensions, and in several cases the contests were of a close and exciting character. The "Pollock" Challenge Cup, the gift of the late Field Marshal Sir George Pollock, Hon. Colonel of the corps, for marksmen or first-class shots, was won by Private Turner; the "Bread-street Ward" Challenge Trophy, silver medal, by Sergeant Lewin; the "Sturdy" Challenge Cup, for marksmen or first-class shots, silver medal, by Private Turner; the "Macdonald Lodge" Challenge Cup, with £5 5s. for the best score, by Corporal Foster. Wimbledon Series: £5, Private W. Spon; £4, Private Sparks; £3 each, Private Marshall, Corporal White, and Private Hancock; £2 10s. each, Private Turner, Armourer-Sergeant Watkin, Lieutenant Neville, and Private Hale; £2 each, Private Lock, Private Gunston, Private Doggett, Colour-Sergeant Lewin, and Corporal Foster; £1 10s. each, Sergeant Cranch, Corporal Messenger, Private Knapp, and Corporal Smith; £1 each, Private Selby, Private Hiscox, Sergeant Branston, Private C. Sandell, Corporal McGowran, and Corporal Macklin. Honorary Members' prizes: Mr. Blackford, Dr. Milne, Mr. Poulter, Mr. Cook, and Mr. Palmer. Recruits' prizes: Privates G. M. White, Nicholes, R. J. Steele, Byrne, W. A. Ewan, and Gray. Two prizes for the highest aggregate scores of the meeting were taken by Colour-Sergeant Lewin and Corporal White. The volley-firing and "Running" prizes were not concluded in consequence of the weather.

A match was fired last Saturday, at the Tottenham ranges, between teams of ten men a side of the 33rd Middlesex and 1st Essex. The Middlesex team won by 28 points.

The St. George's mustered at Euston-square station last Saturday afternoon and proceeded to Pinner by special train, where they were entertained at the residence of Major Bird. The afternoon was spent in sports of various descriptions.

The annual prize-meeting of the 13th Middlesex was held at the Park range, Tottenham, last Saturday, when the Challenge Vase, value 60 guineas, was won by Private Holmes.

At Rainham, on Thursday week, the H company of the London Brigade fired for their challenge cup at Queen's ranges, the result being that Private H. Smith won, beating Private Rothon on a tie by the highest score at the longest range. At the same time the P company held their prize-meeting under similar conditions, when Private Hamerton was fortunate enough to become the final winner (three years in succession) of the challenge cup and £5 5s. The other prize-takers were Lieutenant Towse, Private W. S. Smith, Colour-Sergeant Matthams, Private E. Gower, Private Tolhurst, Private Goldby, Sergeant Bryant, and Private Foster.

At the weekly meeting of the South London Rifle Club at Nunhead, the chief scorers in the Snider competition, under usual conditions, were Private C. Brown, 19th Surrey Lieutenant Baker, 33rd Middlesex; Private Hart, Queen's Westminster; Private Hay, Artists'; and Captain Sweeting, 23rd Surrey. The range prize-winners were Private C. Brown, 19th Surrey; Private Boutcher, Artists'; Lieutenant A. B. Baker, 33rd Middlesex; and Lieutenant Lovibond, 13th Kent

At Wormwood-scrubbs on Monday the Burgesses of Westminster Challenge Cup, value £50, the Broadwood Challenge Cup, value £50, and the Scrubbs Challenge Shield, value 100 guineas, were competed for by the Queen's Westminster. The Burgesses Cup was contested in a thick mist, which at 500 and 600 yards almost obscured the targets. The first contest was for the Broadwood Cup, presented by the firm of Broadwood and Sons, which contributes a large company to the strength of the regiment. The conditions were eight men per company of each which had forty of all ranks on parade at the annual inspection, each individual competitor being efficient. Seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards, Wimbledon targets. The following was the result:—C company, 541; I company, 538; F company, 512; B company, 502; K company, 446; A company, 381. C company were, therefore, declared the winners, and take besides a money prize. The shooting for the Burgesses of Westminster Challenge Cup followed at the same ranges, each company entering with squads of not more than five men. The following are the results:—I company, 381; C company, 375; H company, 339; B company, 320; F company, 300; K company, 297; M company, 281; A company, 273. The firing for this cup did not close till half-past six, and the fog and darkness necessitated a postponement of the contest for the shield.

The third annual match between teams of twenty each, representing the Volunteers of Devon and Somerset, was shot at the Dunball Range, Bridgwater, on Tuesday. Although there was a variable breeze blowing, the Devonshire twenty averaged nearly 78 points per man, and finished the match 95 points ahead of the Somerset twenty.

The annual prize-meeting of the 34th Staffordshire took place at the Tame Valley range last week. The aggregate prizes were won by Private J. Gutteridge, Sergeant W. Jones, Private T. Edwards, Colour-Sergeant J. Gutteridge, Corporal C. Pratley, Sergeant O. Hampson, Private T. Chapman, Private J. Stackhouse, Private E. Haddock, Bugler-Major Melbury, and Corporal W. Silk.

One of the 80-ton guns constructed for the Inflexible was recently tried at Woolwich, with a charge of 445 lb. of powder and a projectile weighing over 1760 lb., when the velocity at the muzzle was ascertained to be 1657 ft. per second. The gun is stated to be able to pierce a vessel coated with thirty-two inches of iron. This result has been attained after the enlargement of the gun, ordered in consequence of the performance of the German gun designed by Herr Krupp to surpass the Woolwich ordnance, and the British gun is now alleged to be superior to its German rival.

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FINE ARTS.

EIGHTEENTH CENTENARY FESTIVAL AT POMPEII.

On the 25th inst. a large gathering of archæologists are to celebrate at Pompeii the eighteenth centenary of the destruction of the city. The great eruption of Vesuvius which buried Pompeii actually took place on Aug. 24, A.D 79, but the intense heat of August in Italy rendered it advisable to postpone the festival till this month. Several fresh excavations are to be made in the presence of the savants and visitors present. We may remind the reader that nearly two fifths of the area of the ancient city have yet to be exhumed. Under the present dynasty the excavations have been carried on with some activity, and the Parliament has granted an annual sum of 60,000 lire to be devoted to them. The works are under the direction of the able and indefatigable archæologist, Cavaliere G. Fiorelli, who has organised an admirable system—the object of which being to preserve the buildings and objects found *in situ* as far as possible, or as may appear reasonable, rather than to merely dig out the objects of value for the local museum or that of Naples. With the best intentions, however, it is found impracticable to preserve the wall-paintings or even the floor or other mosaics after any lengthened exposure to the atmosphere. Little pent-houses or sheets of plate-glass are inserted in the walls over many of the principal paintings to protect them from rain, and in some instances a complete roofing is provided, yet the pictures gradually fade, and, to save any trace of those worth preserving, it becomes necessary in a few years to detach them from the walls and transfer them to the Naples Museum. To detach the paintings from the walls an ingenious method is employed analogous to that adopted in transferring frescoes to canvas. The mosaics are scarcely more long lived. So soon as they are exposed to the air vegetable germs lodge in the interstices of the cement, and these, swelling, rend or blister large or small portions, which, becoming detached from their bed, soon crumble into the constituent tesseræ, and are thus scattered and lost, or smuggled away by pilfering visitors, despite the general watchfulness of the guides, *custodi*, and Signor Fiorelli's staff. By-the-way, the guides are a remarkably civil and highly respectable body of men. For obvious reasons, they are not allowed to receive any gratuity from visitors, and, so far as came within the writer's knowledge during a stay of six weeks last year at Pompeii, they are incorruptible. A guide is provided for each visitor or party of visitors, and the only way in which that visitor or those visitors can testify to the civilities and attentions uniformly received is to purchase some of the photographs of Pompeii which are on sale, the profits on the sales going to the guides. Similar regulations might be made with advantage at many show-places in England. It is but fair that the intelligent, conservative spirit manifested by the Government at Pompeii and many other parts of Italy should be set against the cases of Vandalism, real or apparent, lately cited by "Ouida" and others. Nor must we forget that, whatever the mistakes made by the Government and the municipalities in the rage for "modern improvements," an incalculable amount of mischief was previously perpetrated by the ignorant priests—witness the wreck of the interior of Sta Maria Novella at Florence.

It is hardly to be expected that any great discovery of architectural interest or of artistic or other treasures will be made during the excavations to be undertaken on Thursday next; nor, indeed, from the future examination of the still buried portion of the city. The Forum with all its surrounding temples and civic edifices has long been laid bare; so have the great and small Theatres and Gladiators' Barracks, two great and one small bathing establishments, the great Amphitheatre, and what was doubtless the principal "Street of Tombs." It is probable also that the uncovered streets near the Forum, particularly those north of the Strada della Fortuna, contain the houses and villas of the richest citizens. The houses now being excavated to the north of the Strada Stabiana are generally of smaller area than those just mentioned westward. Pompeii itself was but a third or fourth rate and, we suspect, rather a vulgar, so to say, cockney "watering-place," not more important than our Margate, and not to be compared to the fashionable and aristocratic resorts about Baiæ and Pozzuoli, or the neighbouring buried city, Herculaneum. This is proved as regards Herculaneum by the superior character of the bronzes, sculptures, and other works of art recovered therefrom, although the excavations there have been very limited, owing to the great depth it is necessary to descend, and other difficulties. The largest and finest bronzes of antiquity are those found at Herculaneum, now in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.

If, however, the search yet to be made at Pompeii should yield no great wealth of artistic objects, we may still hope that some literary treasures may be brought to light—some library like that discovered so long ago as 1752 in the villa at Herculaneum. The famous collection of papyri found in that villa (now in the National Museum, Naples) was entirely charred by the heat, each little roll of manuscript exactly resembling a stick of charcoal. Many years passed before the means were discovered of unrolling and deciphering the manuscripts; and the ingenious machinery now employed to unrol the thin and crumbling laminæ is but slow in its operation. Out of a total of 1750 papyri only about 500 have been successfully deciphered, and many years must elapse before the whole will have been operated upon. Already, however, the results obtained are extremely interesting. The finding of this library was one of the earliest discoveries made at Herculaneum; and it is very singular that no library, public or private, has hitherto been turned up at Pompeii—that nothing has been found to throw light on the literary culture or intellectual occupations of its inhabitants. The only manuscript fragment discovered is a piece of papyrus impressed on a portion of volcanic ashes, which was transferred to the Naples Museum a few years back; and this appears only to be part of a legal document relative to a transfer of property. The inscriptions that have been met with are exclusively of a dedicatory nature; and except a few lines from Ovid scratched on the walls of the Basilica, and a verse of the Æneid in a house in the street of Stabiæ, no trace of ancient literature has been found. As, however, it is difficult to believe that so large a city as Pompeii was altogether destitute of literary collections, it is reasonable to hope that some great library may yet be unearthed, and with it some of the long-lost works of the classic authors.

Within the precincts of the ancient city a modest building has been constructed, which contains a library comprising (or intended to comprise) all books, reports, pamphlets, maps, plans, &c., relating to Pompeii, published in the various European languages, together with a selection of classic authors, and of works on general classic archæology—all, in short, that relates to Pompeii directly, and much that elucidates the life of its inhabitants indirectly. The most important recent work illustrative of the remains of Pompeii is the splendid series of chromolithographs issued by Richter and Co., of Naples, the publication of which is now near completion. Of the works on Pompeii in the local Biblioteca by far the largest proportion are by German authors; and the English student can hardly fail to observe, with some sense of national humiliation, how largely since the days of Gell and Hamilton, Stuart and Hope, the initiative, as regards classical archæology and art, has passed from this country, and how much more learning and patient research is brought to the subject in Germany. While the present writer was at the neighbouring Albergo del Sole, or Hotel du Soleil—where "Messieurs les Artistes" can have a clean bed (stuffed with dry maize husks) and board, and live well, too (the landlady having been a French cook), for 4½ lire a day, vin et tout compris—nearly all the visitors were German students, who "did" their Pompeii after a very different fashion from your Cook's tourist. Among the students, also, were two young Russian architects, who were sent and maintained there by their Government upon a much more liberal allowance than our wealthy Royal Academy affords to its travelling students.

In conclusion, we should recommend the ascent of Vesuvius from Pompeii, in preference to the side from Resina, as more picturesque, though longer, and presenting, perhaps, a rather steeper acclivity at the cone. The ride—it should be before dawn—to the foot of the cone is not fatiguing; and the return through the vineyards that yield the *lagrime Christi* is most enjoyable. Ladies, we may add, can stay at the hotel we have named, with the utmost propriety, and they may make this ascent with as much comfort as from the other side, a horse or ass, guides, and *portantini* (or chairmen) being procurable by giving a day's notice.

SCIENCE AND ART AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Great interest will be felt in the plans and projects which are disclosed by the sixth report of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. In this document it is stated that her Majesty's Government have taken steps to utilise the site of the Exhibition of 1862, which the Commissioners sold at less than half its value, on condition that it should be permanently devoted to science and art. They give an account of the series of annual international exhibitions, and show that this experiment was carried out at a comparatively small cost; they narrate their transactions with the Royal Horticultural Society, and show that the lease of the gardens terminated at the end of last year; and they give an account of the completion of the Royal Albert Hall, of the assistance which they rendered to it, and of the means by which provision has been made for its permanent maintenance.

Their proposals for the future are, firstly, to erect, with the concurrence of the Government, a building to be used for purposes of scientific and technical instruction, to contain laboratories for study and research, a collection of scientific instruments, and a library of works on science, and to transfer it to the Government on the condition that it shall be used for those purposes; secondly, to place the Government in possession, on very favourable terms, of their permanent galleries; thirdly, to lease to the Government, free of rent, the greater portion of the present Horticultural Gardens as a place of recreation for the public; and, finally, to establish a number of scholarships for the purpose of aiding the development of scientific culture and technical training in the manufacturing districts of the country.

The commissioners add that the foresight and wise counsels of the Prince Consort, their first president, may be chiefly attributed the improvement in the artistic cultivation of the present generation, as compared with those which preceded the Exhibition of 1851. The provision now made by the Government for instruction in art may fairly be considered to be commensurate with the wants of the country. For science, however, there is no adequate provision, and they believe it to be their duty to promote its study and diffusion, in a manner calculated to benefit all parts of the country. It is with this object that they have determined to found science scholarships, and have made the proposal to the Government to establish on their estate institutions calculated to promote those studies in science which are essential to the progress of industry. Amid the growing competition of the world, England can only expect to maintain her high position among manufacturing nations by a thorough training of the people in science and art.

We are glad to learn that the School of Art for Ladies, at 6, William-street, Knightsbridge, established by Mrs. E. M. Ward, the well-known artist, widow of the late Royal Academician, has been in very successful operation during the summer, and reopened on Monday last for the winter season. The school is visited by members of the Royal Academy, and has received the patronage of nearly all the Royal family.

Admiral Chaloner has employed men to remove the rubbish from the site of Guisborough Abbey—only the beautiful decorated east end having been hitherto visible. The dimensions of the church, and the positions of the walls, pillars, &c., are now shown so that the plan of the minster is traceable, as well as that of some of its dependent buildings. A portion of the end of the tomb of the founder (erected long after his time) has been recovered from Hardwicke, whither it had been removed.

A statue of Bruce was unveiled last Saturday at Lochmaben, his birthplace, by Miss Alice Hope Johnstone, sister of Mr. Hope Johnstone, M.P. for Dumfriesshire. The statue, which is by Mr. John Hutchison, R.S.A., stands 8 ft. high, and represents the King as presiding over the Great Convention of Estates of Scotland, held at Arbroath, 1320.

The Sotheron-Estcourt Memorial was unveiled by Earl Nelson in Devizes on Tuesday, the occasion being celebrated by a general holiday.

A picture-gallery and a museum, which have been added to the Wedgwood Institute at Burslem, were opened on the 11th inst., when an address was given by Mr. Colvin, Slade Professor at Cambridge University.

The picture by Mr. Ernest Crofts, "The Evening of the Battle of Waterloo," which was in the Royal Academy Exhibition this year, has been bought by the Liverpool Corporation for the Walker Art Gallery for 600 guineas.

The recent proposal to place a memorial bust of the late Earl Russell in the City Liberal Club has been warmly taken up by the members; the list being headed, among others, by Earls Granville, Rosebery, and Northbrook; the Duke of Westminster, the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Wolverton, Baron Alfred de Rothschild, and the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P. The bust will be reproduced from the model now on view in the reading-room, which was executed from life by Mr. C. B. Birch some years ago, being the last bust for which his Lordship sat.

The Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have placed an excellent room in the Royal Albert Hall at the disposal of the National School of Art Wood-Carving, and the Drapers' Company have given a further grant, with which the committee are enabled to provide for the instruction of twelve free students.

An historical picture was presented on Tuesday afternoon to the borough of Newport by Mr. Vivian Webber, who has just retired from the candidature of the county constituency of the Isle of Wight. The picture, which was painted by Mr. Arthur Forbes, measures 8 ft. by 5 ft., and represents the Royal Charles man-of-war arriving in Cowes Roads with the last charter granted to the borough, in 1683. Mr. Webber had previously presented the town with four pictures as a nucleus of an art-gallery.

The Earl of Glasgow, Sir Coutts-Lindsay, Bart., of the Grosvenor Gallery, with Mr. Oswald, of Deennikier, visited Kirkcaldy Fine-Art Exhibition on Tuesday. Sir Coutts, who is the president of the association this year, said the collection was one of which any provincial town might well feel proud. The exhibition is well patronised.

The proposal of opening a subscription in Paris to erect a memorial to "Cham" which was made by M. Dalloz has not been acted upon, owing to the opposition of the Countess de Noë, his wife, who has written that such a step would be in direct antagonism to the wishes of the deceased.

A monument is to be erected in Brussels in honour of the French soldiers who died in 1870 and 1871 on Belgian soil in the Franco-German war. The project has been started by the *Cercle Français* of Brussels, who are receiving subscriptions.

Measures are at length being taken to secure the Louvre from fire. Under the floors and along the walls of the galleries pipes have been placed to convey water from a reservoir in the building and distribute it under considerable pressure.

A grand historical picture by Paul Delaroche, representing the conquerors of the Bastille carrying its keys to the Hôtel de Ville, is to be placed in the new Hôtel de Ville, Paris, when the building is finished. The picture has always belonged to the city, but has never yet been suitably exhibited.

Rosa Bonheur has presented to the Spanish Government a lifesize painting of a lion, which is to be placed in the Madrid Gallery, despite the rule prohibiting the exhibition of the works of living artists.

The Borghese Gallery, at Rome, is about to be enlarged by the addition of new rooms on the first floor of the palace. Into these new rooms many works will be removed from other apartments, where they have been injured by damp.

The French painter Théodore Valerie died on Sunday last, aged sixty. He is best known by sketches made in the Turkish campaign of 1854.

M. Louis Dorcière, the Swiss sculptor, died recently at Geneva, at the age of seventy-four.

An international exhibition is to be held in Berlin in 1885.

WORK AND WAGES.

About 115 delegates, representing over seventy trades union organisations, were present on Monday at the opening of the twelfth annual congress, held in accordance with the resolution adopted last year at Bristol, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Edinburgh. The chair was occupied by Mr. J D. Prior, chairman of the Parliamentary committee, who, in a brief opening address, referred to some of the questions which would be considered; and Mr. Broadhurst having read the Parliamentary committee's annual report, the congress adjourned. On Tuesday the president, Mr. Gibson, gave the opening address, in which he observed that the employers during the year had used to the full the opportunities afforded for reducing wages, that in many cases they had increased the hours of work, and that they had forgotten their old love for arbitration. He also commented on the Government's foreign policy, and on the withdrawal of the money from industrial pursuits, as the causes of trade depression. It was resolved that the Summary Jurisdiction Act of last Session was a satisfactory measure of reform as far as it went, but that the Government be urged to complete the work by making a codification of offences under summary jurisdiction, as had been done with indictable offences, and that similar reforms were also required for Scotland.

The committee appointed by the War Office to inquire whether the wages given to women employed in the Royal Army Clothing Factory were fair in comparison with those paid by the trade, and whether the complaints made by certain of the operatives as to harsh treatment on discharge had any foundation in fact, have made their report. The committee express regret that it should have been found necessary to discharge any of the indoor hands; and a belief that much of the excitement and dissatisfaction caused by the stoppage of the factory might have been avoided if by some less formal method of procedure than that of discharge and re-engagement the operatives could have learned the terms and conditions of their future employment.

The operatives employed by Messrs. Crewdson, Cross, and Co., Limited, at Bolton and Moses Gate, were on Monday informed that the manager was firm in his determination to enforce a reduction of 10 per cent. A motion in favour of returning to work at the reduction was rejected, a large proportion of the female workers voting against it.

At a mass meeting of the North Staffordshire ironworkers, held at Tunstall on Monday—at which Mr. Capper, Organising Secretary of the Arbitration Board, was present—a resolution was passed that the time had now arrived when the ironworkers of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire connected with the Board of Arbitration should at once give the requisite notice for a reconsideration of the wages question, with a view of obtaining an advance. It was explained that many local firms were full of orders.

Following up the resolutions of the Scotch ironmasters last week, twelve of the thirty-six furnaces were blown out on Monday in the Coatbridge district, rendering 2000 men idle; and eighteen furnaces were blown out in other parts of Scotland. Thirteen thousand tons of coal extra are thus thrown weekly into the market.

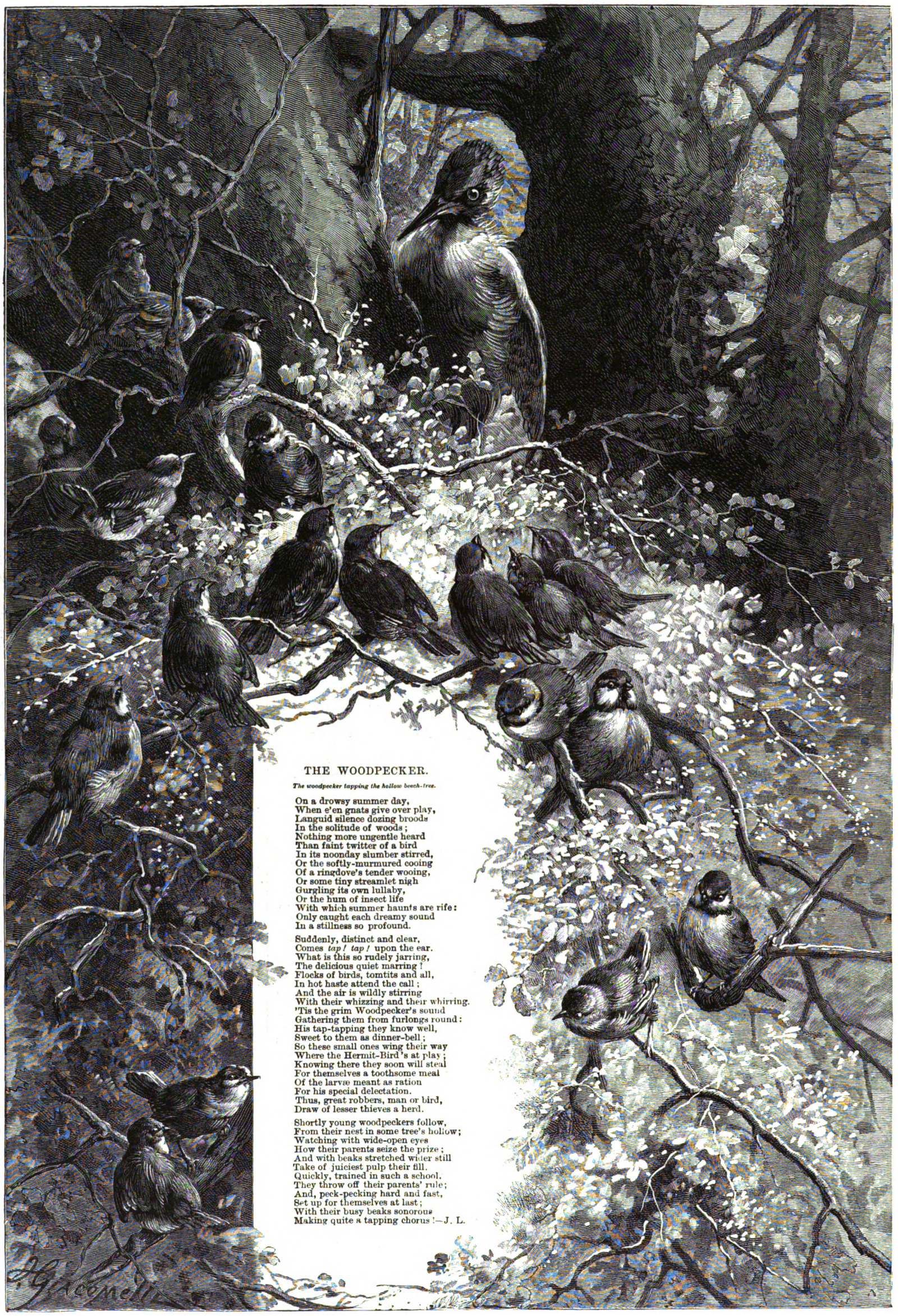
Mr. Macdonald, M.P., addressing a meeting of miners' delegates of Scotland in Glasgow on Tuesday, advised the miners to restrict their work by 10 cwt. daily, to checkmate the ironmasters for having blown out a third of their furnaces. This would, he said, withdraw more coal from the market than the ironmasters could throw in. A recommendation to that effect was made by the meeting.

The master cotton spinners of Oldham have decided upon reducing the wages of the operative spinners. They have also decided to recommend the adoption of short time.

A public meeting was held in the Townhall, Middlesbrough, on Tuesday evening, in aid of the sufferers by the prevailing distress. The Mayor presided. Subscriptions amounting to nearly £300 were announced. A committee was appointed to take steps for the immediate relief of the distress.

The first brick of the College for Women, to be erected at a cost of £257,000, by Mr. Thomas Holloway, at Mount Lee, Egham, Surrey, was laid yesterday week by Mr. George Martin, brother-in-law of the founder. The building, which will be in the French style of the time of Francis I., is to be constructed of red brick, with Portland stone dressings. It will have four points; the extreme length by north and south will be 96 ft. The time for completing the work allowed by the contract is four years.

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THE WOODPECKER.

The woodpecker tapping the hollow beech-tree.

On a drowsy summer day,
When e'en gnats give over play,
Languid silence dozing broods
In the solitude of woods;
Nothing more ungentle heard
Than faint twitter of a bird
In its noonday slumber stirred,
Or the softly-murmured cooing
Of a ringdove's tender wooing,
Or some tiny streamlet nigh
Gurgling its own lullaby,
Or the hum of insect life
With which summer haunts are rife:
Only caught each dreamy sound
In a stillness so profound.

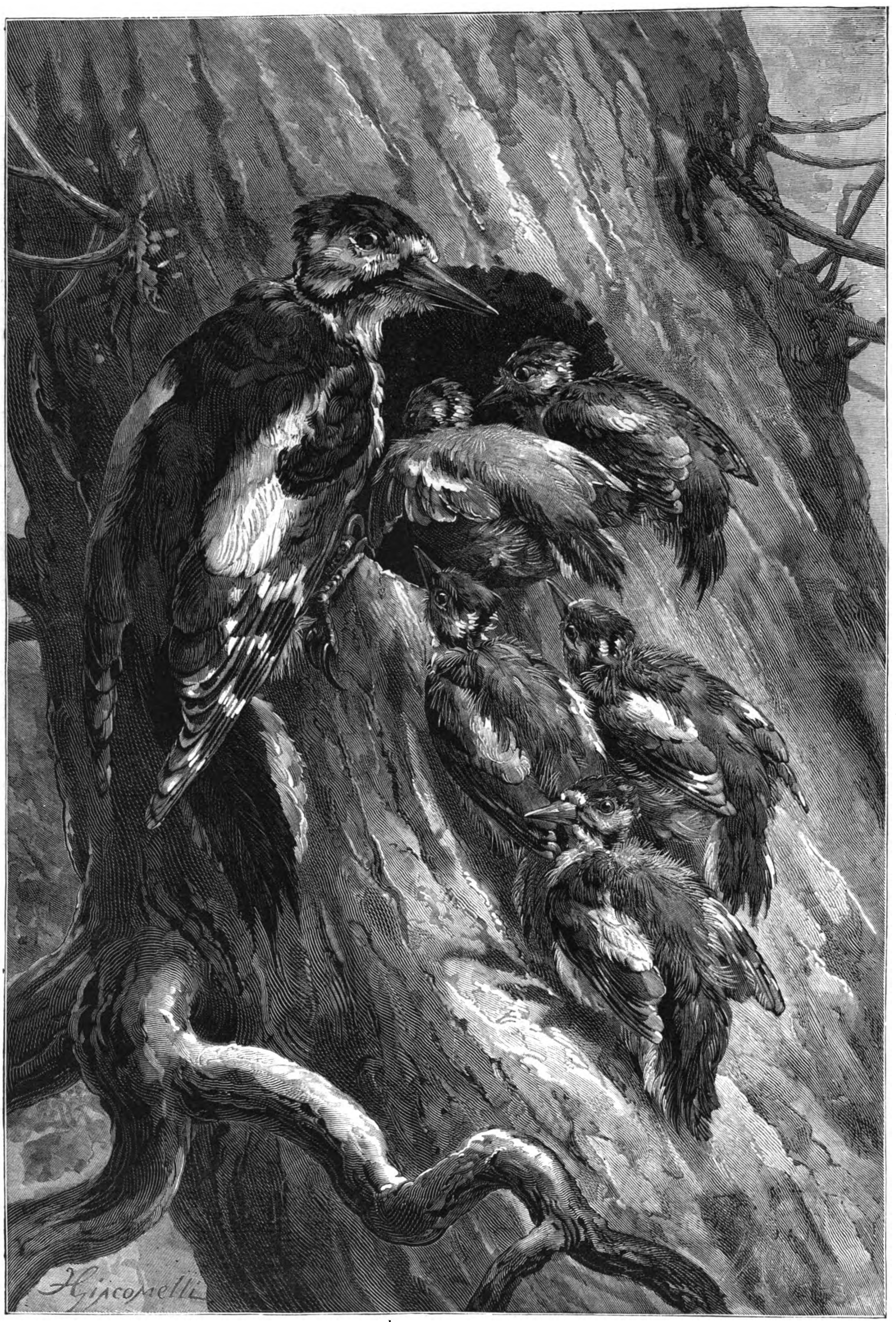
Suddenly, distinct and clear,
Comes *tap! tap!* upon the ear.
What is this so rudely jarring,
The delicious quiet marring?
Flocks of birds, tomtits and all,
In hot haste attend the call;
And the air is wildly stirring
With their whizzing and their whirring.
'Tis the grim Woodpecker's sound
Gathering them from furlongs round:
His tap-tapping they know well,
Sweet to them as dinner-bell;
So these small ones wing their way
Where the Hermit-Bird's at play;
Knowing there they soon will steal
For themselves a toothsome meal
Of the larvæ meant as ration
For his special delectation.
Thus, great robbers, man or bird,
Draw of lesser thieves a herd.

Shortly young woodpeckers follow,
From their nest in some tree's hollow;
Watching with wide-open eyes
How their parents seize the prize;
And with beaks stretched wider still
Take of juiciest pulp their fill.
Quickly, trained in such a school,
They throw off their parents' rule;
And, peck-pecking hard and fast,
Set up for themselves at last;
With their busy beaks sonorous
Making quite a tapping chorus!—J. L.

FLOCKS OF BIRDS, TOMTITS AND ALL,
IN HOT HASTE ATTEND THE CALL;

AND THE AIR IS WILDLY STIRRING
WITH THEIR WHIZZING AND THEIR WHIRRING.

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SHORTLY YOUNG WOODPECKERS FOLLOW,
FROM THEIR NEST IN SOME TREE'S HOLLOW;

WATCHING WITH WIDE-OPEN EYES
HOW THEIR PARENTS SEIZE THE PRIZE;

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The Extra Supplement.

"FRESH LAVENDER."

Pleasant as are the sights and sounds of the country, its *scents* are perhaps even more delightful. At least this is so to a Londoner, if his olfactory nerves are not blunted or wholly destroyed by the sooty stench vomitted eternally from a million chimneys; by the sulphurous and diabolical fumes of gas, by the musty, fusty, smell of ancient bricks-and-mortar, and the thousand other bad odours which offend the nostrils in this huge laboratory of all impurities. Well we remember visiting in some old-fashioned country houses, where every apartment seemed redolent with freshest fragrance. If you went into the parlour a lovely nosegay greeted you in 'silence eloquent," and quaint jars full of a *pot-pourri* of rose-leaves, cloves, and orris-root, yielded a perfume sweet as—

Sabean odours from the spicy shore
Of Araby the Blest;

while through the open door stole fresher perfume from the trim parterre or the gay blooms of the conservatory. If you went into your bed-chamber still flowers ministered to your senses, and if, unseen, like guardian angels, you found every cupboard or drawer fragrant with their presence or recollection, and the breath of jasmine, eglantine, or climbing rose, sweet as the sigh of Love, creeping through the casement. In every such house the still-room was a receptacle for aromatic herbs or leaves from which were distilled essences, held in watery suspension, of the queenly rose, the modest lavender, the salutary elder-flower and what not. Some such house had the artist—Mr. C. E. Perugini—in view, we wager, when he painted this pretty picture, of a girl placing fresh lavender in a wardrobe, which we have engraved from the late Exhibition of the Royal Academy. And to realise more fully the pleasant associations of such a place he has given her the mob-cap, and flowered chintz gown of the last century. Is she still-room maid or daughter of the house? We cannot say. The costume of that time is so charming, that a handsome peasant girl may have looked as well almost as a *grande dame* of the present day—for indeed does not the latter now try to imitate the former? On the other hand, the young ladies of that good old time were trained to perform little housewifely services, to which their great-granddaughters would hardly stoop. But, be she who she may, to freight so sweet a damsel with sweet lavender—by your leave, Mr. Perugini, it is always called "sweet" lavender, is verily adding "sweets to the sweet."

Most people like lavender, "sweet blooming lavender;" and we know that old Isaac Walton loved it, for does he not take his friend Venator to an honest ale-house, where was a "cleanly room and lavender in the windows;" and do we not read why that friend was willing to stay the night there with them, "for the linen looks white and smells of lavender, and I long to lie in a pair of sheets that smells so;" and why Coridon, too, was pleased with the place—"for here are fresh sheets that smell of lavender?" Truly, has lavender had many advocates, and it still is valued for its charming scent. Few plants, indeed, have a sweeter scent than lavender; but there is one kind of it, the "sea-lavender," which, notwithstanding its similarity of appearance to the garden lavender, is wholly without it. In June we always look for "the lavender-girls," who, with their musical cry, come selling; but this time they have missed their season, for, though there was some lavender last month in Covent-garden—from Hitchin, in Hertfordshire, and from Henley-on-Thames, where it blossoms very early—it is only now that it is offered in the streets, the growth being late in Kent and Surrey, and the crop almost a failure. The usual time for "the cutting" is when July comes in, and in August they collect it for distillery purposes; the test for each being its colour.

Time was when townsfolk always went to Mitcham Fair—the three days pleasure fair upon the green—to wander by the church into "the fields" to see "the cutting," that fair being held in August; but now, about ten acres only of that sweet-smelling crop are grown in once famed Mitcham. Formerly, "the lavender country" extended from Croydon to Battersea—hill, road, and "sweep" at Clapham-junction has there the term of "Lavender"—but the great glut of the crop, which occurred five years ago, seems to have nearly exhausted the ground; and Beddington, Banstead, Carshalton, and Wallington grow less and less now each year. "Mitcham Oil of Lavender"—Mitcham being the generic term for the whole of that quarter—has always commanded, with other oils made there, the very best price in the market—the lavender from Germany being so far inferior; and that price per pound has now increased from 34s. to 100s.; and it will be higher still, unless new grounds are planted—as lavender, like clover grounds, at times get "sick," and will no longer grow their crop. The best fields used to grow it for some years, without fresh planting; for four or five years have some good grounds grown it; but now a fresh planting each year is almost the rule. In planting lavender the ground selected should be dry, light soil, full in the sun, and open—as it will not grow in shade—and the higher it lies the better; and it must not be too good or rich, or it will grow leaf instead of blossom. Cuttings are best, not roots, and they take six weeks to strike; and they are grown in rows that are struck with a plough and that are from a foot and a half to three feet apart, the ground being worked afterwards with hoe and spade, and the soil thrown up against them. Then, when ready for "bunching," they are reaped with a sickle, in just the same way as wheat, only the stems are held straight and are cut close to the root; and two men are engaged in the work, as one ties while the other one "sickles;" three handfuls forming one bunch, and six bunches one bundle, which must be of the weight of quite 24 lb.; and practice will hit it exactly. The price for these bunches has rapidly risen from 2s. 6d. to 8s. per dozen, and this year it is higher still, 10s. and 12s. being asked and given. This cutting for bunching lasts a month, and the work in the field then stops till the second week in August, when that breadth of the plant which has been reserved for the still is cut and laid loose in mats, which, when filled and skewered up and carted, are taken to the distillery and the lavender placed in the copper, where it is trodden—as a man treads hops—and damped, 120 gallons of water being used to a still that will hold 1100, so that the whole of it shall be kept from burning; and with a good still, practised hands, and proper fires, it will begin to run in an hour, and when the water has been expressed from the bloom the oil on the top is skimmed off, filtered, and bottled, and the "water" is poured into cans or jars and sold on the spot at a very low rate, at even 8d. or 10d. per gallon. The finest samples of the oil, however, are made from the blossoms only; and it takes 69 lb. weight of them to yield one pound of oil, for which the price will soon be £6 or more. There are usually three distillings, and this quotation is, of course, for the first.

Most persons suppose that the perfume called "lavender" which is sold in the shops, is the "water" that runs from the still; but it is not so, as in that state it is but on a par with that which is made from the rose and the elder. The sweet fragrant scent sold as "Lavender water" is in fact a compound composed of the oil of lavender, mixed with the rectified spirit of wine, with essences added to it, as rosemary, jessamine, otto of roses, orange-flowers, musk, and bergamot. But as most chemists make a speciality of it, each one has his own pet formula, in the preparation of which he has always to bring to bear much chemical knowledge. In the country, a lavender water is "made" by the cottagers, who each season send their cuttings—mixed with rosemary, red rose-leaves, musk, and thyme—to be distilled in their market-town, where it is duly made and bottled; the old dames, by the sale of it, helping out their "posies" to make their rent. This year, though, has been a bad one for them. Let us hope, however, that this first time will be the last time that we shall have to wait till September before our ears are greeted with the cry of "Lavender, fresh lavender, sweet blooming lavender."

THE CROPS IN CANADA.

A great and bitter cry is coming up from our English farmers about agriculture being paralysed by the present "universal" depression. But the fact is, England is overstocked with farmers and farm-labourers. Let them emigrate in greater numbers and see whether there is depression in our colonies. Why, there is no time for it; at any rate, not in Canada.

The sub-tropical summers of the Dominion bring on the crops apace. What though the snows and frosts of winter hover over the land until April, and the spring ploughings be detained until May. There have been months of ice and snow, when—presto! all is changed, and it is summer. Up spring the young wheat and barley and oats as if by magic. Directly the cereals are in the ground, all hands turn to the maize-fields, and then, when the "planting" is over, the farmers give a hasty glance at their cereals. But there is no time for hoeing the wheat and barley, as in England; or, if there be, no hands can be spared—besides, the fields of clover and timothy-grass are all but ready for the mowing-machines. The hay-harvest over, the Indian corn wants "cultivating," and that done, the cereals are too far advanced for working amongst.

Indian Corn is very largely grown in Canada. The maize-fields are always beautiful: they present a highly picturesque appearance while still young; but when the stalks, with their great waving leaves, get nine or ten feet high, then do the maize-fields make the handsomest show of any mundane crop. Canadians, it is well known, are an intensely loyal people, and as all fears of a night-frost are over by the Queen's birthday, May 24 is generally recognised as the day for planting. The field, having been reduced to the proper friability, is marked out into four-feet squares, and then, at a distance of four feet every way, the corn is planted, five or six seeds to a "hill." By the way, in Canada and the States "corn" is applied only to maize—never to wheat, barley, &c., as in the Old Country. We said the cereals spring up as if by magic. But so rapidly does the corn come on, you can positively *hear* it growing.

Go out into one of the maize-fields on a warm still evening in July, and listen; a night when there is not wind enough to stir an aspen leaf. Perchance the stillness of the sultry summer evening is being broken by the "Canadian nightingales," as the batrachian denizens of the forest swamps are called. Myriads of frogs are perhaps making the woods ring with their melody. But presently there is a lull in the concert, the whistling dies away, and you stoop and listen. Yes, unquestionably the corn is growing; you can hear the joints in the corn-stalks crackling all over the field. If it be a moonlight night, you will be tempted to linger there, for Dian's soft light gives a charming effect to the maize-fields—especially in September, when the corn-tassels and leaves are fully developed. In September, there will be no frog-concerts to disturb your train of thought—the hibernators having by this time grown so accustomed to life as to cease trilling out their raptures. But animal life will not be altogether wanting; for if the corn-field be near some "bush"—and there are few farms quite destitute of bush—it is sure to be invaded by the racoons that come forth by night to feast on the ripening maize: pretty little animals, somewhat larger than our English foxes. But though engaging and amusing creatures to the stranger and the tourist, these beautiful little furry mammals are regarded with extreme aversion by the farmer. The farmers might forgive the marauders if they would content themselves with eating the corn "clean;" but the mischievous things pull down ear after ear, tear apart the husks, and, taking a nibble here and a nibble there, leave woful waste behind them. The farmers, however, have their revenge. No sooner have the shades of night stolen over the land than out come the 'coons into the maize-fields for their supper; and out come the farmer and his men, with their dogs. The hounds are sent into the standing crop to drive away the intruders. A deep baying from the dogs soon ensues, and, after a short chase, the 'coons make for the bush to "tree," if possible. The tree containing the refugees is soon cut down, and then follows an exciting scrimmage between 'coons, dogs, and men; and capital fun it is, this 'coon-hunting. Of the larger game that are apt to prowl out of their legitimate domains we say nothing, since it is not of the backwoods we are speaking, but of the "cleared" settlements.

Maize is rarely ripe before the end of September, and this year will not be cut until October, the season being a backward one.

Very fine wheat is grown in the Dominion; and where the land is new there are immense yields, eighty bushels to the acre being nothing uncommon; but Canadians have a sad habit of impoverishing their land by growing wheat several years in succession. At the Paris Exhibition of 1862 Canadian wheat took the first prize, and again at New York in 1876. The other cereals are also largely cultivated.

In Canada, far more than in England, the romance of haymaking and harvesting is a thing of the past. Harvest homes are only heard of in poetry and some benighted shires in England. The whetting of scythes and sickles has given place to the sharp click of machinery. Down goes the corn before the scissor-like knives of the reaping-machines like a continuous fall of rain. Time was when each field took more than a week to cut. But what find we now? In the morning a golden mass of waving grain; in the evening the crops not only cut and bound into sheaves, but stooked and the fields swept. The scarcity of hands has sharpened the wit of the colonists, for necessity is the mother of invention. It is to Canada and the States that the English yeomen owe nearly all the recent improvements in machinery. As with the grain, so with the hay. It is all over in a few days. The farmers of Ontario and Quebec have little time for tedding; and, indeed, the warm skies of the Dominion suck up the moisture from the hay after a single "turning." When the crop is not a very heavy one, the hay is cut one day and hauled the next; at other times tedding machines come into play.

In storing their hay the Canadian farmers are much wiser in their generation than their English brethren. Notwithstanding the proverbial fickleness of our climate, Englishmen persist in stacking; whereas in the Dominion they take every waggon-load into a capacious barn. The loads are pitched alternately into separate "mows" on either side of the gangway, to give additional time for the hay to dry. The barn-doors are at each extremity of the building, so as to allow the waggons being driven in on one side and out at the other: the doors are left open day and night, thus affording a free current of air. If rain be apprehended an extra load can be left standing inside the barn; and, in case of damp weather, the hay can be pitched into the mows in a loose state and be trampled down afterwards; whereas in England the loads must be brought up to the ricks perfectly dry to allow for the "building" and trampling down. No wonder so much of our hay is little better than straw. Nor is the folly of rick-building evinced only at harvest-time, for whenever the hay is cut into there is a fresh exposure to the weather.

In noticing the crops of the Dominion we must not forget its fruit. No country in the world produces finer apples and pears, especially the parts bordered by Lakes Erie, Ontario, and South Huron. Almost every farm in this district—the garden of Canada—has its orchard or orchards; and so profitable are the pomaceous harvests that the planting of fresh orchards has become almost a mania in these parts. Great care is taken of the young trees, which are generally planted forty feet apart. In order that the ground may not be unproductive while the young trees are growing—they take about ten years to come into regular bearing—peach-trees are planted between the apple-trees. These commence bearing in the second or third year, and, having exhausted themselves by the time the apples are ready, are cut down after standing the ten years; but in the meantime they have been very productive and profitable—indeed, so profitable are they that peach orchards are being planted out quite independently of apples. The peaches are very large and luscious, some of the varieties attaining the proportions of a fair-sized apple.

There is scarcely a pleasanter phase of Canadian farm-life than the time of the apple harvest. The hurry and skurry of the summer work is over, and the October days are delightfully clear and cool. The orchards are a sight worth seeing. On the ground, dotted in amongst the trees, are tempting heaps of "Baldwins," "Spitzenbergs," "American Golden Russets," "Bartlett" pears, and other choice varieties; and at each pile are barrels, some packed, others in course of packing. The ring of the hammers, that send home the nails into the barrel-heads, sound pleasantly in the tranquil air; and the flitting to and fro of the apple-pickers with their baskets, gives one an idea of comparative rest—so different is the peaceful scene to the helter-skelter of the more important harvests of July and August. To have some idea of the quantities of apples and pears grown in the district under notice, one should see the storehouses at the various ports on the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario, waiting to disgorge their stock of barrels into the steamers bound for Montreal and Quebec.

Editors are chary of their space, else we should have liked to say a word or two on the vineyards of South-Western Ontario.

W. O. R.

OBITUARY.

COUNTESS GREY.

The Right Hon. Maria, Countess Grey, died on the 14th inst. at Howick, Earl Grey's seat in Northumberland. She was the younger daughter of the late Sir Joseph Copley, Bart., of Sprotborough, Yorkshire, by the Lady Cecil Hamilton, his wife, youngest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. George Hamilton, Canon of Windsor, and granddaughter of James, seventh Earl of Abercorn. Her Ladyship was married, Aug. 9, 1832, to Henry George, present Earl Grey, K.G., G.C.M.G., P.C., but had no issue. The Countess was seventy-six years of age.

SIR BOURCHIER P. WREY, BART.



Sir Bourchier Palk Wrey, eighth Baronet, of Trebitch, in the county of Cornwall, D.C.L., barrister-at-law, died at Ilfracombe on the 11th inst., aged ninety. He was born Dec. 10, 1788, the elder son of Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart., by Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Palk, Bart., of Halden, Devon, and succeeded his father Nov. 20, 1826. He was the representative of a very ancient Cornish family, and was one of the coheirs to the barony of Fitzwarine, which title has been in abeyance since 1636. Sir Bourchier was called to the Bar in 1815, and was J.P. and D.L. for Devonshire. He married, first, 1818, Mrs. Ellen Riddle, by whom (who died 1842) he had three daughters, all now deceased; the eldest, Ellen Caroline, was married to Edward Joseph Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle, in the county of Dorset. Sir Bourchier married secondly, 1843, Miss Eliza Coles, by whom (who died 1875) he had no child. The baronetcy (created in 1628) consequently devolves on his half brother, now the Rev. Sir Henry Bourchier Wrey, M.A., ninth Baronet, Rector of Tawstock.

ADMIRAL BARNETT.

Admiral Edward Barnett, J.P. for Middlesex, died on the 7th inst. at Woburn-square, in his eightieth year. He entered the Royal Navy in 1811, was at the Siege of Gaeta in 1815, and at the Battle of Algiers, for which he had the war medal and clasp. From 1818 to 1826 he was employed on a Surveying-ship in the West Indies, and from 1830 to 1833 in the Hydrographic Department. Subsequently he was engaged on the Survey of Costa Rica, and commanded the Thunder in Surveys of the Bahamas and of the Coast of Nicaragua. He attained the rank of Admiral in 1877.

SURGEON-GENERAL INGLIS.

Surgeon-General James Gordon Inglis, M.D., C.B., died on the 6th inst. at Floriana, Jersey. He entered the Army Medical Service in 1839, and served with the 10th Regiment during the Punjaub campaign, 1848-9, including Mooltan and Goojerat. He was with the 64th Regiment in the Persian campaign, 1856-7, and during the Indian mutiny was present at numerous actions, in Bengal and the North-West Provinces, including the defence of Cawnpore. He became Surgeon-General in 1875 and retired the following year.

MR. KIRKMAN D. HODGSON.

Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, Esq., late M.P. for Bristol, died at his seat, Ash Grove, Sevenoaks, on the 11th inst., aged sixty-five. He was the eldest son of the late John Hodgson, Esq., of The Elms, Hampstead, and was educated at the Charterhouse. Mr. Hodgson was a magistrate for Kent and for Hertfordshire, a Commissioner of Lieutenantcy for London, where he was a partner in the great mercantile firm of Baring Brothers and Co., Bishopsgate-street. He was a director of the Bank of England, and several times governor, and was also a Commissioner of the Public Works Loan Office. He sat in Parliament, in the Liberal interest, for Bridport from 1857 to 1868, and for Bristol from 1870 till last year, when he retired. He married, in 1843, Frances, daughter of the late J. L. Butler, Esq., of Southgate, and leaves, with other issue, an

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only son, Robert Kirkman Hodgson, who is married to Lady Honora, third daughter of the present Earl of Cork, K.P.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Major Hugh Ley Millett, late 5th Punjaub Cavalry, on July 11, at Melbourne.

William Fenton Kenny, Esq., J.P., on the 9th inst., at Ripon, aged fifty-four.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Smythe, late Madras Engineers, on the 7th inst, at Trysul, aged seventy.

Colonel James Shaw Wyllie, late of the H.E.I.C.S., on the 10th inst., at Howard-place, Edinburgh.

Dr. Carlyle, younger brother of Mr. Thomas Carlyle, at Dumfries. He was known as a translator of "Dante."

The Hon. John Saffery George, member of the Legislative Council, on the 17th ult., at Nassau, New Providence, Bahamas, aged fifty-four.

John Benjamin Smith, Esq., of King's Ride, Ascot, first president of the Anti-Corn-Law League, and for twenty-two years M.P. for Stockport, aged eighty-five.

James Whishaw, Esq., of 32, Harewood-square, London, one of the Benchers of Gray's Inn, on the 11th inst., at Eastbourne, aged seventy-one.

Francis Joseph Gourdez Walford, Esq, barrister-at-law, long a member of Lincoln's Inn, on the 6th ult., at Putney, in his seventieth year.

Henry Goode, M.B., M.R.C.S., late Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, on the 6th inst., at Derby, aged sixty. He was eldest surviving son of the late Henry Goode, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Ryde.

Colonel John M'Cardie Campbell, R.A., on the 22nd ult., at Morar, aged forty-nine. He served during the Indian Mutiny, and had the medal and clasp.

The Rev. George Edwardes Cooper Walken, of Merton College, Oxford, Rector of Farleigh and Woldingham, Surrey, on the 7th inst., at the Rectory, in his seventy-fourth year.

Captain James Fitz Maurice, R.N., of Old Derrig, in the Queen's County, on the 10th inst., aged ninety. He was a descendant of the Earls of Kerry, his father having been great-grandnephew of the first Earl.

Robert Sanders Darley, Esq., J.P., second surviving son of William F. Darley, Esq., Q.C., County Court Judge of Leitrim and Cavan, of Fern Hill, County Dublin, on the 5th inst., from the effects of an accident at polo in the Phœnix Park, Dublin.

John Whitehead, Esq., of Barnjet, Kent, J.P., on the 7th inst., at his seat, near Maidstone, aged eighty-three. He was the eldest surviving son of the late Charles Whitehead, Esq., of Ash Place, Kent, by Mary, his wife, daughter of John Miller, Esq., of Ewell.

The Right Rev. Dr. Baring, who lately resigned the bishopric of Durham, on the 16th inst. His Lordship, who was born in 1807, was youngest son of Sir T. Baring, Bart., and was consecrated Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol in 1856, and translated to the see of Durham in 1861.

Captain James Alexander Tait, late 4th Dragoon Guards, on the 9th inst., at Fairlie House, Kilmarnock, aged thirty-eight. He was elder son of Alexander Duncan Tait, Esq., of Millrig House, Ayrshire, J.P. and D.L. He married, in 1873, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of William C. Smith-Cuninghame, of Caprington.

Thomas Hibbert, Esq., of Birtles Hall, near Macclesfield, aged ninety-one. Mr. Hibbert, who was descended from Nicholas Hibbert, of Marple, Cheshire—who died in 1506—was born in 1788, and married, in 1823, Mary Caroline Henrietta, eldest daughter of Charles Cholmondley, of Over Leigh, and niece of the first Lord Delamere. He was High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1839, and was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the county.

Sir Sydney Smith Bell, Kt., late Chief Justice at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 13th inst., aged seventy-four. The late Sir Sydney was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in May, 1839, and was appointed a Puisne Judge at the Cape of Good Hope in June, 1851, and in May, 1858, became first Puisne Judge, which he held for ten years, when he was made Chief Justice there. In the year following, 1869, he was created a Knight Bachelor. He retired on a pension in 1874.

Thomas Littleton Holt, Esq., suddenly, at Hendon, on the 14th inst., aged seventy-five. He was one of the pioneers of cheap literature, having started a publication called *Holt's Penny Magazine* about the year 1838, which was at that time the largest and best of the cheap serials. He afterwards contributed to the reduction of the newspaper duty by starting the *Weekly Chronicle* He was the original proprietor of the *Iron Times*, established about 1845, and was also the originator of a variety of other publications which attained a large circulation.

The Italian Government have given orders to Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co. for the construction of eight 100-ton breech-loading guns, according to designs prepared by that firm. These guns are intended to form the armament of the Italia and Lepanto, the two ironclads which were commenced subsequently to the Duilio and the Dandolo.

The use of telephonic communication is gradually being extended; and, although we have not yet obtained telephonic exchanges for commercial purposes, the system is becoming more and more popular. Quite recently, as we learn from the *Electrician*, the Children's Hospital at Pendlebury, near Manchester, has been fitted with a system of telephones. The lady superintendent's room is thus connected with each of the six wards, the kitchen, and the pantry. As the hospital consists of six pavilions opening into a long corridor, the most distant pavilion being about 120 yards from the administrative block, it is obvious that much time and labour in running to and fro are saved by this convenient method of communication. It is especially convenient in communicating with the fever ward, thus avoiding the risk of conveying infection to other parts of the hospital. The instruments were the gift of Mr. W. P. Henderson, jun., and Mr. G. P. Dewhurst, of Manchester. They are in constant use, and give great satisfaction.

Mr. Rothery, Wreck Commissioner, gave judgment last Saturday at the close of the inquiry into the circumstances attending the collision in the Thames between the City of London and the Vesta. The Commissioner said that in the opinion of the Court there was a good look-out on board the City of London, and on rounding Tripcock Point she took proper steps by porting her helm and going to the south shore. As regarded the Vesta, although they did not think the look-out was what it ought to have been, yet they thought the whole blame of the collision rested upon the pilot of the Vesta for having taken a wrong manœuvre.—At a Board of Trade inquiry at Middlesborough into the stranding and wreck of the steam-ship Malveston on Cabelos Shoal, the sentence was that Captain Hasker's certificate be suspended for six months, and that of the chief mate, Macpherson, three months. The stipendiary said the assessors were agreed that it was a case showing neglect on the part of the captain in not ascertaining his exact position.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J S R (Vienna).—We are obliged for the trouble you have taken, but the subject has no interest for the public. Shall we return the MS., or destroy it?

M L (Paris).—We should be pleased to oblige you if possible, but cannot undertake to forward letters addressed to our care. Such communications are returned to the postal authorities, and that was the case with yours.

N R (Freckenham).—After 1. P takes R. B to Kt 5th: 2. Q takes Kt. If Black play 2. Kt to K 2nd there is no mate on the third move. Look again.

Hereward (Oxford).—We regret to hear you have been ill. Solutions correct as usual.

D W K (Birmingham).—If you will send a diagram of the position you shall have an opinion. Although the Queen usually wins against a Bishop and Knight in practice, there are some positions in which the superior force can only draw, and yours may be one of these.

S F (Eastbourne).—Too simple, but not destitute of promise.

S C and H S.—In your proposed solution of No. 1852 you have overlooked that when the Black King is moved to Q B 3rd, check is discovered to the adversary.

F O'N H (Liverpool).—A very neat problem, and if found correct it shall be published. It is amusing that positions so closely resembling each other should present such different combinations in the solution.

Lorna (Clapham).—The problem is the composition of the late T. Smith, but we cannot inform you of the date or place of publication. The key move of the solution is 1. R to R 6th; the rest is easy to discover.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1853 received from Hereward and Carlos (Lille).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1854 received from G C Baxter, Rudolf Bohm (Vienna), James Dobson, C Govett, Hereward, Cant, Carlos (Lille), J M Finney, and H A Moes.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1855 received from C S Coxe, F R Jeffrey, Alpha, R Jessop, Cant, C Govett, G L Mayne, E Elsbury, T Greenbank, Lulu, L Sharswood, B L Dyke, N Warner, An Old Hand, M O'Halloran, W Newton, Liz, D W Kell, S Farrant, D Templeton, Nerina, R Ingersoll, Ben Nevis, Kitten, Elsie V, C C Elmore, R Gray, R Arnold, N Cator, Tatters, E H H V, Herewaid, W S Leest, E L G, John Anderson and Jo, C Darragh, T Young, W D Jones, W Warren, E Esmonde, L Burnett, H Stansfield, N Brock, W Walton, G Reeves, and Lorna.

Solution of Problem No. 1854.

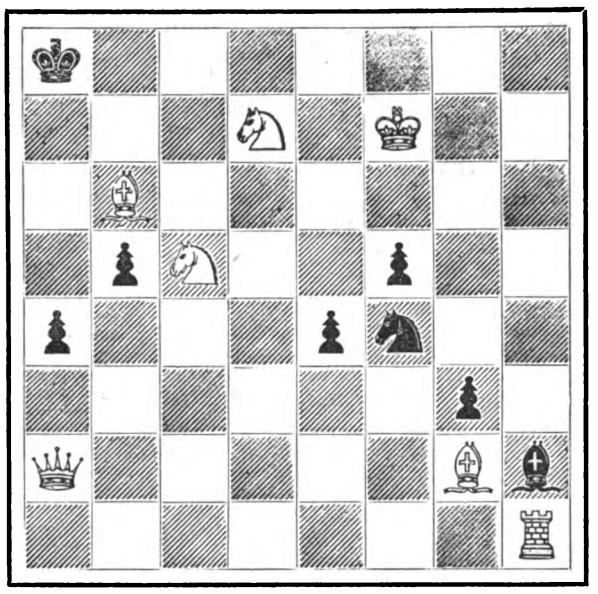
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to R 2nd	Kt takes Q*
2. Kt to K B 4th	Any move
3. Mates accordingly.	

* If Black play 1. P to K Kt 4th, then 2. Kt takes P, &c.

PROBLEM No. 1857.

By F. H. Bennett.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

A Game occurring in the Tournament now progressing at Mephisto's Chess-Rooms, No. 9, Strand, between Messrs. Lord and Vyse.

(*French Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. V.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
3. P takes P	P takes P
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
5. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd
6. Castles	Castles
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to B 3rd
8. Kt to K 2nd	B to K Kt 5th
9. Kt to Kt 3rd	Q to B 2nd
10. P to K R 3rd	B to R 4th

He should have taken the Kt with this Bishop, instead of retreating it. The move made loses valuable time.

11. B takes P (ch)	K to R sq

Black dare not attempt to win the piece by 11. K takes B, for then follows—12. Kt to Kt 5th (ch), K to Kt 3rd; 13. Q to Q 3rd (ch), Kt to K 5th; 14. Q Kt takes Kt, &c.; and if—

11.	Kt takes B
12. Kt takes B	P to K Kt 3rd
13. Kt to Kt 3rd	B takes Kt
14. P takes B	Q takes P

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. V.)
15. B to R 6th	R to K sq
16. Kt to K 5th, with the better game.	
12. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt
13. B to Q 3rd	Kt to B 5th
14 Kt to Kt 5th	P to K Kt 3rd
15. Q to Kt 4th	Kt takes B

15. K to Kt 2nd seems to offer more chances, but there is no really satisfactory move for him in this position.

16. Q to R 4th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
17. Q to R 7th (ch)	K to B 3rd
18. P takes Kt	K to Q 2nd

If 18. K to K 2nd, then 19. Kt takes P and wins.

19. R to K sq	B to B 5th
20. Q to R 6th	B to R 7th (ch)
21. K to R sq	Kt to K 4th
22. P takes Kt (ch)	B takes P
23. Kt to R 7th (ch)	K to K 8rd
24 Kt takes R (ch), and wins.	

Played some years ago between Messrs. Blackburne and an Amateur, the former giving the odds of his Q R in exchange for the adversary's Q Kt.

(*Remove White's Q R and Black's Q Kt.—French Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	

The best continuation at these odds.

3.	P takes P
4. Kt takes P	Kt to B 3rd
5. B to Q 3rd	Kt takes Kt
6. B takes Kt	P to Q B 3rd
7. Kt to B 3rd	B to K 2nd
8. Castles	Castles
9. P to B 4th	B to Q 2nd
10. R to K sq	R to Q B sq
11. B to B 2nd	P to K B 4th

This shuts out one of the adverse Bishops, but leaves him with a weak centre Pawn.

12 Kt to K 5th	B to K B 3rd
13. B to B 4th	B to K sq
14. P to B 5th	P to K Kt 4th

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
A very short-lived attack, as the sequel shows.	
15. B to B sq	B takes Kt
16. R takes B	B to B 2nd
17. P to K Kt 4th	P to B 5th
18. P to K R 4th	P takes P
19. Q B takes P	B to Kt 3rd
20. B to R 6th	B takes B
21. Q takes B	R to K B 2nd
22. P to K 5th	

Of course, he might have won the Pawn at once by 22. Q to K 4th; but the move in the text is a finer stroke.

22.	B P takes P
23. Q to K 2nd	

The same move would have followed if Black had played the other Pawn.

23.	R to Q B 3rd
24. R to Kt 5th (ch)	K to R sq
25. Q to K 5th (ch)	Resigns.

The following reminiscence of old chess heroes is contributed by the veteran chessplayer Delta:—"I met with Deschapelles more than once at the old Café de la Régence, and remember that on one occasion De la Bourdonnais proposed a game with him, which set us neophytes all on the *qui vive*. Deschapelles declined to play on that occasion. The general idea at the Café among the habitués was that Deschapelles was a Gascon at chess. Although undoubtedly one of the very best players of our time, I do not think that he was really any stronger than our own John Cochrane, and certainly not stronger than my old friend De la Bourdonnais, after the latter had imbibed a *quantum sufficit* of Chambertin. The amazing thing to me and to others, who could not play correctly at all even after half a bottle of *vin ordinaire*, was how the old champion played always better and better the more he imbibed. The 'lucidus ordo,' so useful in all things, and especially at chess, grew ever more distinct as the bottles were emptied. Wine gladdeneth man's heart. It certainly had that effect on my old friend, and clarified his chess-vision. All honour to the gallant old De la Bourdonnais, who from noon to midnight (there being no Forbes Mackenzie Act in France) was always ready for the fray! The story told of Deschapelles, that he learned not merely the moves (that anyone could do), but to play chess well in one night, was a 'crammer,' which no one then at the Café believed. No true chessplayer should brag, as in Deschapelles' case with Cochrane. Pride goeth before a fall: let all my young chess friends lay this to heart."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 7, 1876) with a codicil (dated May 24, 1878) of the Right Hon. Charlotte Augusta Annabella, Lady Carington, late of No. 39, Berkeley-square, who died on July 26 last, was proved on the 8th inst. by the Right Hon. Charles Robert, Baron Carington, the son, and Martin Ridley Smith, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testatrix bequeaths all her jewels (except diamonds), the Carington plate, her Sèvres, Worcester, and Crown Derby china, and some other articles of virtû and works of art, to her son Lord Carington, and her diamonds she settles so that they shall go and be held with the title. There are pecuniary legacies of considerable amount to her other children, and also to her executor, Mr. Smith, and maid; and the residue of her property she gives to her sons the Hon. William Peregrine Carington and the Hon. Rupert Clement George Carington.

The will (dated March 16, 1868) of the Right Hon. Carnegie Robert John, Viscount St. Vincent, formerly of Godmersham Park, but late of Court Lees, Kent, who died on July 19 last, was proved on the 10th inst. by the Right Hon. Charlotte Lucy, Viscountess St. Vincent, and Charles James Graham, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testator leaves to his wife all cash in the house and at his bankers, and his wines and consumable stores absolutely, and the use of his furniture and household effects for life; and he gives life annuities to his gamekeeper, groom, and nurse. He charges his real estate with annuities of £300 in favour of each of his younger sons, and of £200 in favour of each of his daughters; subject thereto he devises all his real estate to the use of his eldest son, John Edward Leveson (now Viscount St. Vincent) for life, with remainder to his sons successively, according to their seniorities in tail male. The residue of the personalty is to be held upon trusts similar to the uses declared of the real estate.

The will (dated April 6, 1876) of Mr. Sampson Lucas, late of No. 39, Gloucester-square, Hyde Park, who died on the 3rd ult., at No. 13, New Broad-street, was proved on the 30th ult. by Mrs. Lydia Lucas, the widow, Francis Alfred Lucas, the son, Edward Lucas, jun., the brother, and Edward Emanuel Micholes, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to the Jews Free School, Bell-lane, Spitalfields; £250 each to the Jewish Board of Guardians and to the Treasurer of the United Synagague having his office at present in Charlotte-street, Great Portland-street; £100 each to the Jews' Infant School, Commercial-street, Whitechapel, and the Ladies' Lying-in Charity, of which the Baroness de Rothschild is treasurer; £50 each to the Jews' Orphan Asylum, the Jews' Hospital, Norwood, the Convalescent Home in memory of the late Lady Montefiore, Evelina Hospital, the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, the London Hospital, and St. Mary's Hospital; the ewer and salver presented by the members of the New Synagogue to his late father to his son Francis Alfred, to be made heirlooms; to his wife he leaves his furniture, plate, pictures, jewellery, horses, carriages, wines, consumable stores, and other effects, and a pecuniary legacy of £1000; he also leaves her his residence and the income of £80,000 for life; to his daughters Jessie and Marian, £20,000 each, and a further sum of £25,000 each on the death of their mother; and numerous legacies to his executors, relatives, clerks, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his said son.

The will (dated July 5, 1879) with two codicils (dated July 5 and 13, in the same year) of Mr. John Jefferies Stone, J.P., late of Scyborwen, in the parish of Llantrissent, Monmouthshire, of Ashton Villa, Wickham-road, Deptford, and of No. 16, George-street, Mansion House, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 4th inst. by Edward Mulready Stone, the son, and Frederick William Stone, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator, after giving legacies to a daughter, his executor Mr. F. W. Stone, sisters, nephews, nieces, clerks, and others, directs all his real estate to be sold, and the net proceeds, together with the residue of his personalty, to be held upon trust for his four sons and his two daughters. Special provision is made that the option of purchasing the portrait-drawing of himself by the late William Mulready, R.A., being his first attempt in that style of drawing, and which afterwards led to the production of the numerous beautiful Academy figures by him; and also the two female Academy figures left to him (the testator) by Mr. Mulready at his death, and considered his finest productions in that style of drawing, be first given to the Royal Academy, the National Gallery, or the South Kensington Museum.

The will (dated Jan. 13, 1879) of Mr. Thomas Whaley, formerly of Orrell Mount, Pemberton, Lancashire, and late of Taplow Lodge, Maidenhead, Bucks, who died on July 15 last, has been proved by James Eckersley, William Scott Barrett, and Richard Wright, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors £300 each; to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Whaley, his furniture, plate, horses, carriages, goods, chattels, and effects, and £500, and Taplow Lodge and estate for life if she shall so long remain his widow. He also leaves her £3000 per annum for life, to be reduced in the event of her marrying again. To Mary Morris, £100; to his nephew, Cecil Whaley, £2000; upon trust for his daughter, Alice Maud, such capital sum as will produce £500 per annum, and a further sum of £10,000 upon the death or second marriage of his widow. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves upon various trusts for his son Herbert.

The will (dated July 23, 1855) with a codicil (dated July 15, 1879) of Mr. Francis Vere Hopegood, formerly of Cantray House, Inverness, N.B., but late of No. 19, Chesham-place, Brighton, who died on July 24 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Mrs. Charlotte Hopegood, the widow, the acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator gives to his wife £500, and £1000 per annum and his furniture and effects for life; on her death such furniture and effects are to go to his son William Vere Hopegood. Subject to these bequests he leaves all his real and personal estate upon trust for his children.

An explosion of fire-damp occurred yesterday week in the Lady pit of the Crewe Coal and Iron Company, at Lycett, near Burslem, and resulted in the death of five men and injury to several others.

The Committee for promoting the presentation to Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, K.C.B., V.C., have ordered a sword of honour, of handsome design, with a suitable belt. The sword and belt are to be ready by Oct. 12.

An address was given on Monday evening by Cardinal Manning, in the Public Hall, Warrington, on temperance. Mr. Rylands, M.P., was on the platform, and spoke on the same subject. In his address the Cardinal urged that the depression in trade was principally owing to the drinking habits of the country. Temptations to drink were thrown in the way of people by the Legislature. If working men had saved their money during good times, the present depression would have been easily tided over.

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HOW to assimilate or enjoy good food, that would otherwise cause constipation, bilious headache, disordered stomach, and other disasters, use ENO'S FRUIT SALT; being a genuine product of nature, it is a true or natural way of preserving and restoring health. It removes effete matter or poison from the blood, thus preventing and throwing off fevers, boils, and other morbid conditions of the blood. On that account you cannot overstate its great value in keeping the blood pure and free from disease; without such a simple precaution the jeopardy of life is immensely increased. 4s. 6d.

"ROUND THE WORLD IN SIX MONTHS."

By Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. BRIDGES, Grenadier Guards. In a list of what to take with you is given ENO'S FRUIT SALT. See page 298.

DON'T go to Sea without a Bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

"From a Town in British Guiana, South America, Dec. 5, 1878.

"J. C. Eno, Esq., London.

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"I am, Sir, yours respectfully, "W. J. B."

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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

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SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97B, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street). Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received privately, and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in eight to twelve easy lessons. Separate room for ladies. Apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

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CAUTION.—BOND'S CRYSTAL PALACE GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK (three Gold, five Silver and other Medals for merit and superiority). Some chemists and stationers for extra profit deceive you. Genuine label, "Daughter of late John Bond." Works, 75, Southgate-road, N. No heating required. £100 reward on criminal conviction for conspiracy, misrepresentation, or vending a colourable imitation.

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TESTIMONIALS.

THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor, referring to Anti-Fat in the "British Medical Journal" of June 7, 1879, says:—
"I gave some of this extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight, depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it fail. I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an anti-fat, and who always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact which she quite independently noted."

EDWARD PARRETT, Esq., Chemist, of Market-square, Winslow, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 12, 1879:—
"One lady to whom I have sold Allan's Anti-Fat has decreased 9lb. in four weeks."

THOMAS NEWBOULD, Esq., Chemist, of Bradford, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 11, 1879:—
"The gentleman for whom I obtained four bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat has derived great benefit from the same, and has recommended it to a friend. Please send me one dozen at once."

C. J. ARBLASTER, Esq., Chemist, of Birmingham, writes, under date of June 4, 1879:—
"Have just received a capital account of the effects of Anti-Fat in reducing corpulency."

"22, Redcliffe-street, South Kensington, S.W., June 2, 1879.
"To the Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat.
"Gentlemen,—I have tried your wonderful medicine Anti-Fat both in America and this country. Through its use I can thin down at command, closing on an average five pounds per week.—Yours respectfully, "HARRY BRAHAM."

T. L. REEVE, Esq., of Birmingham, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of July 1, 1879:—
"A gentleman having used one dozen bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat, reports a satisfactory reduction."

J. A. STEWARD, Esq., of Worcester, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 18, 1879:—
"Three bottles of Anti-Fat have produced a wonderful effect."

Herr F. ARNOTT, of the Elbe, Prussia, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of July 15, 1879:—
"I have much pleasure to inform you that by taking six bottles of your Allan's Anti-Fat I am ten pounds lighter."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, sold by Wholesale and Retail Chemists, everywhere. Price 6s. 6d. per single Bottle. Send stamp for pamphlet, entitled "How to get Lean without Starvation."

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Happy Days! There is something of regret and gloom in the first appearance of grey hairs; our prospects are often blighted by their premature appearance. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER happily affords a safe and sure means for restoring hem again to the freshness and beauty of youth. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is no new low-priced article.

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FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR

LIQUID DENTIFRICE.

The admiration of the world, "THE FLORAL BELL. FRAGRANT ELIXIR or LIQUID DENTIFRICE." Language fails to give expression to the beauty or the utility of a beautiful set of white teeth. With no other charm the possessor may well feel proud. Dentists, chemists, and physicians all recommend and use the FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR or LIQUID DENTIFRICE. It is truly unequalled for cleansing, preserving, and beautifying the teeth, giving them a pearl-like whiteness and hardening the gums. It removes all tartar hardens the enamel, arrests decay, and imparts to the breath at all times a most delightful fragrance.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2102.—VOL. LXXV. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1879. WITH SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE AFGHAN REVOLT: HERATEE SOLDIERS.—SEE PAGE 294.

FROM A SKETCH BY MR. W. SIMPSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST LATE IN AFGHANISTAN.

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BIRTHS.

On the 22nd inst., at Alexandria, Egypt, the wife of E. C. Waller, surgeon-dentist, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at Hanover, Countess Charles Bentinck, of a daughter.

On the 20th inst., the wife of the Hon. Frederick Hanbury Tracy, M.P., of a daughter.

On the 21st inst., at Worsley Hall, the Countess of Ellesmere, of a son.

On the 18th inst., at 107, Piccadilly, Lady Rosebery, of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at 9, Prince's-gate, S.W., the wife of Sir Trevor Lawrence Bart., M.P., of a son.

On the 18th inst., at Motcombe House, Shaftesbury, the Lady Theodora Guest, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at Cricket St. Thomas, Commander Herbert F. Gye, R.N., to the Hon. Adelaide Fanny Hood, daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Bridport.

On the 16th inst., at the parish church, Woking, Surrey, Edward Harrow Ryde, to Frances Sarah, second surviving daughter of the Right Rev. Jonathan Holt Titcome, D.D., Bishop of Rangoon; also, at the same time and place, Arthur Lyon Ryde, to Florence Eleanor, fourth surviving daughter of the Bishop of Rangoon.

On the 23rd inst., at the parish church of Lowick, Northamptonshire, by the Rev. the Hon. Augustus Legge, assisted by the Rev. the Hon. John Marsham, Lionel John William Fletcher, son of Lady Frances and the late Major-General E. C. Fletcher, of Kenward, to Eleanor Mary Agnes Stopford Sackville, daughter of Mrs. Stopford Sackville and the late W. B. Stopford Sackville, Esq., of Drayton House.

On the 14th ult., at St. Cyprian's parish church, Kimberley, Griqua Land West, South Africa, by the Rev. C. M. Maude, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Higginson, Loftus John, third son of the late James Franck Rolleston, Esq., D.L. J.P., of Ffranckfort Castle, Roscrea, Ireland, to Isabelle Louise, eldest daughter of Samuel Stonestreet, Esq., of Kimberley.

On the 16th inst., at the parish church of Northwood, Isle of Wight, by the Rector, the Rev. C. E. Seaman, M.A., John Rae, LL.D., F.S.A., of Mincing-lane, London, and Chiselhurst, Kent, solicitor, to Rosa Maud, third daughter of the late James Roberts, of Norwich, architect. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., at 6, York-place, Oxford-road, Manchester, William Oliver Barren, C.E., late of Valparaiso, Santiago. Chilian papers please copy.

On the 22nd inst., at Bordeaux, James Carter Sharp, Esq., of 24, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, and 89, Wood-street, London, in his 53rd year.

On the 20th inst., at his residence, 2, Brook-street, Hanover-square, after a few hours' illness, Lionel Lawson, Esq.

On the 17th inst., at Grove Park, Chiswick, in her 9:th year, Mrs. Frances Turnbull, the last remaining member of the family of Allan Macdougall, Esq., of Hayfield and Polquairn, and Margaret Hay, sister of the seventh Marquis of Tweeddale.

On the 15th inst., at her Majesty's Vice-Consulate, Bastia, Corsica, Thomas Jervis White-Jervis, younger and only surviving son (by his first wife) of the late Sir John Jervis White-Jervis, Bart., of Ballyellis, county Wexford, and of Belcamp, county Dublin, aged 82 years.

**** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 4.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 28.

Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: 2 Chron. xxxvi.; Galatians vi. Evening Lessons: Neh. i. and ii., 1—9, or viii.; Luke iv. 1—16.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
St. James's, noon.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. C. N. Edgington, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bow; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. A. C. Ainslie, Vicar of Henstridge, Dorset.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. R. Rhodes Bristowe, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Lewisham.

MONDAY, SEPT. 29.

St. Michael and All Angels. Michaelmas Day.
Election of Lord Mayor at Guildhall.
National Training School for Cookery, 5 p.m. (Professor Church on the Chemistry of Food).

TUESDAY, SEPT. 30.

Full moon, 9.17 a.m.
South-place Institute, Finsbury, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. H. Levy, first of course of twenty-four lectures on Political Economy).
Conclusion of Tewkesbury Abbey Musical Festival.
Shifnal Dog Show.
Races: Nottingham (two days), Kelso.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1.

Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins.
Pheasant shooting begins.
British Museum closed for a week.
Opening of the new Vegetable Market, near Stratford-bridge.
National Association for Social Science Congress at Manchester (eight days); President, the Bishop of Manchester.
University College, opening of session, lecture by Professor Graham on Technical Education, 3 p.m.
Opening of Hospital Medical Schools: St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Guy's, London; Middlesex, 3 p.m. (address by Dr. Sidney Coupland); St. Mary's, 3 p.m. (Mr. St. George Mivart); Charing-cross, 4 p.m. (Mr. F. Hird); St. George's, 4 p.m. (Mr. Dalby); Westminster, 3 p.m. (Dr. Dupré); King's College, 4 p.m. (Professor A. B. Duffin); University College, 8 p.m. (Professor G. D. Thane); Dental Hospital of London; Royal Veterinary College, 1 p.m. (Professor Cobbold).
Society for Development of Science of Education, Memorial Hall, 7.30 p.m. (Rev. H. Latham on Examinations).
Pharmaceutical Society, 8.30 p.m. (address by Dr. W. A. Tilden).
Hemel Hempstead Poultry and Pigeon Show (two days).

THURSDAY, OCT. 2.

Royal Toxophilite Society, extra target.
Abergavenny Agricultural Association Horse, Dog, and Poultry Show.
Bristol and West of England Dog Show (four days).
London Society for Extension of University Teaching: beginning of course of twelve lectures on English History, 1760-1837, by Mr. R. E. Prothero, Vestry-Hall, South Kensington, 8 p.m.
Leicester Races.

FRIDAY, OCT. 3.

Races: Kempton Park October Meeting (two days.)

SATURDAY, OCT. 4.

London Athletic Club.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
14	29·846	55·7	47·0	·74	3	63·8	50·2	SW. W.	119	0·010
15	29·956	52·6	50·0	·91	"-"	64·2	45·2	N. NE.	36	0·005
16	29·937	57·8	49·2	·76	7	64·1	51·0	NE. E.	234	0·010*
17	29·892	59·4	55·8	·88	10	63·8	56·8	NE. ENE.	155	0·020
18	29·945	59·0	56·3	·91	10	64·0	56·4	ENE. NNE.	50	0·000
19	30·108	58·7	54·4	·86	7	65·8	54·5	NNE.	57	0·005
20	0·040	58·9	54·7	·87	7	66·9	53·9	NNE. WSW. W.	131	0·000*

Sept.

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·783	29·991	29·943	29·912	29·920	30·109	30·043
Temperature of Air	56·9°	53·6°	50·7°	60·6°	59·8°	61·0	59·5
Temperature of Evaporation ..	53·6°	52·5°	50·0°	58·5°	58·5°	58·5	58·3
Direction of Wind	N.	N.	E.	ENE.	NNE.	NNE.	W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 4.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 24	0 47	1 8	1 27	1 45	2 0	2 15	2 31	2 47	3 2	3 17	3 33	3 50	4 3

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.15, THE IRON CHEST—Mr. Henry Irving, Messrs. G. H. Barnes, Norman Forbes, J. Carter, Mead, S. Johnson, Brantcombe, Tapping, F. Tyars, C. Cooper, Ferrauld, Calvert, Harwood; Misses Harwood, Florence Terry, Myra Holme, Alma Murray, Pauncefort, &c. Preceded, at 7.30, by DAISY'S ESCAPE; concluding, at 10.30, by THE BOARDING SCHOOL. Box-Office open Daily from Ten to Five.

CANTERBURY.—DR. CARVER, the Great American Marksman and Champion Rifle Shot of the World, in his marvellous performance, as exhibited before their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

DR. CARVER.—Extraordinary Rifle Shooting while riding full speed on Winnemucca. Double shots at flying objects, and at coins thrown into the air. Throwing the lasso, &c., &c. THE CANTERBURY EVERY EVENING. MORNING PERFORMANCES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing Oct. 4.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the world. Variety Artists at Eight. PAT'S PARADISE (last weeks), at Nine. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Mdlles. Ada Broughton, Powell, and Corps de Ballet. Prices, 6d. to £2 2s.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT will REOPEN for the AUTUMN SEASON at ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LANGHAM-PLACE, on MONDAY NEXT, SEPT. 29, with £100 REWARD, OUR CALICO BALL, by Mr. Corney Grain, and BACK FROM INDIA. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight. Morning Performances every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIFTEENTH YEAR OF THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS' SEASON at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
ENTIRELY FRESH PROGRAMME.
First appearance of Mr. ERNEST LINDEN.
First appearance of Mr. ALBERT CHAUS.
Reappearance of Mr. CHARLES SUTTON.
The following NEW SONGS will be sung for the first time this week:—
Darling Nora. | Only one sweet word, my darling.
Dark-eyed Violets. | The Toast of the Night.
Speak, only speak. | The Flight of the Birds.
Home once more. | The German Band.
Oft, in my dreams. | I'm Happy as a King.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, } THREE and EIGHT.
OPENING OF THE FIFTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR.
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.
Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for programme. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Doors open at 2.30 for day performances; 7.30 for the evening performances.
Every West-End omnibus runs to the doors of the Hall.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times), and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY (Twenty-Fourth Season) is NOW OPEN, with many NEW WORKS by Celebrated English and Foreign Artists. Descriptive Catalogues, including the VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, price 6d.
The Yearly Sales average £7000. Apply to Mr. C. W. Wass, Superintendent of the Gallery.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1879.

Such of our readers as have travelled on the Continent can hardly fail to have been struck with the arrangement which prevails in France and Germany, and, we believe, elsewhere, by which the connection between a passenger by railway and the luggage which he carries is established. He pays a trifling fee, has his *impedimenta* labelled, and receives a check authorising the delivery to the holder of it only of the labelled luggage at the prescribed destination. A plan something analogous to this has been proposed for giving official proof of posting letters to those persons, and in such cases, as may seem desirable to the senders. Stamped labels (if we may so describe them) resembling very much Bankers' cheques in form, but much smaller, it is suggested, may be sold at every Post Office at the rate of one farthing each. Upon these forms the sender is to copy the addresses of such letters as they desire to have acknowledged. The clerk of the Post Office has simply to compare the name and address written on the Form with that of the letter to which it is slightly attached, and, if they agree, to stamp the Form with the Office Stamp of the day and return it to the person by whom it was presented. Such, in bare outline, is the plan proposed as an annex to our Post-Office machinery. The object of it is simple. It is to give to a sender of a letter, if he desires it, at the cost of the smallest coin of the realm, official proof that it has been handed in to the Post Office on such a date, and has been thereby committed to the trust of the Postmaster-General for delivery. It will be observed that resource to this facility is not compulsory. It would be adopted, probably, in the case of hardly one letter in a thousand. It would entail a very slight increase of expense, of time, or of trouble, upon Post Office subordinates. It would disturb no existing arrangements. It would help to make the penny postage scheme more perfect, and it would probably, besides answering other departmental purposes, bring some accession of revenue to the General Post Office. They who desire to see a lucid exposition of the entire scheme may obtain for themselves a tractate published by Simpkin, Marshall and Co., entitled "Posting-Proofs, a simple and inexpensive scheme for the verification of the posting of letters with profit to the Government."

The Postmaster-General announced in his last report that the system under which "senders of ordinary letters could obtain, upon application, a certificate of the posting of such letters has been proved to meet no demand on the part of the public, and has now been abandoned. In other words, the Post Office is alleged to have given the system a trial, and to have failed in eliciting any encouraging response. In form this is true; in substance it is misleading. Three Provincial Towns—Liverpool, Birmingham, and Bath—were selected for the experiment. A short paragraph in the *Times* and in the local papers made an announcement that the system was about to be tried. A few placards, intimating that "certificates of posting unregistered letters could be obtained," were put up at the respective selected offices. No other steps were taken for making the public acquainted with the privilege proffered to it. Nothing more was heard of it in the newspapers. No explanation of the system was given. No information of the advantages to be secured by it was vouchsafed. The charge made for the accommodation granted was preposterously heavy, as compared with the expense to be incurred; and it was not surprising, therefore, that what was not made known, or what, if made known, was scarcely worth the sum demanded, should have failed to secure the support of the public. We hope the experiment will be repeated under conditions more promising of success. If it be deemed impolitic to launch it at first in application to the kingdom at large, the trial may be restricted to London, the centre of commercial and professional activity, and due publicity must be given to the precise object, nature, and scope of the experiment.

The advantages to be derived from a simple and inexpensive provision for verifying the posting of letters would probably be far more numerous, as well as far better appreciated, through facts growing out of it than they appear in speculations on the moral probabilities of the case. Supposing the machinery suggested by the pamphlet we have already mentioned to be adopted—and it seems to us to leave little room for its improvement—it will put into the hands of the sender of a letter, at his own option, unquestionable evidence that such letter had been posted. It would thereby furnish a complete check upon the possible dishonesty or unpunctuality of messengers. It would afford facilities for the detection (whether in posting or delivery) of delay of letters, and for tracing the cause of it to the proper quarter. It would be accepted in Courts of Justice as sufficient evidence of a letter having been put into the post, and would thereby dispense with witnesses, clerks, books, and so on. It would tend to promote greater care as to the legibility and accuracy of the addresses of letters, and would at once put an end to the evil adverted to in the Postmaster-General's Report for the year, in which he informs the public that 25,000 letters were posted without any address at all. It would facilitate inquiries after lost letters, rendering investigation further back than at the post-office where the letter was proved to have been posted superfluous. There are very few persons indeed who would not, under some circumstances, highly value the possibility of producing instant proof that certain letters had been posted at a certain time, whether for social, commercial, or legal reasons. Men in business, and especially those of the legal profession, would be relieved of no end of anxiety by being able to assure themselves, at a very trifling cost, of the actual postage of letters which they may deem of more than ordinary importance, an assurance which cannot always be obtained except by carrying their own correspondence to the Post. In these days of high-pressure upon one's time and labour, it is no mere fanciful want which can thus without detriment, at least to the public revenue, be easily and amply supplied by the Government. But, as we have already said, the benefit to be rendered by a complete system of "posting-proof" will probably be developed in its full extent by practice only. Its latent advantages may prove to be greater than those which are obvious. The graft of it upon the penny postage system, whilst it can entail no mischief, may be productive of fruit the full value of which it is impossible to estimate.

The authorities at the General Post Office will need some pressure from without to make a second and a fairer trial of the system. Official reluctance to undertake novel schemes we are neither surprised at nor disposed to censure with severity. Everyone, upon reflection, must admit that he would himself exhibit the same tendency if he were placed in the same circumstances. But this is an obstruction which, in the present instance, may, we trust, be surmounted with comparatively little labour. Indeed, looking at the certain proximity of a general election, we think it not unlikely that a common and prompt attention to the subject by the Newspaper press would alone suffice to persuade the Post-Office authorities to give the scheme a fair chance of displaying its real merits.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, drove from Balmoral to Glen Gelder Shiel yesterday week, and on the following day her Majesty with the Duchess and the Princess, drove to the Glassalt Shiel. Prince Leopold drove to Loch Callater. On Sunday the Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. J. Barclay, minister of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, officiated. Her Majesty and the Princesses were present at a cricket-match which was played by some of the members of the household near the castle. The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has driven to the Colonel's Bed, Glen Ey, and to various other notable places in the district. The Duchess of Connaught and Princess Beatrice have taken frequent rides. The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by Viscount Cranbrook, Sir Augustus Paget, and other gentlemen, has had good sport both in deerdriving in Abergeldie Woods and in deerstalking. Prince Leopold has taken walking exercise. Viscount Cranbrook, who is Minister in attendance on the Queen, has generally dined with her Majesty. Sir Augustus Paget has also dined with the Queen.

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Lady Scuthampton has arrived at the castle as Lady in Waiting on her Majesty. The Marchioness Dowager of Ely remains at the castle. The Hon. Mary Lascelles, the Right Hon. Sir Augustus Paget, Major-General Gardiner, and Captain Fitzgerald have left the castle. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby has also left, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pickard, Assistant Keeper of the Privy Purse and Assistant Private Secretary to her Majesty, remains at the castle. Colonel Maude has arrived at Osborne.

The Queen has conferred upon the Duke of Montrose the vacant Ribbon of the Order of the Thistle. Her Majesty has also conferred on Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, G.C.M.G., M.P., the honour of Knight Commander of the Civil Division of the Order of the Bath; and on the Earl of Donoughmore that of Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, on board the Osborne, accompanied the Bacchante from Portsmouth to Portland, and yesterday week took leave of his sons Princes Albert Victor and George on board their ship, and subsequently left in the Osborne for Cherbourg, en route for Paris, where he arrived at five o'clock on Saturday morning and proceeded to the Hôtel Bristol. His Royal Highness left Paris the same evening for Darmstadt, en route for Copenhagen, in order to accompany the Princess back to England. Her Royal Highness, with her daughters, is in the enjoyment of perfect health, and takes daily driving or yachting excursions.

Prince Leopold's visit to Sheffield has been changed from Oct. 15 to Oct. 18. His Royal Highness will open Firth College on the 20th prox., and on the following day he will visit a considerable number of the local works, and be present at a luncheon given by the Cutlers' Company and at a bal given by his host, Mr. Mark Firth. The Prince will leave Sheffield the next day.

The Duke of Cambridge has returned from Kissingen.

His Excellency the Siamese Minister, Phya Bhashkara-wongse, entertained at dinner on Sunday, at the Alexandra Hotel, a party of scientific and diplomatic gentlemen connected with Siam, in honour of his Majesty Chulalonkorn I., who on that day attained his twenty-sixth birthday. The Duke of Abercorn has returned from Homburg, accompanied by Lady Georgiana Hamilton. Lord and Lady Claud J. Hamilton have also returned from Homburg. The Duke and Duchess of Bedford and the Ladies Russell have arrived at Woburn Abbey. The Duke of Buccleuch has arrived at Mount Teviot, Roxburghshire: the Duchess has gone to Langholme Lodge, Dumfries.

The marriage arranged to take place between Sir Robert Moncrieffe, Bart., Scots Guards, and Miss Evelyn Hay, eldest daughter of Colonel the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Hay, will not take place until after Christmas, owing to the recent death of the late Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, Bart.—A marriage is arranged to take place between Viscount Lewisham, M.P. for West Kent, eldest son of the Earl of Dartmouth, and Lady Mary Coke, fourth daughter of the Earl of Leicester.

THE LATE MR. EDWARD BLORE, F.R.S.

This gentleman, who died on the 4th inst, within a few days of completing his ninetieth year, was eldest son of Thomas Blore, F.S.A., author of the "History of Rutland," and was born at Derby, Sept. 13, 1789. His early days were spent at Stamford, where he showed that love of architecture which characterised his whole life. While still a boy he was in the habit of walking about the country and sketching all such objects of interest in the neighbourhood. Before he was twenty years of age he had executed the drawings for the plates in Blore's "History of Rutland," the second part of which was published in 1811. He was soon afterwards employed by Mr. Surtees, of Mainsforth, to execute the drawings for the illustration of the "History and Antiquities of Durham." For Britten he drew the sketches of York and Peterborough in the series of "English Cathedrals;" and for Clutterbuck several of the architectural drawings in the "History of Hertfordshire." He soon became acquainted with many eminent men who composed the leading society of Edinburgh at that time. In 1816 he was introduced to Sir Walter Scott, with whom he contracted a friendship which lasted till Sir Walter's death. One of Mr. Blore's earliest works as an architect was the building of the exterior of Abbotsford. He also associated with Scott in the "Antiquities and Picturesque Scenery of Scotland," a work in the illustration of which, Turner, Calcott, Nasmyth, the Rev. J. Thomson, and other eminent artists were employed. Most of the architectural drawings were from the hand of Mr. Blore. Only the two first volumes of this work were published in 1826, and it had to be abandoned. In the same year Mr. Blore brought out a handsome illustrated work on the "Monumental Remains of Noble and Eminent Persons." He was among the first to stimulate the revival of taste for Gothic architecture, and was called in as consulting architect by several of the governing bodies of our cathedrals. At those of Peterborough and Glasgow he carried out considerable works. He soon acquired a most extensive practice, and was engaged in building or reconstructing many of the finest houses in England and elsewhere. Among his works may be specially mentioned Lambeth Palace, the residential portion of which he rebuilt for Archbishop Howley; and the Palace of Aloupka, in the Crimea, which was entirely constructed after his designs. He was appointed special architect to King William IV., and this honour was continued to him by Queen Victoria during the early part of her reign. He completed Buckingham Palace, which had been begun by Nash. It was done within the estimated cost, and so well satisfied was the Government with the result of his labours that he was offered the honour of knighthood, which, however, he thought fit to decline. He was for many years architect to Westminster Abbey, a post which he only resigned when he finally retired from the profession. He has left behind him an unrivalled collection of admirably executed drawings of churches and other objects of architectural interest, chiefly in England, the result of more than seventy years' labours. Many have acquired a special interest as being the only memorials of buildings long since swept away or spoilt by injudicious restoration. Upon several occasions he travelled long distances to obtain sketches of buildings which he had heard were about to be destroyed. He was a member of several of the great London societies and an honorary member of some of the provincial architectural societies. The University of Oxford made him D.C.L. in 1834. He married, in 1819, Sarah, daughter of the Rev. W. Hodges, Vicar of Mattersey, Nottinghamshire. He has left two sons, the Rev. E. W. Blore, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Rev. G. J. Blore, D.D., Head Master of the King's School, Canterbury. His two daughters were Harriet, married to the late Dr. Cureton, Canon of Westminster, and Margaret, married to Charles Keyser, Esq., of Stanmore. His remains were interred at the City of London Cemetery, Highgate.

The Portrait of Mr. Blore is from a photograph by Messrs. Hennah and Kent, of Brighton.

THE CAPTURE OF CETEWAYO.

We announced last week that the defeated and deposed King of the Zulus had been taken prisoner, or had surrendered, in the Ngome forest, in the north-east part of Zululand. Some ten days before, on the 18th ult., a force under Lord Gifford having been dispatched by Sir Garnet Wolseley in pursuit of the King, his speedy capture was predicted. A week later the pursuers ascertained that Cetewayo was hiding in the kraal of his Prime Minister, having become a fugitive from the time of the defeat of his army at Ulundi. Meanwhile Lord Gifford had kept up a hot pursuit, and, having on Aug. 21 captured a native, he was promised information as to Cetewayo's hiding-place in the Umvolosi bush. Acting on this statement, Lord Gifford detailed Colonel Clarke, with 300 men, to surround this locality, while the pursuing party was divided into several detachments. One was commanded by Major R. J. C. Marter, of the 1st King's Dragoon Guards. These parties traversed the country in all directions. Major Marter, who came into camp with a troop on Aug. 22, had to report that he had lost during his march three horses, which had been killed by lions. Soon after this date the Major again started in quest of the defeated monarch, and on Thursday, the 28th ult., when in the north-east of Zululand, he overtook and secured the fugitive. Major Marter entered the King's Dragoon Guards in January, 1851, and has served with considerable distinction abroad. He was at one time Assistant-Quartermaster-General in Ireland. We give the portrait of this officer, who was accompanied by a detachment of his own regiment and a troop of Lonsdale's colonial volunteer horsemen. The following account of the manner of the King's capture has been published:—

"The kraal in which the King was captured lies eighteen miles north of Brigadier Clarke's camp on the Black Umvolosi. Lord Gifford marched from near there through Tuesday night, arriving within four miles of the kraal at daybreak with the white cavalry and natives. They lay in ambush, fearing to advance across the open ground, and waiting for the night to make the attack, lest the King should see and escape into the bush, which borders the kraal within a hundred yards on the north side. Lord Gifford was on the south-east side. In the mean time Major Marter, with his force, appeared on the north-east and was seen by the King, but was not feared, the King thinking the cavalry in the bad ground could not approach quietly or without warning. Major Marter, however, had stripped the saddles and left the scabbards behind. Disappearing from view, he stole up noiselessly through the bush. The Native Contingent, whom he had concealed, were put in advance, and were able to move more rapidly than the horses. These men dashed out of the bush and surrounded the kraal, saying, 'The white man is coming; you are caught.' Major Marter then rode up and dismounted, entered the kraal, and coming straight to the hut in which the King was, called on him to come forth and surrender. The King feared, and said, 'No, you come in, to me;' but Marter was inflexible, and the King, creeping out, stood up among the soldiers with stately composure. One of them sought to lay his hands upon him, but he waved the man back disdainfully, saying, 'White soldier, let me be.' He then asked to be shot. Lord Gifford's dismounted men, posted in concealment to watch the kraal, had seen Major Marter's ruse, and ran with the news to Lord Gifford, who then galloped in. The King's bearing on the march, and passing between the lines of the 60th Regiment into his tent, was dignified and calm. Wearing a red blanket over his breast in the manner of a Roman toga, he stepped slowly, looking round with head thrown back and haughty gaze at the soldiers around him. When captured, he asked the rank of the officer who had taken him. He treated the Native Contingent contemptuously. The King's servant fired one shot. The King seems to have suffered his capture partly through weariness and exhaustion, partly because he felt himself hemmed in, and partly through one of the fits of morose and sullen resignation which have lately come upon him at intervals."

Cetewayo was brought a prisoner to the head-quarters of General Sir Garnet Wolseley at Ulundi on the 31st, with a guard of the King's Dragoon Guards, the 60th Rifles, and the Native Contingent. Eleven of his people escaped from custody during the two days' march, and five of them were shot because they would not allow themselves to be recaptured. The fallen King was to be sent down to the coast, and to be removed by sea. It was not yet known what place of residence would be assigned to him, but he was to be brought to Cape-town for the present, to await further instructions from the Imperial Government.

There is no reason to apprehend that he will be harshly treated by those acting under the direct authority of her Majesty's Government in South Africa. But we regret to observe that grossly mistaken notions of the past conduct of Cetewayo, as King of the Zulus, have become current, and that much undeserved obloquy has been cast upon him. Even a leading article in the *Times* of last Tuesday contains summary accusations which, though repeatedly put forward, in general terms, by Sir Bartle Frere and other officials seeking to justify the late war, remain utterly devoid of proof; and it is reasonable to believe that, if they had been founded in fact, some evidence of a substantial kind would ere this have been produced to support them. It is alleged, without stating when or where, or by what agency, or under what circumstances, that Cetewayo used to send out his "impis," or bands of soldiery, "to kill Zulus suspected of conversion to Christianity;" that old men were killed by his orders because they would not attend his Court; and that girls were killed because they would not marry old men. "These facts," says the writer in the *Times*, "are well authenticated and beyond dispute." We will undertake to deny the authenticity and veracity of such assertions, if they are supposed to stand or fall by any evidence to be founded in the documents hitherto printed for the information of Parliament. No distinct evidence has yet been furnished, and neither Sir Bartle Frere nor any other official person has claimed to be in possession of reserved evidence, fixing these charges of extreme cruelty upon the deposed Zulu King. Neither by Sir Theophilus Shepstone, nor by Mr. Dunn, who are personally acquainted with Cetewayo and his kingdom, have these charges been expressly confirmed; while Bishop Colenso, having had constant and intimate communication with the Zulus during a quarter of a century, indignantly repels such charges as malicious fictions. With regard, more particularly, to the rumoured massacre of some girls and young women, in 1876, for refusing to marry the soldiers of certain regiments, the whole story has no other foundation than what may be found in the Parliamentary Bluebook C—1748, at pages 198 and 216. It comes only to this, that the magistrate resident at Newcastle, in Natal, a long way from the frontier of Zululand, chanced to hear this horrible rumour from some of the natives about him, and mentioned it, unofficially, in a private letter. This reached the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, who thereupon did not make any proper inquiry into the facts, but having got the same story, in a vague and uncertain manner, from mere hearsay of two other native informants, forthwith sent a message of remonstrance to Cetewayo. The messengers sent upon this occasion were Zulus, who were personally obnoxious to the King. We have only their report of the interview, at which nobody else was present; and it may well be doubted whether Cetewayo understood the precise nature of the charges brought against him, or had any opportunity of denying their truth. It was upon this occasion that Cetewayo is reported to have said that he must and would "go on killing;" and "my people will not listen to me unless they are killed;" which seems to have been merely his way of claiming the judicial power to inflict capital punishment. It has never been shown that such punishment was inflicted by him with greater frequency, or with less regard to the formalities of a legal trial, than by other native rulers in South Africa. No missionary in Zululand appears to have ever been molested by order of Cetewayo or any convert put to death for embracing Christianity, though several converts have been killed or ill-treated by the local chiefs on account of other transactions. It is true that many persons, from time to time, have been made victims of the heathen superstition concerning witchcraft or sorcery. They have been "smelt out" by the professional witch-doctors, or denounced by malicious neighbours, and have then been put to death, without the King's order, by the people of their own district or village. This dreadful system prevails in most parts of Africa under native rule. It will be found, on reference to Sir T. Shepstone's report of the coronation of the Zulu King in 1873, that Cetewayo's Councillors of State then expressly told him it would be necessary to reserve the case of witchcraft. But Cetewayo has denied that he put to death any of his subjects except those convicted of treason and other grave crimes. In a list of twenty-five homicides or murders, supplied by the Rev. R. Robertson, occurring in a period of some years, there is not one case brought home to the King's order or consent. The reader who cares further to investigate this question may refer to *Macmillan's Magazine* of August, 1877, for the report of a Christian Zulu whom Bishop Colenso sent into Zululand. The appendix to Captain T. J. Lucas's volume, "The Zulus and the British Frontiers," also contains an examination of the subject. It is of some importance, now that Cetewayo has become a captive in our hands, to disabuse the popular imagination of false ideas concerning his character and the former acts of his reign. He is an ignorant barbarian, with all the mental and moral disadvantages of his race, but neither bloodthirsty, vindictive, nor perfidious; and his good qualities were attested, in happier times, by Sir T. Shepstone and others, who had serious dealings with him. The famous boastful phrase of "washing his spears," which only signified going to war, as a European in the age of chivalry might talk of "fleshing his sword," never bore reference to hostilities against his colonial neighbours of Natal, but against the Swazies, who are savages by far more turbulent and ferocious than the Zulus. In short, whatever may be thought of the policy of the late war, and whatever benefits may be hoped from Sir Garnet Wolseley's scheme for the subdivision of Zululand, with twelve dependent rulers, under the supervision of British Residents, Cetewayo is not to be held personally responsible for the great social evils that existed under his reign. "These are," says Captain Lucas, "chiefly the universal military conscription, the custom of polygamy, with the buying and selling of women, and the hideous superstition of witchcraft, to which hundreds of lives are yearly sacrificed." It was long before the time of Cetewayo that these deplorable evils came into existence, and it is scarcely his fault that they could only be terminated by a revolution, consequent upon the intervention of British power.

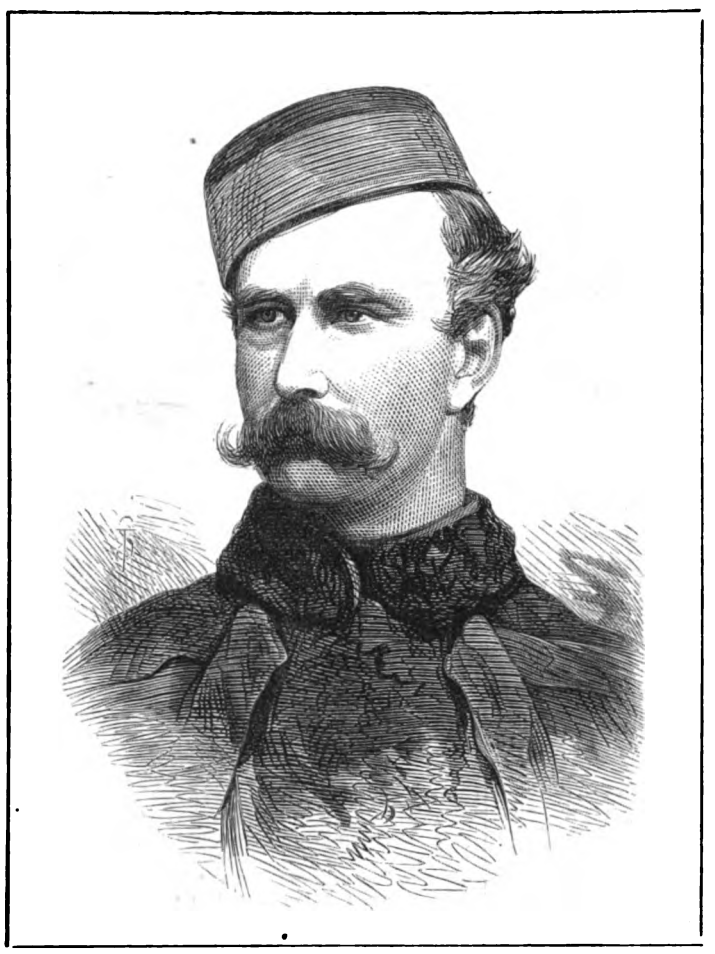
With regard, likewise, to the alleged hostile designs of Cetewayo against the British colonial provinces, Sir Henry Bulwer, the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, in his memorandum dated Jan. 9, two days before our actual invasion of Zululand, in pursuance of Sir Bartle Frere's policy, shows that there were no signs of an impending attack by the Zulus. On the contrary, the Zulus along the frontier had been disquieted only by Lord Chelmsford's military preparations, since the arrival of Sir Bartle Frere in September, as they feared we were about to attack them. It is Sir Henry Bulwer, at the outbreak of the war, who makes this statement, which is entirely borne out, if we peruse all the official correspondence, by the detailed reports of civil officials on the Natal and Transvaal borders. The Earl of Pembroke has this week sent to the Aborigines Protection Society a letter which has been addressed to him by Mr. C. F. Barker, of Little Umhlanga, Natal. The following extract from it conclusively shows how grossly Cetewayo was calumniated at the time when the public, both in South Africa and in this country, were led to believe that he meditated an attack on the colony of Natal. Mr. Barker writes:—

"When Sir Bartle Frere visited Natal, I happened to be in Zululand, and was at the Royal kraal, accompanied by two traders, whose waggon I was more or less occupying. At that time fearful reports were circulated about the doings in Zululand. Colonists said that it was unsafe for any white man to go into the country—death would be sure to be the consequence. I went in at that time and made a walking tour, accompanied by a black servant to the Emhlabalini (Ulundi), the Royal kraal. I was treated very kindly at each and every kraal I passed. I could not speak the Zulu language, but understood a little. When I arrived at the King's, I was still more hospitably treated. Everything was as peaceful as could be, while all the warlike preparations were going on in Natal. Cetewayo could not understand the movements of the English. He inquired what they meant, who they were going to fight with, and was told that he was not to feel uneasy, as our stationing troops all round him was for no purpose of war. It was done in order to make the colonists feel themselves secure. Then came the ultimatum, and greater indignity could not have been offered than was offered to Cetewayo's great men. They were spoken to like dogs and insulted by the colonists present. About this time a shell was fired from the fort on this side of the Tugela into Zululand. The King was informed of this, and said that, 'had one of his young men, even in a boyish way, fired his gun across the Tugela, the Colonial Government would have required a very heavy fine from him' (the King); but, added he, 'they want to force me into war. I do not want to fight, and my people shall certainly not strike the first blow or give the first shot.' A day before the ultimatum was up the troops fired shells several times across at some unoffending Zulus, who had come near the river either to watch or look at their mealie-gardens. By this little act our troops killed one Kaffir. I was present and saw it all."

Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild had a severe fall from his horse while riding with some friends in Cheddington-fields on Sunday. He was conveyed to Leighton House, where it was discovered that his left arm was dislocated, and that he was otherwise severely shaken.

The Trinity authorities have fixed a new lightship at the Seven Stones, Scilly, in place of the one which has been doing temporary duty. The new ship is fitted with recent improvements in fog-warning machinery, and instead of the two fixed white lights formerly exhibited at night, a revolving light will now be exhibited.

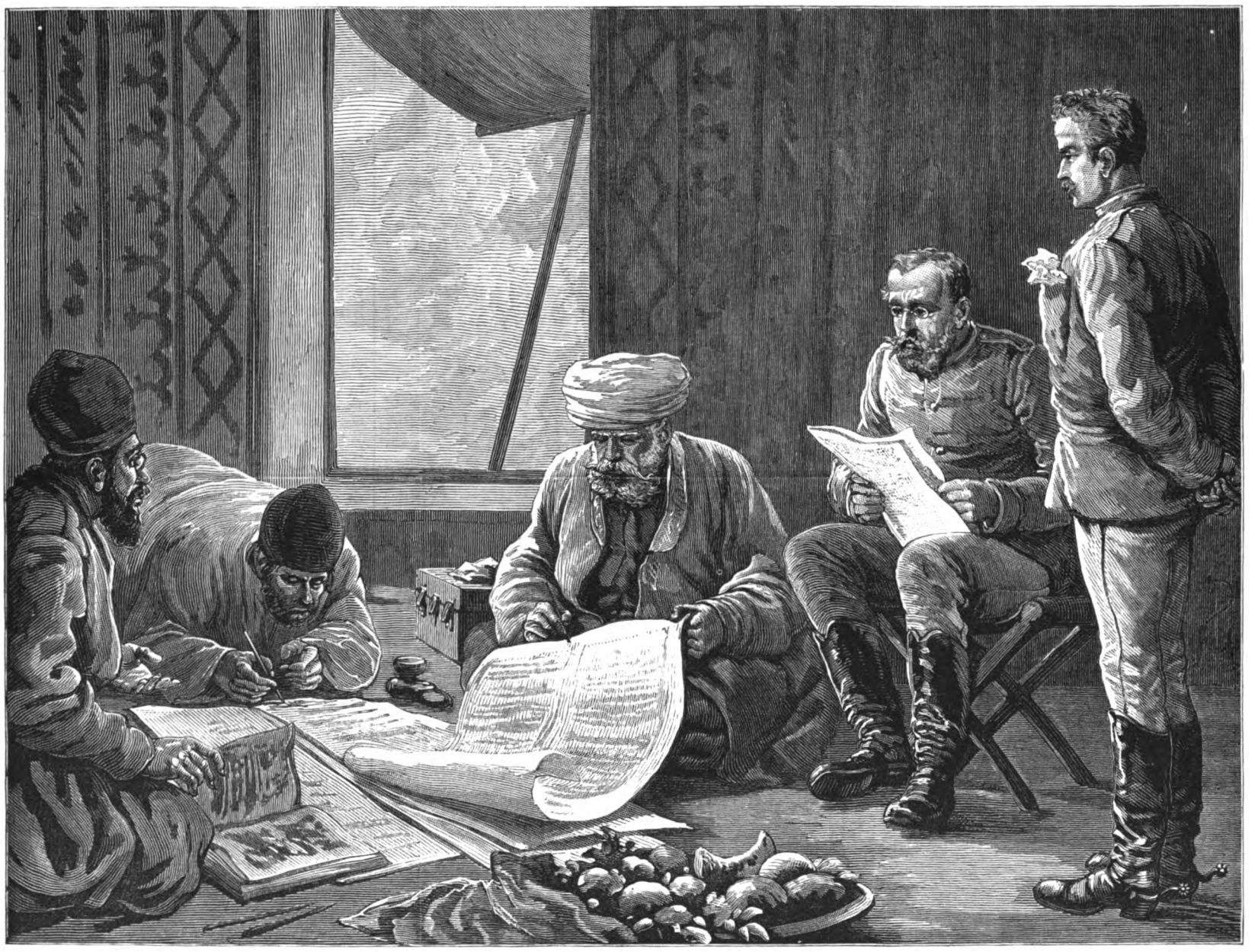
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MAJOR RICHARD MARTER, THE CAPTURER OF CETEWAYO.



THE LATE MR. E. BLORE, ARCHITECT.



THE AFGHAN WAR: WRITING OUT THE TREATY OF PEACE AT GUNDAMUK.—SEE PAGE 294.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. W. SIMPSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

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THE AFGHAN WAR: THE BALA HISSAR AT CABUL.

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THE AFGHAN WAR.

Our Illustrations of this subject, which continues to excite great interest, include another view of the Bala Hissar or fortified precinct at the city of Cabul, where Major Sir Louis Cavagnari, with his companions, Mr. Jenkyns, Lieutenant Hamilton, and Dr. Kelly, were massacred on the 3rd inst.; two Sketches, by Mr. W. Simpson, our Special Artist, of the writing and signing of the Treaty of Gundamuk, on May 26; a view of the Citadel at Herat, where a fresh insurrection against the Ameer Yakoob Khan has just broken out; and the figures of two Heratee soldiers, drawn by Mr. Simpson.

There is not a great deal of political or military news, since our last week's Paper was made up, concerning the progress or the prospects of the renewed conflict between the British Indian Empire and the hostile tribes or chiefs, whoever they are, in Afghanistan; but the utmost exertions are made, from day to day, for the advance of General Sir Frederick Roberts in force from the Shutargardan Pass, which was expected to begin on Wednesday last. He would first descend upon Khushi, a place at the foot of the mountain range, and on the road between Ghuzni and Cabul, about forty miles from the last-named city. A convoy of his stores was attacked on Monday by the tribes on the eastern side of the Pass, and lost in the skirmish twenty-six men, of whom a few were Sepoys, and seventy mules were carried off. There is a rumour also of a night attack on some pickets of the 72nd Regiment. The tribes of the Khyber Pass have promised, it is said, not to oppose or molest the column under Major-General Bright, which is to advance immediately, and lend support to General Roberts. Two envoys from the Ameer at Cabul, named Mustaufi Habibulla and the Wuzeer Shah Mohammed, sent to General Roberts at his request, have reached his head-quarters at Ali Kheyl.

Strong reinforcements have been ordered to join the division under General Roberts, which is to advance on Cabul viâ the Shutargardan Pass. These reinforcements will consist of two regiments of Native Cavalry and three of Native Infantry. The cavalry corps are the 13th Bengal Lancers, formerly known as the 4th Sikh Horse, and the 5th Punjab Cavalry, a corps which did yeoman's service at Delhi and at the relief and capture of Lucknow. The infantry battalions are the 13th Bengal Native Infantry, or Shekhawattee Battalion, one of the corps which was brought to Malta by last year's Jingo agitation; the 20th Bengal Infantry, a Punjabee regiment, which distinguished itself in the Chinese War of 1860; and the 21st Native Infantry, another regiment of Punjabees, which formed a portion of the British forces in Abyssinia. While Roberts's column advances over the Shutargardan (or Camel's Neck) Pass, another body of British troops will advance through the Khyber Pass on the north, and a third from Candahar on the south. From this last a column has been detailed to occupy Khelat-i-Ghilzai under Brigadier-General Hughes. This column consists of a detachment of the 8th battery 4th Brigade of Royal Artillery, with two field guns, a mountain battery with three guns; the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, whose fidelity to the British Raj was shown at Delhi and at Lucknow; a wing of the 59th (2nd Nottinghamshire) Regiment; a wing of the 3rd Goorkhas, or Kumaon battalion; a wing of the 29th Bombay (or 2nd Belooch) Regiment, who distinguished themselves in the Persian campaign; and a company of Sappers and Miners. Khelat-i-Ghilzai is on the road from Candahar to Cabul, viâ Ghuznee; so that General Roberts, who holds the Shutargardan, only fifty miles from Cabul, will be supported on his left by General Stewart with the force from Candahar, and on his right by the Northern, or Khyber, Army under General Bright.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. Jules Ferry arrived at Toulouse on Thursday week, and, as he passed through the streets on his way to the Prefecture, was greeted with shouts of "Vive la République!" "Vive les Lois Ferry!" and "Vive l'Article VII.!". At a banquet which was given in the evening by the Rector of the University, M. Ferry said that he and his colleagues would pursue with firmness the work they had undertaken, because they believed that the majority of the nation was with them, and that Parliament would lend them its support.

Upwards of 100,000 persons greeted the arrival of M. Louis Blanc at Marseilles on Sunday, the enthusiasm of the crowd leading it to unhorse his carriage and drag it to the Hôtel de Marseille, from the balcony of which he addressed the multitude.

The unveiling at Perpignan of the statue of François Arago took place on Sunday. Vast crowds of people were present at the ceremony, and among the guests of the Mayor were M. Jules Ferry and a number of senators and deputies.

In honour of the anniversary of Sept. 21 a number of banquets were given on Sunday last in Paris and the provinces. At Bordeaux there was a Socialist gathering, and at Nice a dinner, at which a hymn to Garibaldi was sung immediately after the "Marseillaise."

The Rev. Cunningham Geikie, D.D., author of "The Life and Works of Christ," entered last Sunday on the incumbency of Christ Church, Boulevard Bineau, the new church connected with Miss Leigh's mission homes and orphanage. The treasurer's account for the seven months ending Aug. 31 shows a total of 2134f. receipts and 3955f. disbursements.

A duel was fought on Tuesday morning between M. Victor de Carniers and M. Charles Simon, a son of M. Jules Simon, the latter being charged with having published in the *Petit Nord* an article insulting M. de Carniers, President of the Court of Cassation, father of the first-named gentleman. Two pistol-shots were exchanged, but without effect.

ITALY.

Saturday last being the anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome, a popular demonstration was made outside the Porta Pia.

At the Consistory held yesterday week the Pope pronounced a short allocution, after which the Nuncios at Paris, Vienna, Madrid, and Lisbon were created Cardinals. Eight Bishops were subsequently appointed—six for Italy and two for Mexico. The Pope on Monday held a secret consistory for the purpose of conferring three Cardinals' hats; also for the purpose of nominating eighteen Bishops, the sees of seven being *in partibus infidelium*.

After the death of King Victor Emmanuel a subscription was opened in Italy with a view to the erection of a national memorial on the spot where the Italian troops fought on June 23, 1859, the desperate battle of San Martino, at the same time that the French were fighting the battle of Solferino. The sum of 160,000 lire (a little over £6500) has been already collected, and it has been thought well to make a beginning with the erection of the memorial. It will be a tower, and will be erected on the summit of the Rocolo hill, where fiercest fighting was. The foundations of the memorial have been laid; they are 19 feet 8 inches deep. The tower will be externally round, but inside it will have a quadrangular form. Its height will be 246 feet, and its width at the bottom will be 65 feet 7 inches. The summit will be occupied by either a statue of the King or by the "Star of Italy," which will be so richly gilt that when lit up by the sun it will be visible at a great distance. At night some species of light will be maintained, so that the tower will serve as a beacon for the district.

HOLLAND.

M. Vissering, the Minister of Finance, presented his Budget for the year 1880 to the Chambers yesterday week. The revenue is estimated at 108,000,000 fl., and the expenditure at 115,000,000 fl., showing a deficit of 7,000,000 fl, which it is intended to cover by an issue of Treasury bonds or bills. The Minister expressed his opinion that the financial prospects were fairly satisfactory, but said that, to meet future deficits and expenses on account of public instruction and canal communication with Rotterdam, he should recommend an increase of taxation, to be followed by a loan, should the increase prove insufficient.

The Minister of the Colonies presented the Budget for the Dutch Indies to the Second Chamber on Tuesday. The revenue for the year 1880 is estimated at 140,000,000 fl., and the expenditure at 146,000,000 fl., the deficit of 6,000,000 fl. being due partly to the prosecution of public works, and partly to the cost of the war in Acheen. The sum required for the latter undertaking during 1880 is set down at 9,000,000 fl.

The Evangelican section of the Dutch Reformed Church has resolved upon establishing an exclusively Protestant University, where theology is to be taught in accordance with the tenets of the Synod of Dort. The site for this new University has not yet been determined upon, but it is known that the most important chair of orthodox divinity will be offered Dr. A. Kuyper, the eloquent opponent in the Second Chamber of all undenominational education. The four Universities in the Netherlands already existing are Leyden (1575), Groningen (1614), Utrecht (1636), Amsterdam (1877).

GERMANY.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany, accompanied by Prince William, the eldest son of the Crown Prince, Prince Charles, and Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, and attended by a brilliant suite, arrived at Strasburg on the 18th inst., and were received at the railway station by the generals in command of the troops which took part in the manœuvres, and by the chief provincial and municipal authorities. Their Majesties, after a short delay, entered the carriage which was awaiting them, and drove off to the prefecture, after first receiving a salute from a body of the Kriegerverein, or association of veteran soldiers, who were marshalled in order opposite the station. The streets, which were very generally and elaborately decorated, were filled with dense crowds of spectators, who cheered the Emperor and Empress and the other members of the Royal family with great enthusiasm. After the carriage in which were their Majesties followed the Crown Prince with the Crown Prince of Sweden, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, Prince William, and the other Royal personages. The Emperor William gave a banquet in the evening, to which, besides the Imperial suite, all the persons of distinction who had come to witness the manœuvres were invited. At nine o'clock a tattoo was beaten, after which a grand procession was formed consisting of the united bands of the 15th Army Corps. The procession passed through the town, and, on arriving at the Prefecture, the Emperor was serenaded. His Majesty appeared repeatedly on the balcony. The parade of the 15th Army Corps before the Emperor William, the Crown Prince, and the other Royal personages who have accompanied his Majesty to Strasburg is reported to have passed off yesterday week in the most brilliant manner, the attractions of the military spectacle being enhanced by beautitul weather. The Emperor was everywhere enthusiastically cheered, particularly by the numerous warrior associations, of which some seventy were represented. His Majesty afterwards attended the parade dinner, when he proposed "The health of the 15th Army Corps." On Saturday the German Emperor and Empress were present at the manœuvres at Wiwersheim. On the way back to Strasburg their Majesties passed through Wiwersheim, where they were respectfully greeted by the Burgomaster, the clergy, and the combined staff of all the educational establishments belonging to the district. On Sunday morning the Emperor and Empress, accompanied by most of the Royal personages at present in Strasburg and their suite, attended Divine service in the Church of St. Thomas, and their Majesties afterwards proceeded to the Prefecture to witness a procession of the rural inhabitants of Erstein and the surrounding neighbourhood. The procession was composed of about one hundred young men of the farm-labourer class on horseback, followed by forty carriages filled with peasant girls, picturesquely dressed. The Emperor afterwards cordially shook hands with the members of a deputation of peasants who were standing near him. A deputation, headed by the Burgomaster, waited on the Emperor to present him with a medal struck in commemoration of his Majesty's first visit to Strasburg, in May, 1877.

The Emperor left Strasburg at twenty minutes past four on Tuesday afternoon for Metz. Large crowds collected before the Prefecture, in the streets, and at the railway station to witness his Majesty's departure, and as the Royal carriage drove through the streets the Emperor was saluted with cries of "Hoch!" and "Auf Wiedersehen!" At the station, where were assembled the chief authorities, the Emperor again expressed his deep satisfaction at the reception he had met with in Strasburg and its neighbourhood. His Majesty arrived at Metz about eight in the evening, and was received at the railway station by Prince Charles of Prussia and the chief civil and military authorities, his arrival being signalled by a salute from the guns of the fortress. He drove in an open carriage, through streets decorated with triumphal arches, to the Prefecture, the route thither being lined by members of German societies bearing lanterns. The town was brilliantly illuminated.

The Crown Princess of Germany continues her visits to the leading industrial establishments in Styria. The *Neue Freie Presse* reports her inspection of the Schutz Earthenware Factory at Liboje. She minutely examined everything, made several purchases, took tea in Herr Schutz's park, and after a stay of three hours and a half took leave in the most gracious manner.

The Central Society of German Manufactures opened its third Congress at Augsburg on Monday. According to the *Cologne Gazette* 300 persons from all parts of the empire attended it, and a telegram was dispatched to Prince Bismarck thanking him for his energetic and successful defence of the interests of native industry.

The jury of the Munich International Art Exhibition awarded the prizes on Tuesday. They gave a medal of the second class to an English artist, Mr. H. Herkomer. There are in all eighteen medals of first and twenty-four of second class for distribution.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Prince Bismarck, accompanied by his family, arrived at Vienna at ten o'clock on Sunday evening. The Chancellor was received at the railway station by Count Andrassy, Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, and the staff of the Embassy. The telegram says that the meeting between Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy was of the most cordial description. The distinguished visitors were loudly cheered by the crowd at the station, and on the way to the Hotel Imperial, to which they drove in four of the Royal carriages. The semi-official papers, both at Berlin and Vienna, attach great importance to the visit of the German Chancellor to the Austrian capital. The Prince was visited on Monday morning by Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador, and at twelve o'clock drove in an Imperial carriage and pair to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Count Andrassy arrived at same time to welcome the Prince, after having had a private audience of the Emperor. Prince Bismarck was also met at the Foreign Office by Baron Haymerle. During his drive the Prince, who wore the uniform of a General in the German army, was warmly greeted by the spectators who lined the route. The conference with Count Andrassy and Baron Haymerle lasted from noon until half-past one, and Prince Bismarck afterwards drove to the palace, where he had an audience of the Emperor, which lasted three quarters of an hour. At half-past two the Prince, in company with Count Andrassy, paid a visit to Count Taafe, the Minister-President, and afterwards, for a short time, to Baroness Haymerle. He subsequently, still accompanied by Count Andrassy, drove back to his hotel, where, at three o'clock, the Emperor arrived. Prince Bismarck received his Majesty in the vestibule. The Emperor shook hands with the Prince, and then proceeded to the apartments occupied by his family. The visit lasted about half an hour. At half-past four Prince Bismarck drove in uniform to the Castle of Schönbrunn to attend the banquet given by the Emperor in his honour. For an hour after dinner the Emperor held a reception, and afterwards took leave of Prince Bismarck before leaving Vienna for his hunting seat in Styria. Princess Bismarck dined on Monday with Princess Reuss, the wife of the Ambassador, and went in the evening to the Court Theatre. The Prince remained in his hotel after his return from Schönbrunn. Prince Bismarck on Tuesday paid visits to the Archduke William, the Turkish and French Ambassadors, the Papal Nuncio, and the Hungarian Minister-President, M. Tisza. The Prince received a visit from the Duke of Oldenburg. In the evening Prince Bismarck and family dined with Count Andrassy.

The Club of Bohemian Deputies have resolved by sixty-seven votes against five to take their seats in the Austrian Reichsrath, the present Government, with the approval of the Emperor, having proclaimed its intention of respecting alike the rights of all the peoples within the Monarchy, and endeavouring to establish union between them.

The Austrian Reichsrath is summoned to meet on Oct. 7.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that, the peaceful occupation of Novi-Bazar having been accomplished, the Minister for War intends to reduce the occupation troops. Eight thousand men out of 40,000 near Serajevo have been recalled home. The small garrisons are to be given up in the winter, but marches will be made through distant valleys to keep the population orderly.

Herr Tisza, the Hungarian Minister President, left Pesth on Monday for Vienna, where he will remain for some days.

RUSSIA.

It is reported that the health of the Empress is in an unsatisfactory state, and she has been recommended by the Imperial physicians to reside in Sweden.

In addition to his office of temporary Governor of Odessa, General Todleben has been appointed commander-in-chief of the troops in the military district of Odessa.

Powers have been given to the Governors of certain rural districts in Russia to dismiss untrustworthy members of their respective municipal assemblies.

An official telegram received at St. Petersburg states that the advance guard of the expeditionary force under Prince Dolgoroukoff exchanged shots on Aug. 18 with a body of Tekke Turkomans between Terkasan and Khodjalkali. Prince Dolgoroukoff dispatched two squadrons of cavalry and one company of infantry, which on the 23rd successfully engaged the enemy, and captured from them 6000 sheep and 1200 camels. The casualties on both sides were trifling. The *Turkestan Gazette* states that at the beginning of July Noorberdy Khan, a chief of the Tekke Turkomans, arrived at Merv in order to request the assistance of the inhabitants against the Russians. Half the Turkomans in the Merv district promised to co-operate with Noorberdy Khan; but others, considering the maintenance of friendship with Russia more politic, refused. This news is up to July 28. Intelligence has been received at Simla, viâ Persia, and confirmed by news from two other sources, that the advance column of the Russian expedition against the Tekke Turcomans has been defeated at Geuk Tepe, with a loss of 700 killed. The force was falling back on Beurma.

A large number of Chinese troops are being moved towards the Kuldja frontier, probably with a view to again taking possession of the territory to be surrendered by Russia in conformity with the treaty concluded between that country and China.

A great fire, which destroyed many buildings and caused immense loss, broke out in the most populous part of Ekaterinoslov on the 16th inst.

TURKEY.

The official version of the recent attempt to assassinate the Sultan, forwarded by the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs to the representatives of the Porte abroad, is as follows:—"An individual, named Constantin Karayanopulo, of Greek origin, but a Roumanian subject, made an attempt to enter the Palace of Yeldiz at the moment when his Majesty was preparing to proceed to the Mosque on the occasion of the Feast of Bairam. The sentinels having stopped him, he stabbed two soldiers and an officer with a dagger, but soon being wounded himself he was arrested. The man died during the night of Wednesday from the injuries he had received. The examination of the prisoner proved that he was suffering from mental derangement." A despatch from Constantinople says that the Roumanian representative there has declined to deliver up Karayanopulo's brother.

ROUMANIA.

After an animated debate, extending over four days, a majority of the deputies yesterday week rejected the report of the majority of the Committee for the settlement of the Jewish question. The report proposed the individual naturalisation of the Jews, provided the applicants possessed the requisite qualifications.

EGYPT.

A new Ministry has been formed, with Riaz Pasha as President of the Council, Minister of the Interior, and ad interim Minister of Finance; Aly Moubarek Pasha, Minister of Public Works; Moustapha Fehmy Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Osman Pefky Pasha, Minister of War and Marine; Fakry Pasha, Minister of Justice; and Ibrahim Pasha, Minister of Public Instruction.

The Khedive on Sunday removed to the Abdui Palace.

Mr. Edward B. Malet, Secretary of the British Embassy at Constantinople, has, says a Reuter's telegram, been appointed

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British Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, in place of the Hon. C. Vivian.

AMERICA.

President Hayes, speaking on the 17th inst. at a soldiers' gathering at Ohio city, argued strongly against the doctrine of the sovereignty of individual States, quoting and indorsing the opinion expressed by Abraham Lincoln that none of the States had ever possessed sovereign rights, and declaring that the late war had decided the question in favour of the supremacy of the national Government. In a speech delivered by him at Detroit on the 18th the President adduced statistics to prove that there was a great revival of industry and commerce in the United States, which he attributed to the energy of the people, aided by the resumption of specie payments, and he expressed hopes that the prosperity would be permanent. President Hayes warned the country against plunging into speculation and debt, which would only bring on a reaction. He also urged the necessity for the payment of the national debt, which would, he said, be possible within thirty-three years without increasing the burden of the people.

The President, accompanied by Generals Sherman and Sheridan, is at present making a tour through Illinois, and is everywhere received with cordial greetings by large crowds of people. In various speeches the President has dwelt upon the revival of prosperity in the United States, and urged the maintenance of the paper, silver, and gold currency on a par with that of other countries. He further insisted that equal justice was the right of all sections of the country and all classes of the people.

All parties are stated to have taken part in the enthusiastic reception given General Grant at San Francisco, after an absence from his country of more than two years.

Another convention of General Butler's Republican friends have nominated him for the post of Governor of Massachusetts.

Last week the number of deaths from yellow fever at Memphis was thirty-one, making a total of 346 since the outbreak of the epidemic. Sixteen fresh cases and six deaths were reported on Monday.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise returned to Toronto on the 18th from their visit to Upper Canada. Her Royal Highness on that day laid the foundation-stone of the new Hospital for Incurables. Yesterday week the Governor-General presided at the opening ceremony of the Credit Valley Railway.

A statement of the business done by the Post-Office Savings' Banks in the Dominion of Canada shows that on June 30, 1879, there were 267 post-offices receiving deposits, the total number of depositors being 27,445, and the gross amount standing to their credit being 2,925,290 dols., including interest, which is allowed at 4 per cent. The average amount due to individual depositors is, therefore, a fraction over 113 dols. The system of post-office savings' banks was only established in Canada in April, 1868, and at the end of the first fifteen months of their existence—viz, on June 30, 1869, or ten years ago—the total deposits amounted to 503,614 dols., or little more than one-sixth of the total accumulation at the end of June this year.

AUSTRALIA.

The Sydney International Exhibition was opened on the 17th inst. by Lord Augustus Loftus, the Governor amid great enthusiasm. The Governors of the colonies of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania were present, together with the Foreign Commissioners. Some details of the ceremony are given in another column.

A telegram from Rio Janeiro states that the Session of the Brazilian Chambers was prolonged until the 23rd inst.

Rumours of impending trouble between China and Japan are gaining ground. Both countries, it is reported, are making warlike preparations.

Intelligence received at New York from Panama states that a decree has been published by the Columbian Government strictly prohibiting the shipment of contraband of war.

Mr. Vivian, late her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo, has been appointed British Minister at Berne, where he will proceed in November.

The *London Gazette* contains a number of regulations issued by the Postmaster-General fixing the sums to be paid for the transmission of telegrams within the United Kingdom, and relating to the general conduct of telegraphic business.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship La Hogue, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in June last; and information has been received of the arrival at Canterbury, New Zealand, of Messrs. Shaw, Saville, and Co.'s ship Glenlora, Captain Scotland, which was dispatched from Plymouth on June 5, with 231 emigrants, 120 of whom were English, 38 Scotch, 72 Irish, and one foreigner.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, writes as follows to an American paper in reference to an announcement published in Boston, in which he was mentioned as a lecturer now dead:—"As to my being dead, I cannot but think this is a mistake. The study of science suggests extreme caution about matters of fact. But, so far as my own observations extend, I find reason to believe that I am alive. My friends seem also to think so. You must not think me dogmatic if—failing stronger evidence than I yet possess to the contrary—I decline to accept unhesitatingly the theory that I am no longer living."

Regarding affairs in Burmah, the correspondent of the *Times* at Rangoon, telegraphing on Sunday, says:—"It is generally believed that orders have been sent to the acting Resident at Mandalay to leave with his party as soon as he can without betraying an undignified haste or an appearance of fear. This measure will give general satisfaction, as no intercourse now exists between the Residency and the Court worth running any risk for. The acting Resident has not been treated with more courtesy than was shown to the Resident; but the ordinary civilities and attentions due to the representative of the British Government have been studiously withheld, and his presence had no effect in checking the cruelties still practised by the Court."

News of the war in South America comes by way of Lisbon to Aug. 29 from Valparaiso. The Chilian ironclad Blanco Encalada left that port on the 23rd in search of the Huascar and Rimac, which were reported to have been seen off Tacna. On the 26th the Huascar and Rimac visited Autofagasta without attacking it. On the 28th, however, the Huascar returned and bombarded the town for five hours. The Chilian gun-boats Magellanes and Abtao and the forts replied. The Abtao was thrice hulled, and suffered some loss in killed and wounded, but the town is reported as having sustained little damage. The Huascar left at seven o'clock in the evening. The Chilian ironclad Encalada arrived four hours afterwards. A German packet reported that the Peruvian corvette Union was cruising in the Straits of Magellan, seeking to intercept the Chilian transports, and the Chilian corvettes O'Higgins and Covadonga had gone in search of her.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Arbuthnot, George, Vicar of Arundel, to be Vicar of Stratford-on-Avon.
Barton, Charles Hairby; Incumbent of Water Houses, Durham.
Bates, Thomas; Vicar of St. Mary's, Balham.
Burney, Charles; Archdeacon of Kingston-on-Thames.
Fletcher, T.; Vicar of Saddleworth, Yorkshire.
Jones, William Thomas; Rector of St. Nicholas, Guildford.
Kirkby, John Henry; Assistant-Chaplain of St. Peter's College, Radley.
Middleton, Alfred; Rector of Binton.
Roberts, A. C.; Incumbent of Harold-wood, Romford.
Southey, Charles Cuthbert; Vicar of St. James's, Dudley.
Wilks, William, Curate of Croydon; Vicar of Shirley.
Wood, Henry; Vicar of Eastbourne, Sussex, and Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Egmont.—*Guardian*.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who are the owners of several farms in Sussex, have allowed their tenants an abatement of 20 per cent in their rents.

St. George's Chapel, Windsor, was reopened on Sunday for Divine service, after being closed for two months in order that the interior might be cleansed and renovated.

After being restored, at a cost of £9000, from plans prepared by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, Tewkesbury Abbey was re-opened on Tuesday, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol delivering an address, in which he spoke hopefully of the present prospects of the Church.

The Rev. the Earl of Mulgrave, Vicar of Worsley, will preach the sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral on the occasion of the consecration of the Rev. A. W. Sillitoe, the Bishop-elect of New Westminster. The consecration will take place on the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, Oct. 28.

During the Church Congress, which is to take place at Swansea early next month, an Exhibition of Ecclesiastical Art will be held on a somewhat extended scale. Church needlework and embroidery will form an important feature, and there will be shown a collection of ancient vestments from Bruges of great beauty and of the highest archæological interest.

The Bishop of Bedford, who was rector of Whittington, has been presented with a testimonial by the clergy of Oswestry Rural Deanery. The gift consists of an oaken table and desk combined, of admirable workmanship. On the top is a carved oak mitre, resting on a cushion, with a plate bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to the Right Rev. Walsham How, D.D., sixteen years Rural Dean of Oswestry, as a token of love and respect from the clergy of his deanery."

The Church of St. Patrick, Hove, Brighton, which has undergone renovation, has been much improved by the insertion of a fine painted window in the Decorated style, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell. It is divided into five lights, with elaborate tracery above. The design of the new glass is wholly in reference to the life of St. Patrick.—A beautiful three-light Munich window, the seventh of a series, has been erected by Messrs. Mayer and Co. in the parish church of Stoke-on-Trent.—Sir Philip and Lady Rose have presented two windows, by Mayer and Co., to St. Margaret's Church, Penn, Bucks.

The chancel of the picturesque little church of Harpsden, Oxfordshire, which had been closed for some weeks, was reopened on Sunday, the 14th inst., by the Bishop. Mr. Woodyer was the architect under whom the decorations were effected. The east wall is lined with Devonshire marbles, as is also the edge of the step on which the new altar stands, which surrounds a design by Minton in encaustic tiles and mosaic. A well-executed mural painting of the legend of St. Margaret in prison trampling on the dragon, symbolising the triumph of faith, is by Harland and Fisher, by whom also is the stencilled diaper of the walls and painting of the roof. The stone panels on the sides and in the splay of the window are relieved with glass mosaics; and the stonework of the reredos, with its white marble cross, was erected by Wheeler, of Reading. The chancel is restored by the Rector as a memorial to his father, the Hon. and Right Rev. Richard Bagot, who for sixteen years was Bishop of Oxford, and had also been a Fellow of All Souls' College, who are the patrons of the living. The new candlesticks, vases, and altar frontals, a new altar desk and Litany desk, were all of them offerings of friends to the good work; and the new east window, by Hardman, was the joint offering of relations of the late Bishop Bagot.

The first half-yearly meeting of the English Congregational Churches of Merionethshire was held on Tuesday at Corwen. The Rev. E. Williams, of Dinasmawddy, chairman of the district union, presided, and there was a large attendance. The secretary and treasurer, the Rev. Burford Hooke, of Mold, and Alderman Thomas Minchall, of Oswestry, represented the executive of the North Wales Congregational Union. Reports were presented from the churches at Corwen, Dolgelly, Barmouth, and Dinasmawddy, and it was resolved to secure a brief history of each church with a view to its publication. A resolution was passed approving of the Union joining the Church Aid Society. The Rev. E. Williams gave an address from the chair on the relationship which should exist between the Welsh Church and the English movement in Wales. He believed that the work of the North Wales English Congregational Union was rapidly commending itself to the judgment and sympathy of the Welsh Church. At night the Revs. E. Williams, David Griffith, Messrs. John Edwards, William Jones, Hugh Lewis, John Adams, and Charles Roberts addressed a public meeting in the Baptist Chapel. The Rev. H. C. Williams, of Corwen, presided. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. The next session is to be held at Barmouth.

The annual conference of the London Baptist Association was held on Tuesday night at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, the subject being the Work of Church Members, the Rev. J. Clifford, LL.B., president, delivered an address.

A fountain presented to Leicester by the High Bailiff, Mr. Israel Hart, was inaugurated on Wednesday afternoon. It cost about £2000.

The Exeter correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with two of his sons—the Rev. A. F. Northcote and Mr. H. Northcote—have within the past few days been making archæological researches on the right hon. Baronet's estate at Pynes. The results have been of an interesting character, and will probably lead to the exploration of a number of other undisturbed barrows in the immediate neighbourhood.

The annual conference of the Library Association of the United Kingdom was opened at the Manchester Townhall on Tuesday morning. The chair was occupied by Mr. Alderman Baker, chairman of the Free Libraries Committee of the Manchester Corporation, who delivered the opening address. Papers on subjects relating to the objects of the association were afterwards read and discussed.—At a meeting of the Preston Free Library Committee on Wednesday afternoon a letter was read from the trustees of the late Mr. E. R. Harris, solicitor, of Preston, stating that, with the consent of the Court of Chancery, they would grant £70,000 towards the establishment of a free library. The committee unanimously decided to obtain powers to purchase a site.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A glance at the very strong programme that had been issued for the Newmarket First October Meeting showed that nothing but fine weather was required to make it a brilliant success. There appeared every prospect of this on Monday, but during the night a complete change took place, and rain fell heavily all the following morning, while there were constant heavy showers during the afternoon, so that a card containing no less than nine events was run through under very unpleasant circumstances. Attalus had nothing but Carillon and Allegra to beat for a Triennial over the D. I.; but, nevertheless, he did not at all relish the severe course, and only got home by half a length in very scrambling fashion. The Great Foal Stakes, to which £1000 is added, is a new race, and had attracted no less than 410 entries. Yet though Rayon d'Or had incurred a 7 lb. penalty, his brilliant running at Doncaster seemed to completely paralyse the opposition, and the field dwindled down to six. Ruperra is so notoriously uncertain that he had not so many friends as Discord, who was backed heavily for the Cesarewitch during the morning. Ruperra seemed unable to gallop almost from the fall of the flag, and from the Abingdon Bottom the Leger winner and Discord came right away from the others and ran a fine race home, Rayon d'Or winning rather cleverly by a neck. Of course this form is a vast improvement on anything that Discord has previously exhibited, and if he can only stay as well as his friends assert, he must be very dangerous indeed in the Cesarewitch, in which he has only 7 st. 4 lb. to carry. In Bounds made a great bid for the Hopeful Stakes, in which she fairly had the speed of Prestonpans at first, but he just managed to catch her in the last few strides, and win by a head; the son of Prince Charlie had a 6 lb. penalty, and is evidently a fine stayer. Mask and The Song, two stable companions, had the Buckenham Stakes to themselves; and though the former is still a little above himself, he landed the odds laid upon him without much difficulty. Mr. Houldsworth pulled Ruperra out again in the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, in which he performed little better than he had done earlier in the day; for, though he managed to get second, Bute won as he liked, and gave Lord Rosebery's colours a much-needed turn. Reveller figured so ingloriously that he is scarcely likely to repeat his own brother's—Hilarious—performance in the Cesarewitch. On Wednesday Lucetta (who started a strong favourite at 2 to 1) won the Great Eastern Handicap easily by three lengths; Typhoon being second, and Master Kildare, a bad third, pulling up; Bute fourth. The other runners were Warrior, Gunnersbury, Tower and Sword, Mowerina, Speculation, Gourmand, and Bowness.

At a time of such general depression it was generally feared that the great Cobham Stud would be dispersed at a terrible sacrifice. Happily, however, such fears proved groundless, and the result of Mr. Rymill's efforts for the two days must have far exceeded the hopes of the most sanguine shareholder. It is most gratifying to learn that a Stud Company will continue to exist on a smaller scale, and Mr. Wolfe laid out nearly £30,000 on behalf of the new association, Blair Athol being his chief purchase; and, though the magnificent son of Stockwell and Blink Bouny is now eighteen years old, he is wonderfully fresh and well, and must be put down as a very cheap horse at 4500 gs. The best of the mares sold wonderfully well. Bella (1200 gs.), Crinon (1400 gs.), Eva (1650 gs.), Jocosa (1750 gs.), Maid of Perth (1000 gs.), Ortolan (1100 gs.), and Queen of the Chase (1200 gs.) all running into four figures, and five of them falling to Mr. Wolfe's nod. The prices obtained for the foals were, however, the most remarkable. The Duke of Westminster gave 1100 gs.—the highest price on record—for a son of Scottish Chief and Masquerade, and the average for the "babies" was considerably in excess of that obtained for the yearlings in June last. When we mention that Wild Oats, with St. Augustine, Evasion, and Co. to advertise him, was cheap enough at 2500 gs., we fancy that we have touched upon all the salient features of what must always be an historical sale.

Messrs. Tattersall officiated at the third annual sale of the Belhus hunters on Saturday last. Sir T. B. Lennard had, as usual, collected a wonderfully good-looking lot, and the twenty-eight averaged 173 gs. Kingswear (320 gs.), who was bought by Lord Pembroke, proved the premier of the sale.

The most successful sale of thoroughbred yearlings ever held in France was that of fourteen colts and fillies belonging to M. Delâtre, which were disposed of in Paris last Saturday. They realised £5756, or over £411 each, being more than double the average obtained by yearlings from the same stud last year.

Keen and Cooper rode their eighteenth mile-race at Lillie-bridge on Monday afternoon last. Keen led for three quarters of a mile, when Cooper went by him and won with something in hand by ten yards, in the very fast time of 2 min. 54 1-5 sec.—The twenty-six hours' bicycling championship, which was decided at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, at the end of last week, was a decided failure. The only redeeming feature of the exhibition was the fine riding of Terront, the French champion, who covered 363 miles in the given time.

Those old opponents, John Higgins and Robert Watson Boyd, will scull over the Thames course on Monday next for £200 a side.

A correspondent of the *Scotsman* says that two gold rings, as well preserved as if new made, have been picked up in the vicinity of Maeshowe, at Loch Stennis, Orkney. The pattern on one of the rings is three-plait, and that of the other is a plain double cord, both being united into one ornament by cross-bars. Some of the local antiquaries have decided that the rings must be about 1000 years old. They are now in custody of the county clerk.

The institution for the blind which has been erected in a suburb of Sheffield was opened on Wednesday. Some years ago Mr. Daniel Holy bequeathed £25,000 for the endowment of such an institution, if it was erected and furnished within a given time. The conditions of the bequest have been complied with, and the building, which will accommodate one hundred inmates, has been erected and furnished at a cost of £15,000, the whole of which has been subscribed in the town and neighbourhood.

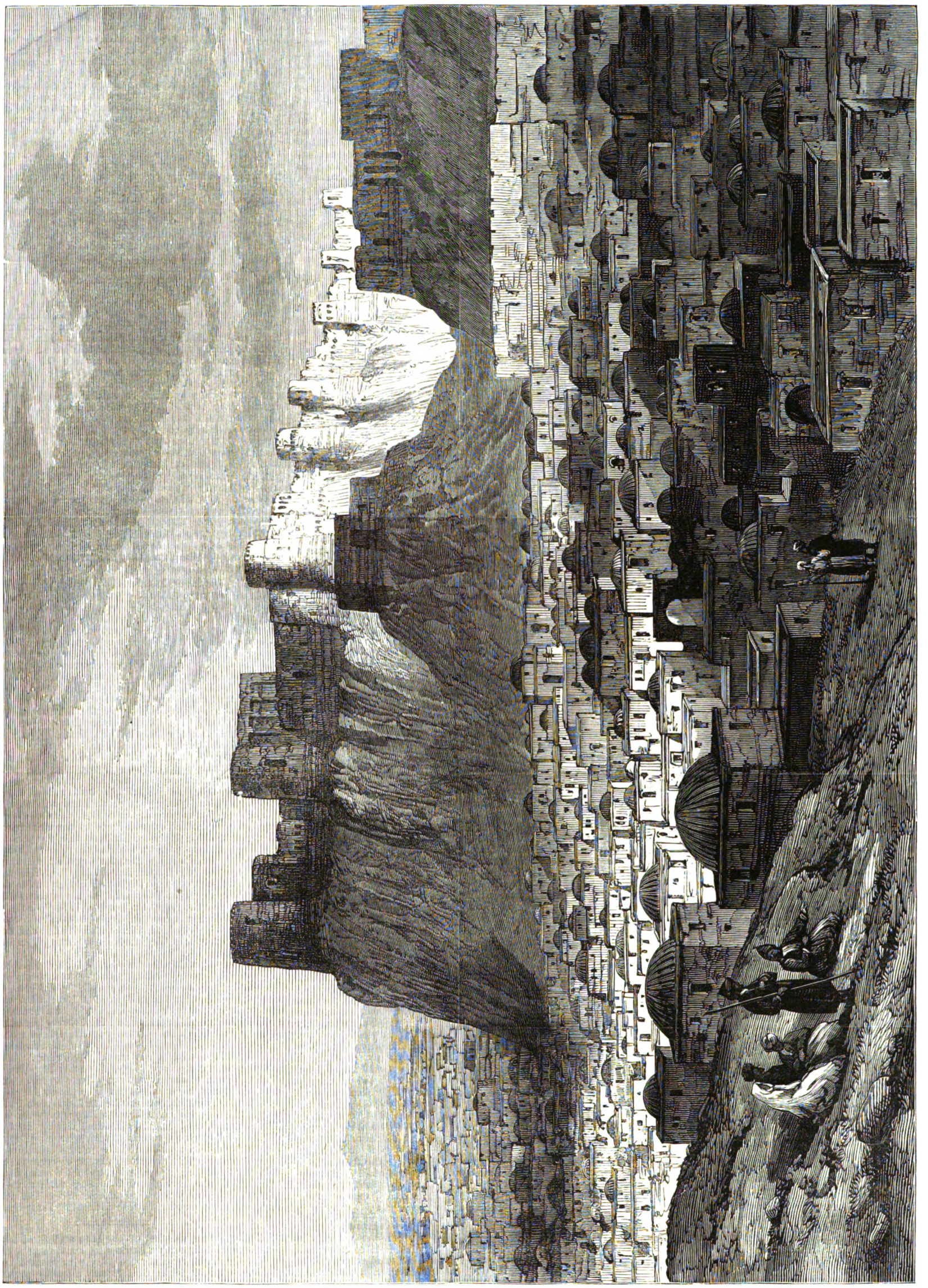
At Windsor Castle various improvements are being carried out during the residence of the Queen and Court in Scotland. The level of the approach to the Norman Gate, between the wall of the moat near the Round Tower and the North Terrace, has been slightly altered, making the ascent easier for horses and vehicles. On the castle hill the palisading has been painted a deep olive colour, and a number of decorators are engaged in gilding the spear-heads of the railings at the foot of the incline and those near Edward III.'s Tower which separate the private grounds of her Majesty from the roadway leading up the hill to the Grand Quadrangle. The steps within Henry VIII.'s Gateway, at the commencement of the terraced part in front of the houses of the Military Knights of Windsor, are being relaid, granite being substituted in places for the softer stone, which has been greatly worn by the constant traffic at this point. The lamps about the approaches are being gilt and decorated, and other work is in hand within the palace.

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THE AFGHAN WAR: THE AMEER YAKOOB KHAN AND MAJOR CAVAGNARI SIGNING THE TREATY OF GUNDAMUK.—SEE PAGE 284.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. W. SIMPSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

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THE AFGHAN REVOLT: THE CITADEL OF HERAT.—SEE PAGE 294.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Lionel Lawson, one of the principal proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*, died at his residence in Brook-street, Hanover-square, on Saturday morning last. The suddenness of his death must be the cause of infinite distress to his numerous and affectionate kindred; while it has shocked a host of friends. As Mr. Yates has remarked in a graceful paragraph in the *World*, Mr. Lionel Lawson will be missed in many and various circles in London, in Paris, and in Brighton. In metropolitan society his death will cause a distinct and mournful void.

We are not long remembered in Vanity Fair, be we statesmen, millionaires, soldiers, painters, poets, or what not; but the deceased gentleman of whom I am speaking possessed exceptional claims to the kindly remembrance of that section of the world in which he mingled. Without the slightest pretensions to literary or to artistic culture, he could hold his own conversationally in every *coterie*, and say something sensible and to the point on most subjects. I have seldom conversed with a shrewder, clearer-headed man than he, or one who showed more tact and *finesse* in avoiding argumentative "friction." And I knew him during two-and-twenty years. It was his lot to bear that which I have always held to be a very sore and grievous burden—the possession of great wealth; and I think that all who knew Mr. Lawson will agree with me that he bore his fardel very simply, modestly, and unassumingly, and that he was neither purseproud nor vainglorious. I have been told of many kind actions of his doing; and I never heard him speak an unkind word about anybody.

A polite correspondent, whose letter I have mislaid, doubts whether I am right in stating that the savage profligate, Lord Mohun, had anything to do with the slaughter of "poor Will Mountfort (or Mountford) the player. If my correspondent will turn to Hargrave's "State Trials," vol. i., p. 510, he will find that on Jan. 31, 1692, Charles Lord Mohun was put upon his trial before his peers in Westminster Hall for the murder of William Mountford. His Lordship was acquitted, by sixty-nine to fourteen votes. I find that the illustrious John Churchill, Earl (afterwards Duke) of Marlborough voted Mohun "not guilty." The actual sword thrust by which Mountford was slain was probably dealt by one Captain Hill, Lord Mohun's "convenient man;" but his Lordship, who was present when the deed was done, was clearly an accessory before the fact. The chief point in his favour was that his sword was in his scabbard when he surrendered to the watch. It was, however, generally believed that, on the principle of *qui facit per alium facit per se*, he was Mountford's murderer. Mr. Thackeray, in "Esmond," makes one of his characters charge my Lord to his face with stabbing "poor Will Mountford the player."

Mem: The trials of Lord Mohun (he was also tried in 1699 for the murder of Captain Coote in a duel) are wonderfully dramatic in their details. They are only surpassed in social interest by the trial of Beau Fielding for bigamy, and by that of Ford, Lord Grey of Wark, for the abduction of Lady Henrietta Berkeley. I have to thank my correspondent *in re* Lord Mohun for keeping me up until three in the morning poring over Hargrave's elephantine folios. But I have also to thank him for something else. There is a superb index to Hargrave, comprising a lengthy collection of wise saws in Latin and English, under the head of "Maxims." Among these I find that which to me is a new proverb, "A Grumbletonian in the stirrup is generally a tyrant in the saddle." This is quoted (vol. iii. p. 577) in some voluminous remarks on the trial of William Lord Russell, written by Sir Bartholomew Shower. Many of my readers may be quite familiar with this proverbial locution; but I confess that I never heard of it—nor even of a "Grumbletonian" instead of a "grumbler"—before.

Mem: The self-complacent gentleman who presented his book to Queen Elizabeth, asserting that it contained all the proverbs extant, met with a very telling rebuke from her sagacious Majesty. "Nay; but," said the Queen, "'bate me an ace, quoth Bolton.'" The self-complacent gentleman had not got *that* locution in his collection.

"Fernande" has been produced with great care and elaborate stage mounting at the Court Theatre, just reopened under the management of Mr. Wilson Barrett. The dramatic critics are at loggerheads touching the merits of Mr. Sutherland Edwards's version of M. Sardou's play. I am not a dramatic critic. I am glad. Still; I may notice that the accomplished critic of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, speaking of the charming and sympathetic young actress who plays the part of the heroine, remarks that "of Miss Rose Kennedy's *Fernande* it is not possible to say anything at this moment. On Saturday night it was with plenty of good intention, too formless and unfinished to be taken into consideration. . . . Miss Kennedy may end by making a good deal of it." By the time that the pretty and talented young lady in question succeeds in "making a good deal of it" the accomplished critic of the *Pall Mall* may arrive at the discovery that her name is not Miss Rose Kennedy, but Miss Rose Kenney, and that she is the daughter of the well-known journalist, dramatist, and critic, Mr. Charles Lamb Kenney.

In the matter of "Death and his Brother Sleep." Obviously, as several correspondents have pointed out, the line

Tum consanguineus Leti Sopor

stands 278 in the sixth book of the Æneid. Dryden's translation of the passage stands at line 388. One of my correspondents mildly reproaches me for expecting the English poet to compress 278 lines of Latin into as many lines of English. That is very true; but my object in raising the question was to show that the amplification of 278 into 388 lines was excessive. Take the passage—

> Just in the Gate, and in the Jaws of Hell,
> Revengeful Cares and Sullen Sorrows dwell;
> And pale Diseases and repining Age;
> Want, Fear, and Famine's unresisted Rage.
> Here Toils, and Death, and Death's half-brother, Sleep,
> Forms terrible to view, their Centry keep.

Here is another version:—

> Just in the Gate and horrid Jaws of Hell
> Sorrow and Fear and pale Diseases dwell,
> Revenging Cares and discontented Age,
> Invincible Necessity and Rage;
> Labour and Death and Sleep to death akin;
> Then all the false delights of deadly sin.

The author of the second version reaches Death and Sleep at line 301 of his sixth book, thus outstripping his original by only twenty-three lines. "Glorious John" outruns the Virgilian constable by 110 lines. Moreover, the second translator, before starting, gives Dryden four lines law at the commencement of the poem. Dryden begins straightway "Arms and the man I sing;" but his rival prefixes to the "arma virumque cano" a translation of the four apocryphal [?] lines beginning, "*Ille ego qui quondam*, &c., which Spenser has so magnificently paraphrased in the Invocation to the "Faerie Queene"—

> Lo, I, the man whose Muse whilom did maske,
> As time her taught, in lowly shepherd's weeds,
> Am now enforst, a far unfitter taske,
> For trumpets stern to change mine oaten reeds.

The "other" Virgilian translator writes—

> I who on slender Reeds soft Past'rals plaid,
> Then leaving woods the neighbouring country made
> Obedient to the greedy Villager,
> A grateful work to swains: Now Horrid War,
> Arms and the Man I sing.

But who was the "other" translator? The version in my possession is a small octavo of 400 pages; but the titlepage is lacking. The orthography—"Eclog" for Eclogue, "plaid" for played, "pyrats" for pirates—is evidently of the seventeenth century; and the engravings (cut on brass, I should say) are naïve enough to belong to that part of the reign of Charles II. immediately preceding our invasion by the great French line engravers:—the pioneers of the chaleographic army of which the Duboscs and the Grignions were the subsequent commanders.

I am glad to be in receipt of the "*Boys' Own Annual*, an Illustrated Volume of Prose and Entertaining Reading," edited by James Macaulay, M.A., M.D., which is the outcome from January to October of the *Boys' Own Paper*, an excellent little weekly periodical of which twelve months ago, in this column, I heralded the coming, and which I am glad to see now in all the newsvenders' shops in the most populous neighbourhoods. The *Boys' Own Paper* seems to me to be full of entertaining and instructive reading; the illustrations are plentiful and graphic, and the whole volume has a cheerful, robust, and sensible character. G. A. S.

NOVELS.

Anticipations of something demoniacal are likely to be suggested by the title of *The Cloven Foot*, by the author of "Lady Audley's Secret" (John and Robert Maxwell), and it will not require a very careful perusal of the three volumes to discover that there is considerable ground for those anticipations. At any rate the story contains a murder of a sufficiently diabolical kind, and with this incident are associated suspicions and realities appertaining to bigamy, the bottle, and delirium tremens. The novel, of course, is clever, bearing witness to the writer's acknowledged skill in the art of story-telling; and, though it has seemed good to work upon a foundation of crime and drunkenness, the moral tone is perfectly unobjectionable. The ball is set rolling in a manner which is less remarkable for originality than for the opportunity it offers of creating such complications as arouse the reader's interest and test the writer's ingenuity. We have at the outset an old gentleman who is on the point of death, and who, having great possessions and only one relative in the world, has summonded that relative "to the death bed." The relative "had begun his career with a small fortune and a commission in a crack regiment;" but, while his years were still comparatively few, had "sold out," and sunk into a state of impecuniosity, so that he naturally receives the summons with mixed feelings, in which grief cannot be said to predominate. Now the rich man had adopted a dead friend's daughter, a beautiful young woman at the commencement of the tale, and the impecunious one, who had seen little or nothing for a long while of the dying Dives, has some ground for fearing that the inheritance will be hers. Dives, however, as is nearly always the case in thrilling romances, has made a will in favour of the impecunious one on condition that the gentleman marries the lady within a year. Thus is established a state of things not altogether unfamiliar to novel-readers, but evidently fraught with enormous possibilities in the direction of entanglements. It is out of the question that the gentleman should be disinclined to accept, even with effusion, such agreeable terms; but then, he may be already married On the other hand, he may be unmarried, and yet the young lady may prefer poverty, and even death, to a hateful union with him; she may, in fact, have a previous engagement with the best and handsomest of his sex. But suppose that she listens graciously to his proposals, falls desperately in love with him, indeed, insomuch that she readily marries him—and the property. Well, even then she may be deserted at the church-door, left with nothing save a mysterious letter to atone for her new-made husband's delinquency. But some fine day the wretch may return, and may succeed in explaining his conduct to the satisfaction of a wife only too anxious to have her scruples satisfied. And so they may enter upon a life of bliss, to be interrupted, however, by unpleasant discoveries. He may be recognised as a suspected murderer, who is believed to have rid himself by violence of an inconvenient wife. But at least, if not a murderer, he must be a bigamist. And, if he did not commit the murder, who did? Well, it may have been the other wife's father, a very nice, affable gentleman, but of somewhat irregular habits, who, having found it convenient to retire from public life, may have suddenly emerged from what was erroneously believed to be his grave, just in time to prey upon his daughter and surreptitiously share her good fortune. But, again, if she married a bigamist, neither he nor she can claim the property bequeathed by Dives. Hence, to set things straight and rehabilitate the hero and heroine, it must be shown that no bigamy was committed by him, and that, though unfortunately a murder was committed, no stain of blood rests upon her name. All this is done in the novel under consideration: how it is done shall not be revealed. Suffice it to say that there is nothing very new in the machinery employed, and that a great deal of space is occupied with details which are amusingly handled, though they seem to have very little bearing upon the main business in hand. The novel probably was not intended to teach anything in particular, but it certainly causes one to reflect how much better it would be if people who have property to leave would abstain from attaching absurd conditions to their bequests—conditions which, for all the testator knows, may be, at the very time the testament is made, impossible of fulfilment. In such a case it seems—whatever the law may be—as if the bequest should take effect without regard for the conditions.

The dramatic handling of "*Haworth's*," by Frances Hodgson Burnett (Macmillan and Co.), is very impressive, and the whole of the story contained in the two volumes is written with so much force and originality and is in itself so interesting that none but the most stolid and insensible of readers can fail to follow its development eagerly from the beginning to the end. If only the literary execution, which is good enough, but not of a particularly high order, were of equal excellence with the conception and general scheme, then indeed the book might claim a place among exceptionally brilliant phenomena. It is, at any rate, a very striking production. Pleasant it cannot be called, it is rather repulsive; but the repulsiveness is of the kind which paralyses and renders escape impossible. Not that there is a total absence of the humorous and the pathetic; on the contrary, there is plenty of both; but the humour is as provocative of tears as of laughter, the pathos flows from a source which is bitter. The tone, for the most part, is hard and unsympathetic; but, being so, it is quite in accordance with the scenes which it has seemed good to depict and with the characters which it has seemed proper to introduce. Nevertheless, out of the strong comes forth sweetness, out of the cold flashes fire; and the effect produced by love upon two different natures, one strong and gentle, the other equally strong but brutal, is delineated with great power and with truthful discrimination, with a due regard for self-control in one case and for demonstrative, outrageous fierceness in the other. There is a heroine, beautiful and love-provoking, but heartless with an inconceivable heartlessness, partly innate, no doubt, but, if so, certainly encouraged and augmented by the cold, calculating conventionalities of life. That she suffers, however, and discovers too late that she has somewhere within her a spark of humanity and a suspicion of womanly sentiment there is some reason to believe, though it is but obscurely hinted, and though we are left to the last in uncertainty as to her motives, whether they be worthy or unworthy, when she repents or seems to repent. Certainly her punishment is greater, her humiliation is more profound, than a novelist of the sterner sex would have dared, one would think, to inflict upon her. A man would scarcely have had the heart or nerve to represent the repentant heroine, having committed no sin, be it understood, more heinous than heartlessness, as stooping to call in person upon her injured and insulted lover, confessing her transgression, professing her love, and being coldly sent away about her business. No man, one would say, could have had the heart to depict such a scene; but a woman would have, nay, has had, no scruple about doing such poetical justice upon one of her own sex. No doubt she deserved it; she almost deserved the insult she endured at the hands of her other lover, Jem Haworth. He, of course, it is who gives the title to the novel, for "Haworth's" means the manufacturing establishment of which Jem Haworth, a self-made man, had risen to be the head after the lapse of some twenty years from the day when he was picked up, at about nine years of age, frozen and starved, from the snow and carried into the "Works," of which he ultimately became the master. With his character and fortunes the novel is mainly occupied, but there is interwoven therewith a tale of an inventor and a model, a very affecting tale as regards the personages connected with it. The writer very properly does not describe the model or enter into particulars concerning the invention; and the reason why must be sufficiently obvious. The scene of the story is laid in Lancashire, so that a good deal of singular dialect and some strange habits of life, which most readers are likely to find new and piquant, are pressed into service. Of the characters it may be roundly stated that there is scarcely one which is not notable for freshness and individuality, well marked and carefully maintained, and that some of the pathetico-humorous personages are perfect gems of description, especially "Granny Dixon." As for Jem Haworth's good, simple, Christian mother, no more delicate, touching, attractive portrait was ever painted in pen and ink; and there is a whole history, a history to make the heart ache, in the few passages devoted to the inventor's wife. Above all, there is no useless verbiage, nothing to interfere with continuous perusal, nothing to divide the attention and dissipate the interest.

Reminiscences of *Punch* and the young clergyman and the rough miner, who did not "want to argey, yer beggar," are awakened by the opening scene of *The Parson o' Dumford*, by George Manville Fenn (Chapman and Hall); but the parson of the novel is a very different sort of parson from him of the *London Charivari*. The parson of the novel is, of course, "the parson o' Dumford;" and in a few pages we have a very distinct idea of the sort of clergyman whose acquaintance we are making, a clergyman of the muscular and free-and-easy school, who will walk a good number of miles, play a fair game of cricket, smoke a pipe of tobacco on every opportunity, drink his beer or his whisky-and-water like a man, exchange rough remarks bluntly but good-humouredly with surly workmen, rebuke the swearer calmly but emphatically, and, should the rebuke lead to assault and battery, exhibit, no doubt, considerable proficiency in the noble art of self-defence. Such is the opinion we form, at the very outset, of the "parson o' Dumford," who, before we have perused a score of pages, has achieved a moral victory over a rough and ready young workman, and who, before the story is very far advanced, has created a favourable impression among sundry parishioners of his by the effective manner in which he handles his fists. Indeed, the novel is remarkable for the prominent position assigned in it to matters connected with bodily force and physical development, whether blows be actually struck, or whether some strapping fellow simply draws up his shirt-sleeves and displays his formidable arm for the admiration of the reader and to the consternation of all beholders save the muscular parson. This parson, as the title of the novel clearly denotes, is the hero of the tale; and for him, with his corporeal, moral, and intellectual excellence, a foil must, of course, be found. Accordingly, as despicable a young cur as ever united in his own person moral depravity and physical insignificance is speedily introduced; and between him and the redoubtable parson a struggle ensues for possession of a sweet young girl. At the first blush it would seem that the contest is a hopelessly unequal one, and that the contemptible scoundrel can stand no chance against the peerless preacher. But the ways of women are passing strange, and a worthless son may have a powerful ally in a devoted mother, who will employ the most questionable devices for the sake of her unworthy darling. Which of the twain, whether the currish layman or the lion-like man of the church, comes triumphantly out of the conflict, and at what cost, shall not be divulged in this place, for to reveal the secret would materially diminish the interest and surprise with which the uninitiated reader will approach the catastrophe. The scene is laid in Lincolnshire, chiefly among working people, who speak a queer language, who drink, some of them, a great deal too much ale, who "strike" in more than one sense of the word, whose reception of a stranger assumes the form of "heaving half a brick at him," who, however, have their good points, and who, at any rate, have supplied a pleasant and observant writer with a variety of characters, some amusing, some powerful, some admirable, some instructive.

The autumn meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute was opened on Wednesday morning in St. George's Hall, Liverpool. Mr. T. B. Royden, the Mayor, welcomed the institute to the town, observing that it was scarcely possible to over estimate the good which meetings of that kind produced from time to time as they were held in various parts of the country, because there took place at them discussions on matters affecting one of the principal industries of the country, and one upon which our great commerce was pretty nearly founded. The Mayor then referred to the importance of the change which was taking place in the substitution of steel for iron, and expressed the hope that their deliberations would be successful and agreeable to themselves. Mr. Edward Williams briefly thanked the Mayor for the kind welcome, and some formal business was then proceeded with. The congress lasted three days.

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POLITICAL.

The Prime Minister, in presiding on the 18th inst., at the dinner of the Bucks Agricultural Association in the Corn Exchange at Aylesbury, compressed all his allusions to foreign affairs into what may be termed the belligerent toast of the evening. Thus, in ringing phrase, the Earl of Beaconsfield said, amid much cheering, "the British Army is the guardian of an Empire, and at this moment it is vindicating the power and the fame of that Empire in two quarters of the globe. We wish it God-speed, and cordially drink the health of her Majesty's troops." The Navy and the Marines were also warmly eulogised; and there was antithetical point in the exclamation, "Gentlemen, I say that the British Army is the Garrison of an Empire, but the Volunteer force of England is the Garrison of our hearths and homes." In proposing prosperity to the association, his Lordship began with a gallant reference to the ladies who graced the assemblage. He first filled the chair "at a period which can be remembered by no inhabitant of the galleries, because it is between forty and fifty years ago." But never had the noble Lord met his friends under "circumstances more difficult and desponding than the present." The show they had witnessed was excepted from this gloomy outlook. Agricultural Depression, however, was made the text of his speech. Again did the noble Lord endeavour to fasten upon the Marquis of Hartington a soft impeachment, which the Leader of the Opposition will not accept at any price. Amplifying the charge he first made public at the Mansion House banquet, the Prime Minister insisted that "a high authority" had declared that our present agricultural system had "broken down." But, so far from allowing this, Lord Beaconsfield entered into an elaborate, and not quite clear, argument, the gist of which was that things could not be much mended whilst, as at present, "three classes are dependent upon the produce of the soil." A Utopian scheme for the institution by Government of a system of peasant proprietorships was quoted only to be demolished. There were 5,000,000 peasant proprietors in France, yet "An acre of cereal produces in England double what an acre does in France." But the noble Lord could hardly go further, and say that the peasant in this country is twice as well off as his French contemporary, we venture to suggest. Canada, with its "illimitable wilderness and a wilderness of fertile land," next came in for his Lordship's praise, in order to point the moral that as "Canada expects to be completely successful in beating the United States from the European markets, it is wise for us not to take any precipitate steps." Reduction of rent was the panacea offered for the existing depression—reduction of rent combined with joint action in the spirit of the Agricultural Holdings Act; and the noble Lord concluded with a sweeping condemnation of the "cockney" agitators who cried out against our "free and aristocratic Government," which "you may get rid of, but you will have then a despotism that ends in democracy, or a democracy that ends in a despotism."

The Marquis of Hartington, on the morrow of his opening the new School of Science and Art at Newcastle-on-Tyne (as illustrated in another page), lost no time in replying to Lord Beaconsfield's personal reference to himself. Some of the Armstrong vigour which is native to that energetic industrial centre of the North of England, seemed to have stimulated his Lordship. Never before had he spoken with so much zest and point. For the long and heavy and unwieldy periods of yore were substituted short, effective sentences. The noble Marquis was, in fine, at his best. Having quietly opened the new Junior Liberal Club on the afternoon of the 19th inst., his Lordship proceeded to the Town-hall. Therein a large and enthusiastic meeting had assembled, and the reception Lord Hartington met with was of the heartiest. The chair was taken by Mr. John W. Pease; and Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Burt, M.P., were among the speakers, but they were for the nonce but as the minor luminaries that shone round the central star. The noble Marquis, to begin with, had no doubt that the Junior Liberal Club, albeit it had begun on a small scale would do much good, as such institutions would form "an important part in the organisation of the Liberal Party." Reviewing the political situation, his Lordship confined himself in his Townhall speech to stating that the equalisation of the county with the borough franchise, and the redistribution of seats, would be merely a question of time; and that Lord Beaconsfield had again misrepresented what he had said in the House on the land question. He denied having asserted that "the land system in this country has broken down." The remarks he had made were entirely called forth by the arguments of those speakers who insinuated that, inasmuch as it was hopeless to get a living out of farming, a Royal Commission might bring about a reimposition of protective duties in the interest of agriculturists. To which dark forebodings the noble Marquis said he had made answer that, if it was meant to imply that our land system had failed, then it might be advisable to inquire whether the laws concerning the transfer and succession of land might not be susceptible of improvement. As for the question of peasant proprietorships, he would be very glad to see a greater number of small farmers, not created through special legislation, but by the operation of natural causes. Several addresses from Tyneside Liberal Associations, all worded in terms of hearty appreciation of his Leadership of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, were finally presented to the noble Lord. It was for the thronged evening meeting in the Tyne Theatre, however, that the Marquis of Hartington reserved his full oratorical force. This remarkably earnest Liberal meeting was presided over by Lord Durham, and was addressed by the noble Earl himself, by Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Ralph Phillipson (the venerable Town Clerk), and Mr. R. S. Watson before Lord Hartington had the opportunity of delivering his exceedingly trenchant attack upon the Government. He smote them with unfailing vigour all along the line. To summarise the philippic, the noble Lord complained that there was even in this "grave crisis" no sign that the Government intended to appeal to the country, and that it was probable "we shall have more foreign complications, more colonial difficulties, more postponed Budgets—(laughter)—in the hope that before the day of reckoning arrives something may turn up, some passing cry may arise which will cause all these things to be forgotten." Sir Stafford Northcote's dictum that "the name of England had been suffered to sink in the estimation of the world by the late Government" was pointedly denied. Why, even Lord Beaconsfield at the last General Election, could only trump up some imaginary charge about the Straits of Malacca, which story had never been heard of since. This palpable hit was keenly relished by the Tynesiders, as was the noble Lord's retort that there was much in the foreign policy of the present Government that bore "an ominous resemblance to the policy of the Second Empire." His Lordship had his audience with him again when he emphatically disputed that the name of England had been raised by the Marquis of Salisbury's Circular or the Berlin Treaty, the Anglo-Turkish Convention or the Treaty of Gundamuk (with respect to which the Cabul Massacre would some day be placed on the right shoulders), the disorder of our finances, or by the way that the Government had lessened the power of Parliament. In conclusion, his Lordship claimed for the Opposition that it had objected to every phase of the Ministerial policy, which it would be the duty of the Liberal Party to undo, in order to restore confidence at home and abroad. Resolutions framed in this spirit were supported by Mr. Beaumont, M.P., Mr. Cowen, M.P., Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., and Mr. Pease, M.P., Sir Wilfrid Lawson evoking cheers by suggesting the Marquis of Hartington as leader in the Commons, Earl Granville as leader in the Lords, Lord Derby as Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Gladstone at the Exchequer, as the foremost members of the next Liberal Cabinet.

The Earl of Derby and the Home Secretary were the principal speakers on the 18th inst. at the inception and completion of more of those public improvements, which have rendered Southport one of the most popular Watering Places in the kingdom. His Lordship brought his common sense to bear upon the general depression with the hopeful view of showing that things are not as bad as they seem. It was noticeable that Mr. Cross trusted that our "wars would soon be ended," and that they might be able to employ several Sessions in dealing with "matters more nearly touching the hearths and homes of those whose guardians they were." Speaking the same day at Peterhead, Mr. Grant Duff followed up his attack upon the Marquis of Salisbury by delivering an Afghan lecture in order to credit the Ministry, and particularly the Foreign Secretary, with the authorship of the Cabul disaster.

The Marquis of Salisbury meanwhile bides his time till the 17th and 18th of next month, when the Foreign Secretary and several of his colleagues are to be entertained at a banquet in the Manchester Free Trade-hall, to be followed by a popular Conservative demonstration in the Pomona Gardens. The 25th of October has been fixed for the Liberal demonstration in honour of the visit of Mr. Bright and the Marquis of Hartington to Manchester, and on the same day Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is to address a Conservative meeting in Birmingham.

Speech-making by men of mark has not been abundant this week. Colonel Stanley turned his sword into a ploughshare at Ulverston on Tuesday; and on the same day Lord Elcho, at Winchcombe, valiantly defended the Zulu and Afghan policy of the Government, Sir Wilfrid Lawson ruthlessly opposed it in Cumberland, and Mr. Torrens received a vote of confidence from his Finsbury constituents. In Ireland the Dublin convention movement has been discountenanced by Mr. Shaw and other prominent members; but Mr. Parnell is carrying on his provincial campaign with unabated vigour. The hon. member (whose ability was markedly recognised by Lord Hartington) was the principal speaker at a large tenant-right meeting held on Sunday at Tipperary. Reduction of rents and fixity of tenure were the remedies recommended for the prevailing distress in Ireland.

The Conservative and Liberal forces are being actively marshalled for the coming General Election. Sir George Grant's triumph over Brodie of Brodie for Moray and Nairn has infused confidence into the Liberals of Scotland. The Maidstone Liberals will stand by Sir John Lubbock and Sir Sydney Waterlow, the Conservative candidates being Major Ross and Captain Aylmer. Travelling to North Devon, we note that Sir Robert Carden was on Tuesday chosen as the Conservative candidate for Barnstaple.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Five new steam fire-engines have been added to the plant of the London Fire Brigade, the number being thirty-six.

The returns of the street collections on behalf of the Hospital Saturday Fund have been completed. The total sum collected was £2565 13s. 6d.

The Rev. Canon Farrar will, on Oct. 1, give the inaugural address of the fifty-seventh session of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution.

The anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' School is to take place at the Crystal Palace on Oct. 22, under the presidency of Baron Henry de Worms.

University College Hospital, which was closed on July 31 in order that alterations and additions might be made, was opened again for the reception of patients on Monday.

The Oxford and Cheltenham coach was taken off the road last Saturday; while the Box-hill coach began its autumn season on Monday, leaving Hatchett's Hotel at 10.30 a.m., and returning from the Burford-bridge Hotel, Dorking, at 3 p.m. every day, Sundays excepted.

The session 1879-80 of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching was opened on Tuesday night, when an address on "Means of Culture" was delivered by Professor Henry Morley in the school-room of the East London Tabernacle, Burdett-road.

Lord Derby has forwarded £10 to the City Provident Dispensary and Surgical Appliance Association, and has become a vice-president of the society. His Lordship has also contributed ten guineas to the building fund of the London Temperance Hospital, which is in course of erection in the Hampstead-road.

Mr. Archibald Forbes gave a lecture on Monday night, in the Shoreditch Townhall, on the subject of the Zulu War. There was a very large attendance, and the lecturer received a gratifying welcome. Mr. John Holms, M.P., presided.—On Wednesday Mr. Forbes repeated his lecture in St. James's Hall to a crowded and sympathetic audience.

The trial of Laura Julia Addiscott, the principal of the Home for Friendless Girls at Deptford was concluded yesterday week at the Central Criminal Court. The charge against her was that of having caused bodily injury, by neglect and ill-treatment, to several of the children intrusted to her charge. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and she was sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour for eighteen months.

At the meeting of the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday a resolution was carried nem. con. expressing the deep regret of the Court at the painful position in which Alderman Sir F. W. Truscott had recently been placed in consequence of having to take his trial on an unfounded charge of libel, and also expressing regret that the present state of the law permits any man being placed in such peril.

A report was presented to the City Commissioners of Sewers on Tuesday by Dr. Saunders, the medical officer, which stated that during the last fortnight 7 tons 10 cwt. 3 qrs. of meat unfit for human food had been seized and condemned. Dr. Saunders also called attention to the deficient supply of water, which he was afraid would lead to serious consequences among the inhabitants of the lower class of houses in the city.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the second week in September the total number of paupers was 79,053, of whom 42,411 were in workhouses and 36,642 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show an increase of 2695, 2648, and 1970 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 755, of whom 111 were men, 207 women, and 37 children under sixteen.

The formal opening of a new board school in Church-street, Kennington, took place on Monday evening. Mr. James Stiff, chairman of the Works Committee of the School Board for London, stated that this was the 204th school built by the board, and that the number of children now accommodated was 190,629. With the schools now being built and enlarged, there would soon be room for 250,322 children. The new school will accommodate 240 boys, 240 girls, and 322 infants.

In commemoration of St. Matthew's Day, and in accordance with an old custom in the City of London, the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs went in state to Christ's Hospital on Monday to hear the sermon preached annually by an "old Blue" in that hospital, and afterwards to receive the accounts of the Royal Bluecoat boys, The Rev. M. S. Finch, an old Blue, preached, and in the course of his remarks referred to "the great man who had just been shot down so cruelly in Afghanistan. Major Cavagnari was a bright luminary from the school, and one whom all the boys might emulate."

The prospectus of the City of London College, which embraces a plan of evening classes for young men, at No. 52, Leadenhall-street, has been published. The new session will begin on Monday, Oct. 6; and the opening address will be given by the Bishop of Bedford, Bishop-Suffragan of London, on Thursday evening, Oct. 9, the subject being "Books, and How to Use Them." The council of the college are extending its curriculum, the array of classes being greater than in any previous session. The need of a much larger building has been thoroughly proved, and it is hoped that the exertions of the council to obtain a site for a new college will soon be successful.

On Monday afternoon the garden at the eastern end of St. Paul's Cathedral, which has been recently laid out under the supervision of the Coal, Corn, and Finance Committee of the Corporation, was opened by the Lord Mayor. The expense of the work has been about £5000, which has been borne by the Corporation; and among the improvements in the churchyard have been the setting back of the rails upon the south side to afford a "refuge" from the road (the excavations in connection with which alteration have revealed some relics of old St. Paul's, including part of the original Chapter-house, and a pier of the old Church of St. Faith), and the planting of the beds in the grounds with laurels and other evergreens.

There were 2573 births and 1366 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 165, and the deaths by 30, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 1 from smallpox, 27 from measles, 60 from scarlet fever, 16 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, 21 from different forms of fever, and 92 from diarrhœa. In Greater London 3213 births and 1627 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 57·6 deg., being 0·5 deg. above the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 10·1 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 87·4 hours. The recorded duration of sunshine was, therefore, equal to 22 per cent of its possible duration.

The Zoological Society's new lion-house has received an addition in the shape of a tigress and two leopards, presented to the collection by Lord Lytton. The tigress, which is a fine large animal, is one of the notorious man-eaters, and was recently caught in a pit-fall in the Hazaribagh district of Bengal by a native—Babu Rameswari Prasliad Narain Singh—who devoted himself to the capture and destruction of the man-eater's family in consequence of their having stopped all traffic along one of the public roads of the district. Among the other recent additions to the Zoological Society's collection is a specimen of a bush dog *(Icticyon venaticus)* from British Guiana, presented by Mr. J. Ernest Tinné. The bush dog of South America is a rare and little known species of carnivorous animal belonging to the dog family.

Mr. W. Rossiter, hon. secretary of the South London Working Men's College, writes:—"May I ask for a few lines to tell your readers the result of the first exhibition of fine arts that South London has had? During the vacation of the Working Men's College and the Free Library, the kindness of friends placed at the disposal of the councils some 500 works of art of a total value of some £12,000, and these were arranged for exhibition by Mr. Wyke Bayliss, one of the council, and visited by nearly 4000 persons, who contributed in pennies about £3 towards the expenses. No damage of the slightest kind, even accidental, has been done to the exhibition during the whole time, though the rooms were open free to any who chose to enter, and were sometimes much crowded. It may also be worth stating, to show how easy it is to open such collections, that the whole expenditure, including insurance, cartage, fitting up, and attendance, is about £40. The responsibility of the expense is divided between the council of the Working Men's College and that of the Free Library, each being, however, in want of funds for its ordinary expenditure."

At a meeting of Royal Humane Society held on Tuesday many acts of conspicuous gallantry were brought forwards and honorary rewards were conferred. A bronze medal was voted to Mr. John Sim, of Montrose, for saving the lives of two persons, and attempting to save a third who became immersed by the capsizing of a yacht in the River Tay on Aug. 23 last. Mr. Sim gallantly jumped overboard without divesting himself of clothing, and swam to their rescue. John Collins, bumboat-man to H.M.S. Indus, was granted the bronze medal for jumping into the sea at Devonport, and saving the life of a stoker of H.M.S. Indus. Testimonials on vellum were voted to the undermentioned persons:—To George H. Sergeant, for plunging into the sea at Devonport and rescuing J. Caldwell from drowning. To Robert H. Nashford, boatman, Ivy Bridge, Devon, for saving a child in the River Yealm. To A. Belbin, for diving into the river at Ipswich and saving a young girl. To Frederick Kemp, for saving J. Gray at Yarmouth. To David Kewly, of Douglas, Isle of Man, for gallantly jumping in with all his clothes on and saving T. Sheard, who fell between two steamers lying at the Victoria Pier. Kewly has been the means of saving more than twenty lives on different occasions. To Mr. Dugald Blue, of Limerick, for jumping into the Shannon without divesting himself of clothing, and rescuing A. M'Arthur. To John Peeryman for saving Mr. G. Bower from drowning in Cowes Roads. To Mr. H. A. Speechly for attempting to save Joseph Kerr from drowning in the Serpentine on Aug. 1. To Gilbert Bunce, coastguard, for saving H. C. Steel in the River Forth. Votes of thanks on parchment and pecuniary rewards were conferred on several persons, and the meeting terminated with thanks to the chairman, Mr. William Hawes.

The board of management of the Wolverhampton Orphan Asylum have received £3000 bequeathed to the charity by the late Mrs. Bennett, of Dudley.

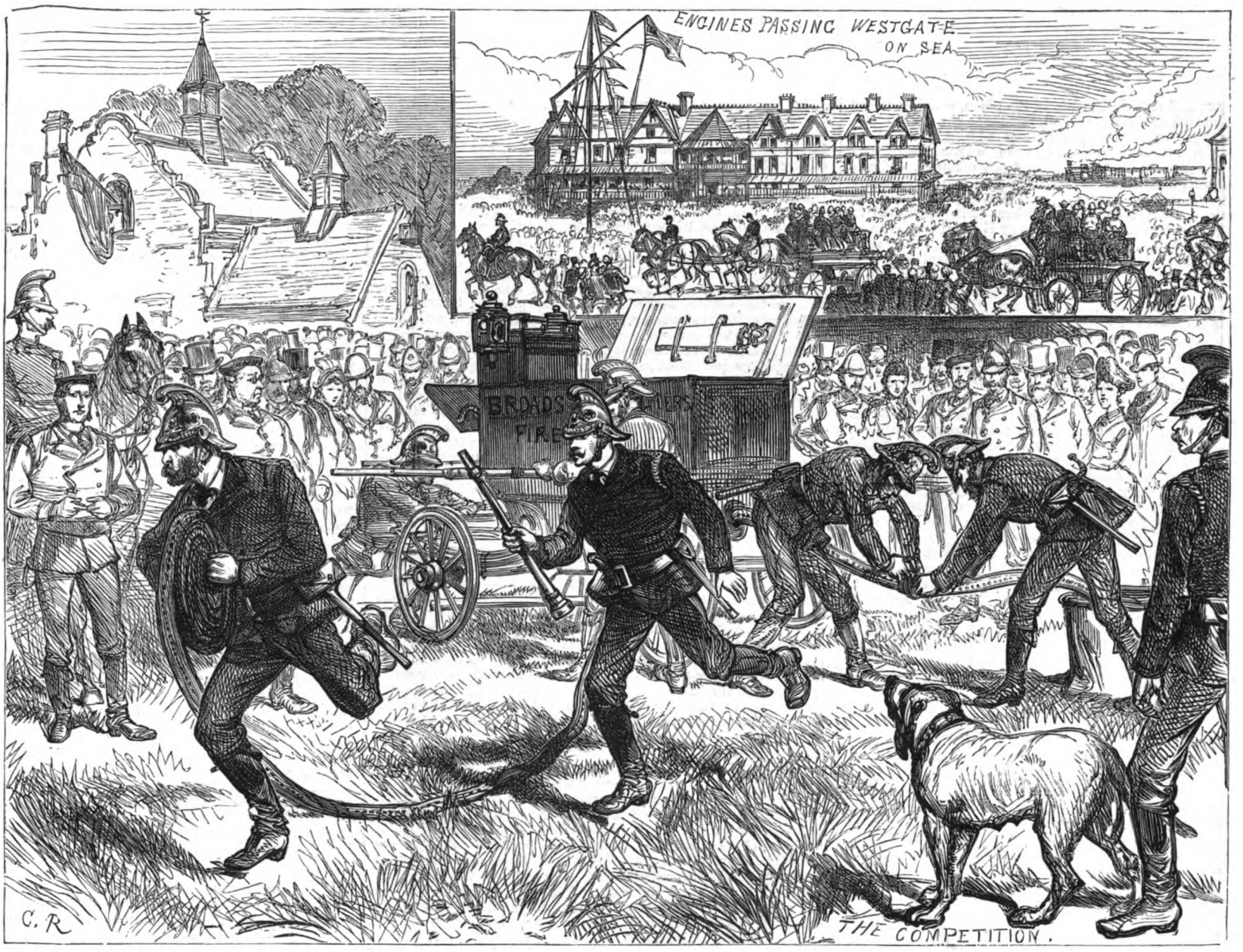
Mr. Robert Webb, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, 26th Wrangler, has been appointed mathematical master at Leeds Grammar School, and Mr. S. T. Saunders, B.A., late junior student of Christ Church, Oxford, natural science master.—Arthur Brooke Haslam, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the Mastership in Ripon Grammar School.

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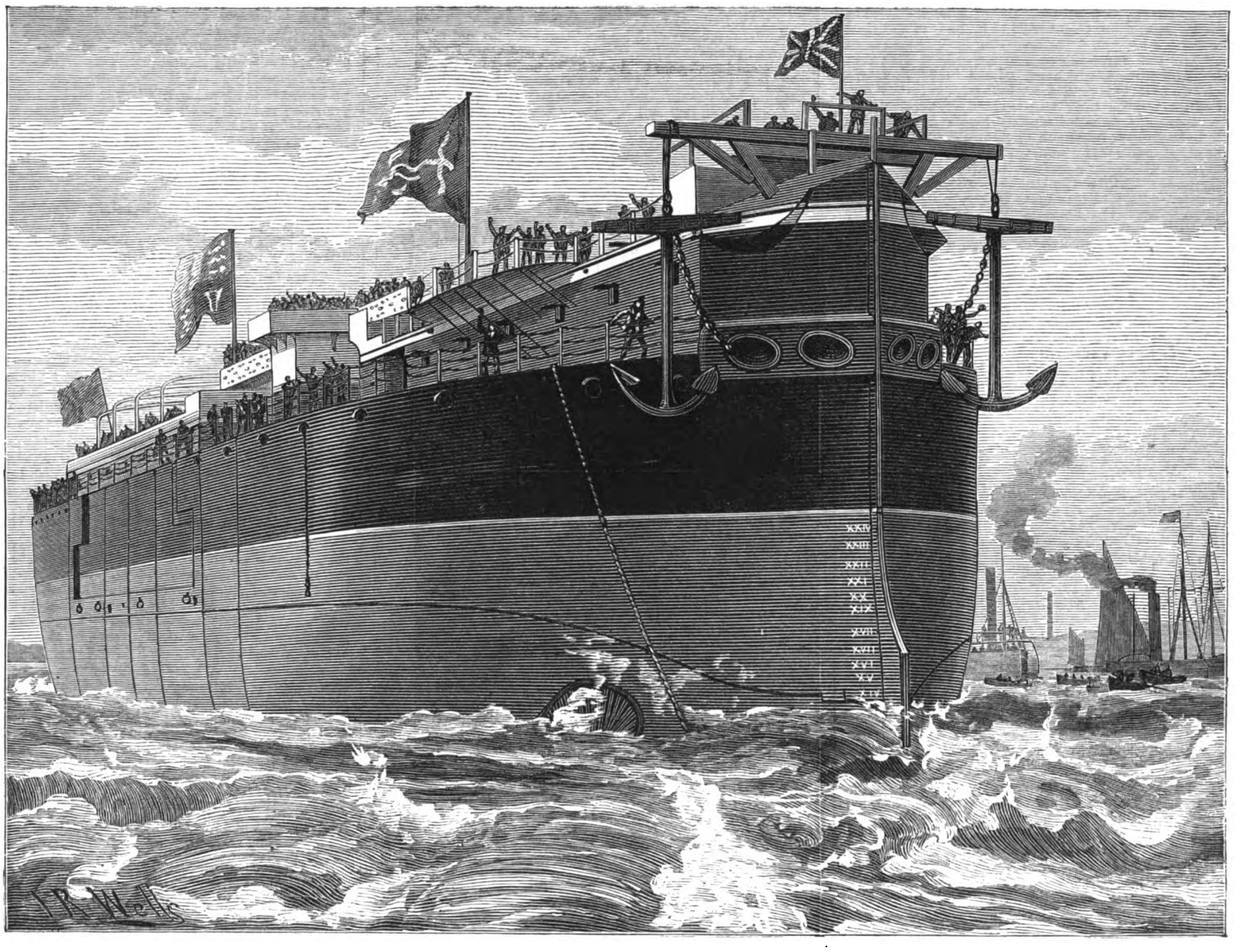


THE ZULU WAR: IN SEARCH OF CETEWAYO. "ARE THOSE ZULUS THERE?"

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FIRE BRIGADE DEMONSTRATION AT ST. PETER'S, BROADSTAIRS, ISLE OF THANET.



LAUNCH OF H.M.S. AGAMEMNON AT CHATHAM DOCKYARD.

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THE EAST KENT FIRE BRIGADES.

A competitive exhibition of skill among the fire brigades of different towns in the Isle of Thanet and East Kent was held on the 15th inst., at Broadstairs, for the second time, in the pleasure-grounds of Mr. Edmund F. Davis, at St. Peter's Cottage. That gentleman, who is owner of the manor and estate of Westgate-on-Sea, adjacent to Margate, and of the Granville estate at St. Lawrence-on-Sea, Ramsgate, had invited a large company of visitors and spectators upon this occasion. The recent great improvements and embellishments of the place, which is likely to become a fashionable resort and residence for people who like the sea air, were also inspected and admired. The fire-engines which attended were eight in number, all fully manned; two from Margate, which did not compete, and one from Ramsgate, one from Broadstairs, and one respectively from Deal, Sandwich, Ashford, and Westgate-on-Sea; the Ashford one, a steamer by Merryweather. They marched in procession, under command of Mr. Henry E. Davis, captain of the Westgate, Broadstairs, and St. Peter's fire brigades, through Margate and on to Broadstairs, accompanied by the Margate band of music. The Mayor and Town Councillors of Margate were present. Having arrived, the trials of skill and quickness were begun. They were "dry drills," no water being used with the engines. The programme included four drills, the first with six men, the second with four, the the third with two, and the last single-handed. The engines in each drill were put in complete working order—that is to say, the required number of lengths of hose were got ready, the dam set up, fore-carriage locked, pole and sway-bars unshipped, branch screwed on, and levers turned over. Great accuracy was shown by all the men in their work, scarcely a hitch occurring in the whole course of the proceedings. Besides Captain Davis, his fellow honorary secretary of the Kent Fire Brigade Association, Mr. Sidney Wilmot, captain of the Tunbridge Wells Fire Brigade, and Mr. John Knaggs, from Westgate-on-Sea, overlooked the competition, and assisted in organising the performances. The four drills were got through by the Deal brigade in six minutes and five seconds; the Broadstairs team occupied five seconds longer. At the close of the competition, about sunset, the three prizes (which were provided by Mr. Edmund Davis) were presented in the following order of merit:—1, Deal; 2, Broadstairs; 3, Sandwich. During the day, which appeared to have been kept as a holiday, the band of the 2nd Kent Artillery Volunteers from Faversham, and the band from Margate, added considerably to the enjoyment of the visitors. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Davis entertained a party of friends to dinner.

LAUNCH OF H.M.S. AGAMEMNON.

This new ship of war, the building of which was begun in May, 1876, at Chatham Dockyard, was launched on Wednesday week. She is a two-turret ironclad, resembling the Inflexible, only smaller, and of the central-citadel type designed by Mr. Burnaby to carry out the recommendations of a committee on ships' designs which sat about eight years ago. The cost of the Inflexible is estimated at about £800,000; the Agamemnon, being on a smaller scale, will cost proportionately less. She has a length of 280 ft., compared with 325 ft. for the Inflexible; a breadth of 66 ft., compared with 75 ft., and a displacement in tons of about 8500 compared with 12,000 for the other vessel. She may be described as consisting of three parts, the middle alone being protected by side armour, the ends fore and aft being left unarmoured, except so far as they are protected by decks of 3-inch iron plating. Within the walls of the citadel are contained the magazines, engines, boilers, and ordnance, with its hydraulic loading gear. The armour which protects the citadel is 18 in. thick, and that on the turrets is 16 in. The armour on the sides of the citadel—extending to 6 ft. below the water-line—consists, as in the Inflexible, of armour-plates in two thicknesses, amounting together to 18 in. of iron and steel plating, bolted to a backing of teak varying in thickness from 14 to 15 in. The two revolving turrets are plated with iron 1½ in. thick. The turrets, which are placed in échelon, will contain each two 38-ton guns, and are both of them revolving. The object of placing the turrets in this manner, instead of being, as in other ships, on a line with the keel, is to enable the four guns to be brought to bear upon a point right forward, right aft, or right abeam—in other words, to enable all the guns to be used at once, or on either beam, or in pairs, in any direction that may be required. With a displacement of 8500 tons, the draught of water, with all her weights on board, is to be 23 ft. forward and 25 ft. aft. The Agamemnon will be propelled by engines of an indicated horse-power of 6000 horses, built by Messrs. Penn and Sons, of Greenwich, capable of propelling her at a speed of thirteen knots an hour. According to the new system of classification of ships, depending on the number of the crew, the Agamemnon, carrying 325 officers and men in her ship's company, will rank as a third-class ship; but in fact she will be one of the most formidable ships in the British Navy, inferior only to the Inflexible, with her four 80-ton guns. The Agamemnon's power of attack will not be limited to her four great guns, for she will be provided with Whitehead torpedoes, to be discharged from ports in the sides of the citadel. There are at present in course of construction at Chatham Dockyard the armour-plated frigate the Conqueror; the Polyphemus, a powerful ram; the Constance, a steam corvette, steel and iron-cased with wood, of 2300-horse power; and the Dottrell, a six-gun composite steam-sloop of 900-horse power, besides torpedo-vessels and others. The Nelson, armour-plated frigate, is completed, and the Northampton, of the same class, is lying in port, and will be commissioned on the 25th of the present month.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., with his colleagues, Admiral Sir Cooper Key, Admiral Lord Gilford, Sir Massey Lopes, M.P., and the Hon. Mr. Egerton, M.P., went to Chatham for the launch. They were received by Admiral Brandreth, Superintendent of the Dockyard, and the officials there. The ceremony was attended also by Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, Controller of the Navy, Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald, commander-in-chief at Sheerness, Mr. Nathaniel Burnaby, C.B., Mr. R. P. Saunders, Chief Constructor, Mr. Eames, Chief Engineer, several military officers, the Earl of Darnley, the Rev. Canons Miller and Hawkins, and some gentlemen and ladies of the neighbourhood. Mrs. W. H. Smith performed the act of moving a lever placed on a table at the head of the launching-slip. This motion released some heavy suspended weights, the fall of which struck down the huge props, called "dog-shores," by which, at each side of the ship, it had been kept from sliding down the inclined slippery ways. The launch was preceded with a religious service by the Rev. J. Picton, chaplain to the dockyard. This consisted of a portion of the 107th Psalm, beginning at the twenty-third verse, "They that go down to the sea in ships and occupy their business in great waters;" a collect written by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord's Prayer, and a benediction. Mrs. Smith, as she liberated the great ship, exclaimed, "Success to the Agamemnon." Immediately a slight movement became perceptible; the cry, "She moves! she moves!" burst forth, and the Agamemnon, her rate of progress increasing at every second, glided majestically along the ways, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the assemblage and of the workmen crowding the deck, the Royal Marine band playing the National Anthem and "Hearts of Oak." In a little over a minute the ship was brought up in mid stream; she was afterwards towed down the river, and has since been placed in dock to be fitted with her armament and engines. After the ceremony the First Lord of the Admiralty and the leading officials and company were entertained at luncheon.

NEW BOOKS.

Members of Parliament who "change sky but not mind" during the vacation, and go travelling and hunting in distant lands, would do well to imitate the example offered in the publication of the handsome volume entitled *Wanderings in the Western Land*, by A. Pendarves Vivian, M.P., F.G.S. (Sampson Low and Co.), an interesting and exhilarating work, provided with noble and useful maps, and embellished with numerous illustrations, of which it is no exaggeration to say that some are really splendid. This statement will be the easier to believe when it is explained that Mr. Albert Bierstadt, as well as the author, had a hand in the original sketches on which the illustrations are based. It was in August, 1877, that the author set out for "a few months' wanderings in North America," and he might probably, had it seemed good to him, have published his reminiscences long ago; but there may have been excellent reasons for the delay. Better late than never, whatever the reasons may have been. The few months were "spent chiefly in 'hunting' in the Rocky Mountains," as hunting is there understood; and as he was told by good judges that he was "in luck on the hunt," he had additional grounds for making known his experiences to the thousands for whom such narratives have an indescribable charm. And those thousands count among them not only the multitude of practical sportsmen, but many a reader who never felt the kick of a rifle against the shoulder, who never threw a line for trout or salmon. On Aug. 14, 1877, then, our author ran into the harbour of St. John's, Newfoundland, where cargo was landed; thence, in due time, into the harbour of Halifax. From Halifax he started on his hunting expedition with tents, camp utensils, and other paraphernalia, in company with one Sandie Macdonald, "a true Highlander and a good stalker," a colley dog, and an Irish water spaniel. He journeys a long distance on the Intercolonial Railway, both main line and branch, and ultimately arrives at the spot whence he is to sally forth "after bear," having in the meanwhile, apparently, engaged the services of an Indian hunter as Sandie's auxiliary. Not having any success with bear, and it being the close time in Nova Scotia for moose, he moves on, with some companions added to his former train, into "the neighbouring province of New Brunswick, where there are bear," and where, moreover, there is no close time for moose or caribou. After a very little sport, a further move is made to Quebec, on the way to the Rocky Mountains. Niagara and its fascinations, with pertinent anecdotes, are touched upon; and many pages are occupied with many topics, until at last the reader comes upon "the track of a grizzly," a chance is proffered, and "ursus ferox" falls "without a groan" before the Englishman's reputed necessity of "killing something," especially on a fine day. But it is not only of hunting, fishing, canoeing, and so on, that the author discourses; all subjects likely to entertain and instruct the reader are handled at more or less length. Geological matters come in for their share of notice both in text and in map, the latter being coloured according to various formations. So that, altogether, the book is attractive from its very diversity, which tends to the gratification, to some extent, of as many tastes as there are classes of readers. The most exciting part of the narrative, so far as the author is personally concerned, is that wherein he tells the story of his being "lost." It was certainly a terribly trying situation, and he may well say: "This night will be ever remembered by me. The feeling of *being lost* was a strain on my nerves such as I had never before experienced, and trust I may never again be subjected to, and I can quite understand that a man might lose his senses under such circumstances." To be exhausted and freezing during midwinter and at night in "a most severe climate," and, when day comes and the sun lights up the scene, not to recognise a single outline or feature in the whole landscape is a state of things as dreadful almost as any from which men pray in the Litany to be delivered.

It would be well to read up in an encyclopædia the article devoted to "Buddhism" before entering upon the more agreeable task of perusing *The Light of Asia*, by Edwin Arnold, M.A., F.R.G.S., &c. (Trübner and Co.), which is a poem scarcely to be properly appreciated without some special knowledge or some special preparation. The smoothness and elegance of the blank verse, and the grace and picturesqueness of the language are, no doubt, within the capacity of any intelligent and cultivated English reader to enjoy, but to enter into the spirit of the poem is another matter altogether. Indeed, the author himself says that "to appreciate the spirit of Asiatic thoughts they should be regarded from the Oriental point of view;" for which reason he has put his "poem into a Buddhist's mouth." The preliminary step, then, is to discover what position would be taken up by the said Buddhist, and what spectacle would be presented thence. The object of the poem is "to depict the life and character and indicate the philosophy of that noble hero and reformer, Prince Gautama of India, the founder of Buddhism." The poem is divided into eight books; and in every book the reader is likely to be struck with the quiet beauty of the descriptions, the mingled humanity and divinity of the doctrines, the elevation of the sentiments, the charming simplicity of the illustrative examples, the easy and musical flow of the numbers. We are told that "four hundred and seventy millions of our race live and die in the tenets of Gautama;" and Christians who read the poem will be constrained to admit that there is a strong fundamental resemblance between those tenets and their own, as regards the rules which should regulate the practice of life. And there are other points of resemblance which invest with a peculiar interest this elegant poem in honour of "Lord Buddha" and his law.

The famous picturesque bit of woodland scenery called "the Burnham Beeches," distant an hour's walk from the Slough railway-station on the Great Western line, which is within an hour's journey from London, has lately been much talked of. Mr. Francis George Heath, the well-known author of several popular books about trees and ferns and other pleasant ruralities, bestirred himself last June to save this interesting remnant of Old England's natural beauty from builders' bricks and mortar. The City Corporation, with the assistance of Sir H. W. Peek, M.P., has secured it, at a moderate cost, for public enjoyment; and Mr. Heath, in a neat little volume, published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., presents an agreeable literary memorial of this gratifying transaction. His account of *Burnham Beeches* may be taken in the pocket, and read in the railway carriage, as one travels from Paddington to Slough for the holiday purpose of visiting that attractive spot, which is near the still more renowned "Country churchyard" of Stoke Poges, and is likewise associated with the tasteful English poet, Gray, familiar to every reader from the earliest studies of verse or prose. Mr. Heath's descriptive and historical notices are accompanied with a small map and eight fine wood-engravings, from drawings by Mr. Birket Foster and photographs by Mr. Vernon Heath.

The *Art of Practical Whist*, by Colonel Drayson, R.A. (Routledge and Sons), comprises a series of letters addressed to tyros in the art, in which the principles of the game are set forth with a clearness and a precision often found wanting in more pretentious works upon the subject. The letters, or lessons, touch upon all the points of modern scientific play, including the much-abused "blue peter," and its most recent development, "the echo;" but those dealing with "leads" and inferences from leads will be found the most useful to beginners. There is a curious slip of the pen or printer's error on the fourth page of our copy (corrected, we believe, in subsequent editions), a score of three being credited to the holders of three honours. In such a case the score is, of course, two, and this is so universally known that the error is not likely to mislead even the tyro. The book is a valuable addition to the literature of whist.

ADMISSION OF WOMEN TO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The second session since the admission of Women to full rights of students in the classes of Arts and Science at University College, London, will begin next week. Experience of the first session completely justified the boldness with which equal claims of women and men to a liberal education had been met by the College when the time was ripe for such a recognition. Except that the women have a separate common room, with female attendants, and that there are, for different reasons, a few classes open only to women, and a few open only to men, the Faculties of Arts, and Laws, and of Science at University College admit women and men as fellow students upon terms in every respect equal. In the last session, which was the first of the new system founded on ten sessions of experiment, the number of women studying in the college was 211. In the last two of the years during which only male students had been recognised, the annual increase in the number of entries to these Faculties had been respectively eleven and ten. In the first year of the new system the increase of men alone was fifty, which added to the 211 women then first admitted made a total increase of 261. There was no difficulty whatever in the working of the system; the sense and courtesy that regulates society in the outside world, where men and women are accustomed to meet daily, are not wanting in the minds of students; there was no breach of college discipline, nor was there even a breach of courtesy within the knowledge of the Deans. The rapid extension of work done by the College and its associated School is indicated by the fact that the whole number of persons studying within its walls, which, in 1865, was 828, is now more than 2000. Builders are now at work upon an addition to the North Wing, which will cost about £30,000, of which, during the short time since a Building Fund has been established, more than £20,000 have been already subscribed.

The new Preston Railway Station, which has cost £240,000, was opened last Saturday.

The 13th Regiment arrived at Plymouth on the 18th inst. from Zululand, on board the Euphrates troop-ship.

The *Birmingham Post* states that Mr. G. P. Wragge has appropriated £2000 of the "Ingleby Fund" towards the new works at the General Hospital.

The Southwold Railway, nine miles in length, connecting Southwold with the Great Eastern Railway at Hailsworth, was opened for public traffic on Wednesday morning.

The Blackpool Town Council have availed themselves of the powers conferred upon them by Act of Parliament last session to light the town by electricity. The promenade and piers are brilliantly lighted with six of Siemens' patents.

At a meeting of the committee for erecting a local memorial to the late Sir Rowland Hill, held at Kidderminster yesterday week, it was reported that the subscriptions received amounted to £1696.

Last week's importations of meat at Liverpool from the United States and Canada amounted to 1274 head of cattle and 5537 sheep, besides 4680 quarters of beef and 1264 carcases of mutton.

The Superb, one of the ironclads bought from the Turkish Government, which has since undergone extensive alterations at Chatham, was on Monday floated out of the docks. She will shortly be ready for sea.

Three Congregationalist ministers were struck off the Parliamentary list of voters for the southern division of the West Riding on Monday at the Revision Court, held at Sheffield, on the ground that the trust deeds of the chapels at which they preached did not properly describe their qualification.

The Belgian Tir National was formally opened on Sunday by the Minister of Instruction, the King being unavoidably absent. An attempt to get up an English team to compete with those of Belgium was unsuccessful, so that English workmen will take part only in the "Concours Personnel."

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the following:—The Board of Trade has received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of the decree of the French Government permitting the temporary free admission of tissues of silk mixed with cotton or other materials intended to be printed, dyed, or dressed in France, and subsequently re-exported.

An aeronaut, making an ascent from Rostow, on the Don, recently, was about to alight when shots were aimed at him, and on nearing the ground found a crowd armed with scythes, hatchets, and stones, preparing for an attack. On assuring them he was a mortal like themselves, a priest, extending a crucifix, told him to cross himself if he was a man and a Christian. He did so, and presently some one arrived and explained the mystery of ballooning to the people.

"Onesimus," a new Dutch annual devoted to practical philanthropy, gives an interesting history and report of the agricultural colony Netherlands Mettray. Like its French model and namesake (founded in 1840 by Demetz) Netherlands Mettray is an agricultural colony for young criminals, who must not be under ten and not over fourteen years of age. Since the day of its foundation Dutch Mettray has sheltered more than 900 lads. The grounds of the institution, originally a gentleman's estate, cover 62 hectares, and the produce of the soil, together with donations, subscriptions, and legacies, proves sufficient to board and educate from 130 to 140 boys at a time. Most of the lads at Mettray, after they have received the ordinary school instruction, are put to a useful trade, unless they prefer farming or a military career at the Instruction-Battalion. Those who ultimately leave the colony with the full consent of the Directing Body are certain of finding work and assistance. Netherlands Mettray is easily reached from Arnheim.

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OPENING OF THE SYDNEY EXHIBITION.

The ceremony of opening the Sydney International Exhibition (as we learn through Reuter's Agency) was performed on the 17th inst., in beautiful weather, by Lord Augustus Loftus, the Governor of New South Wales. The day was observed as a public holiday, and the streets were densely crowded by the townspeople and visitors from all parts.

The proceedings began with a procession of the public bodies, who were followed by Lord Augustus Loftus, the Marquis of Normanby, Governor of Victoria; Sir W. F. D. Jervois, Governor of South Australia; Mr. Weld, Governor of Tasmania, with their respective staffs; the Colonial Ministers, and the military, naval, and civic authorities. The procession paraded the principal streets and reached the Exhibition at noon, where Lord Loftus performed the ceremony of unveiling the statue of Queen Victoria amidst great enthusiasm. His Excellency then proceeded to the dais, which was surrounded by a brilliant assemblage, consisting of the Commissioners of the foreign countries and of the Australian and other colonies which have sent exhibits to Sydney, the colonial members of Parliament, the clergy, Judges, and others. The whole spectacle was of a most imposing character. After the choir had performed an inaugural cantata, the Sydney Commissioners presented an address to Lord Augustus Loftus, asking him to declare the Exhibition open. His Lordship, in replying to the address, congratulated the colony upon the success of its efforts to gather together in its capital a representation of the arts, and of the achievements of the industrial forces of the entire globe. The event, he said, was an epoch in Australian progress. After welcoming in appropriate terms the various foreign and colonial representatives, the Governor formally declared the Exhibition open. The announcement was received with the firing of salutes; and the choir sang the National Anthem.

The Colonial Governors were then conducted through all the courts of the Exhibition, and were introduced to the several foreign Commissioners, who awaited their approach in the sections devoted to the exhibits of their respective countries. The whole ceremony was universally considered a great success. The concourse of people was immense. The main building, which is styled the Garden Palace, is much admired. The exhibits represent the products of England, almost all foreign countries, and the Australian and other colonies.

The Colonial Office has been officially informed by the Governor of New South Wales of the opening of the Sydney Exhibition.

Other information comes to the effect that there is a gigantic display of agricultural implements already in order. The machinery-in-motion department is not yet completely ready; but the preparations are on a great scale, and there is every reason to believe that this department will be of great interest and practical use. The pottery and glass section is very good and extensive. There are 800 British industrial exhibitions and 513 fine-art entries, including photographs. Germany has 695 entries, including 108 fine art; Austria, 170; France, 350 industrial and 168 fine art; Belgium, 236 industrial and 50 paintings; America has 150 industrial collections. Among the best filled sections are railway apparatus and material, steel and cutlery from Sheffield, guns and miscellaneous manufactures from Birmingham, Manchester goods, sewing cottons, cloths, hats, india-rubber manufactures, chemicals, preserved foods, lamps and stoves, paper and stationery.

The British Government collections comprise those of the Admiralty, Science and Art Department, and the School Board for London. The paintings include those lent by the Queen and Prince of Wales, and by the Society of Arts. There are 175 British oil-paintings, 111 water colours, and ninety-seven architectural drawings. At a banquet held to celebrate the opening of the Exhibition, the Queen's health was received with great enthusiasm, and warm acknowledgments were expressed for the appointment by her Majesty of the British Royal Commission for the Australian Exhibitions, an appointment which added so considerably to the prestige of the undertakings.

Much gratitude is felt for the valuable services rendered by the Prince of Wales as President of the Royal Commission; to the Earl of Belmore as president of the London Commissioners; and to Sir Daniel Cooper, the chairman, and to Mr. Edmund Johnson, the hon. secretary, of the London Committee, to whose active initiation of the movement in England it is felt is mainly due its subsequent success in Europe generally.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual prize-meeting of the A (Captain Patry's) company of the 19th Middlesex took place at Epsom on the 17th inst., when several cups and other prizes of value were competed for. There was not much wind, but the light was very bad, and made the shooting, especially at the longer ranges, exceedingly difficult. The Roebuck Cup was won by Sergeant Ramsay, who also carried off the A and B companies' challenge cup. In series A, the first prize (£4) was taken by Corporal Wright, the second, third, fourth, and fifth falling to Sergeant Ramsay, Colour-Sergeant Youngman, Lieutenant Swain, and Private Hooper, while Private Church took the Consolation Prize for the best score at 400 yards.

At Wormwood-scrubbs on the 17th inst. there was a rifle-match between twenty men of the Scots Guards and twenty men of the Westminster Rifles, the former firing with the Martini-Henry, the latter with the Snider. The Guards scored 1485, the Volunteers 1521.

A rifle-shooting competition between the officers of the Edinburgh Volunteers and those of the Robin Hood came off yesterday week on the Nottingham rifle range, and resulted in a victory for the home team by eleven points.

The members of the London Brigade of Royal Naval Artillery competed last Saturday at Child's Hill for a series of prizes presented by Lady Ashley, the wife of the Commandant, the weapon used being the short snider. Chief Petty Officer S. Brooks was the winner of Lady Ashley's prize, and No. 4 battery of the batteries prize.—The annual repository competition of the 1st London Artillery for the prizes presented by the City of London companies came off the same day at Wellington Barracks, in the presence of Captain Morgan, Royal Artillery, who acted as judge, Captain Adams, and other officers. Nine detachments entered, the operation performed being the mounting and dismounting of a 40-pounder. The result was as follows:—Quartermaster-Sergeant Coutt's detachment, 3 min. 26 sec.; Sergeant-Major Ellis's detachment, 3 min. 34 sec.; Sergeant-Major Badger's detachment, 3 min. 43 sec.; and Sergeant Wilshere's detachment, 3 min. 47 sec. Captain and Adjutant Fitzgerald Studdert was in command.—The annual carbine contest of the 2nd Middlesex (her Majesty's Customs) Artillery was held at the ranges at Purfleet. Seventy competitors entered, and fired five rounds at 200 and 300 yards. The first prize was won by Sergeant-Major Lee, and for the second there was a tie between Gunners Watkins and Mair.

On Tuesday the match between teams of the 2nd Middlesex and 4th Surrey Administrative Battalion came off, the Surrey men once more meeting those of Middlesex on the ground of the latter. Captain Reid-Todd was captain of the 2nd, and the 4th were led by Captain Sweeting. The net result of the Middlesex shooting was 784. The eight men of the Surrey team had 563 placed to their account, but the two lowest of Middlesex, as previously agreed upon, being added (130), swelled the total to 693, which thus gave Middlesex a majority of 91 points. Captain Sweeting gained the tankard awarded to the maker of the highest score; and Menpes received a pewter for making the highest score on the winning side.

On the same day, at Wormwood-scrubbs, No. 20 company of the 36th Middlesex, commanded by Captain the Hon. Alan De Tatton Egerton, competed for their annual prizes, which were won as follow:—The Company Champion Badge, Captain the Hon. A. Egerton's Challenge Cup, and the first prize in the company prize fund, by Colour-Sergeant Rowland. Pioneer Doggett received second prize and a cup; and the remainder, in money and 'kind, were awarded to Privates Crown, Barker, Hurle, and Hunter, Corporal W. C. Hunter, and Privates Digby, Nicholds, and Pursey. The commanding officer's (Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Ives) prizes were won by Colour-Sergeant Rowland, Pioneer Doggett, and Privates Crown and Nicholds.—The prize-meeting of No. 8 company of the same regiment was also held. Series B—First prize and company badge, Private M'Kellar; second, Sergeant Woodley; third, Sergeant Trimnell; fourth, Private Whittamore; fifth, Corporal Waller; sixth, Colour-Sergeant Sharpe; and seventh, Sergeant Brown. Second Series: Commanding Officers' Prizes—First, Sergeant Trimnell; second, Private M'Kellar; third, Corporal Smith; fourth, Private Whittamore.

LECTURES ON MINERALOGY APPLIED TO GEOLOGY AND THE ARTS, at KING'S COLLEGE.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will give TWO COURSES, one on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from Nine to Ten, and the other on Thursday Evenings, from Eight to Nine. The public are admitted on paying the College fees—viz., £3 3s. for the Morning Lectures and £1 11s. 6d. for the Evening. The Lectures begin WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8, and terminate at Easter. They are illustrated by a large series of Specimens, chiefly from his private Collection. Persons unable to attend public Lectures can have Private Instruction of Prof. Tennant, 149, Strand.

EDUCATION.—BLACKHEATH COLLEGE.—Mr. EDMUND COULDERY (and nine Masters) receives Fifty Young Gentlemen from six to sixteen. A refined and substantial home; sound preparation for the desk, commerce, public schools, Wellington College, ships Britannia and Worcester. Thoroughly inclusive terms, irrespective of age, Thirty Guineas per annum. Quarter from entrance. High references to parents and ex-pupils.—For prospectus and honour list, address Mount Granville House, near Lewisham station, Kent.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97B, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street). Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received privately, and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in eight to twelve easy lessons. Separate room for ladies. Apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

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The Course of Study is adapted to Agriculturists, Land Agents, and Colonists. The subjects taught are Agriculture, Agricultural Law, Chemistry, Botany, Geology, Veterinary Surgery, Mensuration, Surveying, Mechanics, Natural Philosophy, Drawing, supplemented by a Farm, Workshops, and many practical appliances.
The NEXT TERM COMMENCES on MONDAY, OCT. 6. For particulars apply to the Rev. THE PRINCIPAL, Cirencester.

ROYAL PIER HOTEL, SANDOWN, ISLE OF WIGHT, is NOW OPEN, directly opposite the New Pier, and only a few yards from the splendid sands. Replete with every convenience, moderate charges. Table d'hôte tariffs on application. During winter months special terms will be made. C. O. WILKINSON, Manager.

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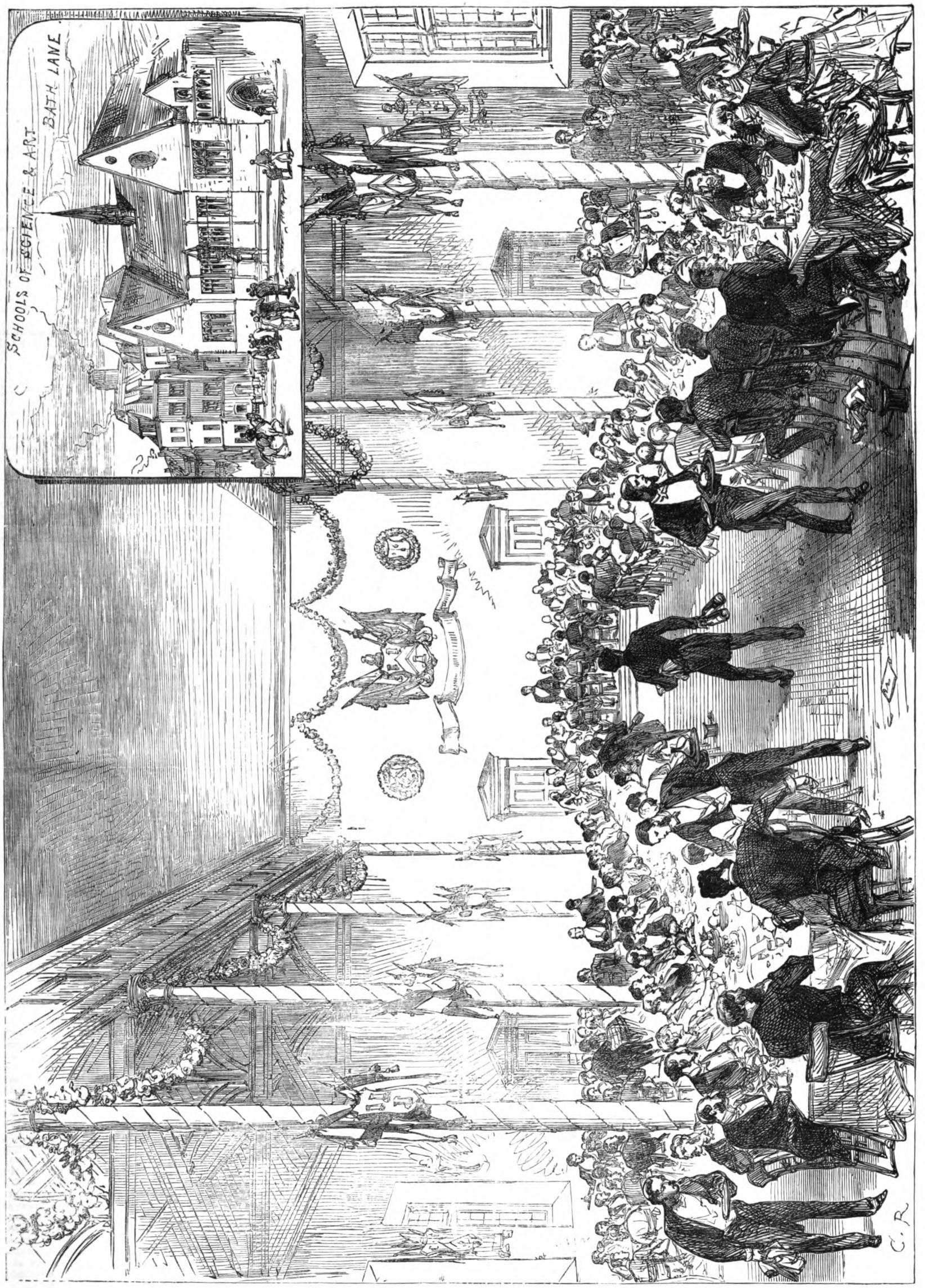
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LORD HABTINGTON AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: LUNCHEON IN THE NEW SCIENCE AND ART SCHOOLS.

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PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LATE SIR LOUIS CAVAGNARI.

The following account of personal recollections of the late Sir Louis Cavagnari is from the pen of Mr. William Simpson, our Special Artist in Afghanistan:—

During the first part of the Afghan campaign I was attached to the Peshawur Field Force, which acted on the line of the Khyber, Jellalabad, and Gundamuk. It was to this force that the late Sir Louis Cavagnari was attached in a political capacity; and as I saw a good deal of him during the six months, which was about the time the campaign lasted, the editor of the *Illustrated London News* has asked me to relate any recollections I have of the man, thinking that they would be of interest just now to the public. My first introduction to him, at that time Major Cavagnari, was at Ali Musjid on Nov. 21 last year. The guns of the Afghan fort had opened fire, and were continuing it against our artillery, which had begun to reply from the Shagai heights, and while the usual civilities, which such engines send to each other, were knocking about, Major Cavagnari, seeing that I was sketching the ground, introduced himself to me, to point out the village of Lala Cheena and all the spots connected with the stoppage of Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission, which had occurred in the September previously, and to which Mission, it may be remembered, he was attached. When we advanced to Dakka my tent chanced to be placed next to Major Cavagnari's, and although our stay at this place was short, it gave me some experience of the man. It was here I made the sketch of him holding a *Jirgah*, held just behind our tents, with the Shinwarries, an illustration of which appeared at the time in the *Illustrated London News*. I began also at this place to see evidence of his activity and devotion to the functions of his appointment. I found at times in the morning that Cavagnari was gone, his tent was empty, and he was reported to have started during the night on some expedition or another. It might be a raid, or an attempt to capture the Mir Akhor, or a rush off with a small escort to arrange with some Afghan chief about guarding the roads.

Sir Samuel Browne's head-quarters reached Jellalabad on Dec. 20. On the morning of our entry I started off early with Major Cavagnari, Major Sanford, and one or two more of the head-quarter staff. I dropped behind before we reached the town, so that I entered by myself a few minutes later than the others. Up to that time we had had no experience of Ghazis—those who hope to reach Paradise by killing *Kaffirs* or Infidels, but their attempts a few days later upon the lives of our soldiers led to the order given afterwards that no one was to enter Jellalabad without a sufficient escort. So I rode in that morning at the Peshawur Gate and through the Bazaar, all alone, thoughtless of danger, returning the salute of "Salaam Alaikoom" to the Mahomedans, and saying "Ram, Ram" to the Hindoos, who seemed delighted, for to them our occupation of the place was a gratifying event. The same day Major Cavagnari received a letter from Shere Ali announcing his departure from Cabul. On my expressing a desire to see and sketch the seal of the Ameer, Major Cavagnari at once submitted the letter to me for inspection. The document was written in Persian, on the usual brownish Oriental paper. The seal was in the *Torgha* character, and about the size of a sixpence.

During our long stay at Jellalabad, my intercourse with Major Cavagnari became more intimate, and when he learned that I was desirous of making explorations in some of the Buddhist Remains in that region, he at once provided a working party for such operations, on the condition that all sculptures and coins were to be the property of Government. He rode out with me one morning, shortly after the digging had been commenced, to the Ahin Posh Tope, where the men were at work; and on seeing remains of architecture beginning to appear which had been buried for at least a thousand years, he desired me to have more men put on, and gave orders to double the number. The final result of all this, after about two months' work, was that I brought to light important details of the ancient Buddhist architecture, all being quite new to students of that subject, and I was fortunate enough to come upon a deposit of twenty gold coins, every one dating from about the first or second centuries of the Christian era, and a gold relic-holder, all of which I handed over to Major Cavagnari, who sent them on to Lord Lytton at Calcutta. The natives hearing of these explorations came and reported the existence of other remains, regarding which they told their own traditionary belief, and offered to show the places to Major Cavagnari. Instead of going himself he asked me to do so, and I went on more than one of these inquests. One was a cave at Hada, which, according to the native who reported it, went under ground to an unlimited distance. I had had experience of tales of this kind before, and consequently knew what to expect; but, being anxious not to allow anything which might be important to escape notice, I went, and found, as I anticipated, that the cave had nothing remarkable about it. Another excursion of this kind I made was across the Cabul River, and up the Kunar Valley, about fourteen miles, to see some Buddhist remains in that quarter. At Kona-deh, there is an old tope, which the Khan said we might explore; but I judged it useless to go such a distance to work when we had better ground nearer at hand in the Jellalabad Valley. This was a very pleasant visit, for Major Cavagnari had arranged that Major Stewart, of the Guide Corps, should go with me, and his familiarity with the language was most useful in getting information; and Ahmed Khan, of Shewa, one of the chiefs, went about with us, and treated Major Stewart and myself to a repast in the Afghan style of hospitality, sitting under the mulberry-trees close to the door of his village.

A day or so after the advance to Gundamuk, General Gough made a reconnaissance as far as the Surkhpool, on the Surkhab. I went out with this party, and Major Cavagnari also accompanied it. We had General Maunsell and a number of the head-quarter staff with us; and Sirdar Wali Mohammed Khan was also in the party. On our return we came by Ishpan, and visited the Ziaret of Shaik Raheem Dad, known as the Dabad Ziaret, from its having the reputation that cases of rheumatism can be cured at it. A sketch of this shrine appeared in the *Illustrated London News* two weeks ago. Seeing me making a sketch, Major Cavagnari called my attention to a chuprassie, his constant attendant, who was circumambulating the grave with the most serious aspect, at the same time beating his limbs with a bunch of dried reeds. He said, "put him in, I never saw him before saying his prayers, but I suppose the bare possibility of a cure for his rheumatism is too good a chance to be lost." As I saw a good deal of this man, I have been watching the late news from Cabul to see if it might contain any news of his fate. I am inclined to fear that the poor fellow's rheumatism will not now trouble him. The people in the district about Gundamuk, hearing of our explorations at Jellalabad, brought in objects which they said had been discovered in topes; one of these was an old brass lamp, which they affirmed had been got in a tope near Nickar Kheyl. From the ornament on it I was inclined to doubt that its antiquity could possibly be so far back as the Buddhist period. It was some time before we managed to get anyone able to make out what appeared to be letters, but at last Major Lovett was able to decipher on it *Allah il Allah*, and its post Buddhist character was settled. Before this had been made out Major Cavagnari had determined to present it to the Royal Asiatic Society in London, and for that purpose he sent it home to the care of Colonel Yule, and this interesting relic will now be preserved. This lamp led to an excursion. It became important, while the date of the object was under discussion, to see the tope in which it was said to have been found. For this purpose Major Cavagnari made the arrangement for me to go and see the place, and he also made one of the party himself, taking with him Haider Khan, one of the principal chiefs of Gundamuk. The occasion was considered favourable for giving the survey officers a chance of fixing some of their points; so we had them, and Colonel Jenkins, commanding the Corps of Guides, and one or two officers of the 10th Hussars also accompanied us. Thus we formed a large party. We ascended the Suffaid Koh, on the eastern side of the gorge, from which the Murkhi Kheyl stream flows out of the hills. At about 8000 ft. I stopped to make a sketch of the country, looking across the Ishpan Plain to Jugdulluk, which gave a very fine view, with glimpses of the Hindoo Khush in the far distance beyond. The surveying officers and most of the others went up about 1000 ft. higher, and reached the snow; but Major Cavagnari remained with me while I sketched, and his faithful chuprassie kindled a fire of wood, for it was cold at that height. We had an old man with us named Mullik Meer Alum, a Khugiani, belonging to Murkhi Kheyl, who remembered all about the former war; and while Cavagnari was sitting here he kept up a conversation with him about the details of the retreat from Cabul in 1842. This old fellow told how the few stragglers made their last fight on the hill near Gundamuk, and that they fought like devils. No one would go near them while their ammunition lasted, but when that was done the attack was made. The position on Sept. 3 last in the Residency at Cabul was so similar, as a life or death contest, to what was described to us sitting on the sides of the Suffaid Koh on that day, I cannot help thinking that it must have come back to the mind of Cavagnari even in the midst of the tumult and excitement of the last dreadful struggle. When our party came down the hill, Haider Khan led us to one of the villages, where we all sat down to an ample feast. It was in Afghan fashion; we used our fingers as forks; and a thick *chupatie*, or cake, served as a plate, while a large thin chupatie did duty as a table-napkin, or could be eaten as bread, according to taste.

On the day that the Treaty of Gundamuk was signed I went over in the morning to Major Cavagnari's tent, and found that he had been up till two o'clock in the morning writing out himself the English version on the two copies of the treaty; and on my entrance I found Bakhtiyar Khan busy on one of them, writing the Persian translation, while Mirza Mahommed Nabi Khan, the private secretary of Yakoob Khan, was flat on the ground with the other copy beneath him, to which he was adding the Persian version. Habibullah Khan, the Mastaufi, was on his knees carefully watching that no mistakes were being made by this writer, while Cavagnari and Mr. Jenkyns were on the other side keeping a look out for the same purpose on Bakhtiyar Khan. That same afternoon the Treaty of Gundamuk was signed by Yakoob Khan, on the one hand, and by Major Cavagnari, for the Government of India, on the other; and Mr. Jenkyns during the night started with them for Simla—riding back to Peshawur in an incredibly short space of time—for ratification by the Viceroy. One copy would be retained by our Government, and the other handed over to Yakoob Khan. (Our Special Artist's Sketches, engraved for this week's publication, show the scene in Major Cavagnari's tent when the Secretaries were writing out the Treaty, and the subsequent act of signing the Treaty, at Gundamuk, on May 26, by the Ameer and Major Cavagnari.)

This ended the Second Afghan War. As I had entertained hopes of visiting the colossal figures and city of caverns at Bamian before I came home again, I felt anxious to know what Major Cavagnari's movements were likely to be, and in this I found him with his usual frankness as to giving information. He was to return to India, and then, after a month, or perhaps two, he was to proceed to Cabul. Had his orders been to return to Cabul with Yakoob Khan, I should have asked to go with him, and I have no doubt but I should have accompanied him, my desire being strong. I also offered to go with Yakoob Khan, or with any of his people, but this could not be arranged. What my fate might have been had I gone, who can tell? I can only repeat what a native of India would say, "*Khuda Jana*," or "God alone knows."

These notes of my contact with Sir Louis Cavagnari will show that he was a man with sympathies beyond his own particular duties; for they tell that while he was busy carrying on a complicated and important political campaign he found time to interest himself in other matters. I have seen it lately stated in one of our leading journals that he was an over-sanguine man. From what I saw of him I would not indorse the statement. To be sanguine is one of the necessary conditions of success. At least a couple of months before the Treaty of Gundamuk was arrived at he told me that he would bring the whole matter to a peaceful solution. This he accomplished. He was sanguine; but when a man realises his intentions, the words "over sanguine" do not apply. If any one thinks that Sir Louis Cavagnari went to Cabul and was unconscious of danger, I should say he was mistaken. He went there perfectly well aware of the risk, but he was a brave man, and ran the risk. I always found him quiet and collected, and never seeming as if there was anything of the slightest importance going on. Always open in giving information, when he could do so, and if he could not, equally frank in saying that he must be silent. The campaign became a political one; there was no real army to fight with, so the generals had no chance of distinguishing themselves. The whole onus of the campaign centred at last in Major Cavagnari, and by the able manner in which he managed the duties cut out for him, he won for himself the only reputation of note which was made during the late war. The ability and judgment which he manifested was honoured at last by knighthood, and it is deeply to be regretted that that ability and judgment have not been spared for the use of his country in a region where such high qualifications are likely to be much needed in the future.

The other officers who have nobly fallen along with Sir Louis Cavagnari had also become familiar friends during the late campaign. Mr. Jenkyns was a master of the Persian language, and interested in all the dialects of Central Asia. He caught a *nimcha* at Jellalabad, and made an effort through him to get down some of the *Siah-Posh Kaffirs*, so as to get details of their language. These *Kaffirs* were long supposed to be the descendants of Alexander's Macedonians, but the study of the language seems to be destroying this theory. This *nimcha*, as the name implies, had been born a Kaffir, but had been converted to Mohammedanism. I was indebted to Mr. Jenkyns for getting a Sketch of this man's physiognomy, which lately appeared in the *Illustrated London News*. Mr. Jenkyns was a man who, had he lived, would have made his mark in the profession to which he belonged. Lieutenant Hamilton might have been described, with his fair, almost beardless face, as a mere boy, but he was a lion at heart. He was already a V.C., from his gallantry at Futtehabad, and his charging the mob of assailants in Cabul three times, carrying death with his own hand as he dashed among the enemy, is enough to show the kind of stuff he was made of. Dr. Kelly, of the Guides, was also well known to me. Returning evil for good is not a happy sentence to have recorded. But it must be written in this case. Dr. Kelly had opened a dispensary in Cabul, and was doing all he could for the good of those who required his services. At Gundamuk he attended to many of the men who had been wounded in the Futtehabad engagement; in some cases I know he performed operations. And after all these humane services he has been murdered as his reward.

[We shall give the portraits of Lieutenant Hamilton and Dr. Kelly; that of Mr. W. Jenkyns was given last week.]

THE TOWN AND CITADEL OF HERAT.

The news of a military insurrection at this place, and of the murder of the civil and military officers of government there representing the Ameer Yakoob Khan, must be regarded as very serious, with a view to Afghan political complications. Herat, which is situated near the western or Persian frontier of Afghanistan, and not far from Merv and the country of the Tekke Turcomans, where a Russian expedition is now on foot, has long been considered an important stepping-place to conquests in Central Asia. It commands the roads from the Caspian Sea to Candahar and to Cabul, though distant three or four hundred miles from either of those cities. The Shah of Persia has in former times repeatedly contended with the Ameer of Cabul for the possession of this frontier fortress. Just before our Afghan war of forty years ago, Herat endured a ten months' siege from the Persians, when its successful defence was mainly due to the assistance of an English officer of the Royal Engineers, Lieutenant Eldred Pottinger. In 1856, again, the Shah sent an army under General Hassan against Herat, and on this occasion, after a four months' siege, the Persians had better fortune. It surrendered on Oct. 25 in that year. War at once ensued between England and Persia. An expedition under Outram was sent to the Gulf, and a Treaty of Alliance was concluded with Dost Mahomed. The Persians were defeated in several encounters, and our army marched inland. The Shah hastened to repair his mistake. He sued for peace, and withdrew his troops. The Treaty of Paris, concluded in March, 1857, placed a seal on the renunciation of Persia's claims to Herat, and a nephew of Dost Mahomed was intrusted with the charge of this all-important place. For the second time England's active interference had saved it from becoming Persian, and since then the Shah, adhering to the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, has not made any distinct move upon it. His policy has been limited to underhand intrigues, which up to the present have proved ineffectual. The more recent history of Herat may be briefly described. Sultan Jan, the Dost's nephew, intrigued with Persia, and drove his cousin Shereef Khan out of Ferrah in 1862. The same year the Ameer marched against him, and laid close siege to Herat, which surrendered after a ten months' siege. Sultan Jan died shortly before and Dost Mahomed a few days after the conclusion of the siege. From that time until 1868, when he left to lead his father's armies in the field, the present Ameer Yakoob Khan was Governor there. In 1870 he returned, and from 1871 to 1873 he ruled there in semi-independence, while his father was proclaiming Abdullah Jan as his heir. In 1874 Ayoob Khan was left as Governor during his brother's visit to Cabul; and when he was thrown into prison Shere Ali's authority was restored. A chief of the name of Omar Mahomed Khan was appointed Governor, and he remained there until he was dismissed by Ayoob, who returned from Persia as soon as Shere Ali had fled, last Christmas. Nothing is known of the authorities at Herat. They are presumably those who were nominated by Shere Ali.

The position of Herat in the centre of a country of great natural fertility is peculiarly felicitous. But it is doubtful if it has thoroughly recovered from the effect of those wars which have already been described. Pottinger, writing of the war of 1838, said that "the late war and its consequences have so changed the entire neighbourhood of the city that under its present appearance it would not be recognised by its former visitants." The size of Herat is generally considered to be a mile square, and its population is probably fifty thousand. The rampart which surrounds the town is of great thickness, and there is a wet ditch. Through these walls there are five gates—one authority says seven, but the two additional ones are probably only posterns—and the city lies wholly within this boundary. It is divided into four quarters, and Pottinger gives the following description of the town:—

"The interior of the city is divided into four nearly equal divisions by two streets, which at right angles cross each other in the centre of the city. The principal one joins the gate of Candahar to the Pay-i-Hissar, and was formerly covered by a succession of small domes springing from arches which cross the streets. About two thirds of this magnificent bazaar still remain, but so choked up with rubbish and so ruinous that it has lost much of its attraction to the eye. This bazaar was about 1300 yards long and six in width. The solidity of the masonry of this work should have ensured its stability; but unfortunately the arches are all defective—not one has a key-stone. They are built, as all others are in this country, with a vacancy at the apex filled merely with bits of broken bricks. The whole of the lower floors on each side are used as shops."

The walls are made of hard earth, a great quantity of which has been dug out from the interior of the city, and on these another rampart or screen has been constructed connecting the towers with each other. On an average, the height of the earth rampart may be taken at 90 ft. It is supported by a counterpart of brick, and in front of it lies a ditch, which can be filled or emptied at pleasure. The towers on the ramparts are separated from each other only by 50 ft., and those at the corners are massive and very strong. Ferrier says that guns can be mounted only in the corner towers. There are also two covered ways, or *faussebrayes*, one commanding the other, cut out of the thickness of the rampart, and these add greatly to the strength of the fortification. They were in existence when Captain Marsh visited Herat in 1872. Kaye calls them the real defences of Herat. The citadel or ark of the town, which in old days was called Kella-i-Aktyar-Eldyn, was by itself a formidable construction, and, although it has long been neglected, it still possesses an important place in the list of the defences of this city. It is situated in the north, where the ground is most elevated, and forms a prominent object in the landscape for miles around. This fortress within a fortress stands on an artificial mound, which is more elevated than the ramparts, and its walls of burnt brick, with towers upon them, are not less formidable in appearance than those of the city wall. It is surrounded by a wide ditch, and, were it repaired and armed with proper artillery, it would be impossible for an enemy to take it. There are two heights within a thousand yards of the walls at Thalehbengy and Mosulla, whence it

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would be possible to bombard the outer walls; but, as those places are only on a line with the ramparts, and, consequently, considerably below the foundation of the citadel, it would be impossible for an enemy to establish his batteries upon them if the citadel of Herat itself were properly armed.

It has been mentioned that the recent mutiny and revolt of the Ameer's soldiers at Cabul, followed by the massacre of the British Envoy and his companions in the Residency, began with two regiments just arrived there from Herat. Our Special Artist late in Afghanistan, Mr. W. Simpson, furnishes the sketch of two Heratee cavalry soldiers. He writes us the following note:—"Shere Ali Khan died at Mazar-i-Sharif, near Balkh, on Jan. 21 last, and Yakoob Khan sent a messenger to Jellalabad to give formal information of the event. The official who bore the message was Shahgassi Shah Sowar Khan, and he had a couple of sowars with him as an escort. These men had large black sheepskin caps, the long hair of which came down over the eyes and face, giving a wild look to the wearers. They said this was the Turcoman style of headdress, and that it was common with the troops at Herat and along the northern border of Afghanistan; these men stating that they were Heratee soldiers. While sketching, I noticed that one of them had Russian boots on, and he was very much astonished when this was pointed out to him. He looked quite frightened at me, as if I was something supernatural, having the power of attaining such knowledge. One of these men belonged to Herat, and his name was Byram, but the other was called Futteh Mohammed; he belonged to Kelat-i-Ghilzai. One of them carried Shahgassi Shah Sowar Khan's binoculars slung over his shoulder."

LORD HARTINGTON AT NEWCASTLE.

The opening of the Schools of Science and Art at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Thursday week, was attended by the Marquis of Hartington and by Lord Lambton, the latter representing his father, the Earl of Durham, with Mr. Joseph Cowen, Sir Henry Havelock, Mr. Burt, Colonel Gourley, Mr. Lowthian Bell, Mr. C. M. Palmer, and other members of Parliament. These schools are situated in Bath-lane, Corporation-street, and seem calculated for real usefulness, more especially in assisting the elementary studies preparatory to that technical instruction which is so important to the industrial classes of the population in a town like Newcastle. After the opening of the schools, and singing of an appropriate choral song by the children, Lord Hartington walked through the building and looked at the exhibition of drawings and other articles, amongst which he found a bust of himself, modelled by the school teacher of the modelling class. At half-past one there was a banquet or luncheon in the large school-room, which had been decorated for the occasion. Mr. Cowen was in the chair, and among the gentlemen present, besides a dozen members of the House of Commons, were the Mayors of Newcastle, Gateshead, Sunderland, Tynemouth, and Morpeth. The health of the Marquis of Hartington, as the principal guest, was proposed by Lord Lambton, and was duly honoured. This scene is the subject of our Illustration. In reply to the toast, Lord Hartington acknowledged the compliment which had been paid him; but reserved his speech upon the object of the proceedings for another meeting, which took place in the evening of the same day. He then delivered a sensible address on the principles of modern popular education. Next day he spoke at a political meeting in the town of Newcastle.

BURNS MONUMENT AT KILMARNOCK.

This busy manufacturing town of Ayrshire, as we see, bears no ungrateful memory of the Scottish lyric poet, whose mention of "Kilmarnock wabsters," as of "Mauchline belles," is not quite so tender as that of his native place,

> Auld Ayr, which ne'er a town surpasses
> For honest men and bonnie lasses.

The town of Ayr, within two miles of which is the cottage where he was born, in 1759, with Alloway's ruined kirk, haunted by Tam o' Shanter's witches, has long since possessed its neighbouring Burns Monument, a classic Grecian structure of circular form upheld by nine Corinthian columns, and utterly inappropriate to the character of Burns. Kilmarnock has now provided itself with a Burns Monument, which was on Saturday week inaugurated by Colonel Alexander, M.P. for South Ayrshire. This edifice, which is in the Scottish baronial style of architecture, contains in an alcove a highly successful statue of the poet after the portrait by Nasmyth, by Mr. W. G. Stevenson, of Edinburgh. Colonel Alexander delivered an eloquent panegyric on Burns, and defended him against the charges of immorality and irreligiousness which have from time to time been brought against him. Additional interest was given to the proceedings by the handing over of a park of forty-three acres on the estate of the Duke of Portland, which has been provided for the town by means of a bequest left by Mr. Kay, of Glasgow.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S DEATH IN ZULULAND.

We are favoured by Colonel Davies, of the Grenadier Guards, commanding at Fort Newdigate, in Zululand, with a Sketch drawn at his request by Major Marter, of the King's Dragoon Guards (the officer who has captured King Cetewayo), showing the simple memorial constructed by Corporal Sully and a few soldiers under his orders to mark the spot where the French Prince Imperial was killed, or where his body was found next morning. It is about six miles from Fort Newdigate, in the valley of the Ityotyosi; and views of the place, from Sketches by Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist, have already appeared in this Journal. The stones composing this monument, which in form resembles one of the ordinary flat gravestones in an English churchyard, were shaped by the men in garrison at Fort Newdigate, and were carried to the spot in an ox-waggon. The headstone and those forming the cross and the letter "N" are white, the others of a dark colour. The length of the tomb, if it may be so called, is about 8 ft., the breadth, 3½ ft.; the breadth of the donga or ditch in which it is placed is 16 ft., and the height of the banks on each side about 7 ft. To the left of the sketch is shown an easy way through the donga towards the kraal near which the party was when fired upon. Major Marter says, "Having seen the body myself lying in the donga and marked the spot, I know that the work is correctly placed." We give a portrait of this officer on another page.

Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, M.P., has forwarded to Mr. Charles Kirkham, ex-Fenian prisoner, £1200, subscribed by several prominent Irishmen and by a national subscription on his behalf. The testimonial is presented in recognition of Mr. Kirkham's "personal character and literary genius." Mr. Kirkham was one of the leading writers in the *Irish People*, the journal suppressed by the Government in 1865, and has written "The Untenanted Graves," "Knockmaford," and other stories of Irish peasant life.

HOP-PICKING.

A brief announcement tells the time of year—"Cheap trains for Hop-pickers;" cheap early-morning ones to Kent and Sussex; though, as the growth of hops this season is almost a failure, few of our working classes will be able to avail themselves of the offer; and thus many to whom a good "hopping" means more comfort in the winter will fare but badly when cold weather comes. Even now, that lack of work begins to tell, as we see by the statistics of our unions and by the reports, too, from the labour agencies, many of the latter not sending out one picker, whereas they usually send about 800 each.

This state of things will, however, be felt far more in London than in the rural districts; as in the latter, not only from the lessened hop area, are fewer pickers wanted, but those who are hired take the work as a holiday for health and change, and not from necessity, as they do elsewhere, as they are chiefly girls from Staffordshire—girls only, with a woman as a "ganger"—who, in "the Black Country," have employment on the pit-banks for the whole year round. Still, though, in a pecuniary sense, they will suffer less, through the scantiness of the crop, than will their East-End sisters, their own inability to go hop-picking will be, perhaps, more felt, as their grimy occupation in a dingy atmosphere, makes them long still more for that much-looked-for time when, for some weeks at least, they shall be able to exchange brown streams, and leafless trees, and black surroundings for blue sky, green hills, vast woods, and sparkling water, and all the glories of the Teme Valley.

Hop-grounds are there called "yards;" and, as compared with Kent, they are of small dimensions, as from sixty to eighty "pickers" will suffice for most of them, and 200 are enough for the largest grower. In Kent, however—where the term is "gardens"—whole farms are very often "under hop;" hops not being there an extra, as elsewhere, with hay, corn, fruit, and roots. The number of "hands" which is required down there is, therefore, very great—from 600 or 700 to even 1000, or we may say more, as is evidenced by a letter from a Maidstone man that was in the *Daily News*, where, alluding to the crop, he says, "My hops are not good for much; so, instead of 1800 pickers, I shall want, perhaps, 300—a poor look-out for East-Enders." Poor, indeed! and for the grower too; for though the price must, of course, be high, the smallness of the yield will prevent hops paying expenses; and so apparent is this that many of the farmers, in each hop county, will not now gather them, as they will not pay even the cost of picking, the blight on them being more general than it was in 1829, when so many men were ruined; and, as bearing on this fact, it may here be mentioned that, in Worcester, at the usual "Hop fair" on Saturday last, four pockets only, of that county's growth, were shown, whereas, on the corresponding day in the previous year, 800 pockets of it were shown and sold. Now, as our own hop-acreage is about 70,000—of which two thirds are in Kent and Sussex—the loss this year must be very great; so great, that it is considered it will not be less than £1,500,000—one million and a half!

The first pocket that came this year to the London market was sold, on Aug. 20, for the unusually large sum of £28 per cwt; that price being £4 more than the best hops fetched in the very scarce year of 1860. The largeness of the price and the earliness of the sample—which simply consists of a few ripe hops picked from a whole hop-farm—must not, in any year, however, be taken as a proof that picking has begun, or that the price then obtained will continue. Picking, to be general, is in one month after; and, as we see by this week's quotations, prices per cwt now range thus:—"Mediums, £5 to £8; fine, £10 to 15 guineas." The risk with hops is constant; in fact, nothing is more hazardous than hop cultivation, as hops may not only be spoiled by one night's high wind, which makes them brown and "foxey," but, even when you have sold them, they may be thrown back on your hands, if, through bad stowage in the warehouse, they then get damp; added to which they must—if they are to pay a fair margin on their cost of growing—fetch, one year with another, quite £5 per cwt, even though that cost is now lessened by "kyanising" the sharp ends of the poles, which, by keeping them from rotting, makes them last much longer.

Hops are of many sorts—"Whitebines," "Redbines," "Grapes," "Jones's," "Goldings," "Colegate's," and others; and, though some suit one soil and some another, the "Cooper-Whites" are mostly selected for early hops, and the "Mayfield Grapes" for late ones; and the best counties for them are Kent and Worcestershire, the Worcester hops being preferred by all the pale ale brewers, as ale brewed with them keeps best in India. Hops were first introduced into this country from Flanders in 1525; but as their growth was petitioned against as a "wicked weed" in three years after, it was the middle of that century before they came into cultivation, and the end of the following one before that culture was general. Their growth per acre depends not only on the season, but on the manner of poling too. In Kent, where they use three or four poles to a "hill," the hops will grow more than a ton to the acre, while, where but two poles to a "stock" are used, the acreage will seldom be more than about 12 cwt. "Hill" and "stock" are synonymous terms for each separate clump of hops, and the poles have, in Kent, to be stronger. In forming a hop-yard the land, say meadow-land, is "double dug"—that is, two spadefuls deep—so as to get fresh soil, the last spadeful being placed on the top, and the hop-"sets"—two, three, or four shoots, as the case may be—are planted in November, in squares or triangles, six feet apart, and poled in June with short sticks four feet high. That year they may, perhaps, bear slightly, though they will not grow a crop till the next, when they will have attained sufficient strength to need, in April, some strong high poles so as to follow the work of March. Then, in May, they will be ready for their first rush-tying, which has to be repeated from time to time, step-ladders being used by the women when the "wires" have got high up the poles. Between the first stirring of the ground in March and the end of July, when the hops are "linking," the soil is kept on the move, and the air let into the roots by the constant ploughing, harrowing, scuffling, and forking which goes on up the rows; and work in the hop-yard scarcely ceases until the hops are fit to pick and the pickers are there, which usually is early in September.

Then begins "hop harvest," and a busy scene it is. The hop-wires being cut and the poles moved to the "bin," the pickers soon fill it with clean-picked hops, no leaves being ever allowed, which, being afterwards put in bags and carted to the kiln—"oast-house," is the term in Kent—are there slowly dried by being spread evenly on the kiln-hairs of the open flooring, through which the steam comes from the coke-fires below—the vapour from it escaping through the cowls; and they are then removed to the hop-room and turned out on the floor; rolled, when cool, and bagged, the "bagger"—in the absence of machinery for that purpose—getting into the bag, and treading them down firmly and evenly, as they are raked towards him; and the bags, thus filled, are sewed up and weighed; and, being sold to the hop merchant, are passed on to the brewer, who gives us the flavour of the hops in his "Old October."

WORK AND WAGES.

THE TRADES' UNION CONGRESS.

The opening of this congress at Edinburgh was announced in our last issue. On the 17th inst. Mr. R. S. Wright, barrister, gave an address, suggesting the formation of local boards such as the Nottingham board for settling wages, and the establishment of a central board of appeal in London. He said the great obstacles in the way of land reform were mainly the enormous and disproportionate legal cost of dealing in it, and the system which in many places so tied up land that there was scarcely ever any transactions in it. Mr. Hall moved a resolution that the reform of the land laws be at once added to the Congress's Parliamentary programme. This having been adopted, Mr. Guile (London) read a paper by Mr. Howell on the codification of the criminal law. It was then resolved, on a motion by Mr. Kennedy (Glasgow), seconded by Mr. Dover (Durham), to urge upon the Government to pass a satisfactory code next Session, the one laid before Parliament, although a great step in the way of reform, being by no means perfect. A resolution was also passed in favour of affording seamen the same protection in the matter of contract as was enjoyed by men in other employments.

Discussion was continued next day on the question of the appointment of additional sub-inspectors under the Factory and Workshops Acts. It was agreed that these situations ought to be open to women as well as to practical working men. Mr. James Bradshaw (Manchester) addressed the Congress on Central Africa as a field of enterprise in view of the trade depression of England. Resolutions were passed in favour of the Patent Laws being placed on a more satisfactory footing, of the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt, and of wages up to £5 being made a first charge on any bankrupt's estate. Thanks were passed to Mr. Burt for his Parliamentary conduct; and a deputation was appointed to wait on the Archbishop of Canterbury to point out to him the injustice of certain statements respecting Trades Unions made in books used in national schools.

A letter was read on the 19th showing the progress being made at Nottingham towards bringing about a confederation of trade societies, and the congress afterwards proceeded to discuss a motion by Mr. Knight, of Liverpool, in favour of action being taken by the congress towards a confederation, the object of which should be the formation of a fund for the maintenance of the present nine hours' system. The president read a letter from the Rev. W. Cunningham, Lecturer on Political Economy at the University of Cambridge, stating that a body of the clergy had been for some time engaged in an effort to get eliminated from school books the passages which were so justly censured at the previous day's sitting. The Congress adjourned at one o'clock for an excursion to Dalmeney Park, the seat of the Earl of Rosebery, to which they had been invited by his Lordship.

Last Saturday resolutions, among others, were adopted advocating the maintenance of friendly relations between that Congress and the Co-operative Congress, the extension of the hours of polling throughout the kingdom to the same time as in the metropolis, the reduction of the county franchise to the level of the borough, the representation of labour in Parliament, manhood suffrage, and the holding of an international labour congress. Dublin was selected as the place of meeting next year.

A meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Congress was held last Monday, at which Mr. Slatter, of Manchester, was elected chairman for the year; Mr. John Burnett, of London, treasurer; and Mr. George Shipton, of London, vice-president. In arranging the business for the year it was agreed that the following should form the bases of action:—A revision of the land laws, including the present laws of entail and primogeniture, and the power of tying up lands by deeds of settlement, the institution of an effective and inexpensive system of registration and conveyancing, the abolition of the existing game laws, the cultivation of waste lands, security of tenure and compensation to tenants for unexhausted improvements.

The Lord Provost and magistrates of Glasgow and the parochial boards met on the 18th inst. to consider a scheme for the relief of the unemployed, of whom there are many thousands in the city at present. The object of the authorities is to have the funds administered by officers of the parochial board so as to prevent imposture. Last year the work was done by ward committees having no experience of the deserving poor or their wants. Those committees were frequently misled, and large sums of money misapplied. A basis of operations for the ensuing winter is now under consideration, the principle of which is that the magistrates shall supply all the funds, as the class to be relieved are not paupers, and consequently not under the jurisdiction of the parochial boards. The depressed state of trade in the city, and the great numbers of men and women out of employment, cause grave apprehensions. As showing the amount of distress in Glasgow a local journal states that nearly one-third of the householders in that city have failed to pay poor rates, and have so disqualified themselves from voting. The number of defaulters is 28,013, representing a population of considerably over 130,000.

The award of Mr. David Dale, who had been asked to consider the wages question by the North of England Iron Trade Arbitration Board, has been made known. In the matter of a general reduction of 6d. per ton and 5 per cent on forge and mill wages, Mr. Dale abstains from awarding a reduction, such decision to last for three months, but he awards a reduction of 12½ per cent on the wages of forge rollers, heaters, and shearmen in plate and sheet mills in the manufactured iron trade of the North of England. The rollers, shearmen, and shinglers of the North of England have generally struck against Mr. Dale's arbitration award, reducing their wages. This action throws out of work a large number of other ironworkers.

About 4000 persons were relieved yesterday week at the Townhall, Middlesbrough, the food distributed being herrings, bacon, oatmeal, and bread.

Some thousands of workmen out of employ assembled on Monday afternoon in Sunderland, and marched, accompanied by a band of music, to Sunderland Moor. A resolution was passed expressing a hope that as they were driven by great distress to appeal to the public, their fellow men at work and the public would render all possible assistance.

A mass meeting of colliers on strike was held at Silverdale, North Staffordshire, on Monday morning, when the option was given to about 800 men to resume work at the terms which the men have been contending for. The offer was accepted.

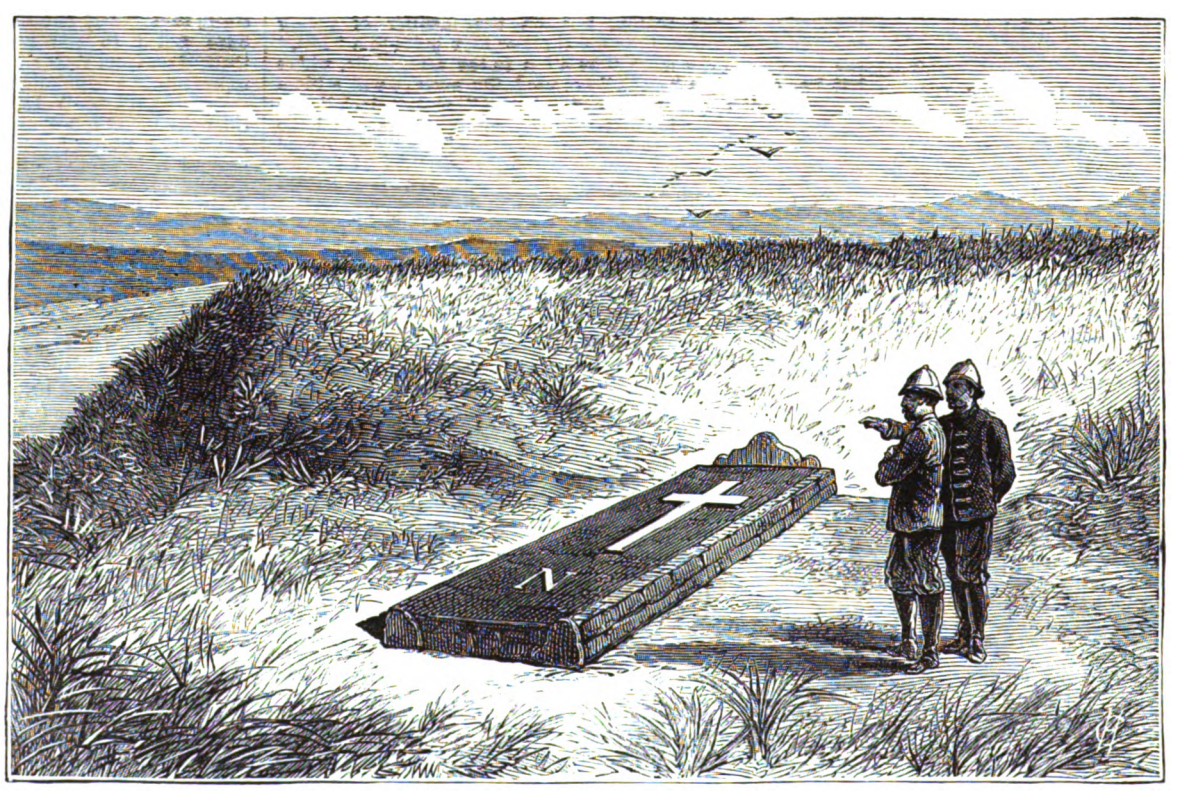
The colliers' strike at Stoke-on-Trent, after a struggle of nearly seven weeks, has terminated in favour of the men, who have prevailed upon the masters to withdraw the notices of a 10 per cent reduction, and to allow work to be recommenced on the old terms.

At a mass meeting of South Wales colliers, held near Swansea last Saturday, the question of joining the National Miners' Union, or of forming an association for South Wales exclusively, was discussed, and eventually the latter course was decided upon. This decision, with the results of meetings in other districts, will afterwards be submitted to a general meeting for adoption or otherwise.

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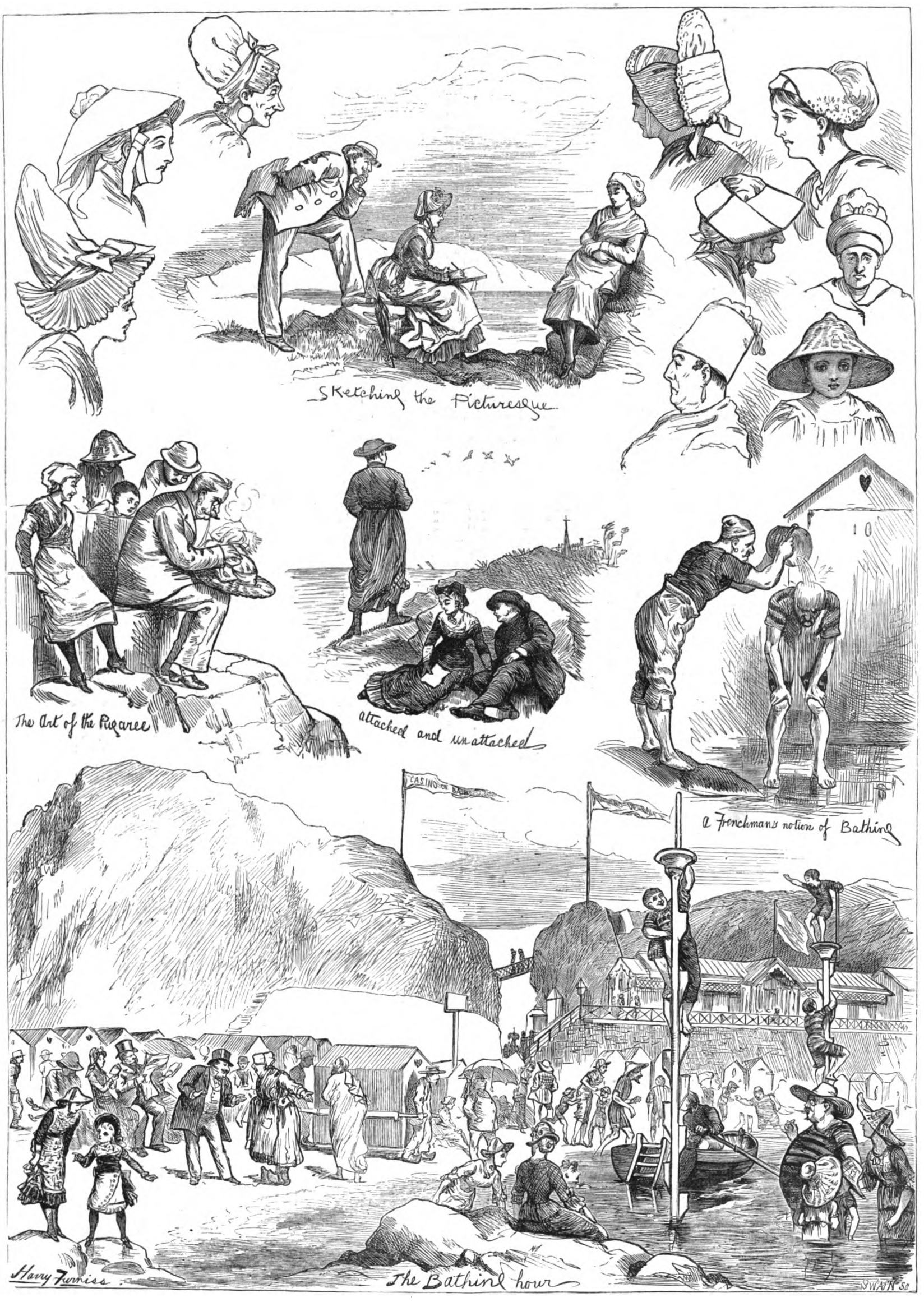


THE BURNS MONUMENT AT KILMARNOCK.



MEMORIAL STONE ON THE SPOT WHERE THE PRINCE IMPERIAL WAS KILLED.
FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR MARTER.

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SKETCHES AT AN ANGLO-FRENCH WATERING-PLACE (GRANVILLE).

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MUSIC.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.

The twenty-fourth series of Saturday afternoon performances will begin next week. Eleven concerts will be given before Christmas and twelve afterwards, these dating from Jan. 31 to April 17 inclusive; the usual supplemental concert for the benefit of Mr. Manns, the conductor, taking place on April 24. Besides many standard classical works, some that are new to these programmes will be introduced, including Hofmann's symphony "Frithiof," Raff's "Spring" symphony (No. 8), Liszt's symphonic poem, "The Ideal;" scenes from Wagner's "Meistersinger," arranged for concert-room performance by the composer; Verdi's overture to "Aroldo," and the ballet music from his "I Vespri Siciliani;" the overture to Mancinelli's "Cleopatra," and a selection from the incidental music of the opera; Bazzini's overture to "King Lear," selections from Berlioz s "Roméo et Juliette" and from his "La Damnation de Faust;" M. Saint-Saëns's "Le Rouet d'Omphale," Svendsen's "Carnaval de Paris" and fourth "Rhapsodie Norvégienne," and a second series of Slavonian Dances by Dvórak.

The English school is to be represented by various compositions, including the prelude and funeral march from Sterndale Bennett's music to "Ajax;" an orchestral prelude and fugue by Mr. G. E. Davenport; a "Scherzo" by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie; a pianoforte concerto by Mr. C. H. H. Parry (to be performed by Mr. Dannreuther); in addition to which, an instrumental piece is to be supplied by each of the four composers who have held the Mendelssohn Scholarship—Dr. Arthur Sullivan, Dr. C. Swinnerton Heap, Mr. W. Shakspeare, and Mr. F. Corder.

All Beethoven's nine symphonies are to be given in chronological order, and the first movement of an unfinished violin concerto by that master is to be produced. Schumann's four symphonies are likewise to be played in regular succession; Mendelssohn's "Antigone" music is to be performed, conducted by Mr. Henry Leslie with the co-operation of his excellent choir; and a special concert is to take place on Jan. 31 in commemoration of the birthday of Schubert.

The opening concert will include Schumann's first symphony; the "Cortége de Bacchus" and "Divertissement" from Delibes' ballet "Sylvia," and Mendelssohn's violin concerto played by Maurice Dengremont, from Paris—a very youthful violinist, and whose performances have attracted much notice abroad.

The Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts are approaching the close of their season—the final performance, for the benefit Messrs. Gatti, the lessees, being fixed for Oct. 4. Last Monday's programme continued the weekly serial performance of Beethoven's symphonies; No. 7 (in A) having been then given. Mr. Charles Halle's refined pianoforte playing has been an attractive feature on several recent occasions. For Wednesday, another classical night was announced.

THEATRES.

THE COURT.

This house reopened on Saturday under the management of Mr. Wilson Barrett, who has already conducted with remarkable success several provincial theatres, including the Grand at Leeds, assisted by Miss Heath, whose classic style of acting reminds us of the days of Mrs. Charles Kean. The impersonation of Jane Shore in Mr. Wills' play of that name has made her popular with a large class of playgoers. The drama in which she has now elected to appear is Mr. Sutherland Edwards' version of "Fernande," by Victorien Sardou. The version is not altogether new, and was performed about nine years ago at the St. James's, then under the management of Mrs. John Wood. On that occasion Mrs. Hermann Vezin acted the part of Clotilde in a manner which must be fresh in the recollection of many playgoers. Miss Fanny Brough was the Fernande, daughter of a gambling saloon-keeper, now undertaken by Miss Rose Kenney, a young lady of some natural talent, but wanting yet in the requisite stage experience. The performance of the play suffered on this account, but it was more than redeemed by the thoroughly artistic style of Miss Heath. The spirit of the ancient drama survives in her. Mr. Charles Coghlan, as André, the lover and husband, played admirably. Mr. Wilson Barrett, too, made his appearance as the sententious Pomerol, and acted with great elocutionary power and much refinement of manner. There was abundance of good acting in the piece, but it was not equal throughout. A blot in the nature of the interest will always interfere with its complete popularity. But the lover of great plays and the exhibition of great passions will always ensure the successful representation of M. Sardou's elaborate drama. The scenery is finely and ambitiously executed, and ought of itself to secure a prolonged run.

LYCEUM.

Mr. Henry Irving has resumed the management of the theatre in which his reputation was won, and been received with a cordial welcome. He was manifestly in robust health, and returned the greeting of the audience with an ardour that left no doubt of his sincerity. Again he appeared as the guilty burgomaster in "The Bells," a drama which by his acting he quickened with a lasting life. We may be sure that his performance was not deficient in vigour, and in many respects he played with more than his usual finish. A more truthful picture of remorse for crime committed and remaining unpunished was never realised; and his death-scene was full of terror. A new and successful comedietta, written by Mr. A. W. Pinero, entitled "Daisy's Escape," completed the entertainment. To-night "The Iron Chest" will be revived.

An alteration has taken place in the performance at the Olympic of "H.M.S. Pinafore." Madame Pauline Rita now sustains the rôle of Josephine, with an amount of grace, talent, and musical skill that will ensure her popularity. Sir Joseph Porter, too, has another representative, Mr. Fleming Norton, who promises to become a satisfactory interpreter of a difficult part. At present he shows signs of nervousness—an index, in general, of superior merit.

The performance of a series of old comedies is projected by the managers of the Imperial, commencing with George Farquhar's comedy of "The Beaux's Stratagem." Miss Litton is to be applauded for having made the experiment, which has every prospect of being successful. It has been accompanied by the production of scenery rich in archæological associations, which add a peculiar value to the revival. Mr. James Stride, long known in connection with Drury Lane and other London theatres, has taken a complimentary subscription benefit at the Imperial Theatre this week.

A benefit on Wednesday next for Mr. Calvert's family will take place at the Prince's Theatre, Manchester. It is to be hoped that it will be extensively patronised.

Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, is expected to open the winter lecture session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution with an address about the beginning of November.

AN ANGLO-FRENCH WATERING-PLACE.

The humours and fashions of that piquant social mixture and medley of holiday folk, with the more or less picturesque, and sometimes uncouth, native element of population, which one sees at certain marine watering-places on foreign shores, have frequently excited the notice of their visitors. One place is apt to differ in many of its tricks and habits from another, if we survey the Continental seacoast, from the German Ocean down the Channel to the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic, with a minute observation of various classes of residents and occasional sojourners at the favourite points of summer entertainment. The small town of Granville, situated about thirty-three miles south-east of Jersey, near Avranches, which is not less agreeably situated, but apart from the sea, and the romantic structures of Mont St. Michel, has its peculiar attractions for some English people, who desire novelty with a touch of quaintness. "There are good hotels," says a correspondent, "plenty of amusements, and the bathing is characteristic of a free and easy disposition." The sands and the Casino Gardens are thronged with spectators at the usual bathing hour. Instead of machines, to be drawn from the beach out into the water, each lady or gentleman has to enter a small portable cabinet, made of canvas upon a frame, not unlike a sedan-chair, in which he or she will undress, and put on a prescribed bathing-dress, and then come out and walk down to the sea, perhaps loitering on the way to chat with his or her friends. For the use of swimmers and divers, as the depth of water changes greatly here with the tide, sometimes rising and falling as much as 40 ft., there are poles set up, with stepping-blocks at their side, to afford a convenient foothold and place of rest. These arrangements of the Granville bathing-place are shown in our page of Sketches, with the example of a more passive method of taking the benefit of the sea water, preferred by an elderly Frenchman who is not ambitious of natatory display. Lovers and other loungers, an Anglo-Indian officer adjusting the veil or "puggaree" to his straw hat, a young lady of artistic taste making a study of native costume among the granite rocks, and a collection of expressive heads with curious head-gear, fill up the remaining space.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN OCTOBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Saturn during the morning hours of the first day; she is near Mars during the night common to the 4th and 5th; she is near Venus on the mornings of the 13th and 14th; she is near Mercury on the 16th; she is near Jupiter during the evening hours of the 24th, and to the left of the planet on the 25th; she is near and to the right of Saturn during the night hours of the 27th and morning hours of the 28th, and left of the planet during the evening and night hours of the 28th; and she is near Mars a second time in the month during the evening hours of the last day. She is nearest the Earth on the 16th, and at her greatest distance on the 4th and 31st. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the 8th	at 43 minutes after	1h.	in the	afternoon.
New Moon	„ 15th	„ 9	„	3 „	afternoon.
First Quarter	„ 22nd	„ 18	„	6 „	morning.
Full Moon	„ 30th	„ 10	„	2 „	morning.

Mercury is not favourably situated for observation. He sets on the 2nd nearly at the same time as the Sun, and afterwards after the Sun—on the 8th by 8 minutes, on the 18th by 15 minutes, and on the 28th at 5h. 1m., or 22 minutes after sunset. He is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 6th, near the Moon on the 16th, in his descending node on the 16th, and at his greatest distance from the Sun on the 27th.

Venus is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 5h. 21m. A.M.; on the 8th at 4h. 31m., or 1h. 43m. before the Sun; on the 18th at 3h. 42m. A.M.; and on the 28th at 3h. 13m. A.M., or 3h. 35m. before sunrise. She is stationary among the stars on the 12th, near the Moon on the 13th, and at her greatest brilliancy (a second time this year) on the last day of the month.

Mars rises on the 7th at 7h. 0m. P.M.; on the 17th at 6h. 16m. P.M., and on the 27th at 5h. 26m. P.M., or three quarters of an hour only after sunset; but is visible afterwards throughout the night. He is near the Moon on the 4th, and again on the last day, and stationary among the stars on the 6th. He is due south on the 1st at 3h. 9m. A.M., on the 15th at 2h. 13m. A.M., and on the last day at 1h. 54m. A.M.

Jupiter is an evening star, and on the 9th sets at 2h. 19m. A.M., on the 19th at 1h. 37m. A.M., and on the 29th at 0h. 57m. A.M., and is visible from sunset till these times. He is near the Moon on the 25th, and stationary among the stars on the 29th. He is due south on the 1st at 9h. 45m. P.M., on the 15th at 8h. 46m. P.M., and on the last day at 7h. 42m. P.M.

Saturn, at the beginning of this month, rises nearly at the same time the sun is setting, and afterwards he rises in daylight. He sets on the 6th nearly at the same time as the Sun rises, on the 9th he sets 20 minutes before sunrise, on the 19th he sets at 5h. 12m. A.M.; and on the 29th at 4h. 29m., or 2h. 21m. before the Sun rises; and he is visible throughout the night till these times. He is near the Moon on the 1st, and again on the 28th; and in opposition to the Sun on the 5th. He is due south on the 1st at 0h. 14m. A.M., on the 15th at 11h. 10m. P.M., and on the last day at 10h. 3m. P.M.

A colliery explosion occurred early on Monday morning at one of the pits of the Ebbw Vale Company, and three men and sixteen horses were killed.

At Nottingham, on the 18th inst., Lady Belper, supported by Lord Belper, Earl Manners, Viscount Newark, and Sir James Oldknow, opened Morley House, which has been dedicated to Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., as a café, and for use by local religious and moral institutions.

Lord Derby cut the first turf of the Southport Promenade Extension yesterday week; his Lordship subsequently laid the foundation-stone of a new market-house; and in the evening he spoke on agricultural and commercial depression at a banquet—Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, and Lord Houghton speaking on the same topic.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will begin in London on Thursday, Nov. 27; the medical examination taking place on the previous day at the Royal Military Academy. The successful candidates will be required to join the Royal Military Academy in March next.

The official liquidators of the West of England Bank have had their calls responded to in full by 75 per cent of the 2000 shareholders, and 150 of the proprietors have made payments on account, or are proposing a compromise. There are, however, 450 proprietors, holding 10,000 shares, who have not yet made any payment, and it is anticipated that 200 of these are entirely destitute of means. The shareholders who have met the call are calling for pressure to be put upon the 250 proprietors who, having means, have failed to meet their liability, and it is said that legal proceedings will be at once taken against the defaulters.—At a meeting at Exeter on the 18th inst. it was announced that the fund for the relief of the destitute shareholders amounted to £9200. Eighty-one applicants had been relieved, and thirty fresh cases had to be dealt with.

It was resolved at a meeting held last Saturday at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth, the Earl of St. Germans presiding, to invite Major Chard to a banquet on his return from Zululand, and at the banquet to present to him a sword of honour.—The members of the Wanderer's Club, Pall-mall, will invite the defenders of Rorke's Drift who are decorated with the Victoria Cross to a dinner to be held on Oct. 9. The chair will be taken by Lord Headley, the president of the committee.—A centrepiece of the value of £600 will be presented to Colonel Buller, C.B., V.C., at the banquet which will next week be given in his honour by the county of Devon. A sword of honour was first spoken of, but a silver trophy is thought to be more appropriate. The Duke of Somerset, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, will preside at the banquet.

FINE ARTS.

A biographical notice of Mr. Poole, R.A., who died on the 22nd inst., appears in our Obituary Column.

A memorial statue by Mr. J. E. Boehm, somewhat larger than life-size, of Leopold, the late King of the Belgians, has been placed by the Queen in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, near the cenotaph erected to the memory of Princess Charlotte, the late King's first consort. On the base of the memorial is a tablet bearing the following inscription:—"Erected by her Majesty Queen Victoria in loving memory of Leopold the First, King of the Belgians, her maternal uncle, who was as a father to her, as she was to him as a daughter."

Mr. Guido Schmitt has submitted to us several photographs from his works, which evince accurate careful drawing and modelling; though of course we cannot, in the medium of black and white, speak to their merits in other respects. Fancy portraits of a girl and child are particularly pretty.

Mr. W. D. Keyworth, jun., has completed a bust of the late Sir Rowland Hill, from a cast which the sculptor was permitted to take after death; also a marble statue of the late Alderman Bannister, for the Town-hall, Hull; and the model of a recumbent statue of the late Archdeacon Musgrave, to be placed in the parish church, Halifax.

The restoration of Tewkesbury Abbey is now so far completed that an octave of services in connection with its reopening commenced on Tuesday last. The architecture of the abbey is mainly in two styles of architecture—Norman, of a very plain plan, but very fine in its proportions; and a beautiful variety of Middle Decorated. The restoration has been effected chiefly since 1875, the choir having been undertaken in the first instance, and subsequently the nave, which has now been completed. The total cost of the work hitherto has been a little over £9000, and nearly £7000 more is required for the completion of the restoration in accordance with the recommendations of Sir Gilbert Scott.

A typical example of the mutilations to which our ecclesiastical monuments are continually exposed through the want of taste and parsimony of vestries and churchwardens is furnished, as pointed out by Mr. J. P. Seddon in a letter to the *Times*, in the case of the Church of St. Mary-le-Strand, the masterpiece of the architect Gibbs, and a church so perfect in its proportion and details that no fraction can be spared. It appears that some of the external ornamentation having become decayed orders were given, not to repair or reinstate, but simply to abolish the same. Already two tiers of the exquisite steeple have been stripped of the vases on their angles which gave such life to the sky-line and refinement to the design. The charming balustraded parapet that surmounts the body of the church was also condemned to be removed, though its destruction has been stayed for a season.

The death is announced of Mr. Edwin Edwards, who as a lawyer obtained a large practice as examining proctor, and also wrote several works on legal subjects; and who, at a comparatively advanced age, devoted himself to painting and etching with considerable success. His large etching of London from Greenwich-hill was one of the most remarkable works of its kind in this year's Royal Academy Exhibition.

We have already said that the fountain of the Ponte Sisto, against the demolition of which "Ouida" raised such an outcry, is to be re-erected near the Farnese. We now hear that yet another great fountain is to be erected shortly at Rome, in the Piazza Venezia. It is to be no less than twenty mètres high and twelve wide. The design, which is by Mr. Hooker, an American artist, includes in the inferior basin a gondola and gondolier and the lion of St. Mark, in reference to the old palace of the Venetian Republic, whose blank walls and machicolations frown on the piazza to which it gives its name. Above are two statues, symbolising the rivers Tiber and Aniene, which supply Rome with water. On one side are oars and an old Roman contemplating the ruins of old Rome. The whole is crowned by the figure of Victor Emmanuel presenting a sword to Religion and Italy. The elements of the composition seem as heterogeneous and risky as they appear difficult to reconcile and arrange symmetrically.

Another of the most characteristic features of Rome is to disappear—the Jews' quarter, the historic but filthy Ghetto—to make place for the New Palace of Justice. The Jews who continued to live there since the olden time when they were locked up at night, and subject to all kinds of insults, inquisitions, and extortions will have to find other and cleaner quarters. The Ghetto, with its slums, was certainly a stain upon the city and injurious to public health. The artist will miss some "bits" of a peculiar picturesqueness; but the antiquarian will lose little, if anything, of importance and interest. The Italian Government is certainly to be commended in this matter rather than otherwise; and when we remember the many handsome additions which have been made to Rome within recent years; how habitable, commodious, and comparatively healthy the city now is, or is fast becoming; and how much of ancient Rome has been guarded and preserved during the alterations and additions necessitated to meet modern requirements and those of a capital, we cannot but feel somewhat indulgent towards some alleged errors and "Vandalism" so called.

The well-known French architect and art critic, M. Eugène Emmanual Viollet-Leduc, died of apoplexy at Lausanne on the 17th inst, aged sixty-five.

Herr Johann Kracker, a German engraver of ability, died recently at Munich, aged fifty-six years.

A report of the committee of the Dublin Corporation having charge of the question of the site for the Gough statue has been issued. The committee recommend, in accordance with the resolution of the council of the 13th inst., "that the portion of Sackville-street now occupied by the carmen's shelter and coffee-house, or thereabouts, adjoining the Rotundo, be granted as a site for the statue."

The Committee of Privy Council on Education have issued a voluminous report of the proceedings of the Education Department during the past year for the promotion of elementary education in England and Wales. They state that in many important respects the progress made since they presented their last report has been extremely satisfactory. The inspectors, in the year ended August, 1878, visited 16,293 day schools, to which annual grants were made, furnishing accommodation for 3,942,337 scholars. Of these 1,189,557 were infants under seven years of age, 2,158,179 were between seven and thirteen, and 148,156 were above thirteen. The average daily attendance throughout the year was 2,405,197; and, while 938,058 passed the examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic, 86·59 out of every 100 examined passed in reading, 79·59 in writing, and 72·24 in arithmetic. These figures show a considerable improvement upon the returns quoted in the last report. The accommodation has increased by 288,919 school places, the scholars on the registers by 340,919, those present at inspection by 310,929, and the average attendance by 254,514, while the number of children individually examined has increased by 227,126.

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OBITUARY.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. BARING.

The Right Rev. Charles Baring, D.D., late Bishop of Durham, whose decease, which occurred on the 16th inst, was briefly recorded in our last number, was the fourth son of Sir Thomas Baring, second Baronet, M.P., by Mary Ursula, his wife, eldest daughter of Charles Sealy, Esq., of Calcutta, barrister-at-law, and was brother of the late Sir Francis Baring, created Lord Northbrook Jan. 4, 1866. Dr. Baring was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a double first class in 1829, and he became successively Curate of St. Ebbe's, Oxford, Rector of All Souls' Church, Langham-place, and of Lumpsfield, Surrey. He was consecrated, in 1856, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and was translated to Durham in 1861. He supported strenuously the Evangelical section of the Church. Dr. Baring was twice married; first, in 1830, to Mary Ursula, only daughter of Colonel Charles Sealy, H.E.I.C.S. (which lady died in 1840), by whom he leaves an only surviving son, Thomas Charles Baring, Esq., of High Beach, M.P. for South Essex; and, secondly, in 1846, to Caroline, daughter of the late Thomas Read Kemp, Esq., of Dale Park, Sussex, by whom he leaves one son and two daughters.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HERBERT.

Lieutenant-General Charles Herbert, C.B., formerly commanding the 54th Regiment, died on the 19th inst. at Thames Ditton, aged seventy-four. He obtained his first commission in the Army as ensign in November, 1825, and commanded the 75th Regiment during the operations against Delhi, and was wounded in the action of June 8, and again at the assault of Delhi. For his services in India he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1858, and had received the medal and clasp for Delhi. The late General was one of the officers in the receipt of a reward for "distinguished or meritorious services."

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL INGLES LOCKHART.

Lieutenant-General Archibald Inglès Lockhart, C.B., formerly commanding the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, died on the 17th inst. at Edinburgh, aged sixty-nine. He entered the Army in 1828, and obtained the commission of Lieutenant-General Oct. 1, 1877. In 1858 he served in many actions in Central India, and in that year received a medal and was made a Companion of the Bath.

MR. POOLE, R.A.

We have to record the death of Paul Falconer Poole, Esq., R.A., which took place at his residence, Uplands, Green Hill, Hampstead, on the 22nd inst. This true artist, one of the few poetical painters of the English school, was born at Bristol in 1810. He first exhibited at the Academy, in 1830, "The Well: a Scene at Naples," but did not exhibit again till 1837—"The Farewell." His subsequent works range themselves distinctly asunder, between rustic and domestic subjects and illustrations of the poets and history. The latter are always distinguished by originality of conception and romantic feeling in colour and effect, rather than by accurate draughtsmanship. Among the principal works of this class are "Herman and Dorothea at the Fountain" (1840), "By the Waters of Babylon" and "Margaret at the Spinning-Wheel" (1842), "Solomon Eagle Exhorting the People to Repentance" (1843), "The Beleaguered Moors" (1844), and "The Visitation of Sion Monastery" (1846). In this year he was elected an Associate of the Academy, and an Academician in 1861. In the Westminster Hall competition of 1847 his large painting, "Edward III.'s Generosity to the People of Calais," gained a prize in the second class of £300. His best known succeeding pictures are "Arlète, first discovered by Robert le Diable" (1848), three scenes from "The Tempest" (1849), "Job and his Friends" (1850), "The Goths in Italy" (1852), "The Song of the Troubadour," "Philomela's Song by the Beautiful Lake," "The Escape of Glaucus and Ione," "The Parting Moment," "The Ordeal by Water," "The Last Scene in 'Leah,'" "A Suburb of Pompeii," "A Midsummer Night," Lighting the Beacon at the Appearance of the Spanish Armada" (1864), "Imogen before the Cave of Belarius," "The Phantom Hunter," "The Banishment of Constance," "The Lion in the Path," "The Banquet Scene from 'The Tempest,'" and other works which will be fresh in the reader's recollection. Many of Mr. Poole's finest works are in the noble collection of Mr. David Price, Queen Anne-street. A portrait of the artist appeared in our Number for Feb. 23, 1861.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Captain Henry Coryton, R.N., at Pentillie Castle, Cornwall, on the 16th inst., aged sixty-nine.

Francis Leslock Beaufort, Esq, Bengal Civil Service (retired), on the 7th inst., at Dunkeld, Perth. He was second son of the late Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, K.C.B.

Mark Boyd, Esq., J.P., late of Merton Hall, in the county of Wigton, on the 12th inst. at 16, St. George's-place, Hyde Park. He was born in 1805, the third son of Edward Boyd, Esq., of Merton Hall, D.L., by Jane, his wife, eldest daughter of Benjamin Yule, Esq.

Peregrine Royds Dearden, Esq., on the 12th inst, at Swinton, Manchester, aged sixty-six. He was the youngest son of the late James Dearden, Esq, of Handle Hall and of The Orchard, and was brother of the present James Dearden, Esq., J.P., of Rochdale Manor, Lancashire.

Adolphus Frederick Connell, Colonel on the Staff, and Commanding the Royal Artillery at Gibraltar, at Tangiers, on the 9th inst. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1842, served at the Siege and Fall of Sebastopol, and had received the Crimean Medal with clasp and the Turkish Medal. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1871.

Lionel Lawson, Esq., one of the principal proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*, on the 20th inst., after a brief illness, at his residence in Brook-street, Hanover-square. He was well and favourably known in society, had been for years a liberal patron of the drama, and his loss will be deeply regretted by his many relatives and friends in London and Paris.

Robert Clutterbuck, Esq., J.P., of 8, Great Cumberland-place, W., and Hinxworth, Herts, on the 16th inst., at 17, Grosvenor-square, aged eighty. He was son of Robert Clutterbuck, Esq. (author of the "History and Antiquities of Herts"), by Marianne, his wife, eldest daughter of Colonel James Capper, Bengal Artillery.

Isaac Spooner, Esq., M.A., J.P., late Stipendiary Magistrate for South Staffordshire, on the 16th inst., at Tixall Cottage, aged sixty-nine. He was the son of Isaac Spooner, elder brother of the late Richard Spooner, banker, M.P. for Birmingham, and afterwards for North Warwickshire, and was grandson of Isaac Spooner, Esq., by Barbara, his wife, sister of Henry, first Lord Calthorpe.

Henry Neild, Esq., of The Grange, Worsley, Lancashire, on the 20th inst. As a practical agriculturist Mr. Neild had acquired a reputation which was not merely local. His chief work was in connection with the Royal Manchester, Liverpool, and North Lancashire Agricultural Society, of whose council he had long been an active member. He was also a member of the Central Chamber of Agriculture from its commencement.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

A M (Moscow).—We shall always be glad to hear from you. The games are interesting, and therefore very acceptable.

C E (Bread-street).—The solutions were probably sent apart from the problems, as in the last case. The first batch shall be returned to you, and you will then be enabled to furnish the solutions, which, for convenience sake, should be inscribed upon the reverse of the diagram.

W L (Swanmore).—Thanks for the corrected problem. See the note to No. 1856.

D H (Workington).—The *Chessplayers' Chronicle* is published by W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican; the *Chess Monthly* by Dean and Son, Fleet-street.

Cant (Canterbury).—You are right about No. 1856; there is no defence to the attack.

F W (Brighton).—We are obliged to you, and shall be glad to hear from you again.

E P O'B (Oxon).—Thanks. The two versions of the problem shall be examined.

Tor (Blackpool).—We have pleasure in complying with your request to state that your novel blank diagrams for games and problems may be obtained from T. H. Hopwood, 3, Islington-square, Salford.

E N F (Abbey-road).—It shall be carefully examined. The last was, as the problem composers put it, "too good to be true."

A de R (Paris).—We have attended to your request, and hope you have received the missing copies forwarded on the 18th inst. to *La Revue*.

C E T (Clifton).—Very good. If correct, it shall soon appear.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1854 received from Tor, W Bryes, Underwood, J Tucker, and G C Baxter.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1855 received from Tor, Natrafearn, W Byres, Polichinelle, Underwood, R Shindler, C E, M H Moorhouse, J Bumstead, P le Page, and G C Baxter.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1856 received from Tor, Cant, Baselois, E L G, W Byres, Underwood, East Marden, W S Leest R H Brooks, W G Harris, G C Baxter, R F N Banks, Orazio, W O S Harnett, R Shindler, G L C, Lulu, Alfred Rowley, E H H V, Polichinelle, Coplapino, W D Jones, W de P Crousaz, H Benthall, Alpha, J W W, W S B, Semaj, E P Williamy, W M Curtis, S Rumbelow, P le Page, Hereward, H Langford, F R Jeffrey, C S Cope, D W Kell, B Dyke, R Ingersoll, R Jessop, G L Mayne, An Old Hand, T Burdington, W Warren, C Darragh, S Farrant, E Elsbury, Helen Lee, Ellie V, E Worsley, Nestor, L S D, C C Elmore, Little Woman in White, H Brewster, C E, D Templeton, T Greenbank, Chessophile, R Arnold, Ben Novis, and G Fosbrooke.

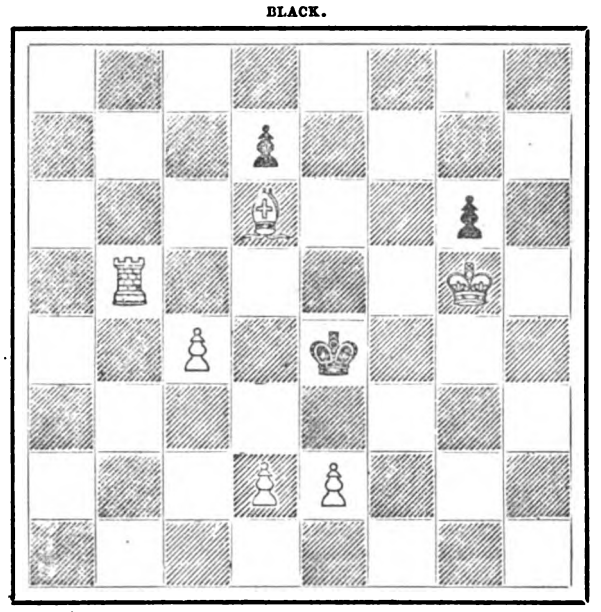
Note.—Most of the foregoing have sent a second solution of the problem, which, so far as our examination has extended, appears to hold good. We shall refer to it when publishing the author's solution next week.

Solution of Problem No. 1855.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 2nd	B takes B
2. Q to Kt 4th (ch)	P to B 4th
3. P takes P *en pas.*, discovering checkmate.	

If Black play 1. B to Q Kt 5th, then 2. Q takes B (ch); if 1. B to Q B 4th, then 2. Q to Q 8th (ch); if 1. R to B 4th, then 2. B takes B (ch) (and 3. Q to Q Kt 2nd); if 1. K to K 2nd, then 2. Kt takes Kt (ch); if 1. K to B 4th, then 2. Kt to Q 3rd (ch); if 1. B takes Kt, then 2. B takes B (ch). White mates in every case on the third move.

PROBLEM No. 1858.
By J. J. Watts.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

A Game played at the Buda-Pesth Chess Club between Dr Jakody and Herr E. Kemény.—(*King's Gambit declined.*)

WHITE (Dr. J.)	BLACK (Herr K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th
3. P takes Q P	P to K 5th
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
5. B to Kt 5th (ch)	P to B 3rd
6. P takes P	P takes P

6. Kt takes P, bringing another piece out, is the correct move here.

7. B to B 4th	B to Q B 4th
8. Kt to K 2nd	B to K B 4th
9. P to Q 4th	P takes P *en pas.*
10. P takes P	Castles
11. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd
12. Castles	R to K sq
13. K to R sq	B to Kt 5th
14. Q to Kt 3rd	R to K 2nd
15. R to Q sq	B takes P
16. B to K 3rd	

Highly ingenious. Of course, 16. R takes B would have been bad, because of Black's reply, 16. Q takes R, and mate, should the Queen be captured.

16.	P to B 4th

If 16. R takes B, White wins the K B P and recovers the piece at once.

17. B takes B	P takes B
18. R takes P	Kt to Q 2nd
19. Kt to Kt 3rd	R to Kt sq
20. Q to B 2nd	Q to Kt 3rd
21. Kt to Kt 5th	

Too hazardous. 21. R to Q 2nd seems preferable.

21.	P to Q R 3rd
22. R to Q 6th	Q to B 4th
23. R to B 6th	

He must now submit to the sacrifice of a Rook and two minor pieces for the Queen, or the loss of a clear piece.

23.	Q takes R
24. B takes P (ch)	K takes B
25. Q takes Q	P takes Kt
26. P to B 5th	Q R to K sq
27. P to R 3rd	R to K 6th

A very pretty combination is here initiated, but it is unsound; and White, happily, hits the blot at the right moment.

28. K to R 2nd	Q Kt to K 4th
29. Q takes P	

The saving clause.

29.	B takes B P
30. Kt takes B	Q Kt to Kt 5th (ch)
31. P takes Kt	Kt takes P (ch)
32. K to Kt sq	R to K 8th (ch)
33. Q to B sq	R takes Q (ch)
34. R takes R	R to Q R sq
35. Kt to R 6th (double ch), and wins.	

The "mechanical chessplayer," Mephisto, has removed from the Strand to Brighton, and his perceptive faculties appear to be just as susceptible of the beneficial influences of change of scene as those of ordinary mortals. The following brilliant little Game was won by Mephisto a few days ago when opposed by an Amateur of considerable force.

(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mephisto).	BLACK (Amateur).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th
5. Kt to Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
6. Kt takes P	K takes Kt
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
8. B takes P	Kt to K B 3rd
9. Kt to B 3rd	B to Kt 5th
10. B to K 5th	Kt takes P

Black pays dearly for this premature assault.

11. B to Q 3rd	Kt takes Kt
12 Castles (ch)	K to Kt sq

Obviously, 12. K to K sq is little better.

13. Q to K sq	Kt to K 5th
14. Q takes Kt	

A very fine coup; whether the Queen is taken or not, Black is without resource.

14.	P takes Q
15. B to B 4th (ch)	K to R 2nd
16. R to B 7th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
16. R to Kt 7th (ch)	K to R 4th
18. B to B 7th (ch)	K takes P
19. K to R 2nd, and Black resigned.	

We have been requested to state that the Morphy Chess Club has removed from the Mason's Hall Tavern, Guildhall, to the Moorgate Station Restaurant, and that the club is open to receive a few members without entrance-fee until the end of the current year.

Lord Chelmsford yesterday week visited his brother, Lord Justice Thesiger, at Lymington. The Mayor and Corporation presented him with an address, in response to which Lord Chelmsford said he was not the broken-down man he had been represented to be, although he needed repose after his labours. The town was decorated with flags and triumphal arches. A procession of about a hundred carriages of the local gentry accompanied the late Commander-in-Chief from the station.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated March 28, 1864) of Madame Emile Louise Antoinette de Bebzim, formerly of Trianon Plaines, Wilhelms, Mauritius, but lately of No. 166, Rue de Rivoli, Paris, who died on April 25 last, has been proved in London by Madame Augustine Marie Antoinette Harel, the daughter of the deceased, the personal estate in England being sworn under £160,000. The only bequest in the will is the gift by the testatrix to her brother, Auguste Adrian, of the usufruct of 20,000 piastres for life, the capital to revert to her estate after his decease. The residue of testatrix's property will be inherited by her next of kin according to the provisions of the law of her domicile.

The will (dated July 10, 1876) of Mr. Thomas Lambert, late of Sandhills, Bletchingley, Surrey, and of No. 37, Queen's-gate, Hyde Park, who died on July 8 last at Moorcroft House, Hillingdon, was proved on the 29th ult. by Mrs. Georgina Emily Lambert, the widow, Frederick Lambert, the brother, and Richard Combe Miller, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator leaves to his wife £1000, all his horses and carriages, and the furniture and effects (except plate, old china, family pictures and portraits) at his Queen's-gate residence, and the use of his mansion at Sandhills and the income of £40,000 for life; at her death three eighths of the said sum is given to his son Henry Charles Miller Lambert and five eighths to his son Alfred Uvedale Lambert; his estates of Sandhills, Hathersham, and Chittons are devised to his said son Henry, and his property at Banstead and Kensington to his said son Alfred. There are legacies to his brothers, sister, and brother-in-law, Mr. Miller, and the residue of his estate is to be divided between his two sons.

The will (dated Feb. 19, 1878) of Mr. Joseph Gurney, late of Abingdon-street, Westminster, and of Tyndale Lodge, Wimbledon-common, who died on the 12th ult., was proved on the 9th inst. by William Gurney and Joseph John Gurney, the sons, and the Rev. Joseph Angus, D.D., the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths the copyright of his Annotated Paragraph Bible, with explanatory notes, to the Religious Tract Society; to his wife, Mrs. Harriet Gurney, £200 and all his household furniture and effects; legacies to his children, and ten guineas each to certain members of his staff at Abingdon-street. The residue of his property is to be held on trust for his wife for life, and then for his children in various proportions.

The will (dated March 14, 1879) of Mr. Henry Mann, late of No. 15, Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, who died on the 20th ult., was proved on the 5th inst. by Herbert Knowles, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Lucy Mann, all his furniture and effects and £500, and the income of £16,000 for life; and there are legacies to his executor and others. As to the residue of his property, two fifths is to be held upon trust for Mrs. Isabel Knowles, two fifths for Mrs. Margaret Knowles, and one fifth for Miss Jessie Morley.

The will (dated Feb. 23, 1877) with two codicils (dated Dec. 17, 1877 and May 30, 1879) of Mr. Thomas Brand, late of No. 17, Marquess-road, Islington, who died on the 5th ult., was proved on the 11th inst. by John Robinson Peill, Richard Lancaster Sutton, and Alfred Hersee, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000.

The will (dated May 30, 1879) of Mrs. Elizabeth Lansborough Gill, late of Camden House, The Glebe, Lee, Kent, who died on the 27th ult., was proved on the 9th inst. by Robert Frederick Butler and George Gill, jun., the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testatrix bequeaths £1000 each to Hackney College, otherwise called Hackney Theological Seminary, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Home Missionary Society, and the Little Boys' Home at Farningham, Kent; £500 each to the Congregational School at Lewisham, Kent, Lady Huntingdon's College, Cheshunt, Herts, and the London Missionary Society, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, for the widows' and orphans' fund, and a further sum of £200 for the Zenana Missions in India and China, in connection with the said society; £200 each to the Mission School for Daughters of Missionaries at Walthamstow, the London City Mission, the Sunday School Union, the Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Margate, the Orphan Asylum at Reedham, the Orphan Working School at Haverstock-hill, the House of Industry, Spitalfields, of which Miss Annie Macpherson is principal, the East London Training Institute, of which the Rev. Grattan Guinness is principal, and the East London Hospital for Children, Glamis-road, Shadwell; and £100 each to the Home and School for the Sons of Missionaries, Blackheath, Miss Sharman's Home for Girls, West-square, Southwark, and the British and Foreign Bible Society. All these legacies are given free of duty; and in several cases there are special directions as to their application. There are numerous legacies to her own and her late husband's relatives and others, and the residue of her property the testatrix leaves upon trust for her servant Sarah Farnes for life, and at her death to be divided between the Little Boys' Home at Farningham, the Home and School for Sons of Missionaries, Blackheath, the Mission School for Daughters of Missionaries at Walthamstow, the Hospital for Diseases of Women, Soho-square, and the Cancer Hospital, Brompton.

The chairman and secretary of the Central Chamber of Agriculture have issued a circular to the local chambers stating that it is very desirable that assistance should be rendered by those chambers to the Royal Commission on Agriculture, and pointing out that attention should be drawn to any special hindrances to successful agriculture in particular districts.

A demonstration of tenant farmers was held at Tipperary on Sunday, and was attended by several thousand persons. Resolutions were passed calling for the reform of the Irish land system, asking the Government to establish relief works, and pledging Irish tenants not to occupy farms from which evictions had been made. Mr. Parnell said the tenants were not in a condition to pay any rent whatever, and recommended that, in order to coerce the landlords, none should be paid.

The Lords of the Admiralty arrived at Portsmouth on Monday morning on their annual tour of inspection. There were present:—The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., Lord Gilford, Admiral Wellesley, Sir Astley Cooper Key, and Sir Massey Lopes; with Mr. Macgregor and Captain Codrington as secretaries. Their Lordships, who arrived in the Enchantress, were received with a salute from the flagship, and were met on the jetty by all the principal naval officers of the port. The Lords of the Admiralty continued their tour of inspection at Portsmouth, on Tuesday. They first visited the gunnery-ship Excellent and the Vernon torpedo school-ship, afterwards going to Whale Island, where the new gun-drill battery is to be erected. After luncheon the dockyard extension was gone over, and an inspection was made of the site of the new naval barracks. Their Lordships dined with the Admiral, and attended the annual ball of the Seamen's and Marines' Orphan Home.

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Instructions for measurement and prices on application to POPE and PLANTE, 4 Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

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FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalculæ," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailed everywhere.

BREIDENBACH'S PHLOMIS (Sweet Scented). Beautifully fragrant and lasting. 2s. 6d. to 40s. Bottle. BREIDENBACH'S MACASSARINE, invaluable for preserving the growth of the Hair. 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. Bottle. Of all Chemists and the Makers, 157a, New Bond-street.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials post-free.—E. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Price 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. London: Pinaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Chariots, Brussels.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY? Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

THE PARIS "FIGARO" of APRIL 3, 1874, says the reason why the English ladies so far surpass their French rivals in the beauty of their hair is because they are not constantly changing their treatment of it, but keep to the use of its best and truest friend—viz., ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL—which for eighty years has been considered the best and safest preparation for the Hair ever used. It is especially adapted for the Hair of Children. Sold everywhere.

14,917 CURES by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS of Asthma, Consumption, Disorders of the Throat and Lungs have been published in the last twelve months. Sold at 1s. 1½d.

EPPS'S NEW MILLS.
"Building News" says:—"These extensive premises have a total frontage to Holland-street, Blackfriars, of about 320 ft. The heights from the semi-basement floor to the parapets vary from 60 ft. to 73 ft., while the clock-tower stands about 110 ft. above road level, the whole forming an imposing building, whether viewed from the River Thames or the bustling thoroughfare. The total area of the various floors, &c., amounts to nearly two acres, while the area of glass in the windows is about 11,000 ft.

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Civil Service Gazette" says:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"All the Year Round" says:—"Having now disposed of fancy chocolate, let us stroll to Holland-street, Blackfriars, to Epps's cocoa manufactory, where may be studied the making of cocoa on a stupendous scale, giving a just idea of the value of these articles, not as luxuries, but as actual food."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Land and Water" says:—"Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public use; and being interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the cacao and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage might be of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Court Journal" says:—"In a climate so varying and trying as our own to maintain sound and uniform health, our daily diet cannot be too carefully and attentively studied. Advancing science and recent discoveries have within the last few years been instrumental in adding several most valuable additions to our comparatively short list of dietetic foods. Foremost amongst these should be ranged cocoa, which, although known here several centuries previously, only came into general use within the last forty years. One of the first to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our table was Mr. James Epps whose 'Prepared Cocoa' has gained such just repute for its excellent and nutritious character. Prepared originally on homœopathic principles, in a soluble and convenient form, and easy of digestion, it met a public demand, speedily became popular, until now Messrs. Epps produce over five millions of pounds of their cocoa a year, and their manufactory is the largest of its kind in this country."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Cassell's Household Guide" says:—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in Holland-street, Blackfriars, London."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"John Bull" says:—"In no branches of industry are recent scientific and chemical discoveries more generally applied than in those upon which our food supply is so largely dependent. The luxuries of the last generation have in many cases become the daily necessaries of the present. A forcible illustration of this is to be found in the enormous increase in the consumption of cocoa year by year—in exact proportion to the increased facilities for its manufacture. An idea of the vast extent of this industry may be gained from the fact that one firm alone—that of Messrs. Epps and Co.—now sell over five millions of pounds annually. The 'Homœopathic Cocoa' of Messrs. Epps has during the many years it has been before the public, gained great and just repute, which its excellent quality and careful preparation certainly entitle it to. A cocoa in soluble form, and combining what are technically known as 'flesh-forming' and 'heat-giving' properties, is clearly an invaluable addition to our scanty list of dietetic foods. Such Messrs. Epps claim for their prepared cocoas, and such analysis and—most valuable of all—experience has proved it to be."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Christian World" says:—"'If I am to take cocoa,' said I, 'I must know what it is made of; I must examine the process; I must dive into the mystery of its manufacture; I must see and judge for myself what are the ingredients of which it is composed. With this view I made my way to the manufactory of James Epps and Co., in Holland-street, Blackfriars.'"

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Family Herald" says:—"The best makers—such as Messrs. Epps—sell a pure preparation."

TRANSVAAL.
The following interesting letter, addressed to the firm of JAMES EPPS and CO., has just come to hand:—
"Gentlemen,—Five years and a half ago I bought in Cape Town a case of your Cocoa, and started with my family for this country. During five months' travelling we experienced scorching heat, biting cold, floods of rain, and frightful droughts; in fact, we passed through all possible atmospheric changes. Almost daily we used for breakfast your Cocoa, and since our settlement here we did the same from time to time, until a few days ago we finished the last of the 420 packets contained in the case. I have now much pleasure in stating to your satisfaction that we have not only found your Cocoa most grateful and comforting for old and young, but also that the last packet was just as good and sound as the first, after so many years' keeping, whilst the products of other makers showed extreme decay after a few months only. In making this statement I solely have in view to render full justice to those who deserve it, now that so many adulterations of food are sent out to the colonies by unprincipled firms. You are at full liberty to make use of the above statement, requesting only not to publish my name.—Estate Roschda near Rustenburg, Transvaal."

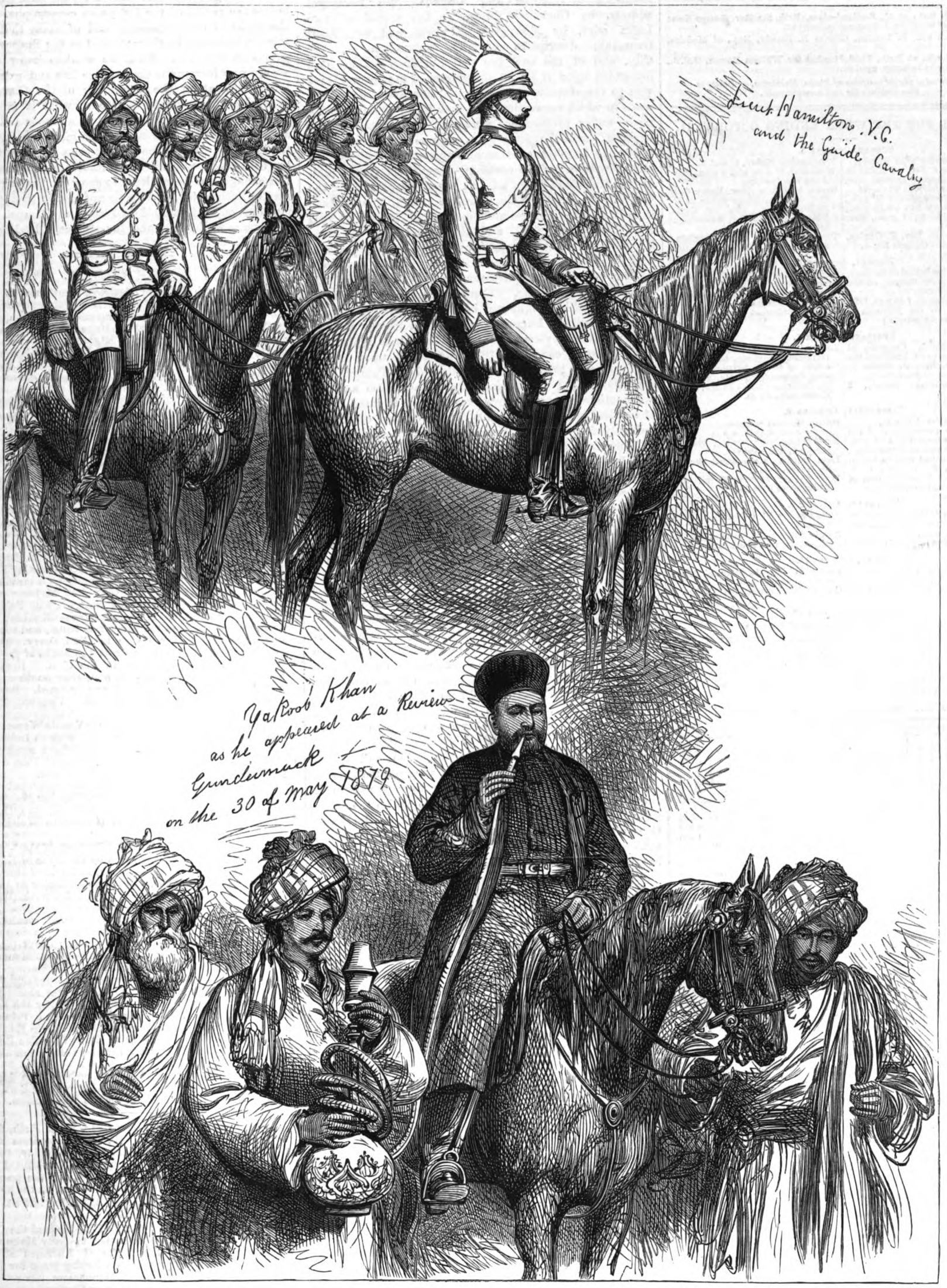
LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1879.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2103.—VOL. LXXV. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1879. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D.



THE AFGHAN WAR: SKETCHES AT A REVIEW AT GUNDAMUCK, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. W. SIMPSON.—SEE PAGE 306.

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BIRTHS.

On the 26th ult., at 7, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Norah Hodgson, of a son.

On Aug. 15, at Elgin, Ceylon, the wife of Charles B. Lutyens, of a daughter.

On the 25th ult., at 4, Victoria-park, Dover, the wife of Major Clifton Stockwell, of a son.

On the 23rd ult., at Shoeburyness, the wife of Major Charles Chevenix Trench, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ult., at the parish church of Ridlington, Norfolk, by the Rev. J. W. Flavell, Rector, assisted by the Rev. F. C. Long, Vicar of Stowupland, Suffolk, father of the bridegroom, and the Rev. S. G. Rees, Rector of Waring, Berks, uncle of the bride, the Rev. F. C. Impey Long, New Coll, Oxford, Curate of Bicester, to Emily, daughter of the Rev. J. W. Flavell.

On the 25th ult., James Browning Young, Lieutenant R.N., youngest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Young, to Margaret, second daughter of the Rev. Charles Gore Gambier.

On the 24th ult., at the parish church, Kirkby Lonsdale, by the Ven. Archdeacon Cooper, John Walker Anderson, Esq., to Laetitia Sophia, youngest daughter of William Wilson, Esq., of Rigmaden Park, Westmorland, and Lunesdale, Torquay.

DEATHS.

On the 14th ult., at No. 6, York-place, Oxford-road, Manchester, William Oliver Barrée, C.E., late of Valparaiso, Santiago. Chilian papers please copy.

On the 20th ult., at his residence, The Grange, Worsley, near Manchester, Henry Neild.

On the 27th inst., at 17, Portland-place, Bath, the Rev. George Nesse Clark, Rector of Saxelbye, Leicestershire, aged 62.

On the 29th ult., in London, Charles R. Blandy, Esq., of Madeira, aged 67.

On the 26th ult., at Bath, Field Marshal Sir William Rowan, G.C.B., Colonel 52nd Light Infantry, aged 90.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 11.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5.

Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: Jer. v.; Ephes. v. 22—vi. 10. Evening Lessons: Jer. xxii. or xxxv.; Luke vii. 1—24.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Row; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. W. G. Abbott.
St. James's, noon, Rev. F. Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Westminster Abbey, 10 and 3.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. John Wordsworth.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry Cary Shuttleworth, Minor Canon of St. Paul's; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Cutts, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Haverstock-hill.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6.

National Training School of Cookery, 5 p.m. (Professor Church on the Chemistry of Food).
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. T. Andrews on the Strength of Wrought Iron Axle-trees.)
City of London College, session opens.
Birmingham and Midland Institute, beginning of season, lecture by Mr. R. A. Proctor.
Races: Newmarket Second October Meeting.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7.

Nineteenth Church Congress, at Swansea (four days), President the Bishop of St. David's, sermon by the Archbishop of Canterbury.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
London Society for Extension of University Teaching, beginning of course of twelve lectures on Physical Geography, by Mr. F. Bond, St. Barnabas Church House, South Kensington, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8.

Moon's last quarter, 1.43 p.m.
Society for the Development of the Science of Education, 7.30 p.m. (Dr. Frank Payne on Physiology).
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.
Gaelic Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. S. Jerram on the Present Aspect of the Ossianic Controversy).
British Museum reopens.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Toxophilite Society, bye day (Major Lewin's Prizes).
Long Sutton Agricultural Society Show (two days).
Dog Shows: Merthyr-Tydvil and Warminster (two days).

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9.

City of London College, 8 p.m. (the Bishop of Bedford on Books, and How to Use Them).
Opening of New Sadler's Wells Theatre by Mrs. Bateman, with "Rob Roy" (opera).
Royal Toxophilite Society, extra target (Autumn Handicap).

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10.

Oxford Michaelmas Term begins.
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy).
Tunbridge Wells Agricultural Association, annual show.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11.

Thames and Achilles Rowing Clubs' Regattas.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Sept. 21	29·950	55·3	49·5	·82	10	62·0	50·9	WSW. SW.	156	0·005
22	29·872	53·0	40·0	·64	6	60·8	47·4	WSW. W.	177	0·220
23	29·458	54·1	52·1	·93	10	62·0	51·2	SSW. WSW.	271	1·135
24	29·547	50·9	46·2	·85	7	58·8	48·2	W. WNW. SW.	278	0·105
25	30·163	49·6	39·5	·70	3	59·4	41·4	W. WSW.	199	0·010*
26	30·273	52·4	44·6	·77	2	62·2	41·0	WSW.	127	0·010
27	30·257	52·8	41·8	·68	4	60·7	46·8	WSW. N.	60	0·000

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·024	29·887	29·526	29·459	30·112	30·266	30·291
Temperature of Air	57·1°	55·9°	57·0°	52·4°	52·0°	54·5°	55·4
Temperature of Evaporation ..	54·0°	49·9°	56·2°	50·1°	46·6°	51·5°	49·5
Direction of Wind	WSW.	W.	SSW.	WSW.	W.	SW.	SSW

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 11.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 18	4 35	4 50	5 7	5 25	5 45	6 7	6 35	7 4	7 40	8 20	9 5	9 52	10 32

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.15, THE IRON CHEST—Mr. Henry Irving, Messrs. G. H. Barnes, Norman Forbes, J. Carter, Mead, S. Johnson, Brancombe, Tapping, F. Tyars, C. Cooper, Ferraud, Calvert, Harwood; Misses Harwood, Florence Terry, Myra Holme, Alma Murray, Pauncefort, &c. Preceded, at 7.30, by DAISY'S ESCAPE; concluding, at 10.30, by THE BOARDING SCHOOL. Box-Office open Daily from Ten to Five.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, } THREE and EIGHT.
OPENING OF THE FIFTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR.
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.
Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for programme. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Doors open at 2.30 for day performances; 7.30 for the evening performances.
Every West-End omnibus runs to the doors of the Hall.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LANGHAM-PLACE.—£100 REWARD, OUR CALICO BALL, by Mr. Corney Grain, and BACK FROM INDIA. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight. Morning Performances every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1879.

On Thursday the 25th ult. a commemoration, quite unique in its character, took place at Pompeii. It was the eighteen hundredth anniversary of the destruction of that City by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius. From eight to twelve thousand people, from Naples, assembled in its silent streets to "assist," as our French neighbours phrase it, on the interesting occasion. There were present representatives of the Italian Government, of the Municipalities, of the Army and Navy, of the Liberal Professions, and of many of the first Literary and Artistic Institutes in Europe and America. An inaugural address, by Chevalier Ruggiero; the recital of two Latin odes, by Monsignor Mirabelli and by Count Guanciali, descriptive of the destruction of the City, and of the new life and functions which have descended upon it as an interpreter of the old world; a visit to the monuments; an ocular demonstration of the mode in which excavations are now being systematically made under professional guidance, and at the public expense; and the issue of a volume containing contributions from eminent archæologists and professors of science written for the occasion—constituted a sober and, at the same time, let us add, an ample programme of the proceedings adopted at the Commemoration. The Festival, if so it may be appropriately designated, is said to have been highly successful, and the crowd went back to Naples, profoundly impressed, as well as greatly pleased, with what they had been permitted to witness.

It is easy enough to discover grounds for turning this solemnity into ridicule. There are few commemorative ceremonies which might not be thus treated—few which do not present a humorous side, when looked at from certain points of view and regarded in certain lights. No one, however, can deny that the event upon which attention was principally concentrated at Pompeii was one which might well fascinate the imagination and stir the emotions of such as were present, and, through them, of civilised mankind. In A.D. 79 the curtain of destiny suddenly fell upon the devoted City of Pompeii: upon its Temples and its Tombs, upon its Amphitheatre and its private houses, upon such of its population as had not previously taken flight beyond its walls, and upon all that, at that time of day, entered into, engaged, and illustrated the life, individual and social, intellectual and moral, of the doomed inhabitants. A few hours sufficed to bury Pompeii beneath the cataract of volcanic ashes which overwhelmed it; and there it lay for ages just as it had been when overtaken by the destructive downfall. Attempts have been made, once and again, to lift the curtain, and a sufficient number of objects have, within the last fifty years, been recovered from the ruin to fill a large museum at Naples. A systematic excavation such as that which is now being made by the Italian Government, under the direction of Commendatore Fiorelli, whereby much of the city has been laid bare and many of its streets and edifices given back again to the light of day, brings us into palpable contact with social life as it existed 1800 years ago. An epitome of it, not in books of history, but in actual relics, is submitted to our contemplation and study. The ornaments, the implements, the very occupations of Pompeian life; the temples where they worshipped, the streets which they trod, the tombs to which they consigned the ashes of their dead; aye, and the bodies of those who periahed;—all, all are open to the inspection of modern visitors to the buried city. What contrasts, between life as it then was, and as it is now! What resemblances, also! How different, in many respects, from much that we are familiar with! Yet, in others, how like! The yesterday of 79 might almost be taken as the immediate predecessor of the to-day of 1879. Nevertheless, the changes which have occurred during the long night which separates the last from the first has resulted in many changes conspicuous enough. Some of them we may regret, many of them are matters for congratulation. Morally, in appearance at least, the world has advanced. It does not now shamelessly parade its vices as it once did. It knows, even if it do not sincerely observe, a higher scale of living, so far as morality is concerned, than that which prevailed at Pompeii in the palmy days of its existence. In Art, in recognition of and interest in the beautiful, in most things that adorn this earthly being, it vastly excelled us. In utility, in what gives character to men, in the accepted standard of right and wrong, in the decorous and the disgraceful, the moderns are far ahead of the ancients. We have learnt much, but we have still much more to learn, from truths and influences of which they were destitute. But they have taught us much, and they have still much more to teach us, of things which brighten and refine the manners and customs of the day.

No important intellectual discovery has yet been made in the ruined City. Stray fragments of MSS. have been found, but they add scarcely anything appreciable to the sum of literature which has been handed down to us. Nor do we think that any notable treasure of this kind is likely to be rescued from Pompeian ashes. It is just possible, indeed, that some Library, public or private, may be exhumed containing books that have not survived the neglect of Mediæval stolidity, and which the more active intelligence of our age would rejoice to see. But it is a bare possibility. Pompeii was but a fifth-rate town, and its literary possessions would necessarily be meagre compared with those of the Capital and its neighbourhood. What the latter has hitherto failed to bring to light it would surprise us if the former succeeded in revealing. All rational hope in that direction must be abandoned. The excavations now being carried on will not, we fear, greatly enrich the existing volume of Classic literature.

Nor, indeed, although books would be welcome, are books precisely the things that we want. We know the intellectual life of those who left their impressions of it before the period of the Pompeian catastrophe. We have the works of contemporaries and of many that preceded them, which may be characterised as the choicest fruits of genius in that age. What we want to know and what we are now learning is the average life and experience of human kind about the beginning of the Christian era. What Paganism did to elevate it; what it failed to do, what were its instruments, what its methods and forces of action. These are inferences which may be gathered from the lost City. Up to the present time, perhaps, little way has been made towards such results as we have named. But enough has been dene to show us that such results may be anticipated, and we do not doubt that the Commemoration Festival held last week at Pompeii will give an impulse to thought and investigation leading to that end.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, continues at Balmoral Castle, where various members of the Royal family are visiting. The Grand Duke of Hesse, accompanied by his son, the Hereditary Grand Duke, arrived at Balmoral on Thursday week from Germany. Their Royal Highnesses were met at the railway station, Ballater, by the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold, and her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, drove out and met the Princes on their route, and returned with them to the castle. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, drove to Loch Callater the next day. The Duke of Connaught went to a deer-drive in Birkhall Woods, accompanied by Viscount Cranbrook. The Grand Duke of Hesse went deerstalking, and Prince Leopold drove to the Linn of Quoich. Her Majesty, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Grand Duke of Hesse, attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie, officiated. On Monday the Duke of Connaught and the Grand Duke of Hesse went out deerstalking, and in the afternoon the Queen drove round by Gairn Ride with Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse. Viscount Cranbrook and Lieutenant Bartle Frere dined with the Queen in the evening. On Tuesday the Queen drove to Braemar in a carriage drawn by four horses with mounted postilions. Along with her Majesty were the Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, the latter wearing the Highland costume. Horses were changed at the Fife Arms Hotel, and the journey was continued by Mar Lodge to Glen Derry. The Royal travellers had tea in the open air on the banks of the Lin, and afterwards enjoyed a ramble in the glen. Braemar was reached at half-past five o'clock, and, after another change of horses the journey to Balmoral was resumed. The weather was bright and clear, but very cold. Viscount Cranbrook dines generally with her Majesty.

The Queen presented Miss Eleanor Van de Weyer, upon her marriage to Mr. Reginald Balliol Brett, with an Indian shawl. Princess Beatrice gave the bride an amethyst pendant set in diamonds, and the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold a pendant in lapis lazuli, pearls, and diamonds.

Messrs. Hugh Patton and Sons have exhibited Sir Noel Paton's picture "The Man of Sorrows" to her Majesty.

The Hon. Harriet Phipps has left and the Hon. Amy Lambart has arrived as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, with Princesses Victoria, Ella, Irene, and Alix of Hesse, visited the exhibition of industrial products belonging to the Grand Duchy of Hesse at Offenbach on Wednesday week. The Prince arrived at Kiel from Frankfort-on-Main yesterday week and proceeded on board her Majesty's yacht Osborne, where he received Vice-Admiral Kinderling; and in the afternoon, accompanied by Vice-Admiral Kinderling, Captain von der Goltz (the superintendent of the dockyard), and Captain Count Monts, visited the dockyard, the naval barracks, and the Sleswig-Holstein Museum. His Royal Highness arrived at Copenhagen at half-past eleven on Saturday morning last, and was received by the Princess of Wales and their three daughters, by the King and Queen of Denmark, the Crown Prince and Princess, the Czarewitch and Czarevna, Prince William, Prince Hans, Prince Julius, and the staff of the British Embassy. The Prince will visit Sir R. Wallace, M.P., at Sudbourne Hall, Suffolk, in the third week in November.

Princes Albert Victor and George, on board the Bacchante, left Portland on Thursday week under sail for Port Mahon, Island of Majorca, and Madeira for the West Indies.

Prince Leopold, in a letter to Mr. Mark Firth, fixes the date of his visit to Sheffield. He will arrive from Balmoral on Saturday, Oct. 18, and remain till Wednesday, the 22nd. He expresses a wish to visit the museum established by Mr. Ruskin at Walkley, a suburb of Sheffield, for the purposes of art-education. Firth College will be opened on the 20th.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden has left St. James's Hotel, Piccadilly, for Baden-Baden.

His Excellency the Netherlands Minister and the Countess de Bylandt have left town on a visit to Lady Molesworth at Pencarrow, Cornwall. The Duke of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton left town on Friday week for Barron's Court, Ireland. The Duke of Manchester has returned to Kimbolton Castle. Earl and Countess Cowley have arrived on

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a visit to Earl and Countess Sydney at Frognal, Kent, on their return from the Continent.

The Duke of Roxburghe met with a serious accident on Monday while being driven from Floors Castle to Kelso station in a dog-cart. When crossing Kelso-square the horse stumbled, and the Duke and the driver were thrown to the ground. One of his Grace's knees was badly injured, and he was bruised about the face and head.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Brown, W. Bryan, to be Honorary Secretary of the Navvy Mission.
Browne, Thirlwall Gore; Vicar of All Saints', Tilford, near Farnham.
Bulkeley, H.; Vicar of Lanercost, Cumberland.
Davies, Lewis William; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ecclesham, Wrexham.
Green, E.; Rural Dean of Cockermouth.
Horwood, Thomas George; Rector of Ashchurch.
James, William Evan, Vicar of Abergwili; Archdeacon of Caermarthen.
Legge, the Hon. Augustus, Vicar of Sydenham; Vicar of Lewisham.
Llewellyn, Peter; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Worcester.
Mansfield, Hugh McNeile; Vicar of Ile Brewers, near Taunton.
Newnham, W. O.; Rector of St. John Baptist, New Alresford.
Norton, W.; Vicar of St. Saviour's, Dartmouth.
Patch, J. Terry; Inspector of Schools for the Diocese of Exeter.
Proctor, Henry; Vicar of Coleford.
Stephenson, T. W.; Minor Canon of Chester Cathedral.
Stokes, Robert; Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Selly Hill.
Taylor, R. Mitford; Provincial Grand Chaplain of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire.
White, E. R. Manwaring; Vicar of Eastoft.
Woosnam, C.M.; Missions to Seamen Chapel, Penarth Roadstead and Docks.—*Guardian*.

The services at the Temple church will be resumed on Sunday, Oct. 5.

The Church of St. Patrick, South Kensington, was burned down yesterday week.

Solihull parish church, which has been closed for restoration, was reopened on Tuesday. The Bishop of Worcester preached the sermon.

Sir Massey Lopes has built a magnificent church adjoining his mansion at Maristow, in Devon, in memory of his late wife. The church was opened on Sunday, and the First Lord and all the other colleagues of Sir Massey at the Admiralty, being now his guests, attended the service. Sir Massey read the Lessons.

Sir Lawrence Palk, M.P., assisted, on the 25th ult., at the reopening of the church of Doddescomeleigh, and spoke on the position of the Church of England, which, if ever disestablished and robbed of her endowments, would still, he believed, be the Church of the people, and remain firmly rooted in the hearts and affections of the great body of Englishmen.

The memorial-stone of the enlargement now being carried on at Aston parish church, near Birmingham, was laid on Wednesday by Lord Leigh. The enlargement will involve an expenditure of between £8000 and £10,000. The first section will cost about £4000, and of this sum upwards of £3000 has been subscribed.

Dr. Fraser, Bishop of Manchester, preached at the Liverpool Seamen's Orphanage on Sunday, and the collections made after the sermon amounted to nearly £80. He stated in the course of his sermon that indiscriminate charity and almsgiving caused as much pauperism as the intemperate and reckless habits of life of people of this country.

Lord Selborne on Monday laid the foundation-stone of All Hallows Church, Bromley. He attended as the official head of the governing body of Winchester College, the masters and boys of which had liberally contributed towards the wants of the district. The new East London church takes its title from the old one of the same name in Bread-street, City.

A handsome window by Messrs. Brown and Boreham, of Hunter-street, has been placed in the west window of the south aisle of the parish church of Chipping Norton, Oxon, by Mr. Thomas Keck, the Mayor of that town, in memory of an only child, Thomas Harbert Keck, who died Nov. 24, 1858. In aid of the fund for restoring this fine old church a bazaar has been held during the past few days, the receipts from which will realise upwards of £250. A large sum has already been expended in the work of restoration, but a still larger sum is needed.

The parish church of West Hackney, one of the largest in the northern suburbs of London, was reopened last Saturday evening, after having undergone a thorough renovation, under the superintendence of Mr. G. F. Bodley, architect. It has been coloured throughout in two shades of green—the decoration (which is wholly in gold) being almost entirely confined to the east end, where is a sculptured reredos by Mr. Earp. The church was built in 1824 by Sir Robert Smirke, and its ponderous Doric portico is rather a striking object on the road from Shoreditch to Tottenham.

On Monday the new Church of St. Mildred, Burnt Ash-hill, Lee, was consecrated by the Bishop of Rochester. For more than five years services have been held in a temporary iron church. The Earl of Northbrook, the lord of the manor, presented the site, together with a donation of £2500, and the cost of erection, estimated at £6000, has almost entirely been raised. The *Daily Chronicle* states that the architecture is of the Early Geometric style of the period of Edward II., and consists of a nave, with north and south aisles, transepts and chancel, with apsidal end, and a porch or narthex at the western extremity. It is faced with Kentish rag, lined with gault bricks, and the interior of the walls is formed of cement concrete. The interior is very light and elegant, and the chancel windows are filled with magnificent subjects in stained glass. The architect is Mr. Henry Elliott, of London.

The Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Bristol, having been enlarged, was re-consecrated on Monday by Bishop Elliott, who, in his sermon, dwelt upon the restlessness in the Church of England, and expressed a hope that they were not going to have the old Prayer-book pulled about, or the rites and ceremonies of the Church altered. There might be a few obsolete matters, but the common sense of the country had hitherto very successfully explained them, and he hoped, for one, that though here and there some slight alterations might be made that would bring matters a little more closely into our nineteenth-century usages, yet what were they compared to the tremendous risk of offering that venerated book to the caprices and changefulness, perhaps, of those who might have for the time being the responsibility of touching it up? Let them resolve one thing, that it should not be meddled with. While they had it intact they might look hopefully forward.

The new parish church of St. Margaret's, Hollingwood, Manchester, erected at a cost of £8500, was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester on Monday morning. The building is in the Gothic style.

The parish church of All Saints', Sudbourn, Suffolk, was reopened on the 25th ult., after undergoing an extensive restoration. The church is in the Early English style, with some beautiful remnants of Norman, notably the doorway on the south side. The restoration was effected through the liberality of Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., M.P., K.C.B., the chief resident in the village, and lord of the manor. It consists of the complete restoration of the massive tower, which is now heightened by the addition of an apex, the rebuilding of the walls, re-flooring, and re-glazing; the aisles have been fitted with open seats, and the chancel has been re-floored and re-tiled, and a new altar, with costly altar-cloth and furniture, have been given by Lady Wallace. An organ-chamber, built into the north side of the chancel, has been furnished with an organ by Gray and Davidson, at which Dr. Nunn, of Ipswich, presided. Luncheon was provided by Sir Richard and Lady Wallace at the hall; and later in the day the cottagers and their wives likewise shared in the same hospitality.

On Tuesday afternoon the foundation-stone of the new Church of St. Matthew, Panmure-road, Sydenham, was laid by the Earl of Dartmouth. Mr. J. Cutts, of London, is the architect. The estimated cost of the building is to be £5500, and accommodation will be provided for 600 persons. At luncheon at the Lecture Hall, Sydenham, the Earl of Dartmouth, who presided, said in these days all who wished well to the Church of England must feel that the duties which devolved upon the Bishops and clergy were by no means light. There was no duty a man could undertake which deserved the gratitude of his fellow-Churchmen more than that of being a Bishop. In former days it was supposed that when a clergyman became a Bishop his troubles, his work, and his anxities were at an end for life — that he had nothing to do but roll about in his carriage, spend an hour or two, more or less, in the House of Lords, enjoy the pleasures of society, and retire from all the hard work of the world. He would ask them if this was the true state of the case in the present day? He would sooner be a pointsman at Clapham Junction than be a Bishop of the Church of England. He was connected with more than one populous estate, and knew the way in which sometimes the clergy were misunderstood; but he believed, as a rule, they were anxious to do their Master's work conscientiously and in a straightforward manner. He might be considered guilty of the most flagrant nepotism in presenting his brother (the Hon. and Rev. A. Legge) to the important vicarage of Lewisham, and his brother-in-law to a nearly equally important post in Sydenham. He did not care what those who did not know all about those clergymen might say, for his shoulders had been broadened and his skin had been toughened by a series of misrepresentations and by severe judgments, which he hoped had not indicated a malignant spirit on the part of those who made them. Patronage was a duty for the due exercise of which man was responsible, not to the opinion of the parishioners—though they ought to be thoroughly considered—but to a higher tribunal, and he hoped in the exercise of that privilege, whenever it fell to his lot, he did that which was just and right.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

Mr. James Saumarez Mann, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, was on Monday elected to the vacant fellowship at Trinity College. There were about twenty candidates. Mr. Mann gained a second class in classical moderations, Trinity Term, 1872, and a final class in the final classical school, Michaelmas Term, 1874.

At a Congregation held at Cambridge on the first day of Term the Rev. G. F. Browne, M.A., St. Catherine's College, and the Rev. J. P. Taylor, M.A., Clare College, were elected Proctors for the year ensuing.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The Congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science was opened in Manchester on Wednesday. The weather was most unfavourable. It rained without intermission throughout the morning. This is the second occasion on which the Association has visited Manchester, the first having been in 1866. Last year the Congress assembled in Cheltenham. A special service was held in the cathedral on Wednesday morning, when a sermon was preached by the Very Rev. the Dean of Manchester.

The business of the Association (with the exception of the sectional addresses) has been conducted in the new Townhall, which has been placed at the disposal of the Congress by the Mayor and Corporation. The sectional addresses have been delivered in the Gentlemen's Concert-hall. The proceedings of the Congress are being conducted in five departments—viz., Jurisprudence and the Amendment of the Law, president, Sir Travers Twiss; Education, president, the Hon. Lyulph Stanley; Health, president, Mr. F. S. Powell; Economy and Trade, president, Lord Reay; and Art, president, Sir Coutts Lindsay. The Department of Jurisprudence is divided into two sections—International and Municipal Law, and the Repression of Crime, in the latter of which Mr. G. W. Hastings, the president of the council, presides.

The Bishop of Manchester delivered the inaugural address on Wednesday night. He dealt principally with the subjects of education and health, both of which, he said, were being treated with a great amount of practical wisdom in Manchester. The school-board system, he argued, had not failed in its immediate object of getting a larger number of children to attend efficient schools, and the next step onwards would be the gradation of those institutions. He had no doubt the cost was a serious trouble to ratepayers, but probably within a quarter of a century the boards would be masters of the situation. He spoke at length on questions of sanitation, water supply, and drainage. The burial of the dead was, he thought, a problem which would have to be faced more practically and seriously than hitherto, and the Bishop expressed his opinion that the earth was made for the living and not for the dead. Cemeteries, he added, were becoming not only a difficulty, but actually a danger. He added some observations on the encouragement of thrift and providence.

Among the special questions are these:—"Is it a legal or a moral duty for a civilised nation to observe towards an uncivilised race laws or principles which that race either ignore or persistently neglect?" "What are the practical results and effect of the Prisons Act of 1877?" "What subjects ought to be taught in elementary schools, and in what way can the present system of inspection of these schools be advantageously altered?" "What are the best means of improving the sanitary condition of existing houses of the middle classes, and the best mode of building so as to combine sanitary and commercial value?" "What alteration in the land laws will be to the economic advantages of the country?" and "Is State aid beneficial to art?" On Friday evening the Mayor and Corporation were to entertain the Association at a conversazione at the Town Hall. The greater part of Saturday will be devoted to excursions; and on Monday there is to be a working-men's meeting in the Free Trade Hall.

The concluding meeting of the council will be held on Wednesday next. Excursions are being arranged for that and the following day. Another conversazione is announced for the Monday, and a third for the Tuesday during the Congress. The Secretary of the local committee is Mr. John Duffield, who held the same office when the Congress met in Manchester thirteen years ago.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The relief of Lucknow by General Havelock and General Outram was celebrated on Thursday week by a dinner at the Albion Tavern of the surviving officers who were present on that memorable occasion.

There has been opened at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, a "National Exhibition and Market" of machinery, appliances, manufactures, and produce, more especially such as belong to the brewing and licensed victuallers' trades.

The Parkes Museum of Hygiene was reopened last Wednesday, on the occasion of the inaugural conversazione of the medical school at University College. A new and enlarged edition of the descriptive catalogue of the museum has been prepared.

Early on Wednesday morning the new market which had been constructed close to the Stratford-bridge station of the Great Eastern Railway Company by the company, for the sale of potatoes, roots, vegetables, hay, straw, coals, and other articles, was opened for public use.

Canon Farrar on Wednesday evening gave an address preliminary to the opening the thirty-seventh session of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institute. In drawing attention to its advantages he expressed his surprise that a society which had rendered long and good services like those of the Birkbeck should possess such very inadequate accommodation.

The Lord Mayor gave a ball on Thursday week at the Mansion House to a large number of Mayors, Aldermen, members of common councils, town clerks, and other officers of Corporations in the United Kingdom.—Alderman Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott has been unanimously elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year; and the new Sheriffs are Mr. C. Wooloton and Mr. E. K. Bayley.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers in the third week of September was 79,669, of whom 42,689 were in workhouses and 36,980 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show an increase of 3374, 3116, and 2059 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 774, of whom 570 were men, 177 women, and 27 children.

The Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, which has just completed the twenty-fifth year of its existence—having been founded by the late F. D. Maurice in 1854—recommenced its work for the winter on Thursday with a public meeting, when Sir Charles Bowen gave the opening address. The classes reopen next Monday. The fees have been considerably reduced, and courses of lectures are now offered to the students at rates ranging from one shilling a term. The general lectures (entirely free), which were inaugurated with so much success last winter will recommence on Saturday, Oct. 11, with one on "The utility of scientific knowledge," by Mr. Thomas Dunman.

The autumn term of the Quebec Institute, in connection with the Science and Art Department, and the Society of Arts will begin at 28, Baker-street, Portman-square, on Monday next, Oct. 6. The curriculum has been considerably augmented, and now embraces more than forty classes in ancient and modern languages, science and art, and general subjects. The London Society for the extension of University teaching have arranged for the delivery of courses of lectures at the institute during the session. Professor Plumptre, of King's College, will give a course of lectures on elocution on Thursday evenings; and a special matriculation class for the January examination, University of London, will be held on Tuesdays and Fridays.

There were 2478 births and 1193 deaths registered in London last week. The births were 96 above, and the deaths 188 below, the average. There were 2 deaths from smallpox, 26 from measles, 60 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 29 from whooping-cough, 36 from different forms of fever, and 72 from diarrhœa. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 143, 163, and 177 in the three preceding weeks, further rose to 189 last week, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 5. The 131 deaths from phthisis were 31 below the average. In Greater London 3050 births and 1420 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 53·1 deg., being 2·8 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 38·2 hours, the sun being above the horizon 84·1 hours.

The British Museum was closed on Wednesday morning, and will remain closed to the public until the 8th inst. During this interval the rooms will be thoroughly cleansed; and, on the reopening, new features of interest will be presented, amongst other matters, that of lighting the Museum with the electric light is one to which the authorities are paying their utmost attention; they have determined upon putting this light upon a permanent basis, and a number of hands commenced operations this morning in placing lights not only in the Reading-room, but in the various galleries, so that during the winter season the British Museum may remain open for several hours after sunset, so as to enable the working men to visit this national institution in the evening. The exact hours of closing have not yet been determined, but as an experiment the time allowed to visitors will be extended to six o'clock, and, if thought desirable, arrangements can be made to extend the time to eight o'clock.

The next session of lectures and classes by the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching will open with a large increase in the number of centres where the work is carried on. An important public meeting held last February at the Mansion House was followed by district meetings at various points throughout London and the suburbs, and the result is encouraging to those who have made efforts to support this endeavour of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London to extend to London the educational scheme which Cambridge has for the last six years successfully maintained in many provincial towns. The next term will open with twenty-six courses of instruction, held at thirteen centres. Political Economy, English History and Literature, Physical Geography, and Physiology are the subjects most in demand; at one centre there is to be a course of Latin literature. The east, south, and north of London, with suburbs such as Wimbledon and Putney, still supply the large majority of district centres, but this year Marylebone and Kensington are added to the list. In the richer districts the scheme is already generally self-supporting; but in the poorer, such as the Tower Hamlets, Lambeth, Hoxton, &c., the fees are fixed at extremely low rates, and the society is, therefore, still in need of funds to attain its full efficiency. Yet more important requisites are the interest and energy shown by the local committees in making the scheme known in their neighbourhoods and raising guarantee funds; and it is owing to the increase of such local support that the work has been able to make advance. All information desired can be obtained from the secretaries, 22, Albemarle-street, W.

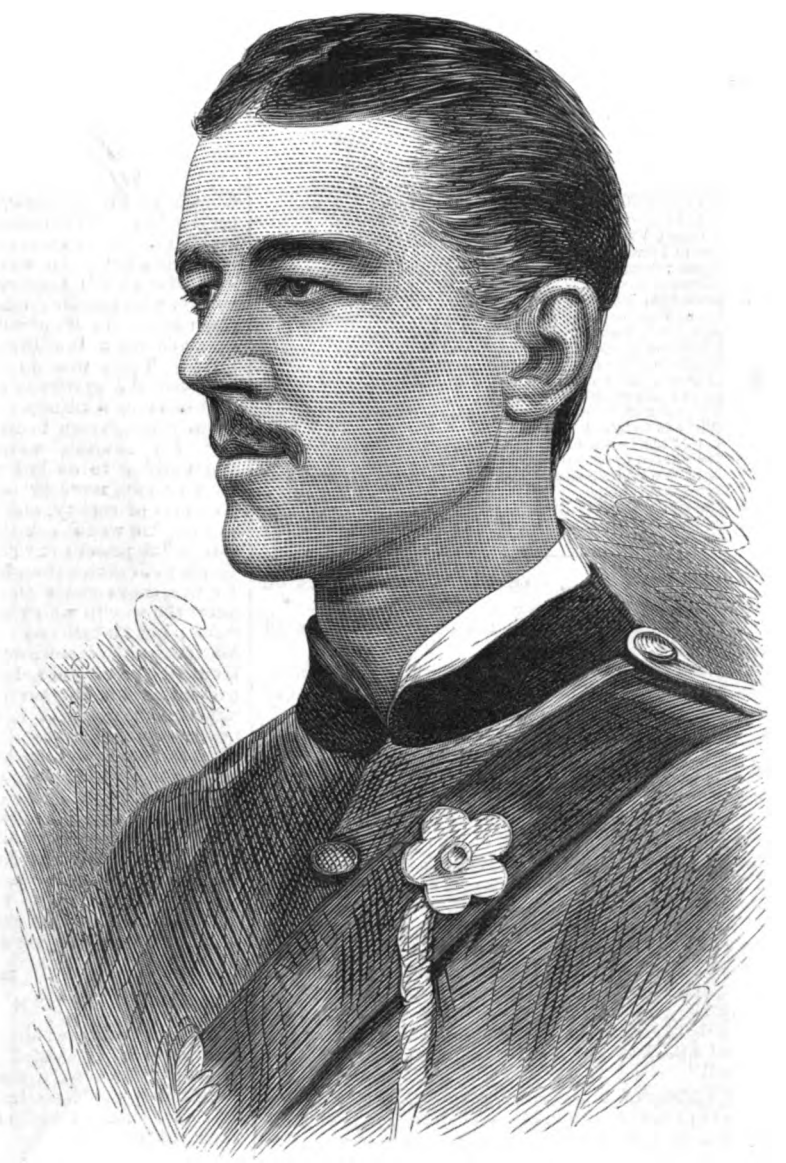
The Dublin Civic Council on Tuesday unanimously sanctioned a report on Committee No. 1 recommending the grant of a place at the top of Sackville-street for the Gough memorial.

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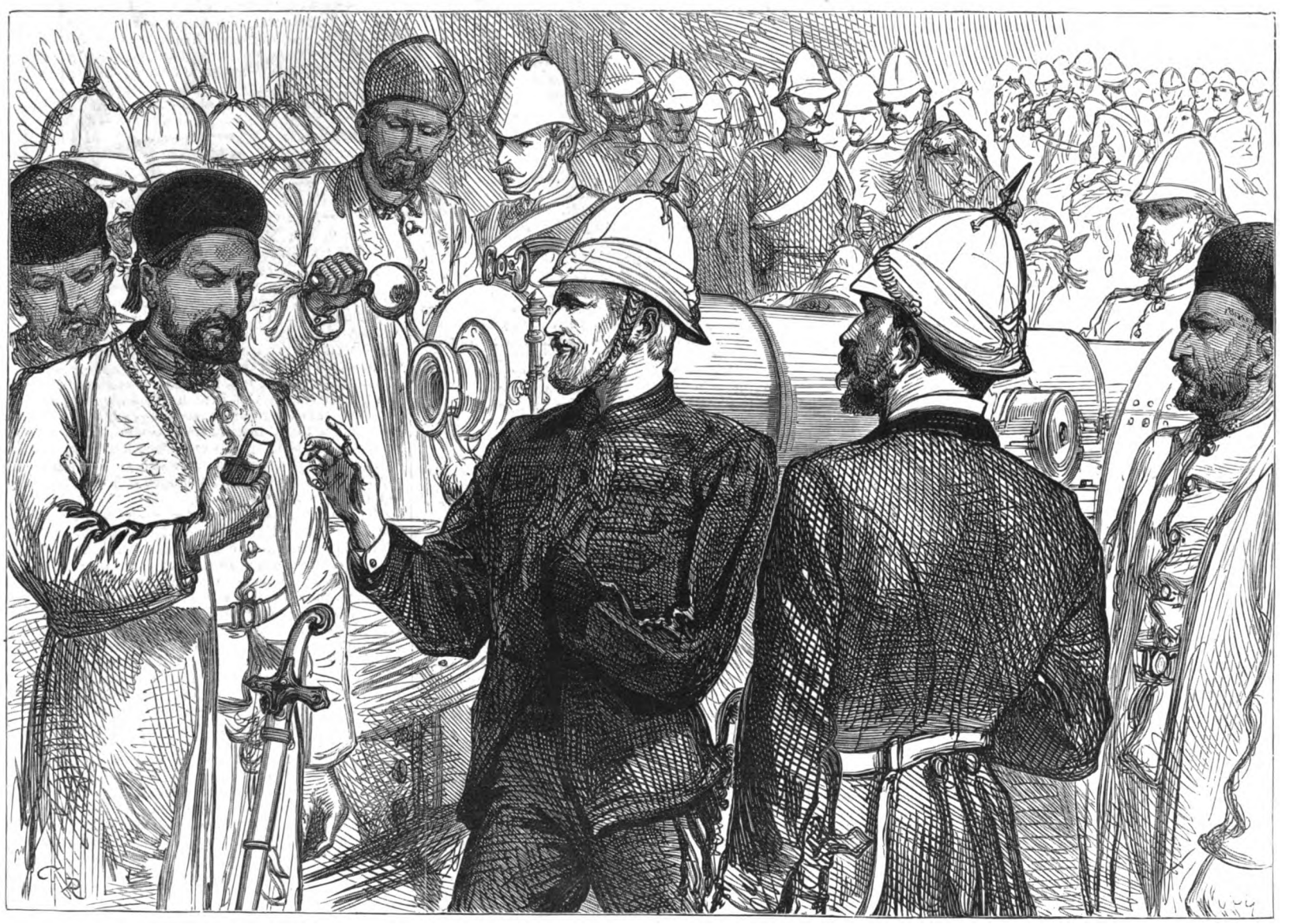
THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.



DR. AMBROSE KELLY, KILLED AT CABUL.
SEE PAGE 306.



LIEUTENANT WALTER HAMILTON, V.C., KILLED AT CABUL.
SEE PAGE 306.



YAKOOB KHAN INSPECTING DETAILS OF GUNS AT GUNDAMUCK: A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 306.

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THE AFGHAN WAR: ENTRANCE TO CABUL FROM KILLA-KAZEE.—SEE PAGE 306.

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THE AFGHAN WAR.

The Ameer Yakoob Khan, escaping from the city of Cabul, which he leaves apparently in the hands of the insurgents, has come to meet General Sir Frederick Roberts. This General, with his force of three brigades, reached Khushi, on the west side of the Shutargardan Pass, and forty-three miles from Cabul, on Sunday evening last. He was attacked the day before, at Hazar Darakht, by a party of Mangals and hostile Ghilzais; five sepoys were killed, and Deputy-Surgeon General Townsend was wounded. The death of Lieutenant Kinloch, of the 12th Regiment of cavalry, is also reported. Wali Mohamed, and other Afghan Chiefs and officials, are with the Ameer at Khushi. Among them is Daoud Shah, the Commander-in-Chief, who was not killed at Cabul. It is expected that Ghuzni will be occupied by the force of General Hughes, advancing from Candahar through Khelat-i-Ghilzai, the commander of which last place has promised supplies and transport. The force advancing through the Khyber arrived at Dakka last Monday. A telegram of Wednesday last, from Simla, states that General Roberts was that day to advance on Cabul.

It is rumoured that Cabul is in a state of anarchy; the gates are shut, but not much resistance is anticipated. Our view of the entrance to that city, from Killa Kazee, is copied, by permission of Mr. H. Graves, the publisher, from Atkinson's "Sketches of Afghanistan." There is nothing in the first sight of Cabul to please or surprise the stranger. An irregular wall, with frequent towers and bastions, and loopholed profusely, but presenting a general appearance of neglect and decay, surrounds the greater part of the town, and runs up the salient ridges of the hills. The entrance by "the city gate" is mean and uninteresting. A narrow street, lined on either side with the stalls of fruit and sweetmeat sellers and the venders of cooked meat and fish, leads the visitor into one of the four main streets which together compose the chief feature of the Cabul city—the Charchatta—and converge upon an open market-place, where once stood the great domed bazaar, blown up by the avenging army in 1842. It was erected in the reign of Aurungzebe, and was long a centre of Central Asian trade, the common rendezvous of merchants from Northern Hindostan and Persia, and the Khanates. But it was there that the corpse of Sir William Macnaghten had been exposed in 1842, and the last act of Pollock before leaving the guilty city was to blow up the building which had been the scene of this insult to our murdered Envoy. Turning to the left from this central space, another of the four main roads leads to the Bala Hissar, a vast walled inclosure on the higher ground, overlooking the town, containing the barracks of the Ameer's troops and his palace, with the buildings lately occupied by the British Residency.

Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, lately with the British Army in Afghanistan, furnishes a few sketches of the Ameer Yakoob Khan at Gundamuck in the last days of May, when, after the Treaty of Peace had been signed, there were two mornings devoted to military displays, in order to let the Ameer see our troops. The first of these was a turn out of the Artillery, including the elephant battery, the mule mountain battery, and the Gatling guns. The second day was a review of the whole of the forces of General Sir S. Browne's Division. Among the spectators, of course, the Ameer was the principal figure. On both these occasions an attendant was present with a hookah, or "kalioon" as the Persians call it; and in the middle of the review this Oriental pipe was produced. While the troops were marching past the Ameer had his puff of smoke as if quietly in his own tent. The practice is quite in keeping with Oriental ideas, but it is strange to our western notions; and we may perhaps infer the condition of the Cabul troops from the etiquette observed by those in command of them. In the upper part of the Engraving our Artist has put a Sketch of the lamented Lieutenant Hamilton, with some of the Punjaub Guides Cavalry, as they appeared at the review at Gundamuck. The portrait of this young officer will be found also on another page.

THE LATE DR. AMBROSE KELLY.

The lamented death of this gentleman, who was medical officer to the British Residency at Cabul, and was killed on the 3rd ult., together with Sir Louis Cavagnari, Mr. W. Jenkyns, and Lieutenant W. R. P. Hamilton, by the Afghan insurgents, has been repeatedly noticed. His family, who reside at Dublin, where his father holds an official position, had received from him several interesting letters since his arrival at Cabul, from which we take the following extracts:—

"The city of Cabul is a miserable place indeed, and surpasses any I ever saw in dirt. The houses are all jumbled together; the best streets only allow two horsemen to ride abreast. The principal shops are the fruit-sellers' and the leather-workers'. The climate of Cabul is delightful. We arrived at the hottest time of the year, and even then it was not warmer in the house than you have it often during the dog days at home. Now it is getting much pleasanter, and the nights are fresh and nice. In the winter there is usually four feet or more of snow, and the cold is described as intense, but, of course, dry, and none of the wet and slop you have.

"Our quarters in the Bala Hissar or upper fortress are rather picturesque. They are built in true Oriental style, and, although the best in the whole of Cabul, are not quite up to our ideas of a house. To guard against earthquakes, which are of frequent occurrence here, the walls all contain wooden supports, upon which the roof and floors rest. Between these the walls are built up with the ordinary sun-dried bricks. The fronts of the rooms are altogether wooden, something like a shop-front. In lieu of glass the windows are closed with wooden shutters. The quarters all look into a central court-yard. The backs of the houses form the outside wall, which, for defence, has no openings or windows in it. Some names in Russian are written up in my dressing-room, probably the General's or one of his staff; I mean the fellows who were here this time last year.

"We are treated with every consideration by the Ameer, who insists upon our being his guests. We, our servants, horses, and the men of the escort are all fed at his expense. Mornings and evenings five coolie loads of food are brought in to us, besides four large trays of fruit, peaches, grapes, apples, pears, apricots, nectarines, and melons; these all come from the Ameer's gardens, besides which a pony load of splendid ice, in blocks a foot thick, is deposited in our mess daily, so our liquor is well cooled.

"Cavagnari is an awfully good fellow—a nicer could not be found. Three of us here are Irish—namely, Cavagnari, Hamilton, and myself. The fourth is a Scotchman. Hamilton got his V.C., I am glad to say, for the action at Futtehabad, where Battye was killed. Hamilton is an awfully nice fellow, and only twenty-three years of age.

"There will never be much to do in Cabul, I can easily see; at all events, not before we have a nice Residency built for ourselves well away from the city. If it was only on this account, I have determined upon taking furlough on the first opportunity. After an absence of eighteen or twenty-four months the place will likely be much changed for the better, and one will be able to go about with more liberty. At all events, Cabul is much better than sweating it out down country.

"I do not expect to get very much variety in the shooting line. Quail and snipe, with some wild fowl, will be the only things to be got; but, then, I am the only one among us who cares about this sort of sport, so I ought to have a little of it should we remain here during a part of the cold weather. Four miles from this there is a big lake about three miles long by three-quarters broad; along the edges of this the long bills are sure to abound when the time comes for their visits from colder regions. The natives say that by-and-by the water will be alive with all sorts of ducks and geese. This morning we had some native sports on horseback, tent-pegging and lime-cutting. Some of the Ameer's troops also joined in.

"The people are rather fanatical, and not yet quite accustomed to our presence, so we always go about with a troop of cavalry on our rides. The people have not shown any hostility or disrespect; but still there might be a fanatic among them who would, if he could, do us damage. We go out either in the morning or evening for a ride, accompanied by some of the Guide sowars and a troop of the Ameer's cavalry. One day we went to see the Emperor Baber's tomb, which is situated about three miles to the west of the city. There is a small mosque built of white marble at it, and once upon a time the grounds were very nicely laid out, but the whole place has fallen into decay. Another day we went to see the site of our old cantonments in 1839, but there is little remaining of them now. Our intended trip to Herat and the Oxus has been postponed indefinitely on account of press of work; the Ameer has many things to do and look after, having so recently taken up the reins. The only thing I believe settled is that there is to be a big durbar in the cold weather at either Agra or Delhi. It is probable I shall take furlough from there instead of returning to Cabul; it will be a very good opportunity of getting out of the country, and I feel that I want a change and brushing up a bit after being over nine years in India.

"I get as much practice as ever I like to have here, and have lots of eye cases; ophthalmia is very prevalent, owing to the glare and dust. In a short time I will have a dispensary and something to amuse me in it. Our postal arrangements are working well up to the present; our letters arrive daily. Yesterday I had a parcel containing a great coat from Murree by post.

"Aug. 25.—Cavagnari has just told me that the Viceroy has settled upon the end of next February to hold the Durbar. We shall probably take Yakoob Khan down a month beforehand and show him Bombay, very likely taking him by sea to Madras and Calcutta, and then up by train to Agra. I only hope we shall be able to carry it out, for Cabul at present is not in a very quiet state, and it is just possible that Yakoob may not like to be absent from it on such a long journey."

Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, in his letter published last week, bore testimony to the kindness and usefulness and agreeable qualities of Dr. Kelly, and especially to his voluntary and gratuitous medical services among the Afghan population. In a letter from one of the ill-fated party at Cabul we find this mention of the same beneficent activity on his part:—"Dr. A. H. Kelly, the surgeon of the British Embassy, is establishing a public dispensary, which has already become wonderfully popular; and every morning and evening, when the surgeon pays his visits, crowds of patients waiting for relief surround and implore him for medicine, both for themselves and their friends who may be too ill to attend personally." We have been captiously taken to task, by an anonymous correspondent, for speaking of these gentlemen, Sir Louis Cavagnari and his companions, as "Englishmen," whereas some were of Irish, and one of Scottish, birth. The objection is scarcely deserving of a serious reply. All natives of the United Kingdom, in a correct social view, belong to a common nationality. We are not inclined to give up the claim to such worthy countrymen as these, when their virtues are here recorded, upon the occasion which we all equally deplore.

The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. G. Schroeder, of Dublin.

LIEUTENANT WALTER HAMILTON, V.C.

We give the portrait of this brave young officer, who commanded the detachment of twenty-five troopers and fifty infantry of the Queen's Own (Punjaub) Guides, forming the escort at the British Residency at Cabul, and who was killed in its defence with Sir Louis Cavagnari and the two other Englishmen on the 3rd ult. Lieutenant Walter Richard Pollock Hamilton was just twenty-three years of age. He was fourth son of Alexander Hamilton, Esq., J.P. for the county of Kilkenny, and was great-grandson of the late Right Rev. Hugh Hamilton, Bishop of Ossory; also grandson, on his mother's side, of Lord Chief Baron Pollock, and grand-nephew of Field Marshal Sir George Pollock, Bart., who led the avenging army to Cabul in 1842. He was born at Inistioge, in Kilkenny, Aug. 18, 1856, and was educated at Eagle House, Wimbledon, and Felsted, Essex. He was gazetted in the spring of 1874 to the 70th Regiment, then serving in India. Having passed the Indian Staff Examinations, he was appointed squadron officer of that distinguished frontier corps, the "Queen's Own Guides." He served in the Jowaki campaign as aide-de-camp to his commanding officer. In the recent Afghan war he served with his regiment, which formed part of General Sir Samuel Browne's column, and took part in the capture of Ali Musjid, and in the occupation of Jellalabad. In the battle at Futtehabad, on April 2, when his commanding officer, Major Wigram Battye, was shot as they went into action, the command of the Guide Cavalry, numbering about 150 sabres, devolved upon Lieutenant Hamilton. He charged through a body of 2000 of the enemy, and, cutting his way back, completely routed them. In this engagement he saved the life of one of his own sowars, for which and other acts of bravery he was at once recommended for the Victoria Cross by General Gough, who witnessed the engagement. Lieutenant Hamilton, notwithstanding his youth, was chosen by the Indian authorities to command the guard of honour of the British Envoy, and also to act as political assistant. He died in the performance of his duty in the last desperate conflict, when the inmates of the Residency attempted to cut their way out through an overwhelming host of infuriated besiegers.

The Queen's Own Guides is a corps which was at first raised for the service of the political officers on the frontier, and had no connection with the War Department. After a time they were changed into a Military Corps, which is now to be found in the Army List, among the other regiments. The name of Lumsden is well known in connection with the early days of the Guides, as Sir Harry B. Lumsden, and Sir Peter S. Lumsden, are both associated with the history of the corps. The regiment consists part of cavalry and part of infantry, which are capable of undertaking almost any kind of service which the varied character of the frontier may require. There is some talk of adding a *Kutchur* or mule mountain battery, so that they would thus form a small Army Corps by themselves, and be ready for any emergency. They have permanent quarters at Hoti Mardan, in the Yuzufzai country, to the north-east of Peshawur. Their present commandant is Colonel Jenkins, who served with them all through the late campaign with General Sir S. Browne's force.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

A council of Ministers was held on Tuesday, at which M. Waddington made some communications with regard to foreign politics. The Ministers, all of whom were present except MM. Freycinet and Ferry, afterwards discussed the question of replacing the Archbishop of Bourges.

Numerous Royalist banquets were held on Monday to celebrate the birthday of the Comte de Chambord. Mass was said at the Church of St. Germain-des-Pres. An address to the Comte, in which the Legitimists express their devotion to "the King," was read at all the Legitimist banquets. It ran thus:—"Royalty is still wanting to France, and, therefore, France to Europe. We are not politicians; we are simply workers making an act of reason and patriotism; and, being impressed by all the need of the salvation of society, we await the King in order that he may come and spread over France and over us the protecting shelter of a legitimate and powerful sovereignty. We are suffering, Monseigneur; confidence is departing, and work is decreasing in the same ratio that our burdens are increased. We see at the same time our most cherished liberties disappear, and one outrage there is which is revolting to the dignity of our consciences and our honour as fathers of families. But in this everyday struggle we are sustained by the promises of the Royal heir of Saint Louis." This (says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*) is, perhaps, the first time for fifty years that the Comte de Chambord's birthday has been publicly and freely celebrated in France. The Count de Chévigné presided at one held in the Palais Royal. He said the Republic was at its last gasp, and bade his hearers prepare by their united efforts to save France at the next elections of the Chamber of Deputies and the Municipal Councils.

In the racing at Longchamps on Sunday Nubienne won the Prix Villebon. For the Grand Criterium States there was a field of eighteen. It resulted in a dead-heat between Baron Rothschild's Louis d'Or and Mr. Jennings's Basilique, the final heat being won by the latter.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William drove from Metz to Frescaty on Wednesday week morning to witness the parade of the troops. The weather was very favourable, and an immense number of persons proceeded from Metz by special trains to the parade-ground to see the review. His Majesty returned to Metz at one o'clock, and at two o'clock, accompanied by Prince Charles Albert, the Grand Duke of Baden, and a large staff of Generals, paid a visit to the Evangelical garrison church, proceeding thence to the cathedral. A banquet was given at five o'clock, at which the Emperor presided, and at half-past eight there was a grand conversazione in the military casino in honour of the Emperor's visit. On Thursday his Majesty visited the battle-fields of Vionville and Gravelotte, where he made a lengthened stay. At all the villages through which he passed he was cordially received, and on his return to Metz he was loudly cheered by a very large crowd. Yesterday week his Majesty left. The Emperor of Germany is now at Baden-Baden, where he is reposing after the fatigue and excitement of his visit to Alsace-Lorraine. The Empress's birthday was kept at Baden-Baden on Tuesday. Referring to his recent visit to Alsace-Lorraine, the Emperor William says the impressions gained by him have, to his great satisfaction and joy, confirmed him in the belief that the inner process of reconnecting the province with the German Fatherland is making gratifying progress.

Prince Bismarck, accompanied by his wife and son, left Vienna for Dresden on the evening of Wednesday week, their departure being witnessed by a large crowd. Before leaving, the German Chancellor had another interview, which lasted an hour, with Count Andrassy; after which he dined at the German Embassy, when all the members of the Diplomatic body in Vienna were present. Rumours continue to be published as to the matters which have been under discussion during the visit. According to one account, Prince Bismarck has proposed a Customs union with Austria-Hungary, the treaty to include the independent principalities. A much bigger scheme is talked of by the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*. This authority writes:—"At the counting-house of a great banker, who has had official relations with Austria, I have heard that Prince Bismarck submitted to the Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Andrassy a plan for a general disarmament." A report is published of the conversation which took place between Prince Bismarck and M. Teisserenc de Bort, the French Ambassador at Vienna. According to this the Prince assured his auditor that France need have no uneasiness at the ultimate relations between Germany and Austria. He thought the importance of his visit to Vienna had been much exaggerated. The German Government continues to affirm that Prince Bismarck's visit to Vienna had reference merely to the relations of Germany with Austria-Hungary, and that it was not inimically aimed against any other Power. The Prince returned to Berlin on Thursday week in apparently the best of spirits. He received the Prussian Ministers in the course of the afternoon. On Wednesday he received the Russian Ambassadors at Berlin and Paris, and gave them the assurance that no design calculated to injure Russia had been discussed during his recent visit to Vienna.

The *Times'* correspondent, writing on Monday, says Berlin is about to pass through the excitement of the most critical election held during the last thirty years:—

"The issue before the electors to the Landtag has by common consent been reduced to a simple and personal one—for or against Bismarck. This fact is sufficient to show the helpless and hopeless condition of the Liberals. Dr. Falk's letter has certainly done a little for them and may win a few seats for the Opposition; but the weakness of it lies in the vagueness of its foreboding and the difficulty of denouncing, until too late, any particular unmistakable reactionary movement on the part of the wary Chancellor. Of the fidelity of the Conservatives there is, of course, no doubt, while the Clericals, although their organs express gloomy views regarding the prospect, are undoubtedly cheered by the Gastein and Vienna negotiations with Cardinal Jacobini, and whisper to one another that the choice for them must, after all, be between Bismarck and Falk. The Progressists are powerless, and the Social Democrats unwittingly demonstrate the one peculiar merit of an arbitrary government, and by their speeches render ten times the value of their votes. The poorer classes are promised an abatement of direct taxes, the sole expense not under a man's own control, and the trading classes hear with satisfaction of the arrangements under which Austrian corn and timber may be obtained at low rates, while German markets may be opened throughout nearly the whole rich extent of the Balkan peninsula. The purchase of the railways may be effected with borrowed money, the interest upon which could easily be paid out of the returns now distributed as dividends. The result, therefore, of the election is not doubtful."

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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

An autograph letter of the Emperor has been published acceding to Prince Carl Auersperg's repeated request to be relieved, on account of ill health, of the post of President of the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath. The Emperor at the same time graciously expressed to the Prince his warm acknowledgment of his patriotic devotion and readiness to serve the Empire.

An Imperial decree has been published appointing four hereditary and fourteen life members of the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath. The following are among those who have received nominations:—Chevalier Bezecny, one of the head officials in the Ministry of Finance, Baron Brenner, Baron Hübner, and the late Minister Herr Habietinek.

RUSSIA.

The news of a serious check sustained by the Russian expedition against the Tekke Turcomans, which was announced in our last issue, is now confirmed by a telegram from St. Petersburg. It runs thus:—Intelligence received here from Beurma, dated the 4th inst., announces that during a reconnaissance near Geok Tepe on Aug. 28, the Russians encountered large masses of Tekke Turcomans, who had strongly intrenched themselves at Dengile Tepe. They made a desperate resistance to the Russian attack. The Russians for six hours directed a cannonade from twelve guns upon a position occupied by 30,000 Tekke Turcomans. In the evening the Russian troops obtained possession of the outer entrenchments, and at night the enemy fled after suffering a loss of several thousand men. The loss sustained by the Russians was seven officers and 178 soldiers killed, and sixteen officers and 234 soldiers wounded.—A telegram from the special correspondent of the *Daily News* with the Russian expedition contains similar news, and adds that raids continue to be made by the Persian Turkomans upon the Russian provision and postal convoys. General Tergukassoff has arrived, and has replaced General Lomakin.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* states that orders have been sent to General Lomakin to give up the idea of penetrating to Merv. The expedition is to proceed to Sarin Kuch, a ridge on the eastern extremity of the Kopet Dagh Hills, north-east of Sherawan, whence practicable roads, skirting the Persian frontier, lead through Deregez to Herat direct. Merv, if taken in hand at all, will be approached from the north, by way of Bokhara. This change of plan, it is stated, is principally owing to the representations of General Tergukasoff.

TURKEY.

At an extraordinary Cabinet Council held on Monday at Constantinople, under the presidency of the Sultan, for discussion of the Budget, he opposed the idea of raising any new loan either at home or abroad, and recommended, instead, that recourse should be had to other measures of an internal character.

A telegram from Constantinople, received at Vienna, mentions that the Porte has decided to assist the Khedive in the Abyssinian campaign.

ROUMANIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Bratiano, the Premier, has given it to be understood that the number of Jews who would be naturalised according to the Government bill would not exceed 1074.

AMERICA.

President Hayes in the West, and General Grant in California, continue to meet large masses of people, and are everywhere received with signs of popularity.

The Government has refused the claims of polygamous wives to public lands.

At a meeting held at New York last Saturday between the official representatives of that city and of the Canadian Government, the plan for making the grounds around the Niagara Falls into an international park was favourably considered.

The United States Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers have been directed to pay gold and silver coin freely upon all Government obligations presented for payment, and payable at their respective offices.

The Report of the Agricultural Department for September states that the returns of wheat continue to indicate that this year's yield will be in excess of that of 1878.

A telegram from Salt Lake City announces the massacre of twenty-eight miners by Indians in Eastern Utah.

It is reported that a number of Indians attacked and fought for two days a party of hunters in Texas, seven of the latter being killed.

It is officially announced that in a fight with the New Mexican Indians the American troops lost five killed, and were obliged to retire.

The total number of deaths from yellow fever in Memphis last week was thirty-one.

The business portion of the town of Deadwood, in Dakotah, has been destroyed by fire.

CANADA.

The Dominion Exhibition was opened at Ottawa on Sept. 24 by the Governor-General of Canada and Princess Louise amid great enthusiasm. The Governors of Vermont and New Hampshire were present at the ceremony, which was witnessed by about 20,000 persons.

Yesterday week Princess Louise presented the medals to the successful exhibitors at the Exhibition.

Princess Louise will leave Quebec on the 18th inst. by the steamer Sarmatian for England. It is said that the physicians of the Princess have urged a change of air for the benefit of her health, which has not been so good lately. Her Royal Highness, it is understood, will return to Canada for the opening of the Dominion Parliament.

The Quebec Legislative Council has met in secret session and refused to pass the supply Bill. It is subsequently adjourned until Oct. 27.

Imperial Commissioners have been in British Columbia examining the harbours and defences there. A despatch, dated Victoria (British Columbia), Sept. 5, says:—"It is reported that they have condemned the present site of the dockyards at Esquimalt as being untenable in case of war."

MEXICO.

The Mexican Congress was opened on the 16th inst. The message of the President, Señor Porfirio Diaz, stated that the relations of Mexico with foreign Powers were most amicable. Referring to the United States, he declared that no fresh embarrassments had arisen to render a complete agreement with them difficult. The financial condition of the Government had improved, and peace prevailed throughout the Republic. The President expressed himself opposed to being re-elected President at the end of his term of office.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

A telegram has been received at the office of the Agent-General for Victoria stating that the second reading of the bill for the reform of the Colonial Constitution has been carried by a majority of twenty-two—the numbers being 53 for and 31 against, including three pairs.

The New Zealand Parliament has been opened by the Governor, Sir Hercules Robinson. It is expected that the first test vote will show, as a result of the recent elections, that the Opposition have a small majority. The Bank of New Zealand, being dissatisfied with the conditions on which it holds the banking account of the New Zealand Government, have given the necessary notice for the termination of the contract.

A Wellington letter in the *Times* dwells upon the political collapse of Sir George Grey. There has never in the history of the colony (the writer says) been so complete a revulsion of feeling towards any leader:—

"For a while, indeed, 'the people,' to whom he always appealed, were misled by the energy of his denunciation of the wealthier classes, by the extravagant assertions of injustice done to the 'working man,' and by the promise of relief foreshadowed in the enunciation of what he was pleased to term his 'great Liberal policy.' But now that the glamour of his eloquent declamation has passed away, and ample opportunity has been afforded him to carry into execution those 'great reforms,' the people, to whose worst passions he appealed, have calmed down to a realisation of their true position. Experience has shown that the suggested grievances were entirely the creation of Sir George Grey's imagination. The supposed hostility of their wealthier neighbours has proved a myth. The 'down-trodden serfs' have found that the heels of the oppressor rest very comfortably upon them. The promised reforms have not been made, for the Premier himself has more than once stood in the way of the fulfilment of his own promises; and the people have at last discovered that the cloak of the demagogue has concealed a despot whose every act has been in the direction of substituting a personal for a constitutional Government. There has been a rude awakening on both sides. The people are angry to find that they have been so duped, and they are thoroughly alarmed at the seriousness of the position to which two years of the so-called 'Liberal' Government has brought the colony. Sir George Grey, on the other hand, has not only to bear a more ignominious expulsion from office than has ever befallen a New Zealand Ministry, but, being so ill-advised as to appeal to the public in Wellington for a demonstration in his favour while the Parliament was sitting next door in judgment upon his administration, he has had to endure the mortification of being scarcely allowed a hearing on the same platform where a year ago not a word was allowed to be uttered in his dispraise." It was painful in the extreme, the correspondent goes on to say, to listen to his defence on his impeachment by the Leader of the Opposition:—

"He asserted in the most passionate terms that the attack was made with the sole object of crushing one man—himself; that the reason of this was because he had stood between the Opposition and their desire to enrich themselves by the acquisition of the public lands, and to make a slave of the working man instead of allowing him to acquire land and make a happy home for himself and his children; that the late Governor, being in collusion with these land monopolists and with the pseudo-aristocracy of the Upper House, had refused his application for a dissolution; that the Colonial Office was always his enemy; but that he was determined to fight for the rights of the people to the last, 'though a Duke were sent out as Governor;' and he would never desert the few faithful friends who would sacrifice their lives, if need be, in saving the people of New Zealand from the serfdom to which the English labourer was doomed. One could understand some Chartist leader on Kennington-common in 1844, or some Irish mob orator and Home-Ruler, making use of such language; but it is difficult to realise an old gentleman seventy years of age, himself a wealthy man, decorated by her Majesty, and having spent the greater part of his life in her Majesty's service in the high position of her representative, giving utterance to such sentiments, and in New Zealand of all places in the world, where the electorate is already next door to universal suffrage, where the acquisition of land by direct purchase or by deferred payment system is made easier to the working man than in any part of the globe, perhaps; and where the wages are, proportionately to the price of food, higher than anywhere else."

A convention has been concluded between the Governments of England and France fixing the rate of charge for telegraphic messages between the two countries at twenty centimes per word, without minimum as to length.

The Crown Princess of Denmark was robbed during her recent journey of ornaments worth 60,000 or 70,000 crowns. A sailor named Weiss, on board the Skoldmon, has been detected as the culprit. He stole the articles from the saloon in which the Princess, like other passengers, had left her property.

There were 19,695 persons killed by wild beasts and snakes in British India in the calendar year 1877. Tigers head the list. There were 819 persons killed by tigers, 564 by wolves, 200 by leopards, 85 by bears, 46 by elephants, 24 by hyenas, and 1180 by other wild beasts. The other 16,777 victims were killed by snakes. These enemies of mankind killed also 53,197 cattle in the year. The measures adopted in India for exterminating wild beasts and venomous snakes resulted in the destruction of 22,851 of the former and 127,295 of the latter in the course of the year, and for this deliverance from them rewards were paid to the amount of £10,301.

On Wednesday week a lamentable accident occurred at Boulogne. Notwithstanding the roughness of the weather, a party of five persons, three ladies and two gentlemen, all except one of the gentlemen being English, determined to bathe. No sooner had they quitted their machines than they were carried out of their depth by the waves, aided at the moment by a strong and flowing tide. No effective means of rescue were at hand. One person, officially charged with the duty of watching over the safety of the bathers, gave the alarm. Nothing else was done by the officials; but Colonel J. W. Fry, late of the 88th Regiment, dashed into the water and succeeded, at the risk of his own life, in bringing to shore one of the ladies, Miss Sarah Clarke, who was speedily restored to consciousness. Again Colonel Fry rushed into the water and brought another inanimate body to the shore, that of Miss Rose Brocksopp. This time, however, life was, unhappily, extinct. The remaining three bathers, Miss Gertrude Wiseman, Mr. Charles Clarke, and Mr. F. Jacobsen, a Dane, were swept away by the fierce current of the tide. Miss Brocksopp was eighteen years of age, Miss Wiseman seventeen, and Miss Clarke sixteen. The body of Mr. Jacobsen was washed ashore between Ambleteuse and Audresselles on Saturday afternoon. M. A. Klamborowski writes to the *Times* that, in spite of the roughness of the sea, he and his wife were allowed to bathe at Boulogne on Wednesday without a word of caution from the officials. He adds that two boats generally lie to seaward of the bathers, but on Wednesday the water was too rough for them to stand out. The Mayor of Boulogne telegraphs that an official investigation has been ordered into the catastrophe. It is too certain, however (he says), that there was grave imprudence on the part of the victims, "who, nothwithstanding the strong wind and the violence of the waves, were resolved to bathe." A letter from Boulogne characterises as cowardly the conduct of two *sauveteurs* who, the writer says, absolutely refused to go into the sea and wet their trousers above their knees, but allowed the gallant Colonel to carry Miss Clarke the whole distance himself.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

The members of the London School Board assembled on Wednesday afternoon at the Board-Room, Victoria Embankment, under the presidency of Sir Charles Reed, LL.D.

Sir Charles Reed said it would be well, in approaching the third triennial period of the operations of the Board, to compare the London of to-day, educationally considered, with what it was at the commencement of the work in 1870. It then appeared that elementary school provision was required for 574,693 children, but that existing efficient schools supplied only 262,259 places, while the daily average attendance was but 174,301. Although those exact figures were not known to Parliament, the deficiency in London was so notorious that the Elementary Education Act of 1870 directed the immediate formation of this Board, and committed to it the care of a population equal to that of all Scotland. Many months were spent in making an educational Census, and it was found that the responsibility of the Board extended, not simply to the so-called "wastrel" class, as some had supposed. It might have been so had all others been under proper instruction. But, as a fact, the evil spread far higher in society; and they were required to provide for all children needing accommodation in schools below what was known as "the ninepenny line." At the end of those nine years what result could they show? It was something, surely, that London had wiped out the reproach that more than a quarter of a million of her children were growing up in ignorance and neglect; it was more to point out that the School provision had increased by 80 per cent and the attendance by more than 100 per cent.

As regards the provision, the Voluntary Schools had increased their efficient accommodation from 262,259 to 274,451, notwithstanding the fact that efficient schools, with an average attendance of 22,770 children, had been transferred to the Board; and they had created, or were creating, new provision for 204,236, making joint provision for 478,687 scholars; while, as regards attendance, the Voluntary Schools showed a daily average at Christmas last of 184,607, and the Board Schools of 165,900, giving a total of 352,507. But while these figures exhibited great progress, they showed that the Board had not outrun the necessities of the case. The population of school age of the elementary class would be at present estimated by the Registrar-General at 733,695, so that the supply of schools, so far from being excessive, was deficient. As the population of London was continually increasing, it was quite clear that, unless the House of Commons was prepared to reverse the principle of the Act of 1870, the supply of schools must go on. It would be an everlasting monument of parsimony and impotence that the greatest capital in the world should fail to supply sufficient school accommodation for its children.

* * * * * *

The question of fees was one of the most perplexing with which they had to deal. The greatest pains were taken to ascertain the ability of the parents to pay, and their aim had been gradually to raise the scale where circumstances warranted it. The average was a little over twopence, and the income arising from fees during the last financial year £72,000. It had been urged by some that the fee ought never to be less than twopence, and that threepence or sixpence should be the general charge; but it seemed to be forgotten that high fees and compulsory attendance could not be enforced together. They had, for example, taken over some 12,000 children from Ragged Schools, where they never paid any fee at all. They had charged them a penny from the beginning, and this they paid with regularity; but to raise the fee for such children would be to give a strong excuse for absenteeism. With regard to the Industrial Schools Scheme, the work had been carried on with earnestness, and he believed it would have a salutary effect. As to finance, he believed their work had involved a large, though not excessive expenditure, considering the results attained and the attendant conditions. Had their precepts been promptly met they would have had less interest to pay for working capital, which was never placed at their disposal. A Court of Justice declared their claims "too clear for argument," and sustained by decree their full borrowing power. With reference to the power of the Board to borrow money for the purposes of erecting school buildings and to charge the rates with the repayment of capital and interest, he took the opportunity of pointing out that an Act passed at the close of last Session limited the powers of any public body to borrow from the Public Works Loan Commissioners a larger sum than £100,000 in any one year. The Board would accordingly be compelled to borrow in the open market, and at the current interest of the day, which would increase the burden of the ratepayers.

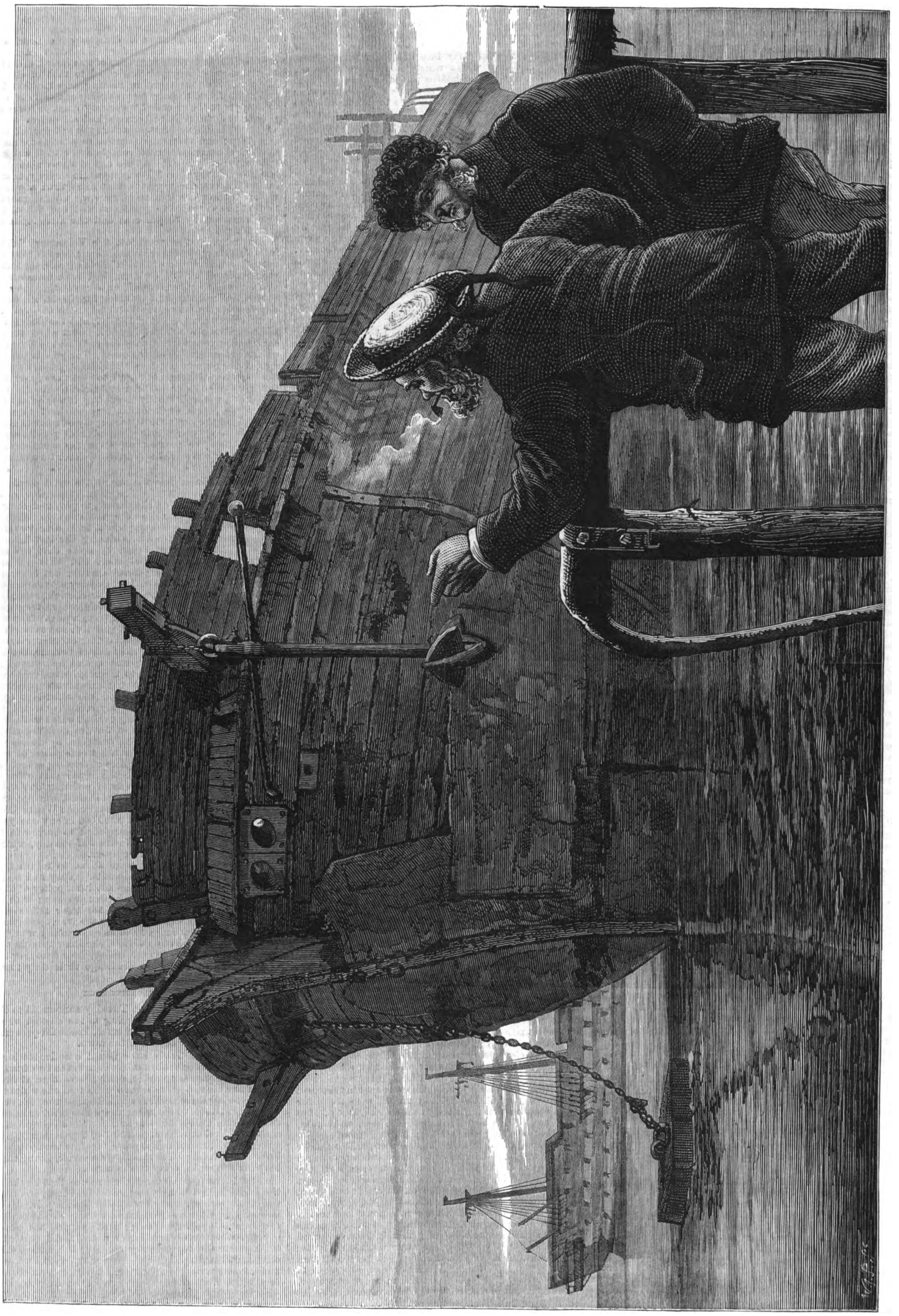
For the third time they were about to return their trust into the hands of their constituents. They had had to lead the way in a revolution of the educational policy of the nation, and to work out a great and complex problem; with what sincerity and success it would be for their fellow-citizens to determine. They were elected by the freest possible suffrage of the whole constituency; and an opportunity would be given it, in the course of a few weeks, of checking them in their work or of expressing general approval of the effort they had made faithfully and fearlessly to discharge their duty towards the young of this great city.

The Mayor of Hanley on Tuesday announced to the Town Council that, instead of adhering to the custom of giving a dinner to celebrate his year of office, he should present £100 to the Science and Art School of the town.

The Board of Trade have issued a notice stating that, in accordance with previous notices issued, the two fixed lights at the Seven Stones Lightship, Scilly, have been discontinued, and in lieu thereof there is now exhibited one white revolving light showing three flashes in quick succession, followed by an interval of 36 sec. of darkness, the whole revolution occupying one minute. This light is exhibited at an elevation of 36 ft. above the level of the sea. The fog signal has been greatly strengthened, and is now a powerful siren trumpet, which will be sounded during thick and foggy weather, giving three blasts in quick succession every two minutes.

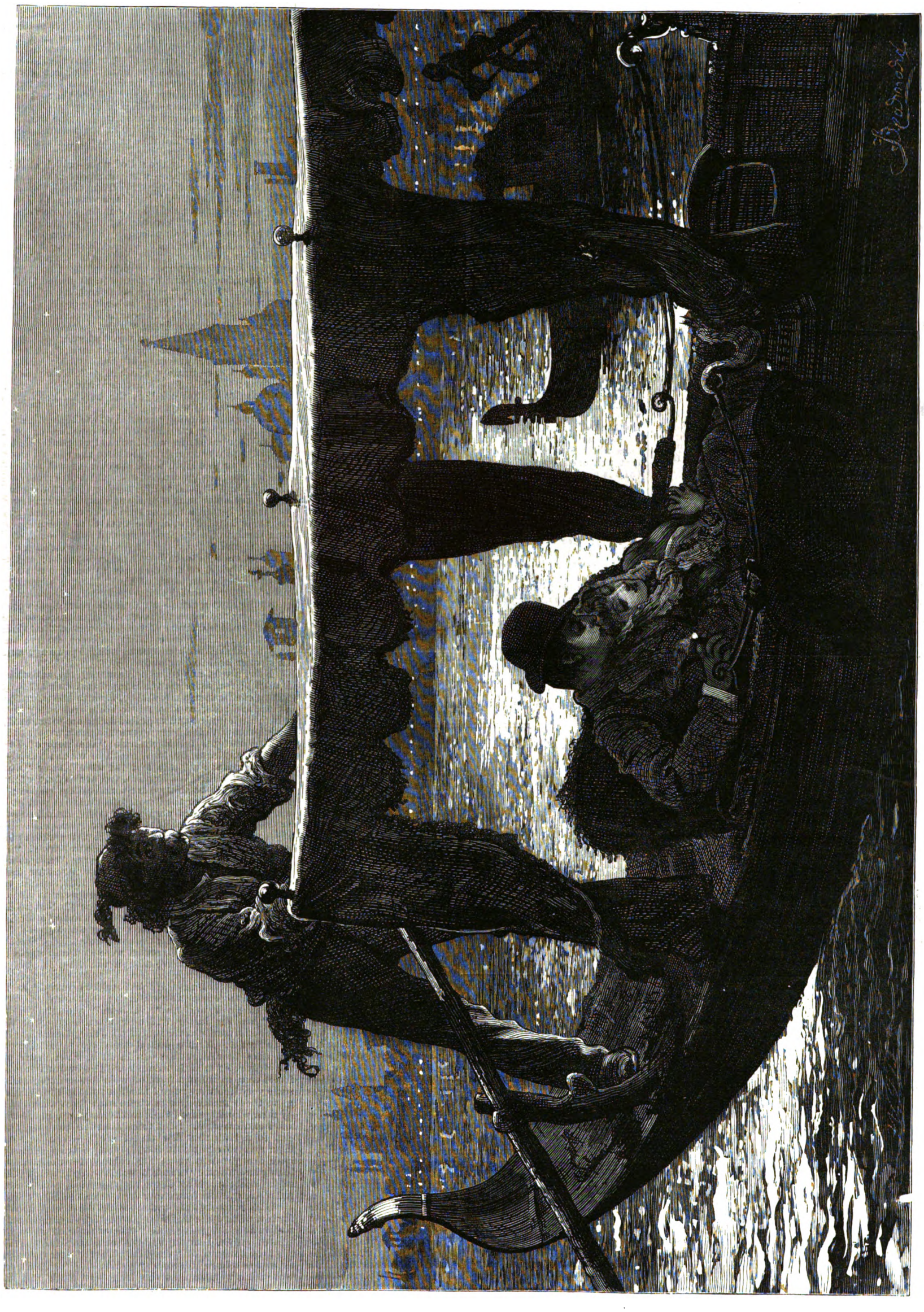
The Postmaster-General gives notice that by the terms of the Postal Union Convention, concluded last year, the following articles are expressly excluded from the privilege of transmission by post between union countries at the reduced rates of postage applicable to printed papers, viz.—1. Postage stamps, whether obliterated or not.—2. All printed articles constituting the representative sign of a monetary value, such as printed bonds with coupons attached, issued by any Government, incorporated company or individual, bank bills, promissory notes, &c. Hitherto packets of bonds, &c., have been sent from this country to Turkey, Egypt, and the Continent generally, paid for as printed papers; but the proceeding having been challenged as irregular, and the question having been referred to the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, it has been decided that all such articles are liable to the full letter rates of postage, and must be paid for accordingly.

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THE OLD ARCTIC EXPLORING SHIP RESOLUTE, NOW BROKEN UP AT CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—SEE PAGE 311.

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THE HONEYMOON AT VENICE.—SEE PAGE 310.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Until the eighth instant the great city of Manchester, at all times intelligent, practical, and hard-headed, will be to the "intense" degree socially scientific. To us poor journalists the annual congress of the Association of which Lord Brougham was the first President are so many "sweet boons," as Artemus Ward put it. The Social Scientists read papers and talk *de omnibus rebus;* and they consequently give us plenty of topics whereon to write leading articles. And if an inveterate crotchet-monger or an enthusiastic rider of hobbies make now and again his appearance among the grave sages of the Congress, why, so much the better for the journalist. He is not compelled, like Tom Thumb in Fielding's burlesque, to manufacture his giants before he can slay them. The giants are all ready made.

Among the papers to be read at Manchester is one on the condition of the gipsy children and roadside "Arabs" in our midst, by Mr. George Smith, of Coalville, Leicester. Here, indeed, is a gentleman who is certainly neither a dealer in crotchets nor a rider of hobbies. Mr. Smith has done admirable service on behalf of the poor children on board our barges and canal-boats, and the even more pitiable boys and girls in our brick-fields; and to his philanthropic exertions are mainly due the recent amendments in the Factory Acts regulating the labour of young children. He has now taken the case of the juvenile "Romanies" in hand; and I wish him well in his benevolent crusade. Mr. Smith has obligingly sent me a proof of his address, from which I gather that, owing to a superstitious dislike which the gipsies entertain towards the census, and the successfully cunning attempts on their part to baffle the enumerators, it is only by conjecture and guesswork that we can form any idea of the number of Bohemians in this country. The result of Mr. Smith's diligent inquiries has led him to the assumption that there are not less than 4000 gipsy men and women, and from 10,000 to 15,000 gipsy and "Arab"—that is to say, tramp—children roaming about the country "outside the educational laws and the pale of civilisation."

I have a very curious book called "A Historical Survey of the Customs, Habits, and present state of the Gipsies, designed to develope the Origin of this Singular People and to promote the Amelioration of their Condition," published in 1816, and written by a benevolent gentleman named Hoyland, whom I conjecture to have been a member of the Society of Friends. The book was published at York; and it was in the vicinity of that ancient city, it will be remembered, that, in the early years of the present century, a number of good Quakers established the first English lunatic asylum conducted on the principles laid down by Esquirol and Pinel—that is to say, the principles of common humanity. I wonder whether Mr. Charles G. Leland, that expert in Romany philology, has seen this gipsy book of mine. It contains a copious comparative vocabulary of English, Romany, and Hindustani, from which I will just quote, as a sample, half a dozen words.

English.	Romany.	Hindustani.
Water	Panj	Panj
Gold	Sonnikey	Suna
Silver	Rûp	Rappa
Wheat	Jiv	Giuv
The hair	Bâl	Bâl
The eye	Auk	Awk

Mr. Hoyland held that every third gipsy word was Hindustani.

Mem.: Philanthropic endeavour travels sometimes with lamentable slowness. In the *Christian Observer* for June, 1809, I find a pathetic letter pleading for the spread of education among "those most miserable and degraded beings, the gipsy children;" and "Fraternicus" in the same journal states that so early as 1801 he had been trying to persuade gipsy parents to send their offspring to school. Seventy-eight years are a long period for a great social sore to remain unhealed.

In the matter of "a Grumbletonian." My obliging correspondent, "R. W. M.," sends me the following extract from Macaulay's "History of England," vol. iv., pp. 298-9 (original edition of 1855):—

> To omit minor distinctions, there was the great line which separated the Whig party from the Tory party; and there was the great line which separated the official men and their friends and dependents, who were sometimes called the Court party, from those who were sometimes nicknamed the Grumbletonians, and sometimes honoured with the appellation of the Country party.

I have likewise to thank another correspondent, "Colonel A——," for reference to Tony Lumpkin's soliloquy in the ale-house in "She Stoops to Conquer:"—

> Father-in-law has been calling me whelp and hound this half year. Now, if I pleased, I could be so revenged on the old Grumbletonian.

"R.W.M." also refers to Tony Lumpkin; but he pertinently asks whether the allusion is to Mr. Hardcastle's politics (of course he belonged to the "country party") or whether Tony merely wishes to call his father-in-law a grumbler.

I should have remembered Tony's soliloquy; but, as a matter of fact, I may mention that I have not seen "She Stoops to Conquer" for thirty years. It was at the Princess's, I think; and the cast comprised either James or Frederick Vining as Young Marlow, Compton as Tony Lumpkin, and the charming Miss Fortescue as Miss Hardcastle. I remember that while the heroine wore the due hoop, patches, powder, and lace lappets of the eighteenth century, Young Marlow was attired in the blue frock-coat, fawn-coloured trousers, satin stock, and varnished boots of 1842-3. We manage differently now with respect to the costumes worn in "genteel comedy:" indeed, I fancy that we pay a little too much attention to the dresses and decoration of the stage, to the detrimental neglect of good plays and good actors.

I hope that the brilliant success at the Lyceum of Mr. Henry Irving's impersonation of Sir Edward Mortimer in the "Iron Chest" will obtain a revival of popularity for the wonderful novel on which George Colman the younger's wishy-washy drama is founded; or rather from which it was impudently stolen by the playwright, who had the assurance to boast that he had taken Godwin's common ground and fenced it in for his own use. I have a certain bookshelf, the whereabout of which I try to ignore when I have a long spell of work to do. It is to me as perilously tempting a shelf as an open cupboard containing pots of jam is to Master Tommy, aged six. For on the bookshelf of which I speak stand "Caleb Williams," "Jane Eyre," and "Paul Ferroll." If I am indiscreet enough to take down and open any one of those three weirdly fascinating books it is all over with me, so far as the long spell of work is concerned. It comes to sitting down on the carpet and reading the book through. All those three romances inspire, in the intensest degree, terror; and there is always fascination in the terrific. It is a pity that Mr. Irving did not go to the fountain head and commission Mr. Wills or Mr. Burnand to re-dramatise "Caleb Williams," instead of contenting himself with a *réchauffé* of Colman's feeble melodrama.

On Tuesday last in the picturesque old churchyard at Willesden I saw peacefully laid to rest all that was mortal of Mrs. Laura Seymour, once a most delightful and deservedly popular actress: always a most amiable, genial, simple-minded lady. A select band of those who had loved and esteemed her gathered round the quiet grave in the shadow of the ancient church, both the exterior and interior of which have been made famous by the pen of Harrison Ainsworth and the etching needle of George Cruikshank. Watching the wealth of rare flowers beneath which the coffin disappeared, my thoughts went back three and forty years to the St. James's Theatre, where Mrs. Seymour, as Miss Laura Alison, made her first appearance on the stage. A beautiful, graceful, laughing girl. *Hic jacet.* The "two narrow words," Sir Walter Raleigh tells us, in an incomparable passage, cover all that is human.

There is no "Poet's Corner" attached to the "Echoes;" else I would willingly give insertion to some very pathetic stanzas on the death of the Prince Imperial, sent to me all the way from Auckland, New Zealand, by a courteous correspondent signing himself "Aopuri."

I went on Monday to a very novel and interesting display at the Agricultural Hall at Islington. It was called the "National Exhibition and Market," and comprised specimens of the machinery, appliances, manufactures, and products used in the licensed victuallers' and wine trades. I am not going to moralise on the scope and purport of such an exhibition, especially in view of a remarkable sermon delivered last Sunday in Westminster Abbey, in which the preacher indignantly pointed out that 73,000,000 bushels of grain were annually withdrawn from the food supply of the people, in order to be wasted in the manufacture of "destructive drink." Licensed victualling *versus* total abstinence is a "burning" question, and I do not treat burning questions in the "Echoes." Technically (being extremely fond of investigating industrial processes) I found the National Exhibition and Market a highly interesting one; and the lady who accompanied me was so enraptured by the sight of some elegant little machines for mashing potatoes, purifying butter, powdering sugar, and crumbing bread, that I was constrained (from pecuniary motives) to hurry away.

I did not, however, leave the hall without noticing the working of Mr. Robert Etzensberger's "Cafetière," or "Patent double-action tea and coffee filter," touching which, to avoid any suspicion of a "puff," I am glad to quote these words from Tuesday's *Times*:—

> The filter was in work under the hands of the patentee, and presented a decoction of coffee which, if it could be generally obtained, would be more productive of temperance than all the lectures ever delivered and pamphlets written.

To this well-earned eulogy I have nothing to add save that I have drunk coffee in most countries in the world, and that I have never tasted coffee so well flavoured and so aromatic as that produced by this machine. Mr. Robert Etzensberger (who is at present the manager of the Grand Midland Hotel, St. Pancras) is a very old friend of mine. I first knew him, long years ago, as the manager of the Hotel Victoria, at Venice; and I always try to give him a "lift" when I can, because he is a very worthy, energetic, and ingenious man.

Mem: Our natural backwardness in coffee-making is significantly illustrated when we find so clever a gentleman as Mr. Ernest Hart, in a recent homily on dietetics, published in a medical journal, solemnly rebuking the British housewife for her incapacity to "boil a cup of coffee." Now, my dear Ernest Hart! In the first place, coffee-cups are not boiled; but it must have been owing to a slip of the pen that the homilist spoke of coffee being boiled at all by any housewife who is not a barbarian. I can remember when I was a boy that the coffee-pot used to be rammed into the middle of the fire, and that when the decoction had reached boiling point the liquid used to be "cleared" by the introduction of either a bit of dried sole-skin, a morsel of isinglass, or a red-hot coal. The outcome was a grouty mess. But for at least thirty years percolating machines of some sort or another have been in general use. G. A. S.

"THE HONEYMOON AT VENICE."

The newly-married pair of lovers go to sojourn in that venerable Italian city, the ancient mistress of the Adriatic, whose fading splendours of Art, of Poetry, and of History, throw a magic glamour over its strange scenery of a stately city rising out of the sea. Here they find the local atmosphere of solemn stillness more than ever favourable to the dreamy indulgence of mutual fond endearment, gliding in a noiseless gondola across the moonlit watery floor of the placid Lagune. And here, too, as in Ireland and every other land,

> The stars above are brightly shining
> Because they 've nothing else to do.

This is, of course, all quite as it should be upon such a romantic occasion. It is only from certain details of the young gentleman's costume—his hat and coat and the cigar in his hand—that he can be recognised as a nineteenth-century Englishman. He might be some Lorenzo or Romeo, the hero of an old Italian love-tale, such as fell into the hands of our Shakspeare when he wanted a subject for the well-known stage-plays "that did so take Eliza and King James." It is, in fact, the "old, old story" of that ever young affection which preserves, or renews and refreshes, the juvenility of the world in each succeeding generation. And there is a peculiar relish, no doubt, in the repetition of this enchanting tale, which is not merely a sentimental fancy, amidst the superb palaces and churches of that old-world city, formerly so proud and rich, from which the glory of past ages has departed. Humanity, with its natural instincts and simple emotions, and essential relations of life, survives the decay of historic grandeurs, "the boast of heraldry, the pomp of power." A honeymoon at Venice may prove not less enjoyable, though all the Doges have vanished, and left but a name to bear witness of their haughty reign upon the famous Adriatic shore and sea.

The council of the Royal Irish Agricultural Society has resolved to hold the next annual show at Clonmel, and to invite the Marquis of Waterford to be president.

The annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom was resumed in Manchester on Wednesday week, Mr. Alderman Baker presiding. A paper on Special Collections of Books in Lancashire and Cheshire formed the subject of a discussion. The Mayor of Salford entertained the members of the association at dinner in the evening. The conference concluded on Thursday. The report of the committee on title entries was remitted to the committee, with whom Mr. Bullen and Mr. Garnett, of the British Museum, were requested to confer. The further report of the committee on a general catalogue of English literature was read and adopted. The Rev. H. O. Coxe, Bodleian Library, Oxford, was appointed president for the ensuing year, and it was resolved that the next meeting should be held at Edinburgh.

NUTTING.

When leaves are colouring and the air is calm and all around you is but woodland beauty, by far the pleasantest of autumn pleasures is to go "a-nutting" with some country cousins. That rout amongst the hazels has a charm—and one most musical, of rippling laughter—for, as boughs where clusters hang are seized in haste by each one there, till nuts, thus grasped at, drop through briar and bracken, the very manner of the merry girls gives you, too, true enjoyment.

There is a time for nutting, and a special day, the day of Holy Rood, when, clad in the "nutting-dress" they have worn each year, the village lads and lasses troop away to woods and copses, and to shaws and hangers, to chase the bead-eyed squirrels through the trees, and pull down nuts together. This custom was, at one time, much pursued, and it lingers yet in some outlying places, where it will be much missed this year, as, though "the pendent catkins and the crimson threads" came duly in profusion, the nuts when formed soon withered, died, and dropped. Through that love for nutting which the rustics have the nuts are almost always got too soon; but where they can be kept from busy fingers till the leaves of the hazel are golden-hued and the rooks are patching their nests for winter—which is early in October—you will gather them when they are thoroughly ripe and have got the true nut flavour. They will then keep sound and good, and be fit for those mystical rites of the "Nutcrack Night" which are held on All Hallows Eve.

This divination by the aid of nuts—which still is common in some rural districts—was practised elsewhere, as we are told by Burns and Brand. Thus the latter says, in his "Popular Antiquities," "It is a custom in Ireland, when the young women would know if their lovers are faithful, to put their nuts upon the bars of the grate, naming the nuts after the lovers. If a nut cracks or jumps, the lover will prove unfaithful; if it begins to blaze or burn, he has a regard for the person making the trial. If the nuts, named after the girl and her lover, burn together, they will then be married." Like testimony, too, is borne by Burns, in his poem of "Halloween," where we read that "mony lads' and lasses' fates are there that nicht decided." If, however, the growth is as short in those countries as it is this year in England, there will be but few nuts to crack when that "night" comes round.

But, though it is such a very bad year with the woodland nuts, there are plenty of "garden-grown;" and in Kent, on the "nut-farms," the crop is good. Three sorts seem to be preferred there—namely, the "Atlas" filbert, as the largest clusterer; the "Cosford" nut, for an early ripener; and the far-famed "Kentish cob," as the best for keeping; and they grow them in this way.

Strong plants being procured at the highest price, they are set—unless they are intended for espaliers or pyramids—at fifteen feet apart, in well-trenched orchards, and gradually trained into a saucer shape, so that the rim, at bearing-time, shall be four feet high, when the currant and gooseberry trees which have been grown between them are removed to let in the light and air, and to give further space for spreading; and when once a nut farm is fairly formed there are few crops that pay much better, a ton per acre being the normal growth, and its value £50. Now, as the nuts thus grown have pot-fruit over them, in the shape of pears and apples—and, at thirty feet apart, there are forty-eight trees growing on each acre there—it will at once be seen how it helps out price; and that, with the usual yield of from twenty to thirty bushels per tree—good selling sorts, such as the "Ribston pippin," "golden nobs," and "Hessel" pears—every acre of ground thus fruit-grown in Kent must, in an average year, give a good return for outlay; the more so as, from its nearness to the London market, fruit is delivered from Maidstone and its vicinity at 6d. per bushel. The men of Kent, however, deserve success, for they blend skill with capital in careful pruning, and there is no cleaner land in England.

Now, a wild-nut copse holds money, too, as each hazel there is useful; for, as its growth is rapid and its habit strong, divers things can be soon made with it, such as hoops, crates, hurdles, sticks, and rods, as also rustic seats and fancy baskets, for which both peeled and unpeeled twigs are often used, to form, with barks of varied hues, geometric patterns.

The ancients called walnuts "the nuts of Jove;" and from their extreme fondness for them we can readily imagine that "across the walnuts and the wine" their "after-dinner talk" went well. We English, too, are so fond of nuts that it may with truth be said we are a nut-eating nation; for when filberts, walnuts, or the homely chestnut are not at hand, we can put up contentedly with other sorts, Brazil, or cocoa-nuts, or even commoner—plain Spanish or Barcelonas. Though, if respective sales are tests, walnuts are those which most prefer, and no better can be found than those in Surrey. "For nuts," they say, "try Kent; for walnuts, Surrey;" and so well do the latter grow on Surrey soil, that it was noted for them in the time of Fuller, who remarked, in 1660, when writing of Beddington and its pretty park, where walnuts abounded and a trout-stream ran, that it was "as if Nature had there observed the rule of physic, '*post pisces, nuces*,' after fish, nuts." For Beddington Park walnuts there was a great demand, as they were very fine and thin-shelled; and at Croydon October three-days' fair vast quantities were sold, and under that name they are still sold there, though the trees in that park have been now cut down.

Walnut-trees now are but seldom reared, as they take so long to come to maturity; but two most excellent sorts to grow are the "St. Jean" and the "Dwarf Prolific," as the latter will bear when but three feet high, and the former is never in leaf till June; hence late frosts cannot affect it. Young walnut-trees are touched by frost, but old ones bear it, unless—as in 1860, when many perished—the degree of cold is excessive. The walnut forms a good forest tree, as it has a head of wide dimensions; and there are some very fine trees round London; though for girth we must go to those manor-houses where such trees were often planted by men who stayed on their farms for years, in the days of old ways and customs. Such trees attained to the grandest size, and to a bulk that few would credit—even to seventy feet high and to eight feet round. Large trees of long growth have the greatest value for cabinet furniture and for the best gun-stocks. "Black" walnut-wood, which takes such a high polish, and is so charmingly grained, comes chiefly from America, and the commoner sorts from the Black Sea coast.

With respect to the walnut of St. Jean, as it does not show for leaf until quite mid-June, it should obtain, we think, more notice, as much, indeed, as "that wonderful walnut-tree that blowed on St. Barnaby's day," and shared, at Glastonbury, the holy honours of "the Holy Thorn," for both grew there, as we are told in Hearne's "Antiquities." This tree, in fact, was such a wonder that the Bishop of Bath and Wells—Dr. James Montague—thought a branch of it worth the acceptance of King James's consort. Fuller—who was reproved by Dr. Heylin for his doubts—discredited the "miracle;" but could he come again to Kent in June he would see on "St. Barnabas' day" just the same thing there; and as slips of "the Wonderful Walnut-tree" were sold and stolen, those late "St. Jean's" perchance might be the stunted "scions" of that very tree.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

The last days of the Newmarket First October Meeting were very fine and warm, and, as the sport was generally good, two very enjoyable days were spent on the Heath. The Snailwell Stakes confirmed the idea that Sabella has quite lost her early form, and Gil Blas won very cleverly from Maid of Orleans. Valentino (8 st. 9 lb.) performed in capital style in the Second Nursery Stakes, for which Orchestra (7 st. 13 lb.) was a great favourite, but could only get third. There was a strong numerical opposition to Bend Or for a Triennial Produce Stake, yet odds of 4 to 1 were freely laid upon the unbeaten crack, and The Song, who ran him to a length, was only allowed to get so near upon sufferance. The October Handicap is famous for its surprises, and this year Sir John Astley appears to have been about the only backer of Fortitude (6 st. 2 lb.); Lord Clive (8 st. 2 lb.) ran very fairly well, but Thurio (8 st. 9 lb.), who was the great public fancy, was only a moderate third. Fortitude is engaged in the Cambridgeshire, but the 10 lb. penalty he has incurred will probably extinguish his chance, as Lord Clive appears to hold him quite safe. The concluding race of the day was a match over the last two miles of the Cesarewitch Course, in which Sir John Astley rode his own horse, Drumhead, against Mr. Gretton's Solomon, with Mr. Bevill in the saddle. The weights were 16 st. 10 lb. each; and it is not surprising, therefore, that Drumhead broke down a long way from home. Such matches can hardly be called sport; indeed, they border so closely upon cruelty to animals that we hope we have seen the last of them.

The first race on the Friday was the most important of the week, for Bay Archer, in receipt of 7 lb., fairly wore down Rayon d'Or in the St. Leger Stakes, and beat him at last by three parts of a length. Certainly, the D.I. is about the worst course in England for a horse that is giving away weight, and the French crack has never been partial to a hill; still, we doubt if he is at all the same horse that won such a splendid victory at Doncaster. At the same time, the result of this race considerably discounts the Cesarewitch prospects of Discord, and has naturally turned general attention to the pretensions of Lansdown, who is believed to be much superior to his stable-companion Bay Archer at their respective weights. Hackthorpe (9 st. 12 lb.) was not stopped even by his welter weight over the Rous course; and soon afterwards Bend Or was pulled out again for the Rous Memorial Stakes, and won even more easily than on the previous day, as Mask, who was heavily backed, cut up badly. Robert the Devil beat the pair opposed to him in the First October Two-Year-Old Stakes with scarcely an effort; and it will be interesting to see how this good-looking youngster acquits himself when opposed to animals of better class than those that he has met up the present time.

On Monday afternoon John Higgins and Robert Watson Boyd sculled over the Thames championship course for £400. The pair have met four times previously, the former having been successful upon three occasions. Both men have adopted the American system of a long slide and swivel rowlocks; but Boyd seems to have accommodated himself to these innovations far more readily than his opponent, whose stroke was short and snatchy. The result was that, after the first two hundred yards, the northerner had the race in hand, and eventually won as he liked by four lengths. Higgins, who is now thirty-six years of age, has, doubtless, seen his best day. Henry Thomas and Joseph Cannon met over the same course for £100 a side on Tuesday. The race was a grand one up to Hammersmith Bridge, at which point Cannon's cutter, which was most inefficiently manned, had dropped helplessly astern, and he steered such a bad course that, in spite of the gamest efforts, he was defeated by four lengths.

The race for the long-distance championship of the world was concluded at Madison's Avenue Gardens, New York, on Saturday evening last. For the second time Rowell, of Cambridge, proved successful, covering a distance of 530 miles, which would have been much increased had he not been seriously ill on the fifth day, and lost a great deal of ground. The first prize, including the share of the gate money, will amount to upwards of £5000. We append the full score of the competitors:—

	Miles.		Miles.
C. Rowell, Cambridge	530	F. Krohne, New York	450
S. Marritt, U.S.A.	515	L. Federmeyer, U.S.A. (retired)	349
G. Hazael, London	500	N. Taylor, New York	250
F. Hart, New York	482	H. Jackson, Massachusetts (ret.)	232
G. Guyon, Chicago	471	P. J. Panchot, New York (ret.)	205
E. P. Weston, New York City...	455	W. Dutcher, U.S.A. (ret., after walking only four hours) ...	—
J. Ennis, Chicago...	450		

Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P. for Whitby, distributing the prizes at the Hawarden Grammar School, addressed the audience on the advantages of a varied education.

We learn from a Parliamentary paper issued on Tuesday that the Indian Council was equally divided on the question of approving the reduction of the Indian cotton duties by the Viceroy, and that the motion in approval of the action of the latter was carried by the casting vote of the Secretary of State. The dissenting members embodied their objections in minutes now published, and Sir H. Maine and General R. Strachey drew up similar papers in justification of the course pursued.

On Wednesday morning the five directors of the City of Glasgow Bank, who have completed their term of eight months' imprisonment, were liberated from Ayr gaol. At a meeting of the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank on Tuesday it was resolved that a further dividend of 3s. 4d. in the pound (making 13s. 4d. in all) be paid to the creditors of the bank on the 17th inst.—The late West of England Bank creditors will be paid a dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound early in November. This will raise the total payments to 16s. 6d. in the pound, leaving a balance of 3s. 6d. still unpaid.

The third party of tenant farmers who have gone out this year at the invitation of the Canadian Government to ascertain the advantages which the Dominion presents as a field for settlement, left the Mersey last week by the Allan steamer Sarmatian. They represent portions of Scotland, and the northern, eastern, and western counties of England. A large number of others, who have been deterred from sailing in consequence of the lateness of the harvest, have signified their intention to go out next spring. A pioneer party of about seventy farmers from Sweden also sailed by the same steamer, their destination being the province of Manitoba; and if the movement should prove successful they will be joined by 600 others from the same country in the spring.

Dr. Siemens, who gave the prizes yesterday week to the students of the Liverpool School of Science, congratulated the school upon its numbers and success, the Whitworth Scholarship having been gained for the fifth time. Dr. Siemens spoke upon the importance of scientific education, and expressed his belief that soon England would not be behind France and other countries of the Continent in institutions for this purpose. Every school of science should possess a mechanical laboratory; and he promised to place a testing-machine for metals at the disposal of the Liverpool school, and to give an annual prize for the best essay upon the physical conditions of materials used in the constructive arts. The Mayor presided.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

The opening of the medical schools in connection with the various metropolitan hospitals took place on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. St. George Mivart delivered the opening address at St. Mary's Hospital, Mr. F. Hird at Charing-cross, Mr. Dalby at St. George's, Dr. Dupré at Westminster, Professor A. B. Duffin at King's College, Professor G. D. Thane at University College, and Professor Cobbold at the Royal Veterinary College.

Dr. Sidney Coupland performed the same office at Middlesex Hospital; and, in bidding a hearty welcome to those who that day entered upon the arduous but pleasant study of medicine, pointed out the principles by which they should be guided. They must not be discouraged, he said, by the multiplicity of studies to which they were required to give attention, but remember that others before them had overcome what appeared to be almost impossible. He insisted on the acquisition of studious habits immediately, otherwise medicine had better be abandoned for some more congenial pursuit. Lectures, he said, were useful for explanatory purposes, and, therefore, should be regularly attended; and of greater value still was that practical study, anatomy, for example, which entered so largely into their curriculum, and operated as a mental training, in addition to the intrinsic value of the subject. Physiology and chemistry he also referred to in similar terms, but warned the students against rushing into specialism prematurely. He recommended work in couples, and showed the importance of tutorial questioning, by which students would learn their weak points. With regard to hospital work, he remarked that if the world at large would realise the fact that in providing the means of medical education hospitals fulfilled as sacred a duty as in affording shelter and relief to the sick poor, motives of self-interest might urge those to support those institutions who were not stirred by feelings of charity. The work of the student in the hospital was manifold. He had, in the first place, to acquire dexterity; he had then to exercise his senses in the special diagnosis of disease, to train his judgment and to learn the action of remedies. But he must not only learn to observe, he must learn to record. The habit of note-taking was not merely useful as an aid to memory, but it might be turned to great advantage in the future in recording observations for the benefit of the profession at large. Diligent attendance in the special departments and in the *post-mortem* room was enforced, in addition to the work of the hospital ward, for all this afforded opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of disease such as would not occur again. The lecturer next adverted to the subject of examinations, which exercised so great an influence on teaching, and confined his remarks to the University of London and the three other metropolitan licensing bodies. He urged his hearers, after passing these tests, not to be too eager to throw off the student life, but to continue for some time perfecting their knowledge either at home or abroad. Residential medical appointments were now of the greatest value. A few words were said as to recreation, the legitimate pursuit of which was absolutely necessary, and the two errors into which all students were apt to fall—viz., ill-regulation of diet and late working at night—were deprecated. Steady persistence was the ideal of study, as opposed to spasmodic and vigorous efforts. After pointing out that the students had worthy examples to follow in the earnest pursuit of their profession, the lecturer concluded by assuring them that, although their labour might not lead to much material prosperity, and although the pursuit of medicine brought with it great responsibilities and all they entailed, yet it brought with it much that compensated for them to those who followed it with their whole heart.

On Tuesday the annual meeting of the Scottish Permissive Bill Association was opened in Glasgow, a large number of persons being present.

The citizens of Londonderry have rejected by 200 votes to 169 a proposal to tax themselves for the maintenance of a school of art.

The court of inquiry into the loss of the Brest has ordered the suspension of Captain Elder's certificate for six months, but granted him a chief mate's certificate during that time.

The Mayor of Newport, Monmouthshire, has presented to eight of the men who volunteered to explore the workings of the Abercarne Colliery, after the explosion in September last year, the Albert Medals of the first and second class.

The Miranda, a sister ship to the gun-boat Phœnix, which was launched a fortnight ago, was launched on Tuesday at Devonport, in the presence of the Lords of the Admiralty. The ceremony of naming was performed by Lady Lopes.

The first turf of a new reservoir at Eccup, near Leeds, which will practically complete the Leeds Waterworks scheme, was cut on Monday. The reservoir will embrace an area of 195 acres, and will contain fourteen hundred millions of gallons of water. The estimated cost is about £80,000.

The *Scotsman* says that Mr. David Hunter, who has been for twenty years assistant-superintendent of the North British Railway, has received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies the appointment of general manager of the Natal Government railways.

A correspondent courteously sets us right in the spelling of a name in our last issue. Mr. Charles J. Kickham (not Kirkham, as was stated) is the name of the gentleman who has received £1200, subscribed by several prominent Irishmen and by a national subscription, "in recognition of his personal character and literary genius."

The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by members of the Horse Guards Staff and others, witnessed on Tuesday morning a sham fight by the Aldershott troops on the Foxhills and their vicinity. The idea of the operations was that a fortified post at the North Camp was expecting a valuable water convoy from Woking. The convoying guard was commanded by General Pakenham, the opposing force by General Peyton. The fight lasted two hours.

Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., presided yesterday week at the annual soirée of the Bradford Mechanics' Institute, and presented the prizes won by students of the institute and art-schools. The noble Lord spoke on the rapid advances which education had made during the past few years, and alluded to the advantages which the Mechanics' Institutes of the country afforded the working classes in grasping a knowledge of art and acquaintance with various sciences. His Lordship also spoke on the subject of higher education, and referred to the education given at our technical schools. The experience of the past few years had shown the value of these schools, and in establishing them they had given the English artisan an opportunity of gaining that knowledge and information which was given in the technical schools of the Continent. He trusted that the establishment of schools would be appreciated, and that they would be made a still greater success. Sir Matthew Wilson, Bart., M.P., also addressed the meeting.

POLITICAL.

Social Science has eclipsed politics for the time being. Ministers are still resting on their oars, so to speak. The Earl of Beaconsfield has been gracefully occupied in extending the hospitalities of Hughenden to one of the heroes of the Zulu Campaign, General Sir Evelyn Wood, who, it may be remarked in passing, on Tuesday evening repaid the Fishmongers' Company for their sumptuous entertainment by delivering an address, which, if coloured with a soldier's appreciation of Sir Bartle Frere's policy, may be pronounced a most interesting record of the many acts of valour which retrieved the disasters of the late war. Reverting to the Prime Minister, an apparently authoritative answer has been made to the Marquis of Hartington's reasonable complaint that the noble Earl had at Aylesbury made no reference to foreign topics. It is now stated that his Lordship avoided entering into the state of affairs abroad, so as to afford the Marquis of Salisbury (who is expected to return from Dieppe on the 9th inst.) an opportunity of "making the speech of the season, on behalf of the Government," during his state visit with his colleagues to Manchester, on the 17th and 18th inst. On the occasion of this Conservative demonstration, the Foreign Secretary is to address the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and of the Conservative Club, as well as the festive meeting in the Free Trade Hall, and the popular gathering at the Pomona Gardens.

Lancashire Liberals, however, are not disposed to let their ardour cool till the middle of October. Mention has previously been made of the banquet to be given to Sir William Harcourt in Liverpool. Attention should also be called to a large out-door meeting of the Liberals of South-East Lancashire on Saturday at the Phœnix Grounds, Heywood. Close upon 12,000 people are estimated to have been present. Mr. R. N. Phillips, M.P., was in the chair, and the example he set of trenchant animadversion on the alleged faults of the Government (which received formal censure in the resolutions passed) was followed with much vigour of phrase and an uncompromising hostility of style bearing a filial resemblance to the terse English of John Bright by Mr. J. Albert Bright.

In Scotland, it is to be noted that Mr. Baxter last week made a sweeping attack on the Government at Arbroath; and we find Mr. Childers on Monday making an electioneering speech at Stow, Midlothian, on behalf of Mr. Gladstone's candidature, and delivering himself with none of the restraint and yea-nay diffidence which have characterised some of the right hon. gentleman's late utterances in the House of Commons. Mr. Childers may possibly have caught a spark of Mr. Grant Duff's fire. That inflammable orator on the same evening (the hon. member had set his face southwards, it will be observed) inveighed with undiminished energy against each phrase of the Government's foreign policy at a formidable gathering, two or three thousand strong, in the Market Hall, Newtown, Montgomery.

Lord Rosebery (with a slight pinch of patronage in his manner, presumably unavoidable on the part of a favourite of fortune so richly endowed as the noble Earl is) on Saturday assured the East-End of London that there was no reason whatever why it should be considered distinct from the West-End. On the contrary, his Lordship, addressing a meeting in St. Jude's schoolrooms, hoped that the movement for the University Education scheme would take root and flourish in the East. Good, not to say goody, words of a similar nature, but more modestly delivered, came the previous night from Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., at the Bradford Mechanics' Institute, his text, however, being technical education.

Mr. Parnell maintains his agricultural agitation in Ireland, having on Sunday addressed a large meeting at Tullow, whereat reduction of rent and the application of the Church surplus to the reclamation of waste lands were declared by resolutions to be necessary. On Monday Mr. Joseph Arch was the principal speaker at a meeting in Aylesbury, and it appears from what passed that the Royal Commission is to be proffered the results of a special inquiry to be instituted by the Agricultural Union concerning the farm labourers' condition.

A peaceful strain has not been wanting. Mr. H. Richard, M.P., and Mr. Peter Rylands, M.P., yesterday week addressed an assemblage in Warrington in favour of International Arbitration as the best means of settling differences between nation and nation; but yet neither hon. member could avoid saying bitter things of their political opponents savouring rather of pugilism than peace.

THE OLD ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE.

There are some interesting historical associations connected with H.M.S. Resolute, which was lately consigned to the breaking-up department in Chatham Dockyard. Among the numerous expeditions sent forth, during ten or twelve years, in search of Sir John Franklin's party, lost in the Arctic regions, was that for which H.M.S. Resolute, commanded by Captain Austin, R.N., and H.M.S. Assistance, Captain Ommaney, R.N., were jointly dispatched in 1850, to cruise in Lancaster Strait and around Cornwallis Island. The Resolute was again commissioned, a few years later, under Captain Kellett, R.N., to make further search in Lancaster Strait and on the coasts of Melville and Banks's Lands. Upon this occasion a portion of her crew, under Lieutenant (now Admiral) Pim, met Captain Sir Robert M'Clure and the crew of H.M.S. Investigator, which had entered Melville Sound from the Pacific Ocean, and had there been abandoned. By the relief thus afforded, M'Clure was enabled to travel on across the Arctic Region, and to return home by way of the Atlantic, thereby accomplishing the passage, though not wholly by navigation, from one ocean to the other. This was in the spring of 1853. Meantime, the fate of Sir John Franklin and his companions, in the Erebus and Terror, which had not been heard of since July, 1845, was left in suspense. It was reserved for Sir Leopold M'Clintock, or rather for Lieutenant Hobson, leader of a sledge-travelling party from the Fox, one of Lady Franklin's vessels employed in the sad quest of her lost husband, to discover the truth more than ten years after the mournful event had actually taken place. The Erebus and Terror had been deserted by their crews in April, 1848, on the north coast of King William's Land, where they had lain beset with ice from September, 1846. Sir John Franklin had died in June, 1847. The survivors, numbering a hundred men, under Captain Crozier, had started thence for Great Fish River, and there is no doubt that they perished on that journey. Such are the reminiscences of heroic, but unfortunate, adventure which recur to the mind in connection with the old hull of H.M.S. Resolute, as one of the Arctic exploring-ships in that service of looking for Sir John Franklin twenty or thirty years ago.

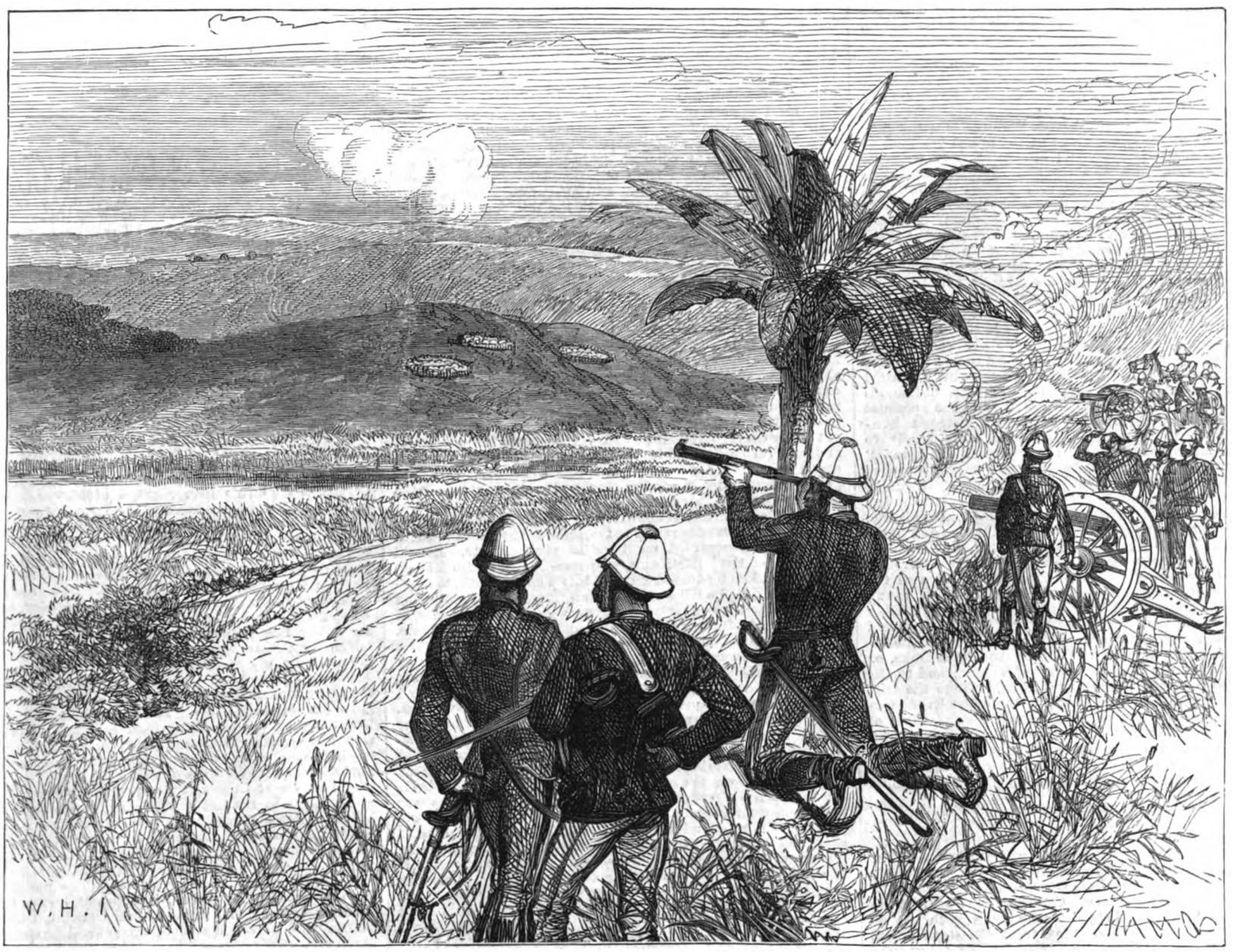
A *Daily News* telegram from Rome states that Sicily and Southern Italy were visited on Sunday night by a terrific storm. The training-ship Città di Napoli was driven into harbour at Taranto, and a railway bridge between Crucoli and Ciro was destroyed, and an express-train precipitated into the torrent beneath. The engine-driver was killed, and all the passengers more or less injured.

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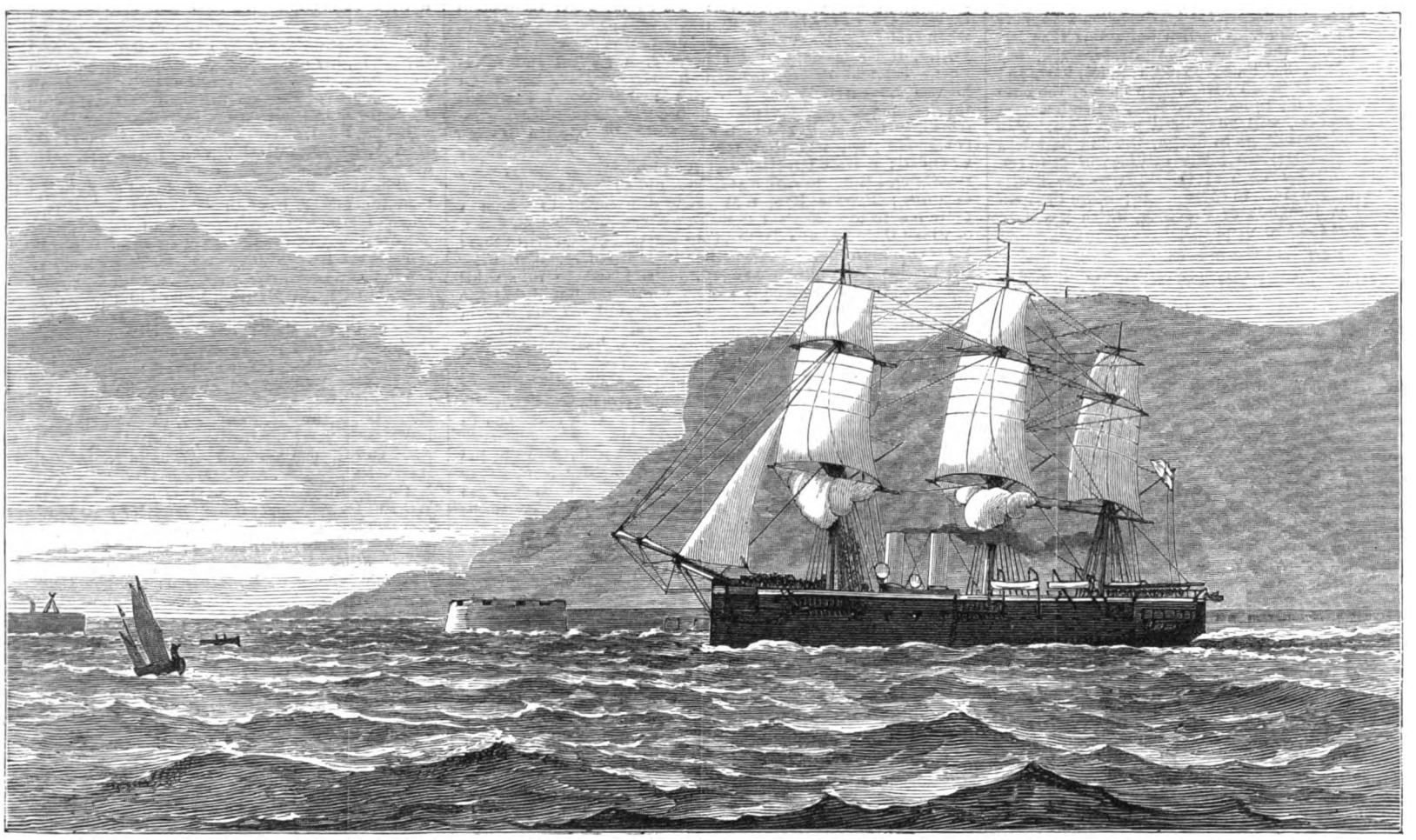


END OF THE ZULU WAR: MOUNTED INFANTRY SKIRMISHING WITH ZULUS—A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 314.

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END OF THE ZULU WAR: SHELLING KRAALS ACROSS THE UMVOLOSI RIVER.—SEE PAGE 314.



H.M.S. BACCHANTE LEAVING PORTLAND HARBOUR WITH THE SONS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—SEE PAGE 314.

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The Extra Supplement.

"AFTER THE TRIAL"—"MERCHANT OF VENICE."

The full title of this richly-coloured and otherwise remarkable drawing by Mr. Henry Wallis, which was noticed in one of the Exhibitions of the Old Society of Painters in Water-Colours, is "After the Trial: Antonio receives the Congratulations of his Friends." This addition to the title distinguishes the particular incident in the dénouement of the drama intended to be most prominently represented; but the story altogether is here told pictorially and with singular completeness. The artist has taken the architecture of a portion of the Ducal Palace at Venice, and by an ingenious adaptation has rendered it subservient to the purposes of his composition. This has admitted a disposition of all the various groups essential to the dramatic situation. Nor are the characteristic gestures and expressions of the individual figures less aptly discriminated. The only personage of importance absent is Shylock; but the knife and scales on the pavement are sufficient memorials of that cruel Jewish money-dealer; and it is evident that he is hardly yet out of sight and of ear-shot, for in the lower corner on the left hand three friends of Antonio are watching the baffled murderer slink away, and one of them is shouting after him some taunting gibe, perhaps relating to his promised christening. Antonio, descending the staircase, unlike his companions, is very properly habited in the plainest possible garb, as befits a man who had resigned himself to probable death. He holds forth both hands to receive the congratulations of the "troops of friends" who, as his noble character well deserved, are warmly attached to him. Behind follow, with other intimates, Gratiano, Salanio, and Salarino, his faithful debtor, the hardly less noble-minded Bassanio, for whom Antonio had risked his life, and who through his friend's aid had won the rich and beautiful heiress Portia. Above is Portia herself, in her robes, disguised as the young doctor-of-laws of Rome—"another Daniel come to judgment." At the happy termination of the trial the Duke of Venice entreats the clever supposed young doctor to come home with him to dinner. But she "humbly desires his Grace of pardon" to decline, and in doing so would probably kneel, as indicated in the picture—alleging the necessity of setting forth at once to Padua. About the Duke, or Doge, are some of the "magnificoes" of Venice; and to the left is the table of the "Court of Justice," where the trial has been held. The costumes in which the artist has chosen to attire his figures are not, as usual upon the stage, those of the English Elizabethan fashion, but are of the Venetian style, as shown in the pictures of Bellini and Carpaccio. This work of Mr. H. Wallis is an attempt to give a decorative treatment to the subject, in the manner of wall-pictures by those Italian masters.

THE ZULU WAR.

Two remaining Illustrations of the late war in South Africa, from Sketches by our Special Artist, find place in this week's publication. We have news from Capetown to the 9th ult., but it seems of little importance. Cetewayo had been brought there by sea, and was to be lodged in the Castle, with two or three wives and a few servants. Sir Garnet Wolseley had left Zululand, and was at Utrecht on the 7th, on his way to Pretoria, for the settlement of the Transvaal. The remaining hostile Zulu chiefs had surrendered, and those appointed to rule the twelve new districts had signed the requisite stipulations, promising obedience to the British Residents in North and South Zululand, and not to keep up an army or put their people to death, for witchcraft or upon other pretences, without due sentence of law. No white settlers, except missionaries, are to be allowed to hold lands in the Zulu country.

The arrangements for the disposal of the large infantry force under Sir Garnet Wolseley consequent upon the termination of hostilities in South Africa have now been made. The force consisted of fifteen battalions, of which one, the 1st Battalion 13th, has arrived, and another, the 1st Battalion 24th, may be daily expected in England. The five battalions that left home after the news of the Isandlwana disaster—viz., the 2nd Battalion 21st, 58th, 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, 91st, and 94th, are to be retained in South Africa. Two more, the 88th and 90th, are embarking for India. The 80th, which has been abroad nearly eight years, will be ordered home soon. The 2nd Battalion of the 4th will go to Malta, the 2nd Battalion 24th and 57th to Gibraltar, the latter in place of the 71st, coming home; the 2nd Battalion of the Buffs to the Straits Settlements, allowing the 74th to come home; while the 99th will take the place at Bermuda of the 46th, which has been for three years at that station.

GENERAL SIR EVELYN WOOD, V.C., ON THE ZULU CAMPAIGN.

Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood was on Tuesday evening entertained at a banquet by the Fishmongers' Company, together with his uncle, Lord Hatherley, Colonel Pearson, C.B., Major Leet, V.C., Lieutenant Lysons, and other distinguished personages—Mr. Blewitt, Prime Warden, in the chair. We quote the eloquent speech made by Sir Evelyn Wood in answer to the toast of his health:—

"Mr. Prime Warden, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—I thank you heartily for the honour you do me to-night, and I thank you not only for myself but in the names of the comrades whom you honour in honouring me. As a soldier—and I prefer that title to any other—it would be as improper for me to praise my late gallant chief, Lord Chelmsford, as it would be to criticise his military operations. I may, however, speak of him as a friend, and, therefore, I say that the successes which you so generously appreciate were due in the first instance to the confidence Lord Chelmsford reposed in me, to the support he ever accorded me, and to his stanch friendship, which nothing has been able to shake. There is nothing selfish in Lord Chelmsford. Self in him is entirely subordinate to his zeal for the public service; and, as you approve of my services, you should credit him with the perspicuity which utilised them, and you should sympathise with my gratitude to him for having had the courage of his confidence at a period when a smaller mind might have hesitated to allow such large discretionary powers as I possessed to one who was, professionally speaking, a young General. Lord Chelmsford was frequently absent from Maritzburg when employed in visiting the lower frontier between Zululand and Natal; and at such times I was in constant communication with the greatest High Commissioner South Africa has yet possessed—the greatest not only in his experience of barbarian peoples, but in unflinching courage and rectitude of purpose.

"To Sir Bartle Frere I owe much. The trust he placed in me was the means not only of winning over some valuable allies, but of neutralising many colonists of Dutch extraction who would have otherwise swelled the number of the discontented Boers who assembled near Pretoria to protest against our rule. I remember well the sense of intense relief amongst the colonists after a period of some doubt, when it was understood Sir Bartle Frere was to remain in South Africa. It has been stated that the colonists are cruel, bloodthirsty men, more anxious to advance their own interests than to assist in civilising the natives, and that Sir Bartle Frere is supported by them because he originated a war policy which was financially profitable to the colonists. His strongest admirers are those who have had most opportunities of seeing him—the inhabitants of Cape Colony, who have reaped as much benefit by the war near Natal as the inhabitants of Paris could from a war in Aberdeenshire. The colonists in Natal are mostly emigrants of the first generation from our islands, our own flesh and blood, with feelings like those who honour our soldiers. These colonists are painfully sensitive to the misconception which has prevailed generally as to their conduct. The men who made money by the war can be counted on one's fingers, and, being always on the main roads, were more noticeable than the unobtrusive but more agreeable settlers in the remoter districts. Before I went out I did not know a single colonist. Now I know many—men who left lucrative professions and charming families to serve, as did Theophilus Shepstone, for eight months as a Captain of Basutos, and I am proud of being termed by him a friend. I have marched over 2000 miles; I have visited farms innumerable; and I assert that the colonists as a rule treat their black servants with as much consideration as we do our domestics here. To be respected by such colonists, then, is in itself a marked tribute of esteem; but it is impossible for anyone to be associated with Sir Bartle Frere without being deeply impressed by his intellect and his humanity, and our sons will find in the prosperity of South Africa a grand recompense for our losses, and a justification of the policy which inaugurated a civilised rule in place of a destructive and barbarous despotism.

"While gratefully acknowledging your welcome to-night, my thoughts naturally revert to the, alas! many gallant friends who have accompanied me back in memory only. Ronald Campbell, of the Coldstreams, who gave his unselfish life up for others when he dashed forward into a cavern until, touched by a Zulu's gun, he fell a voluntary sacrifice, instantly avenged by two brave boys—Lieutenant Lysons and Private Fowler, of the 90th Light Infantry—who, undaunted by Campbell's fate, ran in and slew Campbell's slayers. The united ages of these lads scarcely exceeds my own. So you will not wonder that I retain considerable confidence in 'our boys,' and do not believe the race has deteriorated in fighting power. I was, however, unusually fortunate in my comrades. The 13th Light Infantry and the 80th, which joined me in time for Ulundi, were composed of veteran soldiers, while the 90th Light Infantry, which corps I have yet the honour to command, is remarkable for its excellent non-commissioned officers. Such was the spirit in the corps that when, in 1877, the battalion was ordered to South Africa for the Gaika war many non-commissioned officers who were entitled to join the Reserve, and who had in several cases obtained promises of situations in private life, sought and obtained permission to remain with the colours. These men have been loyal and efficient assistants to those gallant officers under whom our 'short service' lads have done many long days of work. They bore privation and endured fatigue with a cheery readiness I can never forget, and when on that glorious 29th of March 24,000 Zulus measured their strength for some five hours against our 1800 men, the veteran 13th, the younger 9th, Tremlett's gunners, and Buller's horsemen, young and old, upheld equally the traditions of our arms.

"I will not dwell long on sad reflections to-night, but, while thanking you for the compliment you are paying the flying column through its leader, I must recal some who, having died in your service, deserve to live in your memory. Robert Barton, another Coldstream, who, 'brave as he was humane,' when last seen alive, was endeavouring to save a comrade from the remorseless foe; Llewellyn Lloyd, my interpreter, brave, wise, and kind, of whom I had previously reported that 'he possessed every attribute of an English gentleman,' and who was shot down at my side; Lieutenant C. Williams, of the 58th Regiment, a volunteer, who was slain when rallying Uharnu's men, in company with Charles Potter, the sole hope of his parents, a gallant and intelligent colonial officer, beloved by the natives, by whom he was known only as 'Charlie'; Nicholson, the enthusiastic yet imperturbable Lieutenant of artillery, who, scorning the shelter of the breastwork thrown up to cover his gun, was shot through the body and mortally wounded; Private Grosvenor, of the 13th Light Infantry, who, remaining behind to save a sergeant, did so at the cost of his own life; Private Uys, that grand Dutchman to whom I promised in England's name the protection of his children, of which their father's death in our service has deprived them; Sergeant McAllen, of the 90th Light Infantry, who, after having his first wound dressed, hurried out to rejoin his company in an exposed position, where he fell dead; the gallant Saltmarshe, who died at the head of his company in the Gaika war; the no less gallant Corporal Hillier, who met his death in snatching his captain's body from the Gaikas; Arthur Bright, whose lovable qualities are ever on my mind—these soldiers of my regiment, and many of other corps, in the manner of their death have emphatically contradicted the ignorant assertion that the war in South Africa was one in which no honour was to be gained.

"In remembering these spirits, and that gallant youth, the son of England's ally, whose widowed mother is now our honoured guest, and whose body gave a noble answer to the query, 'Had he his wounds in front?' I may say, as Rosse says to Siward in 'Macbeth,'

> Your son, my Lord, has paid a soldier's debt.
> He only liv'd but till he was a man.
> The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd
> In the unshrinking station where he fought,
> But like a man he died.

'Why, then,' was the response, 'God's soldier be he!' And I will add with him who said that,

> Had I as many sons as I have hairs,
> I would not wish them to a fairer death.

"My thoughts brighten when I revert to the living, and I think with pleasure of my friend here, Pearson. May he pardon me when I call him by his South African name, 'The Bulldog of Ekowe." I think of D'Arcy, of the Frontier Light Horse, who so nearly lost his life in trying to rescue a wounded comrade; I think of Sergeant Jeff and Private Greyham standing over their wounded Captain; I think of Sergeant Smith, who, when both his officers were lying sorely stricken and senseless, bravely commanded the company of the 90th Infantry; I think of the rank and the file who marched with me many hundreds, nay, thousands, of miles, who were loyal and untiring, and, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, withal a Christian soldiery. I am aware it has been said we lifted many cattle, committed much arson. I plead guilty. As regards the cattle, they are in Africa the sinews of war. Some uninformed people have not only blamed us for destroying the enemy's military kraals, but have asserted that such a proceeding was useless, as the kraals were of no practical importance. The truth is that the military kraal to the Zulu is as much a rallying point, a badge of honour to be retained, or a symbol of disgrace if lost, as the colours are for which men in Europe give and take hecatombs of lives. From the days of the Battle of the Standard to that late sorrowful hour when Coghill, leaving his vantage-point, swam back to bear company in death with Melvill, going down under the bloody waters of the Buffalo honourably encumbered with the Queen's colours, there has always been an ideal value attached to certain objects in war. We have been accused of inhumanity. I have denied this charge officially for my troops and for myself. I can assure you that the only Zulu I personally chastised was one who declined to help us to carry a decrepit woman from a mountain where she must have starved; and when I tell you it was the man's mother, you will pardon this practical effort to induce the heathen to honour his parent. The Flying Column is broken up. Captain Woodgate, impassive as a rock under the hottest fire; the brave surgeons—Reilly, Connolly, and Browne—who, exposed to a storm of bullets, tenderly cared for our wounded; Major Hackett, one of the ablest and bravest officers, who, directing his men to take cover, himself walked erect amidst a hail of missiles, until one wounded him so cruelly; Beresford, Browne, Leet, and Buller, are now well-known names, and I am proud to claim them as comrades. You all know how they gained their crosses. In each case they carried off soldiers who must else have fallen under the Zulu assegais. You probably do not know, however, that when Major Leet took up on a tired pony the double burden, he incurred a double risk, for he went into the fight so crippled by a sprained knee that, once dismounted, he could not have made an effort to escape.

"You have all heard of the valour of my right-hand man; but I, perhaps, alone can realise the full value of his services. Careful of his men's lives, reckless of his own, untiring and unflinching in the performance of duty, we owed much of our success to his brilliant leadership of the mounted men. To his devoted friendship I owe more than I can express. Men learn to know each other well on active service, and I have not known a better friend nor better soldier than Redvers Buller. These, my comrades, are all dispersed. Some are still serving under that splendid soldier, Sir Garnet Wolseley, and they are fortunate, for no leader has ever before so succeeded in drawing under him men of promise. The story of a bloody and selfish despotism has ended with the clever capture of Cetewayo by my friend, Major Marter, and our courageous Ashantee scout, Lord Gifford. Our eighteen months' hard living, hard marching, and hard fighting is over. To you at home our thanks are due. You inspire our best actions, your blame is what we fear more than assegais. You have found men, money, and munitions; your sympathy in the Zulu war has been an electric current; your welcome repays us for the hardships and misfortunes of war.

"I am aware I owe much to your spontaneous kindness to-night, much to the fact that I am the grandson of Matthew Wood, a name synonymous with truth, justice, unswerving honour, and courage. It would be impertinent in me to praise his son and my uncle, Lord Hatherley, but I must avow I am very proud of being his nephew, and I am sure he prizes very highly with me the honour you have done me this evening. For this I thank you, not only for myself, but in the name of those gallant soldiers, Imperial and colonial, Dutchmen and natives, who during a time of exceptional anxiety worked so harmoniously together for the good of the service, and in the interests of our great country."

Lord Hatherley proposed "The Prime Warden," who returned thanks. There were afterwards loud calls for Colonel Pearson, but the gallant officer, having risen to respond, simply expressed his sense of the honour which he had received in being invited to come there that evening with General Wood.

THE CRUISE OF H.M.S. BACCHANTE.

This ship, on board of which are the two sons of the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, having been a week at Portland, for boat and drill exercise of her crew, departed from that harbour on Thursday week under sail for Gibraltar, and thence to Port Mahon, Isle of Majorca, there beginning her cruise in the Mediterranean. She will arrive at Port Mahon probably on the 12th, and leave on the 18th, arriving at Palermo on the 23rd and departing on the 30th. Her subsequent dates are:—Gibraltar, arrival Nov. 8, departure 15th; Madeira, arrival 22nd, departure 29th; Teneriffe, arrival Dec. 1, departure 6th; and Barbadoes, arrival Dec. 20, departure 27th.

The Bacchante was commissioned on July 5, and her commanding officer, Captain Lord Charles Scott, a son of the Duke of Buccleuch, is reported to be well satisfied with the performances of his fine-looking ship. The principal dimensions of the Bacchante are:—Length between perpendiculars, 280 ft.; extreme breadth, 45 ft.; depth in hold, 15 ft 7 in.; draught of water forward, 20 ft. 7 in.; and draught of water aft, 23 ft. 3 in. Her horse-power is 5250 indicated; and her weight, now that she is fully equipped, is 4100 tons. Her engines were manufactured by Messrs. Rennie. The following is a list of the Bacchante's officers:—Captain Lord Charles T. M. D. Scott; Commander George W. Hill; Lieutenants the Hon. Assheton G. Curzon Howe, John W. Osborne, Charles H. Adair, Arthur M. Farquhar, William B. Fisher, Navigating Lieutenant Herbert Roxby; Lieutenant of Marines, George A. E. Gore; Chaplain, the Rev. John N. Dalton, M.A.; Naval Instructor John W. Lawless, Fleet Surgeon William H. Lloyd, M.D., Staff Surgeon Charles G. Wodsworth, Paymaster William William H. Whichelo, Chief Engineer Edwin J. Pearce; Sub-Lieutenants Herbert N. Rolfe, Charles W. W. Ingram, Frank M. Royds, Henry C. Burrows; Surgeon Alfred G. Delmege, M.D.; Engineers Joseph Manley, John L. Stevenson, George H. Baker, John J. K. Medlen; Gunner Charles W. Frail, Boatswain John Mahoney, Carpenter John S. Tredger; Midshipmen, Edward L. Munroe, William F. Peel, Bernard Currey, Hugh Evan Thomas, Richard P. Fitzgerald, Arthur H. Limpus, Arthur H. Christian, the Hon. John C. M. D. Scott (Naval Cadet), the Hon. George A. Hardens, Rosslyn Wemyss, Lord Francis G. G. Osborne, his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales, his Royal Highness Prince George of Wales, George W. Hallyard; Clerk, Edwin C. Petch.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. Charles Cameron Lees, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Labuan and its Dependencies.

Lord Fitzhardinge has informed his tenants by circular that he has determined to reduce all the rents in his estate which have been raised since 1855 to the amounts at which they stood in that year; Sir Joseph Bailey, M.P., who possesses an extensive estate in Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, has, on the application of his tenants, postponed his rent-day indefinitely; and Mr. Joseph Biggar, of Belfast (father of Mr. G. Biggar, M.P.), has granted to his tenants on his Forthill estate, county Antrim, a concession of twenty per cent in their rents.

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THE VOLUNTEERS.

There is no doubt, the *Volunteer Service Gazette* believes, that the unpopular regulation as to compulsory retirement of volunteers at fifty years of age will be modified by next month's circulars.

The annual prize-meeting of No. 2 (Captain Holloway's) Company of the St. George's was held at the Scrubbs range on Thursday week, in most unfavourable weather, rain falling heavily and wind blowing in heavy gusts. There was a handsome list of prizes, consisting principally of silver plate, presented, among others, by Mr. J. H. Foster, Messrs. Basil Woodd and Sons, Mr. H. Rawlings, and Mr. Reginald Cocks, the total value being upwards of £100. About forty competitors entered, under the command of Captain Holloway, who has been connected with the St. George's since its formation, twenty years since. In the first series Private Greaves won the first prize and the company badge—a bronze shield; Private C. Thornton the second; Private D. Smith and Captain Johnson the third and fourth. The other winners in the series were Messrs. W. Hearne, W. Hannes, Andrews, Young, Jamieson, Butt, F. Wallis, J. Brown, Holloway, Rose, Lindsay, Turner, Coram, R. Barber, Beeching, J. Hains, Chapman, Murrell, Thornton, Robinson, R. J. Durham, J. Chapman, Bentley, and Fairweather. Of the second series the first, of £4, was won by Sergeant Beeching; the second, of £4, by Quartermaster Andrews; the third and fourth by Privates W. Hanns and D. Smith; the fifth and sixth by Privates A. J. Brown and C. Thornton; and the remainder, ranging in value from £2 10s. to £1, by Messrs. Rose, Murrell, G. Chapman, Jamieson, Thornton, and Holloway.

Last Saturday the competition for the prizes of the London Rifle Brigade Regimental Association took place at the City Ranges, Rainham. The Gold Badge was won by Captain Earl Waldegrave. Corporal Rothon, Sergeant Hall, Private Sanderson, Private Lintott, and Private Hayton were also among the prize-winners.

The prize-meeting of No. 5 (Captain Sack's) battery of the 2nd Middlesex (H.M. Customs) Artillery took place at Purfleet, the chief prizes being carried off by Sergeant May, Gunner Boyle, and Corporal Rickard.

There was an interesting competition at Plumstead for the Regimental Repository Prizes of the 9th Kent Artillery, Captain Hughes's detachment taking first place, and that of Sergeant-Major Ely second. The contest for the War Office Cup, by members of the South Middlesex Rifles, was also one of the day's events, but the conclusion of the competition was postponed.

A rifle-match between representative teams of the 2nd battalion Scots Guards and the 2nd battalion Coldstream Guards took place on Thursday week at Wormwood-scrubbs. The Scots Guards scored 850, the Coldstreams 802.

THE NEW UNIVERSITY AT ADELAIDE.

A description has reached us of the building for the University of Adelaide, the foundation-stone of which was laid a few weeks ago by Sir W. F. D. Jervois, Governor of South Australia.

It occupies an area having a frontage to North-terrace of 84 ft., by a depth on the western side of 135 ft., and on the eastern side of 151 ft. On the ground floor there are a lady students' room, a male students' room, and the professors' rooms. Opening from the staircase hall and corridor on the west side is a suite of rooms for the professor of natural science, consisting of a lecture-room affording accommodation for 150 students. Behind the lecture-room are the preparing and weighing rooms and the chemical laboratory. East of the chemical laboratory is the museum. On the eastern side of the building is provided rooms for the professor of mathematics. An electrical room is placed under the optical room, and is connected by a special staircase with the physical laboratory. The first floor contains the library, extending entirely across the front of the building. The ceiling is elaborately panelled in wood. This room will, no doubt, serve as an examination hall until the requirements of the university necessitate something more ambitious. On this floor there are lecture-rooms for the professors of English literature and classics.

The building is designed in the modern Gothic style. The principal front has an altitude of 46 ft. The stonework of the front is finished with a cornice and pierced parapet above, the angles being marked by octagonal turrets. The front or ground floor has four two-light windows, with columns of brown-coloured stone; and the principal doorway in the centre is protected by an open stone porch, with clustered pillars of red stone at the entrance, and rich carved work on the cornice and elsewhere. The porch projects 12 ft., and forms a balcony above, opening from the library. The front, or principal portion of the building, is to be executed in Sydney white stone, having rubbed surfaces. Bands of dark tinted stone are introduced in the height and in the arches of the window openings. Encaustic tiles also assist in the decoration of the fronts.

The amount of the contract is £24,736, and the date for the final completion of the building is July 1, 1881. A portion of the building is to be completed and ready for occupation by Dec. 1, 1880.

The Lords of the Admiralty have sanctioned the proposals of the Engineers and torpedo officers of Portsmouth to have a sham naval battle off Spithead on the night of Oct. 16.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Mr. Richard Lewis, secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting to £137 were granted to the crews of life-boats for services rendered during the past month. The Cardigan life-boat saved the crew of three men from the schooner Ellen, of Beaumaris. The Blyth and Newbiggin life-boats have rendered most valuable assistance to the fishing-boats on that part of the coast, which had been overtaken by a sudden and severe gale from the south, accompanied by a high sea. They guided most of the boats safely in, and the Blyth life-boat also towed one disabled coble, with a crew of six men on board, into harbour, and saved the crew of four men from another boat which had been driven on the Seaton sea rock. The Newbiggin life-boat was also the means of saving seven men from the schooner Union T., of Amble. The Cadgewith life-boat was instrumental in saving forty persons, some of them little children, on the occasion of the stranding of the steamer Brest near the Lizard. The silver medal of the institution and its thanks inscribed on vellum were voted to five ladies—the Misses Prideaux Brune and Miss Laura O'Shaughnessy—in acknowledgment of their intrepid and prompt services in proceeding through a rough sea in their rowing-boat, and saving, at considerable risk of life, an exhausted sailor from a boat which had been capsized by a squall of wind off Bray Hill, Padstow Harbour, on Aug. 9. The thanks of the institution were also presented to the Hon. J. G. P. Vereker and Samuel Bate for picking up by means of their fishing smack a boy who had been thrown into the sea from the capsized boat. Other rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coast, and payments amounting to £2460 were made on some of the 270 life-boat establishments of the institution. A new life-boat has just been forwarded to Fleetwood.

The committee expressed their deep regret at the death of Sir Rowland Hill and Mr. Negretti, who had both been warm friends and liberal supporters of the life-boat cause.

Reports were read from the inspectors of life-boats to the institution.

A train from Hastings for London was about to leave the Lewes station last Saturday afternoon when the boiler of the engine burst. The driver was killed and the fireman injured.

The City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education have issued their Technological Examination Programme for 1880. These examinations are carried out on much the same principle as those of the Science and Art Department in subjects of pure science. They are held through local committees in all parts of the kingdom, and facilities are afforded by which any qualified artisan may be examined in the technology of his trade, and may obtain a certificate. The subjects announced for the present year number twenty-six. The examination is in three grades:—Honours, Advanced, and Elementary, the first being intended principally for foremen, overlookers, &c.; the second for journeymen; and the third for apprentices; but candidates may enter themselves for any grade they choose. Certificates (first and second class) are awarded in each grade. Any person desiring to be examined may present himself, but before he can take a certificate in technology he will be required to have passed the Science and Art Department Examination in certain specified science subjects. In order to encourage the formation of classes for instruction in the different subjects, payments are offered to teachers on account of every student they pass in the Technological Examination. These payments consist of £2 for each candidate taking a first-class, and £1 for each candidate taking a second-class in any grade. Prizes, consisting of money and medals of silver and bronze, are offered in each grade of each subject.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Paris Herself Again. 2 vols. With numerous Illustrations. By George Augustus Sala. Remington and Co.

"Bunchy;" or, The Children of Scarsbrook Farm. By E. C. Phillips. With sixteen Illustrations. Griffith and Farran.

San Remo and the Western Riviera Climatically and Medically Considered. By Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D. Longmans, Green, and Co.

Lottie's Fortune. A novel. 3 vols. By F. Talbot. J. and R. Maxwell.

Travel, War, and Shipwreck. By Parker Gillmore. Griffith and Farran.

Hand Shadows on the Wall. By H. Bursill. New and Cheaper Edition. Griffith and Farran.

Synoptical Investment Tables: A Manual for Men of Business. By Alex. M. Duff. C. and E. Layton.

The White Africans. By Pardio. Tinsley Brothers.

With the Armies of the Balkans and at Gallipoli in 1877—1878. By Lieutenant-Colonel Fife-Cookson. With specially-prepared Maps and Plans, and numerous Illustrations. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.

The History of France. Abridged from Mr. Bobert Black's Translation of M. Guizot's larger History. By Gustave Masson. Sampson Low and Co.

The Exploration of the World. By Jules Verne. Translated from the French. Sampson Low and Co.

First Lessons in Conversational French Grammar. By F. Julien. Sampson Low and Co.

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Lessons on Early Church History. Church of England Sunday School Institute.

Pilgrimages in the Peak. By Edward Bradbury. Bemrose and Sons.

Don Garcia in England. By George Windle Sandys. Samuel Tinsley and Co.

The Boys' Own Annual, being the First Volume of the Boys' Own Paper. *Leisure Hour* Office.

The Sailor's Sky Interpreter. By S. R. Elson. Imray.

Cleopatra's Needle: its Acquisition and Removal to England. By Lieut.-General Sir J. E. Alexander. Chatto and Windus.

Hamand and other Poems. By E. S. Littleton.

The Science of Taste. By G.-L., with 105 Illustrations by the Author. E. Stanford.

The Change-Ringers' Guide to the Steeples of England. Compiled by J. E. and R. H. D. Acland-Troyte. N. Wells Gardner.

Up the Amazon and Madeira Rivers, through Bolivia and Peru. By Edward D. Mathews. Sampson Low.

High Spirits; being Certain Stories written of Them. By James Payn. 3 vols. Chatto and Windus.

My Life as an Angler. By W. Henderson. Satchell, Peyton, and Co.

Tales from *Blackwood*. No. 18. Blackwood and Sons.

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Musings in Verse on the Collects. By the Lady Laura Hampton. W. Kent and Co.

Records of York Castle: Fortress, Court House, and Prison. By A. W. Twyford and Major Arthur Griffiths. Griffith and Farran.

Stephen the Schoolmaster. By Mary E. Gellie. Griffith and Farran.

Gilpin's Forest Scenery. Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by Francis George Heath. Sampson Low.

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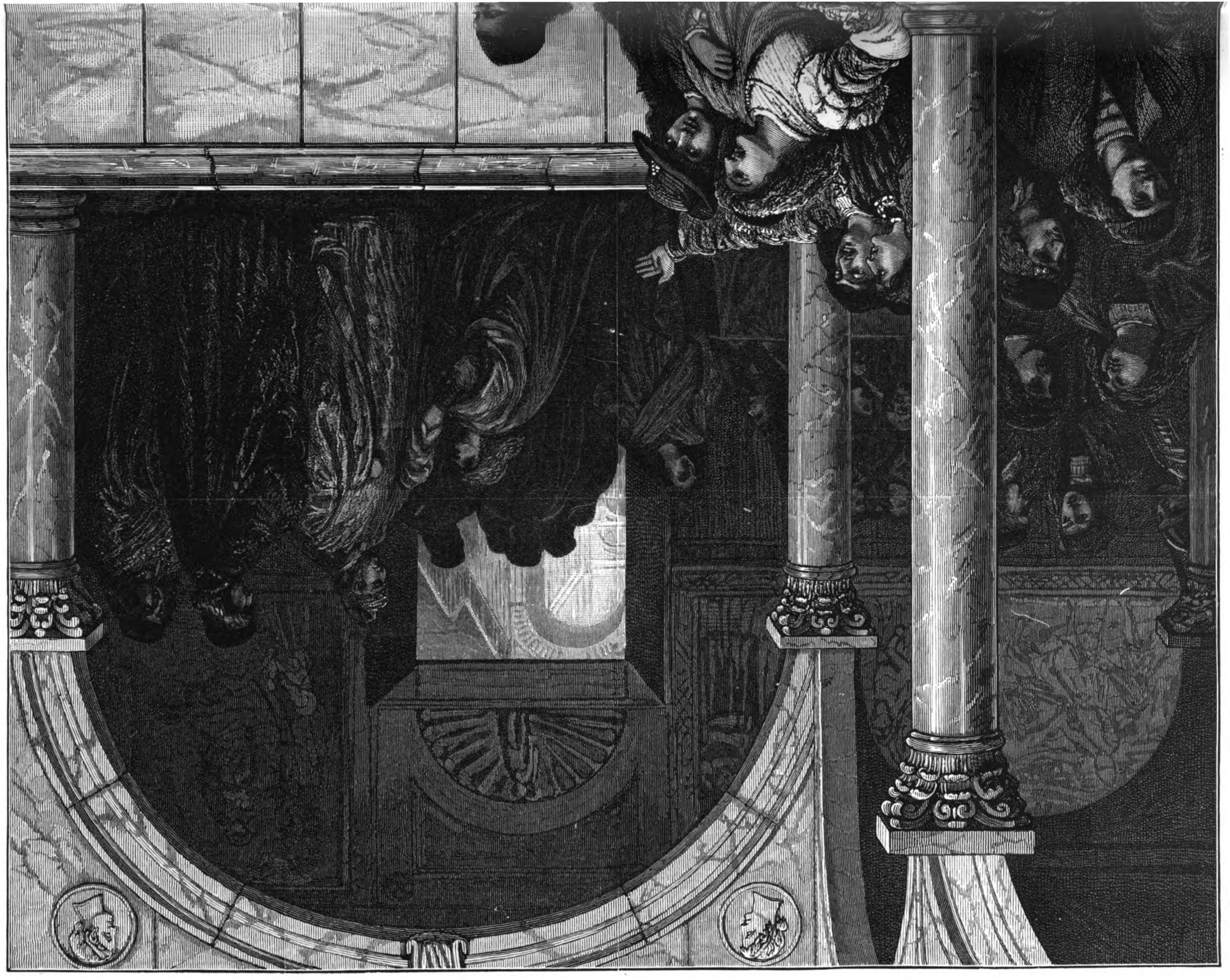
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AFTER THE TRIAL: ANTONIO RECEIVING THE CONGRATULATIONS OF HIS FRIENDS.—"Merchant of Venice."

BY HENRY WALLIS.

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THE NEW STEAM-SHIP ORIENT, OF THE ORIENT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE, FOR AUSTRALIA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE STEAM-SHIP ORIENT.

This magnificent new vessel arrived at the South West India Dock, from the Clyde, on the 13th ult. She has been visited by thousands of people desiring to see the finest and best-fitted ship, indeed, the only full-powered steamer expressly built and equipped for the Australian trade, and the grandest vessel for the conveyance of passengers that has ever appeared in the Thames. The Orient Steam Navigation Company, of which Messrs. F. Green and Co. and Messrs. Anderson, Anderson, and Co. are joint managers, have arranged for a line of first-class steam-ships to go out from London to Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, steaming all the way in less than forty days, and to return by way of the Suez Canal. This is an entirely novel idea, as the Great Britain and other vessels, using steam, at least for auxiliary power, on the voyage out, have made the home voyage hitherto by the lengthened and inconvenient route of Cape Horn. The Orient is the first steam-ship that has been constructed expressly for the new service. She is, after the Great Eastern, which is said to roll too much for passengers' use, all but the largest of existing merchant steam-ships; only the Inman steam-ship City of Berlin, the Britannic and Germanic, of the White Star line, and the Arizona, of the Guion line, can in size at all bear comparison with her. The displacement weight of the Orient is 9500 tons; her registered tonnage is 5400 tons; her length is 460 ft.; her beam, 46·35 ft., her depth to main deck 27·1 ft.; to upper deck 35·1 ft. When she takes her place on the service of the direct Orient line to Australia for which she has been built, the Orient will be prepared to carry, in addition to 3000 tons of Welsh coal (more than sufficient to take her to Australia), 3600 tons of measurement cargo, which might weigh 1000 tons or so. She would also carry 120 first-class passengers, 130 second-class, and 300 third-class or steerage passengers. By a sacrifice of cargo space she could carry 285 more third-class passengers. A different arrangement of space would enable 1500 troops and 400 horses to be carried in addition to the other passengers. If entirely devoted to troops, the ship could convey 3000 men and 400 horses at once with the proper stores.

The Orient has been built, for the new line of Australian steam navigation, which is named after her, by Messrs. John Elder and Co., of Glasgow. The other vessels of this line are the Lusitania, the Cuzco, the Chimborazo, the Garonne, the Aconcagua, and the John Elder. One of these leaves London every four weeks, and one leaves Australia at the same time, for the return passage. They take in the mails at Plymouth, carrying them without subsidy, and touch at St. Vincent and the Cape on their voyage out. The Orient is expected to make the passage in less time than her sister ships have done, but the Chimborazo lately came from Adelaide to Plymouth in thirty-seven days ten hours, including delay in the Suez Canal and stoppages for coaling. Her engines are of 5400-horse power, and the average speed with which she ran the distance from Greenock to Margate was fourteen and a half knots, or more than fifteen miles, an hour. The ship is barque rigged, with four masts, has three iron decks, and is divided into thirteen water-tight compartments, by bulkheads, while, as a security against fire, from the lower to the main deck, she is divided into six compartments by five fire-proof bulkheads, fitted with fire-proof doors. She has been equipped beyond the requirements of her class, 100 A1, the highest at Lloyds', and has satisfied Government inspection as regards her defence by means of water-tight compartments and coal bunkers, so that she would be available if requisitioned in time of war as a cruiser or troopship. Her coal bunkers are so placed as to protect her engines, while they carry coal enough to keep her at sea, steaming full speed, for forty days, and she could not be sunk by penetration of less three of her water-tight compartments.

The engines, also made by Messrs. John Elder and Co., merit particular attention, having three cylinders instead of the common number of two; one is high-pressure, with 60 in. diameter, the others low-pressure, 85 in. diameter. The crank-shaft is built in separate pieces, shrunk together and keyed, the diameter of the shaft being 20 in., and that of the crank-pins, which are of steel, 21 in. The propeller is four-bladed, the boss being of annealed cast-iron and the blade of cast-steel, specially made for the purpose by Messrs. Vickers, of Sheffield. The blades are bent backwards to diminish vibration. The diameter of the screw is 22 ft., and the pitch 30 ft. The condenser contains nearly 12,000 square feet of cooling surface, and the water for condensation is circulated by means of two independent combined steam centrifugal pumps, made by Messrs. Gwynne and Co., of London. The condensing surface and the capacity of the centrifugal pumps are made larger than they otherwise would be because the temperature of the water on part of the voyage home—namely, in the Red Sea—is so high that an unusually large quantity of it is required to cool and so condense the steam. The reversing engine is a special feature. Moving a lever not only stops the engines when at full speed, but immediately turns them full speed astern, and this motion has been so simplified that Lady Gertrude Boyle, on visiting the engine-room during the experimental cruise on the Clyde, easily stopped and reversed the engines when going at their maximum speed—that is to say, a young lady with one movement of her arm did what was tantamount to reining in 5600 horses. The boilers are four in number, 15 ft. 6 in. diameter, by 17 ft. 6 in. long. They contain twenty-four furnaces, each 4 ft. diameter by 6 ft. long, and the working pressure is 75 lb. on the square inch. The furnaces are constructed with special arrangements for the economical consumption of Australian coal on the passage home. From the results obtained it has been definitely proved that the consumption of coal will be economical at the speed at which it is intended she should run. The engines worked very smoothly without priming on the trip. The special arrangements of the machinery are due to the ingenuity of Mr. A. D. Bryce, the able superintendent of this department for John Elder and Co.

A great feature of the first-class accommodation is the splendid saloon forward, free from the engine-room, free from berths, running through from side to side, 44 feet square, and very lofty. It is fitted with electro-plated brass furniture, carpeted with a pattern by William Morris, and opening into the music saloon above, where, amid ferns and dracænas growing as plentifully as in the Sunbeam, a piano and an organ are to be placed. Here are elaborate wood carvings and ornamentation in patterns of the English Renaissance of the nineteenth century. The third-class accommodation supplies separate cabins with two berths for £18 per berth, and berths approached by separate passages for £15. The crew's forecastle is very spacious and comfortable. The chief saloon passengers have a promenade deck of 160 feet long, and the whole breadth of the vessel for their exclusive use, whilst the interior fittings of the dining-saloons, music-saloon, smoking-rooms, and passengers' cabins are of an elegant description.

The vessel is fitted with patent hand and steam steering gear, steam windlass, five powerful steam winches, two condensers for supplying fresh water, four large life-boats and five other boats; punkahs worked by steam in the chief dining-saloon, pneumatic bells to all saloon state-rooms, speaking-tubes and telegraphs. There are sixteen steam-engines, for different purposes, in the ship. The arrangements for a constant and ample supply of fresh water are such as might suffice for a town. The large tanks fitted below the orlop deck in the after-part of the ship hold about eighty tons. These are, of course, filled when the ship leaves the docks; but to keep up the supply required for daily use there are two large condensers, which will condense, if required, 200 gallons per minute. The water when leaving the condenser enters a cooling tank fitted with a large spreader or aerator. From this tank it runs direct to the main tank, from which it is again pumped by a small steam-pump in the engine-room to a very large tank fitted on the promenade-deck, whence it runs to every compartment into smaller tanks. Ice-rooms are fitted on the lower deck for carrying sixty tons of ice. As a protection against fire, the sea can be admitted bodily into any two of the thirteen water-tight compartments without sinking the ship. The protection against drowning is supplied by four life-boats, carrying eighty each; two cutters to convey ninety each, a gig and a mail-boat calculated to sustain forty-five each; a large steam-launch and twenty-six life-rafts, each capable of saving from forty to sixty people. In every berth in every class is a life-jacket which, rolled up, might be used as a bolster. Cattle enough to stock a farm are carried to provide fresh meat and milk on the voyage. A smaller ship of the line takes out six bullocks, one hundred sheep, 300 dozen of poultry, and embarks twelve bullocks more at the Cape. Mosses' and Mitchell's automatic ventilators, used in the British and American navies, are fitted to all the lower decks of the ship. When scuppers are closed in stormy weather, these ventilators increase in activity and expel the foul air through gigantic cowls. A special ventilator of Mr. Shepherd's (marine superintendent to the Orient Company) keeps the first and second class cabins sweet.

The steam-ship Orient was, by the liberality of the Orient Steam Navigation Company, thrown open to inspection, at moderate entrance charges, during three days of last week and on Monday last, for the benefit of five benevolent institutions—namely, the Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital, the East London Hospital for Children, the Poplar Hospital for Accidents, the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, and the Royal Alfred Merchant Seamen's Institution. The ship was thronged with visitors during the greater part of those days, and the sum of £872 was raised by this exhibition.

MUSIC.

This (Saturday) evening Messrs. Gatti's Covent Garden promenade concerts come to a close, with a special performance for the benefit of those gentlemen. On the following Monday a similar series of concerts will begin—in the same theatre—under the direction of M. Rivière, who will conduct the performances of a grand orchestra, consisting of about one hundred instrumentalists; and a chorus, derived from Mrs. Weldon's choir, numbering sixty voices on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and augmented to 120 on Mondays and Fridays. Several military bands are also to co-operate on special nights. Eminent solo vocalists and instrumentalists are to appear, and many interesting works will be brought forward—the programmes including English ballad nights, operatic nights, classical nights—Irish, Scotch, and Welsh festival nights. The performances are to continue for five weeks.

We have already given an outline of the arrangements for the forthcoming Saturday Afternoon Concerts at the Crystal Palace, the twenty-fourth series of which begins this week. The opening concert will bring forward the "Cortége de Bacchus" and "Divertissement" from M. Delibes's ballet, "Sylvia"—and the young violinist, Maurice Dengremont, who is very highly spoken of, and will make his début here in Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto.

The Musical Festival held at Oswestry last week, under the direction of Mr. Henry Leslie, included a fine performance of "The Messiah," the choristers having been mostly derived from local sources. Mr. Leslie has for some time past taken warm interest in the improvement of choral singing in the district, and the result on the occasion now referred to proved with what success, the choruses of the oratorio having been finely sung. The solos were rendered by Miss Robertson, Miss Fanny Robertson, Miss de Fonblanque, Mr. Maas, and Mr. Thurley Beale. A miscellaneous concert was given in the evening; and the success of the whole undertaking was such that the Festival will doubtless be established triennially.

Professor G. A. Macfarren gave his annual address to the students of the Royal Academy of Music on Saturday last His discourse drew special attention to the importance of a course of study which should not merely comprehend technical music, but should also include subjects outside thereof; great stress having been laid by the Professor on the necessity for a study of language.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society will begin its new season on Nov. 6, with a performance of "Elijah." During the new season the following works will be performed:—Goetz's Psalm, "By the waters of Babylon;" Hiller's "Song of Victory," Verdi's "Manzoni Requiem," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," Haydn's "Creation," Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" and "Elijah," Handel's "Judas Maccabæus" and "The Messiah." The list of principal artists includes the names of Madame Albani, Miss Anna Williams, Mrs. Osgood, Miss Annie Marriott, Miss Carina Clelland, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Madame Patey, Madame Mary Cummings, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Barton McGuckin, Mr. Bernard Lane, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Herr Henschel, Mr. Thurley Beale, Mr. Stanley Smith, and Signor Foli. Dr. Stainer will retain his position as organist, and Mr. Joseph Barnby will conduct.

The Brixton Choral Society will begin its weekly rehearsals next Monday evening, preparatory to the opening of its new season, which will consist of four concerts. The works to be given are Handel's "Jephthah," Mr. H. Gadsby's dramatic cantata "The Lord of the Isles," Mr. E. Prout's new cantata "Hereward," and Spohr's oratorio "Calvary." Mr. W. Lemare is, as heretofore, the conductor.

THEATRES.

The revival at the Lyceum of Colman's play of the "Iron Chest" has created among playgoers considerable interest and some speculation. Interest, inasmuch as it brings us face to face with a style of drama which modern innovations have banished from the boards, and speculation as to the chances for and against the success of the venture. The play, as some of our readers may be aware, is founded on Godwin's celebrated novel of "Caleb Williams," a complete psychological study; and the character of Sir Edward Mortimer, styled Falkland in the story, has, as far as possible, been faithfully drawn from the original. The result is, in the drama as in the novel, a psychological study — the portrait of a man pursued by the phantoms of a self-accusing conscience, investing with their hideous semblances everything otherwise fair and lovely in creation—mind evermore acting upon matter. Thus the most innocent words of his companions are by the terror-haunted culprit misconstrued into formal allusions to his guilt. A nature originally noble, by infliction of an injury wrought up to the commission of a great crime, then, in the untoward progress of events, drifting into a channel truly diabolical. The crime is murder, which in the heat of rage and just indignation, he has perpetrated on an unoffending fellow-creature. The prying curiosity of Wilford, a sometime recipient of Sir Edward's bounty, induces the latter to spy danger; and in an evil hour he reveals to him his secret, having previously exacted from the youth a solemn vow of silence. Then comes Sir Edward's crowning act of villainy—a false accusation preferred against Wilford with intent to damage his character, and thus render him impotent to effect his (Sir Edward's) ruin. The attempt frustrated brings about his own exposure and death. We do not profess to give a criticism of the novel, the salient points of which are of necessity but dimly shadowed forth in the drama. The drama as it stands is extravagant and bombastic, possessing in it but few elements of true poetry, but in a high degree exciting and dramatic, and affording in the character of Sir Edward Mortimer scope for the display of an actor's abilities, which, since the date of its first production at Drury Lane, 1796, has constituted its one specific attraction. Its original representative was John Kemble; afterwards the character was essayed by Edmund Kean and other notables, its latest exponent being Mr. Henry Irving. The last-named gentleman has studied the character in all its psychological attributes. The result is an artistic performance which approaches as near as possible the acme of perfection. The finer shades of feeling are by him singled out and subtly delineated, whilst the passionate outbursts are given with a power and volubility of utterance overwhelming in their intensity. In characters requiring minute analysis of emotion and sudden vehement outpourings Mr. Irving is in the present day almost without a rival. With the exception of Wilford, the other characters are but puppets revolving around the central figure. Of these, the Winterton of Mr. J. Carter, the Captain Fitzharding of Mr. G. H. Barnes, the Rawbold of Mr. Mead, the Judith of Miss Pauncefort, the Blanche of Miss Myra Holme, and last, not least, the Helen of Miss Florence Terry are deserving of commendation. The Wilford of Mr. Norman Forbes was also a painstaking performance. The piece is well mounted, the scene of the "Ruined Abbey" at the end of the third act having a singularly picturesque effect. Mr. Irving was enthusiastically received, being summoned three times to the footlights at the termination of the tragedy.

The Adelphi has produced a new and original sensational domestic drama, by Dion Boucicault, entitled "Rescued, or a Girl's Romance." Like other pieces by the same author, it is replete with incident, the dramatist occasionally treading on dangerous ground, which is overcome by the force of the situation, and ultimately stage-mechanism carries all before it. This is more especially apparent at the end of the third act, where, through the instrumentality of the heroine, a railway accident is averted by the sudden closing of a bridge which has been previously opened with sinister intent, and the train, predestined to destruction, is seen to pass safely across the stage to its destination. This situation ensured the success of the drama. The story is simple. An Earl and his daughter, dispossessed of their estate by the sudden appearance of a relative supposed to be dead, and the suspected forgery of a will hitherto held as valid. There are throughout lively touches of nature which claim the immediate sympathy of the audience. Mr. Henry Neville, who was enthusiastically cheered on his entrance, gave an exceedingly natural rendering of the hero, Jack Weatherby, and Mr. Hermann Vezin was artistic as the villain, Count Ruskov. Miss Bella Pateman, Miss Louise Moodie, and Miss Lydia Foote were all good in their respective rôles. Mr. James Fernandez is also deserving of praise as the ex-detective, Phœnix O'Reilly. The piece is well mounted.

Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft have inaugurated the commencement of their last season at the Prince of Wales's with an adaptation from the French of Victorien Sardou, by James Albery, entitled "Duty." The original piece, "Les Bourgeois de Pont-Arcy," has been reduced an act, and the incidents have been modified to render them more in consonance with our English notions of propriety. It is not necessary to give a synopsis of the plot, which illustrates the well-known Shakspearean maxim, "The evil that men do lives after them." The play is admirably constructed, and reflects great credit both on the original author and his English adapter. The acting throughout is excellent. Mrs. John Wood as Mrs. Trelawny Smith, Mrs. Hermann Vezin as the widowed Lady Deene, and Mr. Conway as Sir Geoffrey Deene receiving an enthusiastic reception. The performance was perfectly successful, Mr. James Albery being summoned to the footlights at the fall of the curtain.

A new comic musical drama, entitled "The Great Casimir," produced in January last at the Variétés, Paris, has been transplanted to the boards of the Gaiety. The music is by C. Lecocq, and the story, which has been adapted to the English stage by Mr. H. S. Leigh, is clever and whimsical; nevertheless, the performance did not pass the ordeal of the first night uncontested. Miss Farren is a charming actress, and in her own legitimate rôle is truly inimitable; but her powers of vocalisation could not be expected to meet the requirements of Lecocq's music. It is reserved for succeeding representations to test the success of the venture.

Mr. W. Holland, the popular caterer for the people, announces to his patrons that he has entered upon a new lesseeship of the Surrey Theatre, to be extended over a term of years. He inaugurates the commencement of his present season with the production of a new drama, written expressly for the theatre by Mr. R. Dodson, entitled "The Thames, or Adrift on the Tide." The piece has been placed upon the stage with great completeness; the scenery by Mr. Charles Brooke, which includes a view of the Thames near Shadwell Basin, being exceedingly picturesque. The play itself can advance little claim to originality, the incidents being of a hackneyed kind; but it comprehends some effective situations overlarded with irrelevant comic matter, which requires to be considerably pruned for the effective rendering of the whole. The actors laboured conscientiously in their respective rôles, the female interest of the piece being admirably supported. Unfortunately the last act is weak and deficient in construction. The audience at the fall of the certain were undemonstrative.

Returned to London after a prosperous tour in the provinces, the artists connected with Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's dramatic and musical company have again taken up their quarters at St. George's Hall, Langham-place.

The distribution of prizes to the students who have attended the classes during the past session at the Wolverhampton Free Library took place last week; Alderman J. Walker, the chairman of the Free Library committee, presided. Among those present were the Earl and Countess of Dartmouth, who had kindly consented to distribute the prizes.

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NEW BOOKS.

Confirmed jokers run a risk of never being considered serious, and confirmed authors of works conceived in the spirit of Baron Munchausen's "Adventures" run a risk of being disbelieved, though they may, for once in their lives, put upon record nothing but established facts; so that it will not be astonishing if *The Exploration of the World:* by Jules Verne (Sampson Low and Co.), "translated from the French" by Dora Leigh, should be regarded by a considerable number of readers as an exceedingly clever and interesting hoax, "just like Verne." There is reason to believe, however, that on this particular occasion the celebrated French inventor of marvellous stories, in which it is sometimes difficult to separate the grain of truth from the chaff of fiction, has not drawn at all upon his imagination for his facts, whatever may be the extent to which he has been indebted to his memory for anything contained in his pages. The large, solid volume, indeed, is but the first of three volumes, which are intended to set before the public with more than ordinary accuracy a comprehensive narrative, embracing "not only all the explorations made in past ages, but also all the new discoveries which have of late years so greatly interested the scientific world." And that the desired accuracy may be as far as possible attained, the author has summoned to his aid M. Gabriel Marcel, who is said to be justly regarded "as one of the most competent geographers of the day," and whose wide acquaintance with foreign languages has enabled the colleagues "to go to the fountain-head, and to derive all information from absolutely original documents." So much for the trustworthiness of whatever is related in the volume. And now a word or two may be said about the maps and illustrations, which are very numerous, and add materially to the value as well as to the attractiveness of the work. They are specimens both of the oldest and of the newest styles; for there are "fifty facsimiles of ancient drawings" and "fifty-nine illustrations by L. Benett and P. Philippoteaux." The palm will, of course, be given to the facsimiles, if, as is most likely to be the case, intrinsic interest be preferred above artistic execution. But, however that may be, the combination and the contrast have a very happy and a very striking effect. The explorers whose names are mentioned, and of whose travels some necessarily more or less meagre account is given in the present volume, date from Hanno the Carthaginian, who is believed to have set sail from Carthage about B.C. 505 for the purpose of exploring the African coast, to La Sale, of Rouen, in France, who was basely murdered, in 1687, by one or more of his companions on an exploring expedition in America. It were superfluous to say that the letterpress throughout abounds with the most exciting and most remarkable, as well as interesting and instructive, details; but it is probable that, on the whole, the chief attraction of the book will be found to lie in the engravings taken from old prints. These are extremely curious and worthy of attentive examination. The author includes among his "illustrious travellers, living before the Christian era," Julius Cæsar, who "led his victorious legions to the shores of Great Britain, where," says the author, "the inhabitants were of German extraction." This is a statement to which some readers may be inclined to take exception, and they may light upon other statements to which a similar remark may apply; but such matters will interfere but little, if at all, with the gratification to be derived from a work so full of delightful and varied information, and so liberally furnished with unique specimens of draughtsmanship and pictorial embellishment.

Appetite will certainly be whetted by the sight and probably satisfied by the perusal of *Travel, War, and Shipwreck*, by Parker Gillmore (Griffith and Farran); for the author, whether under his own name or under the assumed designation of "Ubique," has won for himself a considerable reputation as a writer of thrilling narratives, founded partly upon personal adventures and partly upon the experience of others in many lands, wherever there is danger to be courted and sport to be followed. On the present occasion the author adopts the autobiographical form of narrative, after the first chapter; but there is some reason to believe that he does this rather for the sake of convenience than from a strict regard for veracity, else he would probably not consider it necessary to call himself John Swan and to represent himself as the son of a certain Lieutenant Swan, R.N., when there is his titlepage to convict him of deception. However, young Swan, whether he be intended for the author in person or whether he belong to the family of the celebrated Mrs. Harris, is soon off on his travels, to New York first, and thence to less civilised American regions, where he begins his course of adventure by gallantly administering to a bully, who had certainly set the example of such otherwise scarcely justifiable violence, not to say brutality, "a kick on the head close to the ear" with a "heavily-nailed shooting boot." By this deed of "derring do," performed in the defence of an ill-used stranger, he conciliates to himself the friendship of one Soldatenkoff, who, being a native of "Russia, the country in which one dare not speak, dare not act, dare not even think," has a tale to tell, and tells it. Swan and Soldatenkoff then swear eternal amity, and are soon travelling together, far away to the prairies, where "bowie-knives, six-shooters, and tomahawks" are in great request, and where the fascination of "devil-may-care life" exercises an irresistible influence. Hence, of course, a series of perils and venturesome proceedings, in which Indians figure conspicuously, and there is a good deal of talk about scalps. Whilst the two friends are among the Mexicans they take to themselves another comrade, as devoted as they to all kinds of sport and wild wandering; and the three are knit together like the "Trois Mousquetaires." In the sequel, the "dauntless three" are all engaged in the Crimean War, but not on the same side; for one, it will be remembered, was a Russian by birth. So that friend kills friend, and there is a fearful fit of remorse. But, on the other hand, friend saves friend from shipwreck, and there is a joyous scene of recognition and of common residence under one roof. These incidents smack strongly of fiction; and yet we know that fact is stranger. But, whether the narrative be fact or fiction, or a judicious mixture of both, the author appears to have been led, one does not quite see how, to think that it would not be complete without "a parting word" to the following effect: "if war should arise, if the honour of England should be doubted, the entirety of our realms imperilled, or our sacred shores threatened with pollution from the tread of a foreign invader, the youngsters of the day will have a hard struggle in the race who shall be first to offer their services in the cause of our Country and Queen." There is a satisfactory ring about this assurance; but it cannot be connected in any very intelligible way with the narrative, or with anything else, unless it implies that the "oldsters," whose adventures are supposed to be recorded therein, will run the "youngsters" hard in the valry for active service. Perhaps that is what is really meant.

We have a word of advice for any reader on the English or the Irish side of St. George's Channel who has a relish for historical and biographical anecdotes of a rich and racy flavour. He may gratify this literary taste by the help of Mr. Oliver Burke, a learned Dublin barrister and antiquarian scholar, who has compiled an interesting volume. It is called *The History of the Lord Chancellors of Ireland*, and is to be had of the publishers, Mr. Ponsonby, in Grafton-street, Dublin, or of Messrs. Longmans here in London. The personal and official transactions of all those great servants of English rule in the neighbouring island from the year 1186, soon after its conquest by Henry II., to the retirement of Lord O'Hagan, the first Roman Catholic Lord Chancellor, in 1874, are briefly chronicled, but not in the skeleton form of mere dates and titles. There is flesh and blood; and much of the characteristic social life of the age and country, in many a curious old story that Mr. Burke has preserved. Such, for instance, is that of Mabel Bagnal's runaway marriage with O'Neil, Earl of Tyrone, in 1591; or the more tragical incident of the Desmond, in Edward IV.'s time, who was beheaded, it is said, by a forged warrant, the contrivance of Queen Elizabeth (Woodville) to revenge herself for his counsel that the King should divorce her for a foreign princess; also the murder of Archbishop Allen, in 1534, by Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, whose father had been sent to the Tower; then, the shameless tergiversations of Archbishop Curwen, under Queens Mary and Elizabeth, between the Catholic and Protestant religions; again, the still more infamous conduct of Archbishop Adam Loftus, also Chancellor of Ireland, who was the author of cruel Protestant oppressions and persecutions of the old popular faith, while he grossly abused the Cathedral revenues to enrich his own kindred; the personal careers of Sir Charles Porter and Sir Alexander Fitton, at the Revolution period, and those of Sir Richard Cox, John Methuen, and Sir Constantine Phipps, which were equally singular. The descriptive report, by Sir Thomas Cusack, in the reign of Edward VI., upon the condition of different provinces and regions of Ireland, the disposition of their native chieftains and people, and the execution of English law amongst them, has much historical value. But, coming down to the eighteenth century, we find the patriotic spirit of the Irish Opposition, most frequently under Protestant leaders, taking the form of Parliamentary and forensic eloquence, and of legitimate political agitation. Mr. Burke's account of proceedings in the Chancellorship of Lord Lifford, and in the yet more stirring rule of the Earl of Clare (John Fitzgibbon) embrace the short history of the separate Irish Parliament, constituted in 1782, the alarming attitude of the Volunteers and sympathisers with the Republic of America, the fierce combats of invective in which Grattan, Curran, and their rivals made use of a sharpened tongue, the rebellion of 1798, and the Act of Union, procured by wholesale bribery, which was needed, however, to save a corrupt realm from utter dissolution. All this history, of course, has been repeatedly narrated by many able writers; but it is serviceable again to take a fresh glance at it, from the peculiar point of view here afforded by the position of the Irish Lord Chancellorship in those troubled times. With the accession of Lord Redesdale, as we enter the nineteenth century, and advance, through Lord Plunket, to the grand controversy upon Catholic Emancipation, we reach the modern period of Irish politics, where Daniel O'Connell presently confronts us, with the phantom of a proposed Repeal looming amid the heads of the mob he gathers about him. Mr. Burke is an enthusiastic Irishman, but his loyalty to the United Kingdom, as well as the moderation and soundness of his political views, is evinced throughout this narrative; and he does justice to eminent public men of each party, to Sugden (Lord St. Leonards) and to Sir Joseph Napier, equally with Mazière Brady and other Whig or Liberal Chancellors. His more profuse eulogy of Lord O'Hagan is, we believe, not undeserved by its subject; but neither political nor religious partialities have led this truthful chronicler to belie the facts on record. There is, perhaps, no great amount of original research, except in matters of purely antiquarian detail, shown in this entertaining and instructive volume. But it is a really good piece of work, and is worthy of attentive perusal.

Success having attended the publication of "Tally ho," it was but natural that a further venture should be made with *Hark Away:* by Fred. Feild Whitehurst (Tinsley Brothers), a volume, similar to the former, containing sketches of hunting, coaching, fishing, &c. The sketches are, in fact, little or nothing more than accounts, reprinted from newspapers, of the runs with hounds, the gatherings, in Hyde Park and elsewhere, of the "four-in-hands," in which the author took part, or of which he was an enthusiastic spectator during the seasons or season of 1878-9. The whole resolves itself, for the most part, into a catalogue of more or less aristocratic and popular names, together with a statement as to how the owners of those names were dressed and looked, "went" and "handled the ribbons," or "tooled the drag," on various occasions. "When the whitebait," writes the author, "attain the proportions of sprats, and cucumbers are bawled through the streets two for three-half-pence, it may be fairly concluded that the London season has drawn to a close. When one's bosom friend has thrown up his well-chosen teams of bays and greys, and has ceased those pleasant little journeys which terminated at the Orleans Club or the Star and Garter, as the case might be; when she who adores thee has left for Homburg, in order to recruit her health after the campaign of the year—in order to prepare for a state that may be better or worse, according to circumstances—it behoves a man to seek for fresh fields of recreation, and to add to his experience by entering into any novel pursuits that present themselves." This is the way in which he introduces a short description of "a pleasant time at Penzance;" and it is a specimen of his best style, writing as he is in his capacity of a man of fashion rather than in that of a mere reporter stringing together the names and titles and recording the presence, at a "meet" or elsewhere, of the nobility and gentry. There are evidently, as appears from the favour accorded to his former volume, many readers to whom such chronicles are a source of delight, or at any rate of amusement; and the author displays such a sense of personal enjoyment, so genial a spirit, that it is impossible not to look with a kindly eye on what he thinks worthy of recording, though it may sometimes differ no more than imperceptibly from a rank advertisement. He intersperses anecdotes, however (whether old or new is of small consequence), and he gossips of things which are so suggestive of pure air, healthy pursuits, generous fare, and active, manly exercise, that his very topics are an almost sufficient recommendation of his book. In one of his sketches there is a remark which gives an approximate idea of his age; and that one so full of years should apparently be so full of spirits and vigour excites the sort of admiration aroused by recollections of such men as the Rev. John Russell, "the venerable patriarch of the chase," as he is called by our author, who naturally regards him as a superior being, in the proportion of an archangel to an archbishop.

The student of contemporary military history will get some help from Colonel Fyfe-Cookson's narrative of his personal observations in August and September, 1877, and during the winter and spring of last year. This gallant officer accompanied Suleiman Pasha's army in the campaign of the Balkans, and witnessed the desperate efforts to drive the Russians from the Shipka Pass. He afterwards proceeded, still serving as a military attaché of the British Embassy in Turkey, to follow Mahomet Ali Pasha, beyond Sophia and Orkhanieh, in his attempt to hold the western Balkan passes, at Kamarli and thereabout, against the victorious invader when Plevna had fallen. The last portion of Colonel Fyfe-Cookson's duty in the war lay with the Turkish garrison of the fortified positions about Gallipoli, when the enemy had occupied Adrianople, and it was important to British policy that the Dardanelles and entrance to the Sea of Marmora should be made quite secure. This is a part of the strategic study afforded by his book, which seems to possess an abiding and substantial interest; and there is some plausibility in the notion that herein will be found, after all, the whole and sole concern of England with the defence of European Turkey. But such political questions are not directly raised by the gallant author of this serviceable account of Turkish military operations, which bears title *With the Armies of the Balkans*, and is published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. He describes the battle of Eski Zara, on July 31, which effectually checked the Russian advance into Roumelia, and he exposes the want of concert between the Turkish Generals, Suleiman Pasha and Reouf Pasha, in their movements at that period. The topography of the Shipka Pass and the fortified positions there, with all the tactics of attack and defence which cost many thousand lives in two or three weeks of obstinate struggle on that mountain road, are minutely explained in this volume. It is furnished with special maps and plans, and with other illustrations of a more graphic sort, from original sketches by the author. His testimony concerning the Turks and the Sultan's Government agrees with that of most impartial English travellers. The Turkish peasant, and, of course, the Turkish regular soldier, will bear comparison, in moral virtue, with the same class of any other nation; but the Circassians and other Asiatics in Turkey have perpetrated many outrages. "I scarcely ever knew a Circassian punished," says this witness. "No doubt their harem influence at Constantinople is much considered, the most beautiful of their children being married by the most influential of the Pashas there." In fact, it is the experience of all countries and ages, where despotism has been accompanied by polygamy and domestic slavery, that the worst effects of social and political corruption are felt, and there is no end to cruelty and rapacity of every kind. This is the fatal vice of the Turkish Empire, and it cannot be remedied by mere administrative reforms even if the Sultan and his Pashas were amenable to British counsels.

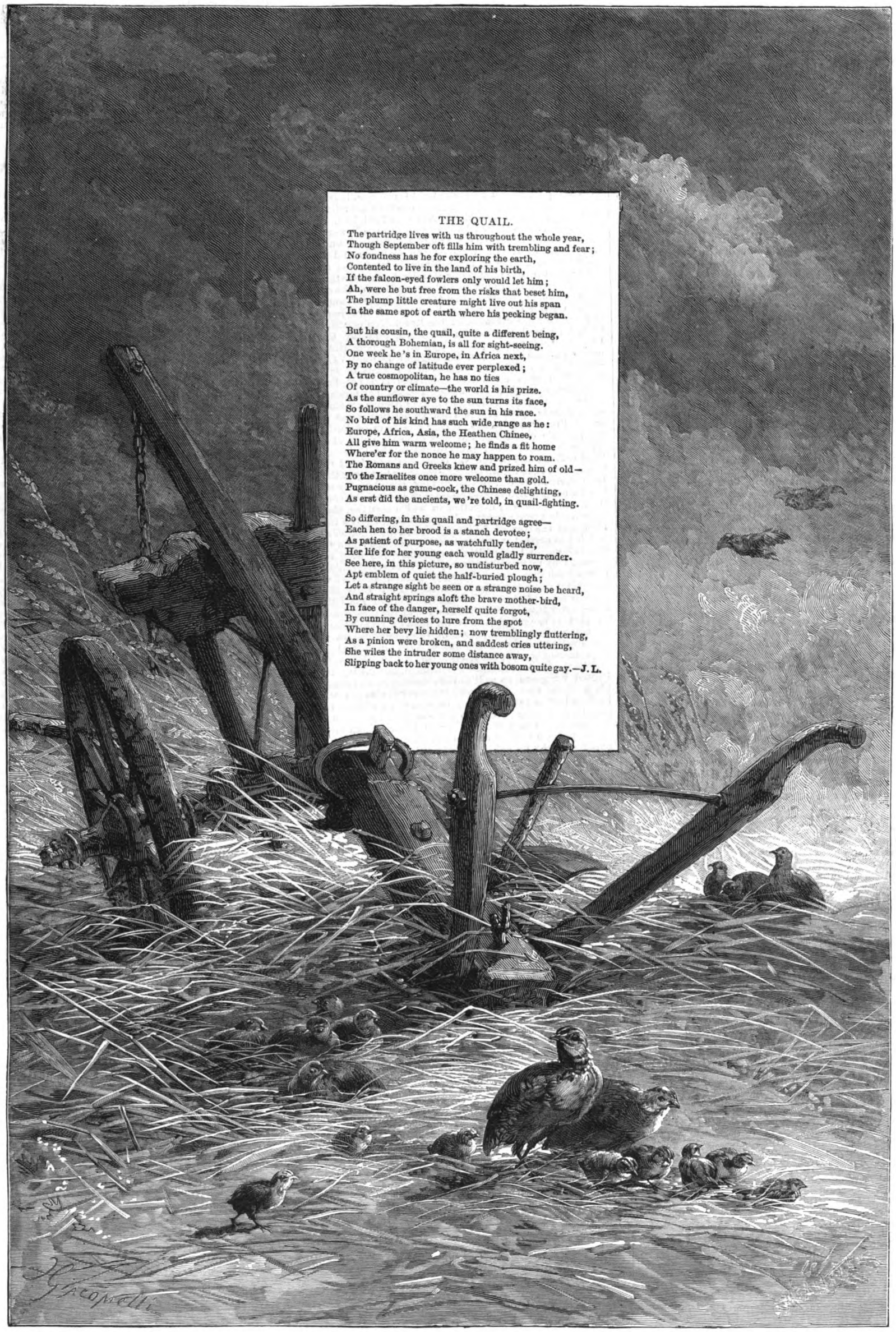
The third and concluding volume of *The History of England:* by M. Guizot, edited by Madame De Witt and translated from the French by an undeclared but apparently competent hand (Sampson Low and Co.), closes at the death of William IV., as the most convenient period of cessation. The prominent features of the work are, no doubt, known by this time to everybody who has eyes to see: the noble size, handsome covers, decent paper, easy type, numerous and excellent illustrations, the same as those of the original French work. To this third volume is added a tolerably copious index. It will be remembered that this history, like that of France which preceded it from the initiative of the same illustrious author and under the care of the same editress, was and is intended for "the rising generation;" and to their notice it is hereby commended, though their seniors would also find it not only ornamental as the occupant of space upon table or shelf, but interesting both textually and pictorially, in the absence of more elaborate and argumentative works, such as the erudite historical student might more particularly affect. This third volume begins with the assertion that "England felt no love for James II.," though "he was proclaimed King without disturbance, and accepted without a murmur." This is, no doubt, true; but it is pretty certain that there was nobody else who could have been proclaimed King with a chance of having on his side at the same time the love of more than a fraction of England; and so much might be claimed even for James II. Nobody is likely to complain that full justice, or at any rate more justice than might have been expected under the circumstances, is not done to the characters of our William and Mary, our Anne, our Georges, and our William IV.; but a doubt may reasonably arise as to the portrait to which the name of the last-mentioned monarch is attached: it is strangely unlike the popular portraits of the sailor-king. Our naval and military heroes, moreover, as well as our statesmen and orators—our Pitts, Foxes, and the rest of the brilliant leaders of men—are all treated in a respectful and appreciative manner, to which little or no exception can be taken by the most enthusiastic hero-worshipper. Indeed, it would seem as if the illustrious author had been inclined rather to stretch a point in our favour than to detract in any respect from our traditional honours, for he has repeated the old, but not now generally accepted story connected with the battle of Fontenoy, and the English officer's polite request that the French would fire first. It is true that the French most courteously refused, and that the English accordingly poured in a most destructive volley; but the credit of having first saluted and provoked an interchange of courtesies is attributed to the English, and it is not hinted that it was a clever device upon their part for getting the first shot.

A very competent hand, M. Gustave Masson, B.A. Univ. Gall., of Harrow School, has executed, in one volume, for the use of schoolboys and others, an abridgment, from Mr. Robert Black's English translation, of Guizot's *History of France* (Sampson Low and Co.), which will probably meet with considerable acceptance. It is of very handy form, it contains more than a score of illustrations, and it is provided with a chronological table, marginal memoranda, index, &c. Some people may think that, when the abridgment was taken in hand, there was a good opportunity for curtailing, even more than the abridger has curtailed them, the early portions of M. Guizot's work, having little or nothing to do with the history of France, properly so called. As it is, however, the abridger has made a neat and wieldy book out of one which, in its unabridged form, is handsome enough and readable enough, but decidedly unwieldy, at least for educational purposes; and, though he must have had a very laborious and thankless task, he modestly disclaims for himself that credit which others will not consent to withhold from him, seeing that the merit, if any, of such abridgments depends chiefly upon the judgment and taste with which they are carried out.

Under the title *Luxurious Bathing: a Sketch by Andrew W. Tuer; with twelve folio Etchings, Initials, &c., by Sutton Sharpe* (Field and Tuer), a singular book has been published, in which the text is quite independent of the etchings accompanying it, the etchings have no relation to either text or title, and neither text nor etchings demand by intrinsic preciousness the costly paper, typography, and vellum binding in which they are enshrined. Mr. Tuer's remarks on the various kinds of bathing are simple and sensible, and might do good distributed as a penny tract—since cleanliness is next to godliness. The landscape etchings which fill half the volume have much promise, though evidently by an amateur, who has yet to learn the value of "accident" and variety in etching.

The Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army has received an addition to the funds by the sum of £100 subscribed by three regiments now serving in Bermuda.

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THE QUAIL.

The partridge lives with us throughout the whole year,
Though September oft fills him with trembling and fear;
No fondness has he for exploring the earth,
Contented to live in the land of his birth,
If the falcon-eyed fowlers only would let him;
Ah, were he but free from the risks that beset him,
The plump little creature might live out his span
In the same spot of earth where his pecking began.

But his cousin, the quail, quite a different being,
A thorough Bohemian, is all for sight-seeing.
One week he 's in Europe, in Africa next,
By no change of latitude ever perplexed;
A true cosmopolitan, he has no ties
Of country or climate—the world is his prize.
As the sunflower aye to the sun turns its face,
So follows he southward the sun in his race.
No bird of his kind has such wide range as he:
Europe, Africa, Asia, the Heathen Chinee,
All give him warm welcome; he finds a fit home
Where'er for the nonce he may happen to roam.
The Romans and Greeks knew and prized him of old—
To the Israelites once more welcome than gold.
Pugnacious as game-cock, the Chinese delighting,
As erst did the ancients, we 're told, in quail-fighting.

So differing, in this quail and partridge agree—
Each hen to her brood is a stanch devotee;
As patient of purpose, as watchfully tender,
Her life for her young each would gladly surrender.
See here, in this picture, so undisturbed now,
Apt emblem of quiet the half-buried plough;
Let a strange sight be seen or a strange noise be heard,
And straight springs aloft the brave mother-bird,
In face of the danger, herself quite forgot,
By cunning devices to lure from the spot
Where her bevy lie hidden; now tremblingly fluttering,
As a pinion were broken, and saddest cries uttering,
She wiles the intruder some distance away,
Slipping back to her young ones with bosom quite gay.—J. L.

"SEE HERE, IN THIS PICTURE, SO UNDISTURBED NOW,
APT EMBLEM OF QUIET THE HALF-BURIED PLOUGH."

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"AS PATIENT OF PURPOSE, AS WATCHFULLY TENDER,
HER LIFE FOR HER YOUNG SHE WOULD GLADLY SURRENDER."

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FINE ARTS.

THE POMPEIAN COMMEMORATION.

The celebration on Thursday of last week at Pompeii of the eighteenth centenary of the city's destruction, was made on a larger scale even than we anticipated in our article a fortnight back. The day was regarded as a general *festa* by the Neapolitans, and about 7000 persons of various nationalities, including representatives of the Government, the municipalities, the professions, and several of the archæological and artistic societies of Europe and America, were admitted by ticket through the gate of the deserted city. The festival was without parallel in the history of the world. It jars somewhat on the sympathies to think of the terrible fate of the Pompeians, and of the temples and streets of that silent city of the dead as re-tenanted by the gay and motley Neapolitan crowd. But we must remember that probably no great calamity that has befallen humanity has yielded so much instruction and delight to posterity. Destruction has proved but preservation, and death but a long sleep before new life. It is only at Pompeii and in the local and Naples museums which it has so richly stocked, that the most ardent student of antiquity can fully realise the life, that is to say the *vie intime* in all its thousand minutiæ of the Romans in the first century of our era. And here let the writer (who has read the book on the spot) commend the artistic and archæological accuracy of Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii" as a means of popular information. Except as regards the site and some of the details of the house of Arbaces, which of course are drawn from the imagination (though still in accordance with probability based on analogy), an authority may be found for every description and detail of the novel.

Among the ceremonies which marked the centenary was the reading—in the Basilica, before the assembled *savans* and visitors—of two occasional poems in Latin hexameters, and the delivery by Signor Ruggiero, chief director of the excavations, of an address, giving a brief history of what has been done since the first remains of Pompeii were discovered, in 1748. The visitors then inspected the chief monuments, and afterwards assembled to witness the final search in the lower portions of ten chambers in the ninth *regione* of the city—these chambers having previously been excavated to within about four feet of their floor. Similar final excavations have been arranged to take place on the visits of various Sovereigns and other important personages, and the houses so unearthed have sometimes been named after the visitors on such occasions.

We may remind the reader that Pompeii having been only a city of the third class the private dwelling are, with some notable exceptions, small and low. Not many had a second, and hardly any a third floor. The *atrium* and *peristylium* were more or less open to the sky; and the roofs generally, excepting the substantial coving of the great baths, were of wood—the holes for the rafters being still visible. Consequently, when the great showers of ashes and cinders descended from Vesuvius the accumulating weight broke through the roofs, and, owing to the powdery condition of much of the eruptive matter, filled every nook and cranny till the city became as it were one homogeneous mass; the last of the successive strata of scoriæ presenting an undulating surface, which (together with the general elevation that caused the sea to retire two or three miles) effaced all trace of the buried buildings—the lofty upper wall of the Great Theatre alone projecting above ground. The heat, though great enough to carbonise wood, textiles, grain, &c., was not sufficiently intense to destroy bronzes, terra cotta, and other hard objects, or the marble and vitreous tesseræ of the mosaics. Nor were the delicately-executed wall-paintings affected, for the reason that the colours were derived from natural earths. Even at Herculaneum, where the volcanic matter partook of the character of boiling mud and lava, and the heat was, therefore, doubtless greater, although it reduced papyri to the nature of charcoal, it did not, as we remarked in our former article, render them illegible. It follows that, in excavating at Pompeii, vast masses (in layers many feet deep) of friable pumaceous scoriæ have always to be dug out before the movables, furniture, &c., of the Old Pompeians are struck upon. These are always found on or near the floor in the lowest excavations, such as those made on the present celebration. The refuse, conveyed in trucks on a tramway, is tilted on to waste ground without the city walls. It is thus evident that the exhumation of Pompeii is a work of great labour and expense, and to unearth the two fifths of the city still buried will require, at the present rate of progress, seventy years, and cost about five million francs, as calculated by the eminent archæologist Commendatore Fiorelli, who has for many years superintended the excavations.

The excavations just made in the ninth *regione* yielded nothing of great value, artistic or otherwise; but one of the chambers presented a wonderful picture of an old Pompeian interior. It had been the shop of a dealer in singing-birds and bird-seed. The shops at Pompeii, by-the-way, were frequently situated in the anterior wall on the ground floor of the houses or *palazzi* of the wealthiest proprietors—just as they are at this day in Naples. In this shop at first were found a small figure of a horse and a number of vases (one containing coins), fibulæ, bracelets and rings, in bronze, a beautiful candelabrum, a bottle, several small bells, and a casserole in the same metal, iron knives and forks, a spit and various kitchen utensils, a dagger and knife with ivory handles, some glass beads, and a blue glass cup; and a money-box and other articles in terra-cotta. Many of these objects, as appeared from the direction of the fallen beams, had been precipitated in a heap from a chamber above. But, on continuing the clearing, the occupation of the worthy bird-seller became evident. The remains of quantities of millet, hemp, and other seeds, and beans were found, together with those of the sacks which had contained them; as also bins, a barrel with iron hoops, and a double row of terra-cotta ollæ, all of them, clearly, receptacles for grain; and likewise a considerable number of small earthen pots, which, doubtless, served as drinking-cups for the birds. There were besides a number of bronze rings, and pieces of fine chain-work used for hanging bird-cages. At the same time were discovered many small bones, and at length the complete skeleton of a little singing-bird. To read the descriptions of the objects found on this occasion, and far more so on inspecting the countless Pompeian relics preserved in the Naples Museum—the complete *batterie de cuisine* of the epicure; the tools and implements of all kinds of trades; the instruments of surgery (proving the art to have arrived at a very advanced stage); the colours and pencils of the artist; the matchless bronzes and sculpture; the many ingenious mechanical inventions; the multifarious kinds of produce, and processes for preparing the same; the thousands of domestic objects and appliances; all, down to our "patent safety nursery-pin," the prototypes it might seem of things now in every-day use—one is irresistibly impelled to exclaim, "There is nothing new under the sun." At all events, if we except the railway, the telegraph, and the telephone, man seems to have made little progress, and in some respects has gone back during the eighteen centuries that Pompeii has lain as it were entranced.

As a permanent memento of the day of the centenary, a large octavo volume has been published, entitled "Pompeii and the Region Buried by the Eruption of Vesuvius in the Year Seventy-Nine." It consists of dissertations by the most eminent men of science and archæologists of Italy on the phenomena preceding and attending the destruction of the city; and on the life, social, religious, artistic, and domestic, of its inhabitants. It is hoped that the interest excited by this commemoration may supply some stimulus to the cultivation of classical archæology, in which department of study we have, as remarked in our former article, been left far behind during the last fifty years by the Germans and even other Continental nations.

Several complaints have recently been made touching the frequent destruction during processes of so-called "restoration" of monuments and tablets to the memory of the dead, which are often of historical interest, and of great value to the genealogist. When the monuments are not actually destroyed they are frequently huddled out of sight and consigned to neglect in the belfry or elsewhere, and the tablets are converted into paving-stones. A "Former Vicar of Doveridge," writing to the *Times* in defence of the practice, somewhat naïvely admits that in the restoration of Doveridge church (while he was Vicar) the decaying Lucy Monument (which he believes to have been erected to the family immortalised by Shakspeare) was neglected because no notice was taken of the representations made to those most interested in its preservation. And he plausibly argues that it is too much to expect that "Rectors and Vicars will bear the burden of the preservation of private monuments when they have the burden of what belongs to the public service in hand." It surely may, however, be answered that such monuments are often not only among the best ornaments of a church and add to its dignity, but that they form an essential part of its history and of that of the neighbourhood, if indeed they are not also of wider public and historic interest. We think, therefore, it is one of the first duties of "Rectors and Vicars" to protect and preserve, instead of to destroy or remove, all such monuments and memorials.

The new Arts' Club at Manchester, which is situate at the corner of Portland-street and Oxford-street, is now opened.

The death is announced of William Morris Hunt, the American painter, at the age of fifty-four. He studied at Düsseldorf, and afterwards under Couture at Paris. In 1855 he returned to the United States, and finally settled at Boston, where he became well known in various branches of painting, and drew around him many pupils. During the Civil War he painted several pictures illustrative of its incidents; and he decorated the walls of the Assembly rooms in the New Capitol at Albany, choosing for his subjects "Ormuzd and Ahriman" and "Ulysses and the Sirens." In 1875 he published "Talks on Art."

A statuette of peculiar value and interest, as having been produced at the château of Oiron, in Poitou, where the extremely rare "Henri Deux" was manufactured, has been added to the Ceramic Museum at Sèvres.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co. have recently issued three effective pianoforte pieces by Mr. W. S. Rockstro, each of which is based on well-known national airs—the first on "'Twas within a mile" and "Come o'er the stream, Charlie," the second on "Annie Laurie," and the third on "Flow gently, sweet Afton," and "The Hundred Pipers." These subjects are varied and ornamented in an agreeable style, so as to form attractive pieces for young students—the fingering of leading passages being carefully indicated.

Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. publish "The Last Prayer; Mélodie Réligieuse, composée par Louis Eugène Napoleon." The text of the prayer was found among the Prince Imperial's papers at Chiselhurst, and its sentences have been paraphrased, and set to music composed by himself. The melody is simple and expressive, and lies within a small compass of voice. Messrs Cramer and Co. likewise issue "Love and the Cuckoo," a pretty song by W. Bordens, the voice part of which will not tax the most limited range.

Messrs. Duff and Stewart's latest publications include some pleasing vocal pieces. "My love far away," ballad, by W. M. Balfe, will be welcome to the many admirers of that popular composer. The melody is essentially vocal, and pleasing in character, and it requires a compass of scarcely more than an octave. Professor G. A. Macfarren's two vocal trios, "The Glove" and "The Harpers," are both for a soprano, a contralto, and a bass. The first is characterised by boldness and vigour, the other being in a somewhat more flowing and tranquil style. Neither voice part requires more than the most ordinary compass. They are also published by Messrs. Duff and Stewart; as are a very pleasing song, "My bark and I," by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie; "The Old Cathedral Bell," and "Golden hours are fleeting," two songs by Oliver Cramer, the first of which (for baritone or bass) has much serious expression; the other (for tenor) being rather of a graceful character, neither of them making more than the most limited demands on vocal compass. Some pleasing pianoforte pieces—brilliant, but not difficult—are also among Messrs. Duff and Stewart's recent publications. These include "Forest Warblings," by J. T. Trekell; "The Forest Streamlet," by G. F. Kendall; and "Daisy Mazurka," by W. C. Levey; a cheap and useful "New and Improved Catechism of the Rudiments of Music," compiled by William Buels, being issued by the same firm.

Messrs. Weekes and Co. have published a comprehensive selection of single and double chants, under the title of the "Parochial Chant Book." These are well selected and edited by Mr. A. S. Cooper, who has supplied a preface with serviceable directions as to the use of the chants, which number more than 300, about half of them having been either composed for the work or borrowed from manuscript collections. The book is a worthy companion to Mr. Cooper's previous work, "The Parochial Psalter."

The double-screw iron armour-plated ship Northampton has been commissioned at Chatham by Captain Fisher as the flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir F. L. M'Clintock, F.R.S., the new Commander-in-Chief of the squadron on the North American and West Indian station.

At a recent meeting of the Workmen's National Executive Committee for the Abolition of the Foreign Sugar Bounties a letter from the Foreign Office was read, written in reply to an application for information as to the financial result of the first year's working of the new Austrian law of June, 1878. The letter stated that her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna had been requested to send a report on the subject, but that it was not expected that the information necessary to make such report could yet be obtained. It was stated at a meeting that the Austrian bounty was the great difficulty in the way of a general settlement of the European sugar question.

OBITUARY.

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR W. ROWAN.

Field-Marshal Sir William Rowan, G.C.B., Colonel 52nd Foot, a veteran Peninsular officer, died on the 26th ult. at Gay-street, Bath, in his ninetieth year. He was the eighth son of Robert Rowan, Esq., of Mullans and Garry, in the county of Antrim, High Sheriff 1779, and was brother of the late Sir Charles Rowan, K.C.B., Commissioner of Metropolitan Police. He entered the 52nd Foot in 1803, and served in Sicily 1806 and 1807, and in the Peninsula, including Corunna, capture of Flushing, battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees, passage of the Bidassoa, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. He was also at Waterloo and the capture of Paris, where he was commandant of the first arrondissement. He had received the war medal with six clasps. From 1823 to 1829 he was Civil and Military Secretary in Canada, and from 1849 to 1855 Commander of the Forces there. He held the colonelcy of the 19th Foot 1854 to 1861, and of the 52nd Regiment since 1861. Sir William was made a G.C.B. in 1865, attained the rank of General 1862, and Field-Marshal 1877. He married, 1811, Martha, third daughter of John Spong, Esq., of Mill Hall, Maidstone, which lady died 1874. The Field-Marshal's nephew, the heir male of his family (one of Scotch origin) is the Rev. Robert Willson Rowan, of Mount Davys, in the county of Antrim.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Lieutenant-General Charles Hind, on the 29th ult., at his residence, 18, Paragon, Bath.

Mr. Edmund Falconer, the dramatist, the author of "Peep o' Day," "Extremes," and other plays, on the 29th ult., at his residence in London.

Mr. George J. Bennett, the actor, on the 22nd ult., at Edmonton, in his eightieth year. He formerly held a high theatrical reputation.

John Francis Ferguson, Esq., J.P. and D.L. in the county of Antrim, and High Sheriff 1865, on the 17th ult., at Belfast, in his seventy-ninth year.

The Hon. Sackville Fitzroy Henry Lane Fox, only son and heir apparent of the present Lord Conyers, on Aug. 27, at Durban, aged eighteen.

Henry Maunsell, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., for a considerable time the able editor of the Dublin *Evening Mail*, of which also he was part proprietor, on the 27th ult.

The Rev. Charles Gustavus Owen, M.A., Incumbent of Pinxton, Alfreton, Derbyshire, on the 18th ult., at his Rectory, aged seventy-eight.

The Rev. Thomas Murray Browne, Hon. Canon of Gloucester, and Vicar of Almondsbury, near Bristol, on the 24th ult., at the Vicarage, aged seventy-seven.

Mrs. Norman Lockyer, wife of Joseph Norman Lockyer, the distinguished scientific scholar, author, and astronomer, and herself a contributor to scientific journals.

Mrs. Frances Turnbull, the last remaining member of the family of Allan Macdougall, Esq., of Hayfield and Polquairn, and Margaret his wife, sister of George, seventh Marquis of Tweeddale.

William Oliver Rutherford, Esq., of Edgerston, in the ninety-ninth year of his age. He was Sheriff of Roxburghshire during sixty-one years, and convener of the county from 1811 until 1875—sixty-four years.

The Ven. David Archard Williams, M.A., Archdeacon of Carmarthen, for fifty-one years Rural Dean for Upper Carmarthen, and for thirty-seven years Vicar of St. David's, Carmarthen, on the 16th ult., at Ferryside, in his eighty-fourth year.

The Rev. Thomas Willis, formerly Rector of Killeedy, and Prebendary and Sub-Dean of Limerick Cathedral, on the 19th ult., at Campden-grove, Kensington. He was eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Gilbert Willis, LL.D., Rector of Kilmurry and Derrigalvin.

Mrs. William Villiers Stuart, of Castletown, widow of William Villiers Stuart, Esq., for many years M.P. for the county of Waterford (grandson of John, first Marquis of Bute), only daughter of the late Michael Cox, Esq., of Castletown, and brother of the late Sir Richard Cox, Bart., on whose death she inherited the extensive estates of the Cox family.

Henry Padwick, Esq., of Manor House, Horsham, J.P. for London and Westminster, and D.L. for Sussex, Deputy-Keeper of Holyrood Palace, on the 23rd ult., at 4, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, in his seventy-fourth year. His only son, Henry Padwick, Esq., of Wimblehurst, Horsham, M.A., is a Barrister-at-Law and J.P. and D.L. for Sussex.

General Joshua Simmons Smith, formerly of the 14th Light Dragoons and for many years Major of the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers, at Albemarle-street, on the 25th ult., in his seventy-eighth year. He obtained his commission as Cornet, by purchase, on Aug. 14, 1817, and became a General on the retired list on Oct. 1, 1877.

Clement Tudway Swanston, Esq., Q.C., F.R.S., of Cosham Park, Hants, recently, at Paris, aged forty-eight. He was only son of the late Clement T. Swanston, Esq., Q.C., of Holly House, Middlesex, by Mary Jane, his wife, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Swann Hill. He married, in 1861, the Hon. Anne Romilly, eldest daughter of the late Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls.

The Rev. W. F. Wilkinson, Rector of Lutterworth, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was Select Preacher of the University of Cambridge in 1846, and was author of several works, among others, "Personal Names of the Bible," "Revision of the New Lectionary," published last year; and was editor, in conjunction with the Rev. W. Webster, of "The Greek Testament, with Notes Grammatical and Exegetical."

Surgeon-Major Wilton Everet, of the Army Medical Department, at the barracks, Chichester, on the 27th inst., in his forty-fourth year. The deceased became an Assistant-Surgeon in November, 1858, and served in New Zealand from 1861 to to 1863, for which he received a medal. He subsequently served with the 39th and 57th Regiments, and attained the rank of Surgeon-Major in November, 1873.

Augusta Elizabeth Howard-Vyse, of Stoke Place, Slough, on the 19th ult., at Boughton, Northampton, aged sixty-five. She was the elder daughter of Colonel Richard William Howard-Vyse, J.P. and D.L., of Stoke and of Boughton, by Frances, his wife, second daughter of Henry Hesketh, Esq., of Newtown, Cheshire, and was sister of Colonel Howard-Vyse, of the Manor Cottage, Old Windsor, and of the Rev. Granville Sykes Howard-Vyse, of Boughton Hall.

Mr. Peter Vargas, who was for sixty-two years confidential clerk to the Parliamentary Secretaries of the Treasury in various Administrations, on the 25th ult., at the age of seventy-five. In every Session of Parliament he sat in the lobby outside the door of the Ministerial room, and was always accountable for the whereabouts of all the members of the Ministerial party. The issue of the Whip's papers was confided to him throughout the whole period of his service. From the moment when the Speaker took the chair until the

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House rose, for sixty years of his life, Mr. Vargas never left his post. The Whips from the House of Lords used also constantly to come down to the Commons' lobby to consult Mr. Vargas.

Admiral the Hon. Keith Stewart, C.B., on the 15th ult., at Stoke, Devonport, aged sixty-five. He was younger son of George, eighth Earl of Galloway, K.T., by Jane, his wife, second daughter of Henry, first Earl of Uxbridge, and was brother of the late Earl of Galloway and of the late Duchess of Marlborough, mother of the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Admiral married, 1841, Mary Caroline, only daughter of Sir Charles Fitzroy, K.C.B., and had one son and nine daughters.

Thomas Jervis-White-Jervis, Esq., on the 15th ult., at her Majesty's Vice-Consulate, Bastia, Corsica, aged eighty-two. He was younger and only surviving son of the late Sir John Jervis-White-Jervis, Bart., of Ballyellis, in the county of Wexford, and of Bellcamp, in the county of Dublin, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Henry Nisbett, Esq., of Ashmore, in the county of Longford. He married, June, 1818, Eliza Anne, eldest daughter of the late William Strettell, Esq., Judge-Advocate-General in Bengal, and leaves issue.

Mr. Henry Negretti, of the firm of Negretti and Zambra, opticians and scientific instrument makers, aged sixty-two. Mr. Negretti was born at Como, and came to this country in 1830, when he was twelve years old. He was a strong friend of Italian independence. It was to his zealous exertions that the Italian Pelizzoni owed his escape after being condemned to death for a murder in Saffron-hill on the testimony of the police, but of which it was afterwards proved he was perfectly innocent. After this public service, King Victor Emmanuel bestowed upon Mr. Negretti the honour of knighthood.

THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of this institute was opened at Liverpool on Wednesday week, as recorded in our last issue. The Mayor, in welcoming the institute, said that Liverpool and the mercantile marine of England were deeply interested in the introduction of steel ships; but it was desirable that they should be assured that steel possessed the strength desired. The president, Mr. E. Williams, said, in reply, that before long steel would take the place of iron in ship-building. Its progress was at present slow, as the authorities had decided that steel hulls should be equal in quality to the best boiler-plate. Papers were read on the dephosphorisation of iron and steel.

On the following day Mr. James A. Picton read a paper on the Progress of Iron and Steel as a Structural Material. He lamented that some of our greatest engineers showed an utter want of taste in the gigantic structures in iron and steel which were erected under their direction, and he made practical comparisons for the purpose of illustrating his subject. Mr. T. Wrightson, of Stockton, read an important paper on physical changes in iron and steel at a high temperatue. There was an interesting discussion on the application of steel to ship-building. Several speakers expressed their opinion that the tests used by Lloyd's, the Admiralty, and other bodies ought to be considerably modified, while Dr. Siemens pronounced himself strongly against any relaxation of those tests, on the ground that steel used for important purposes should always be of the very best quality. In the afternoon excursions were made to various works, and in the evening the annual dinner of the institute took place in St. George's Hall.

The sittings were concluded yesterday week, when papers were read by Mr. G. Ratcliffe, of the Mersey Steel and Iron Works, "On the manufacture of large forgings, and the materials suitable for the same;" by Mr. A. Davis, of Westminster, "On the Consolidation of Fluid Steel;" by Mr. A. Allen, of Sheffield, "On experiments to determine the presence of Nitrogen in Steel;" and by Mr. C. Wood, of Middlesborough, "On wrought iron and toughened glass for railway sleepers." On the motion of the president, Mr. E. Williams, the thanks of the institute were voted to the Mayor, the local committee, and various public bodies and firms. In the afternoon a number of the members visited the works of the London and North-Western Railway Company at Crewe.

Next year's congress is to be held at Dusseldorf.

The Earl of Derby has given £10 to the funds of the National Thrift Society, Oxford, and has expressed his warm interest in the work now being carried on by that society throughout the country.

All classes of live stock and fresh meat landed at Liverpool last week showed a decrease, when compared with the figures of the preceding week, the decline being particularly marked in both live and dead sheep. The totals were 3736 quarters of beef, 625 carcases of mutton, fifty dead pigs, and fifty-nine carcases of lambs.

At a conversazione in connection with the Tower-Hamlets branch of the University Education scheme last Saturday, the Earl of Rosebery said he heartily sympathised with the object of the movement, which he understood to be to bring high class education within the reach of people by whom it had hitherto been unattainable.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., was enrolled on Thursday week in a Birmingham lodge as an honorary member of the Grand United Order of Oddfellows. After the initiation he gave an address on the advantages of sick and friendly societies in relieving their members from the taint of pauperism, and, alluding to the national expenditure, he compared the results attained by the Imperial outlay of six millions with the improvements which had followed the expenditure of a similar sum in local municipal work.

A new coffee tavern was opened for business in Castle-street, Berkhamsted, on Saturday last. It has been erected by Earl Brownlow, Messrs. Lascelles being the builders. Externally it is remarkably picturesque, and internally it is fitted with every convenience. It is rented by Mr. F. W. Longman, Mr. W. F. Cooper, and the Rev. J. W. Cobb, the Rector, who intend to work it on strictly commercial principles, in the belief that all such institutions ought not only to be useful to the public but profitable to the promoters.

The first of a series of six science lectures in connection with the Gilchrist Fund was given, under the auspices of the Exeter Literary Society, at the Victoria Hall, Exeter, on Monday evening, to an audience numbering 1500 people. The lecturer was Mr. R. A. Proctor, F.R.A.S., and the subject selected "The Sun." On the conclusion of the lecture, the Bishop of Exeter proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Proctor, and in doing so said that he did not know that he had ever had a chance of listening to anything so instructive and so full of all that could elevate and instruct the human mind. The lecture was so wonderfully interesting that to a thoughtful and religious mind it contained a lesson that could never be forgotten, of admiration for the Creator of all these things. It was impossible to have heard what they had that night without remembering the words of the Psalms, "The heavens declare the glory of God."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C E T (Clifton).—Thanks; the correction is noted.

M R R (Dublin).—The game shall be examined; and, if found good, it shall appear in due course.

W J E (Dewsbury).—Solutions received three weeks after the publication of the problem are duly acknowledged.

H T Y (Staplehurst).—Thanks; we are glad to see you in the ranks of problematists again. The pair received shall be well examined.

J J W (Jamaica-road).—Both problems are very acceptable.

R S (Newcastle).—There is no objection to the use of post-cards, but you should be careful to comply with the postal regulation to write no more than the address upon the side intended for that purpose. Some correspondents continue their solutions upon the address side; and, as such an infringement of the rule involves an extra charge for postage, the cards are returned to the postal authorities.

Tyro (Eastbourne).—Both problems are too simple, but they show great promise. We shall be glad to hear from you again.

Shadforth (Oxford).—We noticed the absence of East Marden and W S B from the list under No. 1855, but were ourselves unable to discover any good defence to the author's attack. The solution was published last week. Have you omitted to notice the effect of P takes P *en passant?*

Hereward (Oxford).—The problems shall receive our best attention; but we require your name and precise address.

A de R (Paris).—Letter received, and your request complied with.

C F N (St. Paul's).—Thanks for the problem.

T T (Orchard Villas).—We are obliged for the information.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1855 received from J W W.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1856 received from Osborne, B C M S, H A Moes, Franklin Institute, M H Moorhouse, J Bumstead, W J E, C F Jones, L J Cuppa, Carlos, Emile Frau, and J M F.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1857 received from A A F (Dublin), Alice Emma, Lulu, E P Vulliamy, R Ingersoll, East Marden, Helen Lee, H M Prideaux, R Arnold, J Lane, R Betts, L S D, Double Acrostic, Cant, Problematicus, Ben Nevis, J G Byles, Underwood, H Langford, Eyecroft, Carlos (Lille), D Templeton, Elsie, Little Woman in White, Orazio, An Old Hand, J G Finch, T Barrington, R H N B, A T Bidding, D W Kell, C C Elmore, G Fosbrooke, Wanstead, G H V, E H H V, C F Nash, F R Jeffrey, H Brewster, R Jessop, E Worsley, C Darragh, T Greenbank, E J Lovell, J Allen, C F Jones, W G Harris, Shadforth (late W S B), John Dobson, G T B Kyngdon, J W W, A H Butcher, Hereward, Julia Short, W P Welch, G L Mayne, E Elsbury, M Pestalazzi (Zurich), B C, M S, Eustnor Lodge, G L C, B Dyke, Franklin Institute, Alpha, F Farrant, Frederick West, Norman Rumbelow, H A Moes, M H, W Leeson, Coptapino, R H Brooks, Thorpe Reading Room, Chessophile, M H Moorhouse, A M S, W O S Harnett, F A Bright, D L A (Harrogate), A D Jones, J H J, E L G, James Dobson, R Shindler, O Wolter, W S Lecst, C S Coxe, W de P Crousaz, and J C M.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1856.

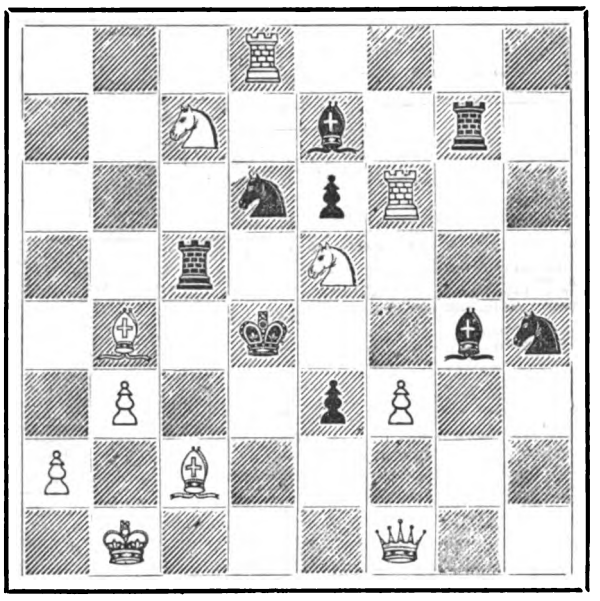
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 8th	Q takes Q*
2. R takes P (on Q 5th, ch)	K to K 3rd
3. Kt to Kt 5th. Mate.	

* If Black play 1. R to K 3rd, White continues with 2. R to K B 6th (ch); if 1. Q to K 4th, then 2. Kt to Kt 6th (ch); if 1. K takes Kt, then 2. Kt to Q 2nd (ch); if 1. P to Q 6th, then 2. R takes P (ch). &c. The foregoing is the author's solution, but the problem can be solved by 1. R to K 7th, &c.

PROBLEM No. 1859.

By James Pierce.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

The following interesting Game was played recently at the Moscow Club between Messrs. Lindenberg and Maude.

(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Herr L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th
5. Kt to Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
6. Kt takes P	K takes P
7. B to B 4th (ch)	P to Q 4th
8. B takes P (ch)	K to K sq
9. P to Q 4th	P to B 6th
10. P takes P	B to K 2nd
11. Castles	P to Kt 6th
12. P to K B 4th	P to K R 4th
13. P to B 5th	

The book move is 13. Kt to B 3rd; but as it leads to a lost game White tries to find one that affords him some chance of winning.

13.	B takes R P
14. B takes Kt	B to Kt 4th

A very ingenious stroke.

15. Kt to B 3rd	

He cannot exchange Bishops because of the threatened check at Kt 6th, and if

15. B to Q 5th	B takes B
16. Q takes B	P to B 3rd, &c.

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Herr L.)
15.	B takes B
16. R takes B	Q to R 5th
17. Q to K 2nd	R takes B
18. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to Q 2nd

Ingenious again, but scarcely sound.

19. Kt takes B P (ch)	K to K 2nd
20. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	

If White had accepted the proffered sacrifice of the Rook, Black would have continued with 20. P to Kt 7th, 21. Kt to K B 3rd, threatening 22. Kt to Kt 5th, or 22. Kt takes K P, &c.

20.	K to Q sq
21. Q to Kt 2nd	Kt to B 3rd
22. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt
23. P to K 5th	Q to Kt 4th
24. Q to Q 5th (ch)	B to Q 2nd
25. Q B to K sq	

To prevent the check at K 6th.

25.	K to B sq
26. Q to B 4th (ch)	B to B 3rd
27. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to B 2nd
28. Q to Q 6th (ch).	

Drawn by perpetual check.

Played also at the Moscow Club between Messrs. Maude and Sabanin.

(*Vienna Game.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Herr S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to K B 4th	P takes P
4. Kt to B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
5. B to B 4th	B to Kt 2nd
6. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd
7. P takes P	P takes P
8. R takes R	B takes R
9. K to B 2nd	

An interesting but decidedly unsound variation of this opening.

9.	P to Kt 5th
10. Q to R sq	B takes Kt
11. Q to R 7th	Q to B 3rd

Correctly played. If 11. P to Q 4th, then follows:—

12. B takes P	B to K 3rd
13. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to K 2nd
14. Q takes Q	R takes Q
15. Q P takes B	P takes Kt

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Herr S.)
16. B takes Kt	P takes B
17. P takes P, &c.	
12. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to K 2nd
13. Q P takes B	

He has nothing better to do. If—

13. Kt P takes B	P takes Kt
14. B to B 3rd (ch)	P to Q 3rd
15. P to Q 4th	Kt takes P
16. Q takes P (ch)	Q takes Q
17. B takes Q	Kt takes P, and wins.
13.	P takes Kt
14 P takes P	Kt to K 4th
15. B to Kt 3rd	Q to R 5th (ch)
16. K to K 2nd	Q to R 7th (ch)
17. K to Q sq	Q to R 4th
18. Q to Kt 7th	Q takes P (ch)
19. K to Q 2nd.	

Black mates in three moves.

The Athenæum Chess Club will open for the winter season on Saturday, the 4th inst., when a meeting of the members will be held in the club-room, Camden-road. The programme of the season comprises a handicap tourney for a prize value £3 3s., and matches against the following metropolitan clubs:—Belsize, City of London, Eclectic, Excelsior, Gresham, Greenwich, Ibis, Kentish Town, North London, Railway Clearing-House, St James's, and South Hampstead. The honorary secretary for the year is Mr. T. Thompson.

M. Delannoy, who is well known as a contributor to *La Stratégie*, *Westminster Papers*, and other chess periodicals, is about to publish a volume containing a selection of his essays upon the subjects of chess, to be published in London and Paris simultaneously. The London edition will be translated into English by the author, and will be issued to subscribers only. M. Delannoy was a popular writer in the palmy days of *La Palamède*, and his reminiscences of chess and chessplayers extend over the past fifty years. Intending subscribers should communicate with the author, addressed to 42, Leicester-square, London.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 26, 1879) of His Imperial Highness Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, Prince Imperial, formerly of the Palace of the Tuileries, Paris, but late of Camden-place, Chiselhurst, who died on June 1 at Hyotoyozi River, South Africa, was proved in London on the 20th ult. by Eugene Rouher and Jean Baptiste Francheschini Pietri, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. A full copy of the will has already been published. The original is deposited in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice at Somerset House; in the case of his father, the Emperor Napoleon III., only an official copy was proved, and deposited in this country, the original being retained at the Notary's Office in Paris. The Prince's will is all in his own handwriting, and is contained on two whole sheets and one half sheet of letter paper, the bottom of each page being either signed "Napoleon" or "N." The will not having been executed in the presence of witnesses, as required by the provisions of the English law, an affidavit of M. Pietri is filed with it that it is throughout in the handwriting of the deceased Prince, and an affidavit also from the counsel of the French Embassy in London that the deceased's domicile was French, and on the assumption that the will was throughout in the handwriting of the testator it was made in conformity with, and was valid according to the French law.

The will (dated Dec. 3, 1874), with five codicils (dated Feb. 8 and Sept. 10, 1875; March 3, 1876; Feb. 8, 1878; and July 9, 1879) of Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., late of Bertram House, Hampstead, who died on Aug. 27 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Frederick Hill, the brother, and Alfred Hill and Edward Bernard Lewin Hill, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Lady Hill, £1000, and she is to have the use for life of all his presentation articles (including the Order of the Bath and the medal of the Society of Arts), household furniture, goods, pictures, and effects; on her death the presentation articles are to go to his son Pearson, and his executors are requested to then give some books out of his library to his relatives and certain of his friends. The rest of his furniture and effects at his wife's death are to be divided between his three children; to his executors he gives £150 each; to his sister, Mrs. Caroline Clarke, an annuity of £100 for life, and legacies to servants. The executors are authorised to expend a sum not exceeding £250 in completing and publishing a history or statement, not as yet complete, in connection with the penny postage system, and also in writing and publishing a biography of him. After this has been done, his books, papers, and memoranda in connection with the subject of postage are to be offered to the British Museum; and the marble bust of him by Brodie, or any portrait of him, or a copy to be made at the expense of his estate, is to be offered to the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery. The testator devises his land and hereditaments at Hampstead and Tottenham to his son Pearson, subject to the right of his widow to occupy Bertram House under certain conditions. There are some special provisions and bequests to each of his children, for the purpose of equalising their positions; and having regard, as the testator declares, to their respective families, he leaves the residue of his property upon trust as to two fifths for his son Pearson, two fifths for his daughter Mrs. Eleanor Caroline Fellows, and the remaining one fifth for his daughter Mrs. Clara Pearson Barnett, subject, however, in each case to the payment thereout of a fixed sum to Lady Hill for life, who is also entitled to the income of a considerable property under her father's will. The executors have full authority given them to carry on or deal in any way they may think fit with the action against the Metropolitan Asylums' Board, of which the deceased was the principal plaintiff, or to make any arrangement with respect to the costs. The testator directs that his funeral shall be conducted with strict regard to economy, and without unnecessary show or parade.

The will (dated Oct. 25, 1878) with a codicil (dated July 10, 1879) of Mr. Eustache de St. Pierre Chaplin, late of Lasborough Park, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, and of No. 24, Motcombe-street, Belgrave-square, who died on Aug. 11 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Mrs. Katherine Elizabeth Chaplin, the widow, and Percy Chaplin, the brother, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife his furniture, plate, pictures, jewellery, wines, household effects, horses, carriages, live and dead stock, and legacies to his brothers, a nephew, and two of his servants. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his issue as she shall appoint. The testator confirms the settlement made on his marriage, and declares that the provision made by will for his wife and children is in addition to, and not in substitution of, the benefits given to them by the settlement.

The will (dated April 10, 1875) with a codicil (dated March 8, 1878) of Mr. William Lyde Wiggett Chute, late of The Vyne, near Basingstoke, Hants, who died on July 6 last, was proved at the Winchester District Registry on Aug. 27 last by Chaloner William Chute, the son, James Allan Wiggett, the nephew, and Mathias Buckworth Wilks, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Martha Chute, certain furniture and effects, all his carriages and carriage-horses, wine to the extent of forty dozen, and plate to the extent of 1000 ounces; the rest of his wine, plate, furniture, pictures, and effects are to go to his son, who shall succeed to the settled estates; and he devises all his freehold and copyhold property upon the same uses as those to which the settled estates are held. After making some other provisions, the testator leaves the residue of his personal estate upon trust for his wife for life, and then for all his children, except his eldest son, Chaloner William, who succeeds to the settled estates. Mr. Chute was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Norfolk and also a magistrate for Hampshire, and was for ten years one of the members of Parliament for the Western Division of Norfolk—viz., from 1837 until 1847.

The will (dated Oct. 5, 1878) with a codicil (dated May 10, 1879) of Mr. James Fuller, late of Addlestone, Chertsey, Surrey, who died on Aug. 22 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by George Fletcher and Francis William Willmott, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000.

The Board of Management of the Wolverhampton Orphan Asylum has received a legacy of £3000, bequeathed to the charity by the late Mrs. Bennett, of Dudley.

Mr. Torrens, M.P., in delivering the prizes and certificates to the pupils in the St. Clement's Youths' Institute last Saturday, pointed out the necessity of technical knowledge on the part of the English workman as a condition of successful competition with the foreigner.

The Postmaster-General, in reply to a communication from the Society for the Prevention of Street Accidents, calling attention to the fact that mail-vans, which are usually driven at a very rapid rate, do not carry any light at night time, has stated that he does not think it necessary that mail-vans should carry lights, and adds that he is not aware of a single accident occurring through their not doing so.

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TAMAR INDIEN.—Owing to the marked success of this fruit-lozenge—so agreeable to take and universally prescribed by the Faculty for Constipation, &c.—Base Imitations are being foisted on the public. The genuine preparations bear the title "Tamar Indien." Price 2s. 6d. per Box.
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EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES.—These effective and agreeable confections are sold only in Boxes, 6d. and 1s., each Box being labelled thus:—"James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Sold by most Chemists, but others may try substitution.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.
The best English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism. Sure, safe, and effectual. No restraint of diet required during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all Chemists, s. 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM cured by the use of Dr. Laville's Curative Liquor or Pills. To be obtained of all respectable Chemists, price 11s. per Bottle. All who are afflicted with these diseases should read Dr. Laville's celebrated treatise, in English, on "The Treatment and Cure of Gout and Rheumatism;" post-free, 4d., of F. NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
Address—F. COMAR, 28, Rue St. Claude, Paris.

COLDS CURED BY
DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM, or
Anti-Catarrh Smelling-Bottle.
ALKARAM. COLDS.
ALKARAM. COLDS.
ALKARAM. COLDS.
IF inhaled on the first symptoms, ALKARAM will at once arrest them, and cure severe cases in half an hour. Sold by all Chemists, 2s. 9d. a Bottle. Address, Dr. Dunbar, here of Messrs. P. Newbery and Sons, 37, Newgate-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
Happy Days! There is something of regret and gloom in the first appearance of grey hairs; our prospects are often blighted by their premature appearance. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER happily affords a safe and sure means for restoring hem again to the freshness and beauty of youth. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is no new low-priced article.

It is the old-established standard and reliable article known and spoken most highly of in every civilised country. Every good thing for the hair that the most scientific men of the Old and New World can suggest are combined in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. It requires only a few applications to restore grey hair to its youthful colour and lustrous beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection and beauty. Dandriff is quickly and permanently removed. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
There are two special qualities which determine and fix the superiority and excellence of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER:—First—Its prompt, quick action, and the new growth, life, and vigour that it is sure to give to the hair, never failing by a few applications TO RESTORE GREY OR WHITE HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, imparting to the hair a delightful aroma, fresh, delicate, and unchangeable in any climate. Second—Its easy application without any previous preparation of the hair; without that sticky and disagreeable sulphur odour found and complained of in other preparations. It never stains the skin or linen. It retains the hair in any desired position, and is cooling and cleansing to the scalp.

FLORAL BELL,
FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR
LIQUID DENTIFRICE.
The admiration of the world, "THE FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR or LIQUID DENTIFRICE." Language fails to give expression to the beauty or the utility of a beautiful set of white teeth. With no other charm the possessor may well feel proud. Dentists, chemists, and physicians all recommend and use the FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR or LIQUID DENTIFRICE. It is truly unequalled for cleansing, preserving, and beautifying the teeth, giving them a pearl-like whiteness and hardening the gums. It removes all tartar hardens the enamel, arrests decay, and imparts to the breath at all times a most delightful fragrance.

A few drops on the brush night and morning is all sufficient. Tooth pastes and powders are discarded after a trial of FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR or LIQUID DENTIFRICE. It is purely vegetable, which may account for the absence of froth in your mouth during its use. A chemical that produces froth may be necessary in soap to cleanse the skin, but all chemicals are certain destruction to the teeth. The enormous and constantly increasing sale for this article enables the proprietor to offer it at the very low price of Two Shillings and Sixpence in large Bottles. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dépôt, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.
If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.
Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalculæ," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Florline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailed everywhere.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials post-free.—E. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Price 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. London; Pinaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 51, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Chariots, Brussels.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY? Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

BREIDENBACH'S PHLOMIS (Sweet Scented). Beautifully fragrant and lasting. 2s. 6d. to 40s. Bottle. BREIDENBACH'S MACASSARINE, invaluable for preserving the growth of the Hair. 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. Bottle. Of all Chemists and the Makers, 157B, New Bond-street.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO has been proved, by its unparalleled success of fifty years, to be the best Dentifrice for procuring White and Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and a fragrant Breath, being perfectly free from all deleterious and acid compounds, which give a temporary whiteness to the teeth, but ultimately ruin the enamel. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.

THE PARIS "FIGARO" of APRIL 3, 1874, says the reason why the English ladies so far surpass their French rivals in the beauty of their hair is because they are not constantly changing their treatment of it, but keep to the use of its best and truest friend—viz., ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL—which for eighty years has been considered the best and safest preparation for the Hair ever used. It is especially adapted for the Hair of Children. Sold everywhere.

SOZODONT.—The Peerless liquid Dentifrice. Its use imparts the most fragrant breath; it beautifies, cleanses, and preserves the teeth in a surprising manner. It gives a delightfully fresh taste and feeling to the mouth, removing all Tartar and Scurf from the Teeth, completely arresting the progress of decay, and whitening such parts as have already become black by decay or neglect. Impure Breath caused by Bad Teeth, Tobacco, Spirits, or Catarrh, is neutralised by Sozodont. The price of the Fragrant Sozodont is 3s. 6d., put up in large bottles, fitted with patent sprinklers for applying the liquid to the tooth-brush. Each bottle is inclosed in a handsome toilet box. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and by JOHN M. RICHARDS, Great Russell-street, London. Observe the Name SOZODONT on the label, box, and bottle.

CAUTION.—BOND'S CRYSTAL PALACE GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK (three Gold, five Silver and other Medals for merit and superiority). Some chemists and stationers for extra profit deceive you. Genuine label, "Daughter of late John Bond." Works, 75, Southgate-road, N. No heating required. £100 reward on criminal conviction for conspiracy, misrepresentation, or vending a colourable imitation.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 4, 1879.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2104.—VOL. LXXV. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1879. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE ADVANCE ON CABUL: AFGHAN MOUNTAINEERS.—SEE PAGE 330.

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BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at 143, Sloane-street, the Lady Margaret Cuffe, of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at Belsay, the Lady Constance Middleton, of a son.

On the 1st inst., at Brodie Castle, N.B., the Lady Eleanor Brodie, of Brodie, of a daughter.

On the 2nd inst., at 18, Portland-place, the Lady Florence Maxwell, of a son.

On the 2nd inst., at Bedale, the Lady Adelaide Beresford-Peirse, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th ult., at Tramore church, County Wexford, Christopher J. B. Johnson, Esq., of Kirkby Overblow, Yorkshire, surgeon, to Harriet, daughter of the late Rev. Francis Brady, Rector of Clonmel, County Tipperary, and Chancellor of Lismore, and niece of the late Sir Maziere Brady, Bart., Lord High Chancellor of Ireland.

On April 30, at St. John's Church, Horsham, Victoria, Australia, by the Rev. J. M. Watsor, Reynolds, eldest son of William George Palmer, Hawthorne, Melbourne, and grandson of the late Colonel Reynolds Palmer, Royal Artillery, Woolwich, England, to Edith, second daughter of Stuart Blacker Bolton, Pine Lodge, Horsham, Victoria, and granddaughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel John Bolton, Norfolk, England, and of H.M. 75th Regiment.

On July 31, at Lake Warden, Orange Free State, South Africa (by the father of the bride), Theosebia Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. C. R. and Mrs. Lange, to George Dalton, eldest son of Major-General Dorehill, of 10, Godwin-road, Dover.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Mark's Church, Hamilton-terrace, N.W., by the Rev. Canon Duckworth, Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty, Herbert Ernest Bernard, youngest son of the late E. B. Green, Esq., of St. Kilda, Melbourne, to Harriett Elizabeth Alice (Sissie), eldest daughter of the late J. N. Palmer, Esq., of 52, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood. Australian papers please copy.

On Aug. 27, at Clinton, British Columbia, Canada, by the Rev. T. B. Good, E. Henry Sanders, Esq., Judge of County Courts, second son of Major Sanders, of The Hall, Thirsk, Yorkshire, to Essie Cranstoun, second daughter of John Coulter, Esq., of Dundalk, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., at her residence, 3, South Eaton-place, in her 85th year, Eliza Sarah Bushby, last surviving daughter of William Bushby, Esq., of Kirkmichael, near Lamphits, Dumfriesshire, and Great Cumberland-place, London.

On the 3rd inst., at Merriottsford, Crewkerne, Lizzie, the dearly-loved wife of John Shering Keddle, Esq.

On the 1st inst., at 79, Elswick-road, Lewisham, Kent, Hugh Percy Gaston, Esq., in his 51st year, dearly beloved and lamented by all who knew him. Friends please accept this intimation.

On the 7th inst., at 32, Belgrave-square, London, the Earl of Clanwilliam, G.C.H., aged 84.

On the 5th ult., at Pennoyre, near Brecon, Sir Anthony Cleasby, formerly one of the Barons of her Majesty's Exchequer, aged 75.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 18.

SUNDAY, OCT. 12.

Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: Jer. xxxvi.; Coloss. i. 21—ii. 8. Evening Lessons: Ezek. ii. or xiii. 1—17; Luke x. 17.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Canon Robinson Duckworth.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. John Wordsworth.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Rogers; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. J. W. Festing, Vicar of Christ Church, Albany-street.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Bishop of Antigua; 7 p.m., Rev. Gordon Calthrop, Vicar of St. Augustine's, Highbury.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, OCT. 13.

British Dairy Farmers' Association, fourth annual show, Agricultural Hall (five days).
National School for Cookery, 5 p.m. (Professor Church on the Chemistry of Food).

TUESDAY, OCT. 14.

Bristol Musical Festival—morning, Handel's "Samson;" evening, Mendelssohn's "First Walpurgis Night," &c.
Horticultural Society: fruit and floral committees, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.
Church of England Sunday School Institute: St. Paul's Cathedral, service for youths, 7 p.m., Rev. Joseph McCormick.
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.
Trinity College, London: evening. Address by the Warden on "True Enthusiasm in Study;" Distribution of diplomas, &c.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physic—four days).
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Thirsk Dog Show (two days).
Races: Croydon, Newcastle, and Curragh.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15.

Prince Alfred of Edinburgh born, 1874.
New Moon, 3.9 p.m.
Bristol Musical Festival—morning, Mendelssohn's "Elijah;" evening, Brahm's "Rinaldo" and Mendelssohn's "Hear my Prayer."
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.
Society for Development of Science of Education, 7.30 p.m. (Rev. Evan Daniel on the Physical Basis of Memory).
Westminster School Athletic Sports (two days).
Races: Northallerton; and Sandown Park (two days).

THURSDAY, OCT. 16.

Bristol Musical Festival—morning, Mozart's "Requiem" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater;" evening, Beethoven's Choral Symphony, &c.
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
Royal Toxophilite Society (extra target).
Sandown Park Races.

FRIDAY, OCT. 17.

The Duchess of Edinburgh born, 1853.
Foxhunting begins.
Bristol Musical Festival—morning, Handel's "Messiah."
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
Southwell Agricultural Society Show and Dog Show.
New Shakspere Society, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps's argument that "Midsummer Night's Dream" was not written before 1596; paper by Mr. G. H. Overend).
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy).

SATURDAY, OCT. 18.

St. Luke the Evangelist.
Prince Leopold's Visit to Sheffield.
Opening of Her Majesty's Theatre by Mr. Mapleson.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in Miles, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°		Mile.	In.
Sept. 28	30·069	55·5	49·3	·81	9	61·8	49·0	N. SSW.	233	0·470
29	30·105	53·9	47·8	·81	9	58·7	52·2	SSW. N. NNE.	181	0·000
30	30·064	55·5	52·3	·90	9	62·9	50·9	NNE. E. SE.	197	0·255
Oct. 1	29·729	56·0	53·2	·91	7	64·1	50·6	SE. SW. WSW.	245	0·000
2	29·875	51·3	44·4	·79	8	57·6	46·9	SW. W. WSW.	219	0·060
3	30·139	50·8	45·5	·83	7	58·8	41·8	W. SW.	286	0·000
4	30·210	50·2	50·6	·82	4	64·8	50·7	SW. W. WSW.	163	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·121	30·072	30·117	29·850	29·833	30·152	30·214
Temperature of Air	58·6°	54·2°	59·0°	50·2°	51·1°	51·8°	53·6
Temperature of Evaporation ..	53·6°	52·3°	56·2°	48·4°	52·6°	48·6°	51·2
Direction of Wind	SSW.	N.	E.	S.	S.	SW.	W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 18.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 6	11 35	12 0	—	0 23	0 45	1 5	1 25	1 46	2 5	2 25	2 47	3 8	3 30

Will be published Oct. 14,
PRICE ONE SHILLING (Inland Postage, 2½d.),

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1880,

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SIX COLOURED PICTURES,

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ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA, WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1879; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mahomedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-four years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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The cost of postage within the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, is *One Halfpenny*.

ABROAD.

To places abroad the postage is *Twopence;* except to Ecuador, the Hawaiian Islands, Madagascar, and Paraguay—to which parts it is *Fourpence*.

Copies printed on thin paper may be sent to the Colonies and Foreign Countries at half the rates stated above; but their use is not recommended, the appearance of the Engravings being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

IT IS A SCIENTIFIC FACT that no preparation, blending, or doctoring, can destroy the noxious properties of immature Whisky, therefore consumers of Whisky should have the Government Guarantee that the Whisky they buy is really the age it is represented to be, and should not accept the very vague and indefinite descriptions of "Matured," "Old," "Very Old," &c.

The General Order of H.M. Commissioners of Customs, dated Feb. 22, 1878, permits us to bottle our Whisky and Label it in Bond. Each bottle bears a label, which is a guarantee signed by us (and practically endorsed by Her Majesty's Custom House Officers) that the spirit contained therein is the Distillation of the year stated thereon, and is not flavoured or in any way adulterated. We offer it to the Public as

PURE IRISH WHISKY.

Guaranteed by our Name and Trade-Mark (Swan and Crown). Age, Registered, Bottled, Labelled, and Capsuled in Bond, per case of 12 bottles (2 Imperial gallons).

PRICES IN BOND.

Per Case of 12 bottles (2 Imperial Gallons).			
Distilled in the year 1865	..	45s. and Duty 17s. 10d.	
,, 1867	..	43s.	,,
,, 1870	..	36s.	,,
,, 1871	..	32s.	,,
,, 1872	..	28s.	,,
,, 1873	..	25s.	,,
,, 1874	..	23s.	,,
,, 1875	..	21s.	,,
,, 1876	..	18s.	,,

We do not bottle younger Whiskys than three years' old, because those of less age contain Fusel Oil, and are not beneficial to health.

"Messrs. Scally and Co., of Dublin, have submitted to me a sample of their Swan and Crown Whisky, which I have found mild and pure, and well adapted for the use of persons requiring stimulants.—Signed, SAMPSON GAMGEE, M.R.C.S., F.R.S."

Single cases (as sample) forwarded to any Railway Station or Bonded Store in the United Kingdom, carriage paid, on and after Monday, Oct. 6 next.

Terms—Net Cash. No Credit Accounts opened. Remittances should accompany Orders. Bank drafts, &c., crossed Munster Bank, Dublin.

THOMAS SCALLY and CO., Eustace-street, Dublin.

"Sept. 25, 1879.

"I have carefully examined several samples of 'Swan and Crown' Whisky sent to me by Messrs. Thomas Scally and Co., of Dublin, from the Queen's Bonded Stores. The spirits were of various ages, the newest being three years old. All the samples were of the best manufacture, and proved to be free from any trace of 'fusel oil.'

"If stimulants must be used, the safest for almost all purposes certainly is pure whisky; but it is a matter of prime importance that it should be well matured, in order that the deleterious compounds I have never failed to detect in new distillations of the best 'pot still' spirit may undergo chemical change, and thereby lose their noxious properties.

"In good whisky the changes referred to are generally complete in two years—certainly in three; but no amount of flavouring can destroy the injurious character of immature spirit.

"Some years ago I had to report to her Majesty's Government on the composition of large numbers of samples of whisky collected by the authorities throughout the country, and I pointed out that some of the samples contained in a single glass sufficient 'fusel oil' to kill a well-grown rabbit. The maddening effects of such raw, fresh whisky were, at that time, attributed to adulterants, but incorrectly, as I proved, the chief cause being the immaturity of the spirit. The remedy suggested was the compulsory retention in bond of all whisky under a certain age.

"I regret much that my old recommendation has not yet been carried out; but Messrs. Thomas Scally and Co. have arranged a plan whereby the exact age of their 'Swan and Crown' Whisky is substantially guaranteed by the Revenue authorities, and the security offered by the firm with their brand seems to me to be as complete as merchants of high character can make it.

"J. EMMSON REYNOLDS, M.D., F.C.S.,
"University Professor of Chemistry, Trinity College, Dublin."

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.—The Seventy-third ANNIVERSARY DINNER will take place at the CRYSTAL PALACE, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., Baron HENRY DE WORMS in the Chair. Musical arrangements under the direction of Mr. Chaplin Henry. Band of the Grenadier Guards will perform during Dinner, and in the Ball-room in the evening, conducted by Mr. Dan Godfrey. Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to include Dinner and Dessert and Admission to the Palace and Grounds, may be had of the Stewards (vide "Morning Advertiser," 2nd and 10th insts.); of the Governor and Committee; of Messrs. Bertram and Roberts, Refreshment Department, Crystal Palace; the School-house, Kennington-lane; and at 127, Fleet-street. WILLIAM SMALLEY, Secretary.

NATIONAL ART TRAINING SCHOOL, South Kensington.—PUBLIC ART CLASSES in connection with the Training School. Separate classes open to the public on payment of fees are established for students of both sexes; the studies comprising Drawing, Painting, and Modelling as applied to Ornament, the Figure, Landscape, and Still-life.

Candidates for admission, who are not already registered as students of the school, must pass a preliminary examination in freehand drawing of the second grade. Special admission-examinations will be held at the school at frequent intervals during the session.

Application for information as to fees, &c., and for admission should be made in writing to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, or personally, to the Registrar at the School, Exhibition-road, South Kensington, S.W.—By Order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY (Twenty-fourth Season) is NOW OPEN, with many NEW WORKS by celebrated English and Foreign Artists. Descriptive Catalogue, including the VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, price 6d.

The yearly sales average £7000. Apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times), and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

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CANTERBURY.—DR. CARVER, the Great American Marksman and Champion Rifle Shot of the World, in his marvellous performance, as exhibited before their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

DR. CARVER.—Extraordinary Rifle Shooting while riding full speed on Winnemucca. Double shots at flying objects, and at coins thrown into the air. Throwing the lasso, &c., &c.

THE CANTERBURY EVERY EVENING. MORNING PERFORMANCES, SATURDAYS, at Three.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the world. Variety Artists at Eight. PAT'S PARADISE (last weeks), at Nine. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Mdlles. Ada, Broughton, Powell, and Corps de Ballet. Prices, 6d. to £2 2s.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LANGHAM-PLACE.—£100 REWARD. OUR CALICO BALL, by Mr. Corney Grain, and BACK FROM INDIA. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight. Morning Performances every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. A New Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain, Monday, Oct. 20; and a New First Part, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, } THREE and EIGHT.
OPENING OF THE FIFTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR.
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.
Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for programme. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Doors open at 2.30 for day performances; 7.30 for the evening performances.
Every West-End omnibus runs to the doors of the Hall.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1879.

The Cabinet Council held on Monday last, the arrival and reception of Cetewayo at Capetown, the new Settlement of Zululand devised and put in force by Sir Garnet Wolseley, the advance of our Indian Forces upon Cabul, the late and very unsatisfactory progress of the Harvest at home, the anti-rent agitation in Ireland, and the lamentable depression of agricultural interests in Great Britain, compose altogether a budget of subjects for speculation and reflection to which it is impossible to do justice in a single article. The questions which they involve, over and above party considerations, with which we do not meddle, are many and various; but for the present they can hardly be styled "urgent." They will keep. In some form or other, they will come up for discussion again and again during the next three months. We have the less scruple, therefore, in putting them aside for a while, and giving the place of precedence to the Social Science Congress which must be dealt with immediately, or entirely passed over.

A somewhat novel feature characterised the meetings of the Social Science Congress this year. Its President was a Bishop—the Bishop of Manchester—and perhaps no fitter man could have been found to occupy the post. His opening address was singularly adapted to the occasion. The field of topics over which he ranged was wide, but comprehensive. The President did not lose sight of the central conception which he was chosen to represent, and he treated all questions he thought fit to touch in their relation to that conception. He seems, however, to have been perplexed, as others before him have been, with the misleading title conferred upon the Society by its founders. Social life, by its very nature, is unsusceptible of scientific treatment. The art of living together in communities is deduced from empirical not from scientific reasons. It is tentative rather than absolute—or, perhaps, we might more accurately say, it draws its material from facts and influences which are mutable rather than from fixed laws. How can we best utilise and enjoy individual life without trenching upon that of our neighbours, or how can communities best consult the common welfare without trampling individual rights into the dust? There is a large field here for intellectual and practical effort. It is not science, but it closely borders thereupon. It touches innumerable interests, but it cannot suitably touch them with dogmatic certainty. It is bound to pay special regard to circumstances. It cannot be quite sure of its conclusions, but it is not therefore worthless. On the contrary, the region which it adopts for its own presents no end of problems the approximate solution of which is of vital importance to human kind.

There are scarcely any topics relating to the life of communities which may not be suitably touched upon in a Social Science Congress. Health, education, and morals—public amusements, customs, habits—how far men in society may act upon rights which belong to them as individuals, and how far they are bound to keep them under restraint—what kind of provision should be made to satisfy social wants, and whether that provision should be legal or voluntary—these, and an innumerable variety of similar questions, while they perhaps will admit of no positive reply applicable in all cases, yet furnish ground for useful interchange of thought, and even sentiment, and for that kind of discussion which tends to practical results, if it do not actually bring them to pass.

Take, for example, one of the subjects discussed at the Congress this year—namely, the relations of the modern Stage to public morals. Two Papers were read upon this theme—one by Canon Woodhouse, and another by Mr. Hermann Vezin: one from a clerical point of view, the other from the point of view of an artist; and, as usual, lively discussion followed the reading of the papers. Now, it is not necessary to hold, on the one hand, that the Drama, in the present condition of society in England, can be wielded as a moralising force of great power, upon the English population, nor to believe, on the other, that its effect upon the mind is essentially depraving. But a great deal can be said, and was said, on both sides, calculated to remove ignorant prejudices, to inspire new hopes, and, on the whole, to suggest an apt use of one of the social forces still available for raising the moral tone of the community. It is better sometimes to talk *about* a subject than formally to expound it. We think it was so in this instance. It is so, perhaps, in the majority of instances furnished by the proceedings of the Social Science Association. But, what then? It may lead to no direct action, but it indirectly prepares the mind for action—often, too, of the right kind—when the time for action has arrived. There is much truth in the words of one of our contemporaries:—"Proposals exceed-

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ingly absurd in themselves have sometimes been the forerunners of real improvements; and so long as they are known to be nothing more than suggestions thrown out in a discussion club, they are, at the worst, perfectly harmless. It is only when they arrogate to themselves the name of science that they become irritating and consequently mischievous."

The chief danger to which the Social Science Association is exposed is, we are glad to see, diminishing year by year. That danger consisted in a disposition to promote, of course from the very best of motives, a paternal Government. In its earlier days it was but too ready to countenance the notion that communities could be drilled into methodical habits and good behaviour. The forces to which it now looks for the accomplishment of the ends it has in view are less coarse and will prove to be more effective. Influence, rather than law, is the weapon in which it places its main trust. It is more persuasive and far less imperative than it once was. In fact, its members understand better what they have to do and how to do it. The Society, in consequence, though it may make less noise than it did, makes more progress. Its last Session ranks among its best.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Balmoral. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn took leave of her Majesty yesterday week, and left the castle for town en route for Aldershott. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove to Abergeldie to visit the Empress Eugénie, who had arrived at the castle the same afternoon. The Empress returned her Majesty's visit the next day. Professor Charteris arrived at Balmoral. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Grand Duke, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. Professor Charteris officiated. Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and the Grand Duke of Hesse visited the Empress Eugénie at Abergeldie in the afternoon. Dr. Charteris and the Rev. Archibald Campbell dined with the Queen. Lieutenant Bartle Frere, Rifle Brigade, has also dined with her Majesty. The Queen on Monday afternoon drove from Balmoral to the Glen Gelder Shiel, accompanied by the Empress Eugénie. On Tuesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Prince Frederick of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the Hereditary Grand Duke Ernst of Hesse, drove to Braemar in an open carriage drawn by four greys. Horses were changed, and the journey continued to the Linn of Dee, where tea was partaken of. The Royal party enjoyed a walk down the vale towards Glen Tilts. Braemar was reached about six o'clock, and her Majesty was heartily greeted. The Queen and the members of the Royal family have enjoyed their usual out-of-door pleasures. Colonel Maude has left and Lord Charles Fitzroy has arrived at the castle. Mr. Wilson Fox has left and Dr. Marshall has arrived, and Dr. Royle has also left the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their children, accompanied by the King and Queen of Denmark and the various members of the Danish Royal family, have made frequent yachting and driving excursions within reach from Copenhagen. The Prince and the Russian and Danish Princes, with Prince Louis of Battenberg and other members of the English Royal suite, have enjoyed excellent sport deer-stalking, and also at the pheasant battues in the Royal preserves on the Island of Arnack. The various Princes and Princesses one evening assisted at the performance of the ballet "From Siberia to Moscow," at the Royal Theatre. The Prince and Princess, with Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, accompanied by the King of Denmark, have attended Divine service in the Protestant church at Gientofte, a small village near to Bernsdorff Castle. Captain Hedemann, R.D.N., has been attached to the Prince during his visit in Denmark.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, in her Majesty's ship Bacchante, arrived at Gibraltar on Monday morning, having had a beautiful passage from England. The Princes left on Tuesday for Port Mahon.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The Empress Eugénie left Camden House on Thursday week en route for Abergeldie Castle, the Highland residence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, which has been placed at the Empress's disposal for a few weeks. She drove to the Chiselhurst station, where a special Great Northern train was in readiness for the conveyance of the Empress to the north. Mr. John Shaw attended the train over the South-Eastern Railway viâ London Bridge to King's-cross; where the saloon carriages were attached to the Scotch express, which, accompanied by Mr. Cockshott, superintendent of the line, left at half-past eight o'clock. The Empress breakfasted at Perth the next morning and lunched at Aberdeen, whence by command of the Queen, the remainder of the journey was performed by special train to Ballater, where the Marchioness Dowager of Ely met the Empress and attended her to Abergeldie Castle, the Queen's carriage having been sent to convey the Empress. She attended Divine service on Sunday in the Roman Catholic chapel at Braemar.

The *World* says that the household at Camden Place is broken up, and Dr. Conneau and M. Pietri have virtually taken their leave of the Empress, with whose family they have been so long associated.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who have been staying six weeks at Jugenheim, left Darmstadt on Tuesday for Paris, en route for London.

Princess Louise of Lorne will leave Quebec on the 18th inst. by the steamer Sarmatian for England.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, who left Balmoral yesterday week, stopped en route at Aboyne, and had a ten minutes interview with the Empress Eugénie, who was travelling to Abergeldie. The Duke and Duchess arrived at Buckingham Palace on Saturday morning, and in the evening went to the Criterion Theatre.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at the Lord Warden Hotel, Dover, on Tuesday.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have returned to town from visiting Earl and Countess Delawarr at Buckhurst. His Excellency the Siamese Minister left the Alexandra Hotel for the Continent on Sunday, en route for Siam viâ Brindisi. He was attended as far as Dover by the members of the Siamese Legation resident in London and by the Consul-General. The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and the Earl of Arundel and Surrey left Norfolk House, St. James's, on Monday for Brighton. The Duke and Duchess of Leeds have left Gogmagog Hills for Hornby Castle, Bedale, Yorkshire. The Marquis of Salisbury has arrived at Hatfield House, Herts. The Marchioness Dowager of Ormonde and Lady Blanche Butler have left Parklane for Ireland. The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Margaret Cecil have arrived at Knowsley from Fairhill, Kent. Earl and Countess Spencer and Lady Victoria Spencer have arrived at Holker Hall on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire. The Countess of Yarborough and Lady Gertrude Pelham have returned to Brocklesby Park from a visit to Sir George and Lady Julia Wombwell at Newburg Park. The Earl and Countess of Mar have left London for Paris, Switzerland, and Italy. The Earl and Countess of Clancarty and Viscount Dunlo have arrived at Darbally, in the county of Galway, from Homburg and Switzerland. The Earl of Listowel left Kingston House on Saturday last for Convamore, in the county of Cork. The Countess Dowager of Craven has arrived at St. Alban's from the Continent.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The Congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science was opened on Wednesday week at Manchester. As reported in a large portion of our last issue, the Bishop of Manchester gave the opening address in the evening. He dealt principally with the subjects of education and health, both of which, he said, were being treated with a great amount of practical wisdom in Manchester. The School Board system, he argued, had not failed in its immediate object of getting a larger number of children to attend efficient schools, and the next step onwards would be the gradation of those institutions. He had no doubt the cost was a serious trouble to the minds of the ratepayers, but probably within a quarter of a century the Boards would be masters of the situation. He spoke at length on questions of sanitation, water supply, and drainage. The burial of the dead was, he thought, a problem which would have to be faced more practically and seriously than hitherto, and the Bishop expressed his opinion that the earth was made or the living and not for the dead. Cemeteries, he added, were becoming not only a difficulty, but actually a danger. He added some observations on the encouragement of thrift and providence.

The actual work of the Congress began next day, when an address on international law was given by Sir Travers Twiss, after which all the sections met. Sir Travers Twiss recommended an assimilation of the laws of different nations in regard to testamentary dispositions, marriages, and in other respects which relate to the domestic and commercial intercourse of nations. The principal papers during the day were by Mr. Chesson upon our obligations towards uncivilised nations; Mr. Hughes, upon local self-government; Mr. Chadwick, upon the management of joint-stock companies; and Mr. Watts, upon art.

All the sections sat yesterday week. The Hon. Lyulph Stanley, president of the Education Department, delivered an address upon secondary and higher education. He advocated an efficient and extended organisation of the board system applied to the education of boys and girls alike. The basis must be unsectarian, and there must be an alteration of the present lax mode of payment by results, which led to fraud and cramming. There should be a thorough inspection by a mixed body, on which the Government should be represented, but where it should not be supreme. Some remarks on the subject were made by the Bishop of Manchester. Sir Arthur Hobhouse dealt with the subject of charitable endowments; Mr. John Lloyd drew attention to the operation of the Prisons Act; and Mr. F. J. Kingsley introduced the question of the Land Laws. In the health department the sanitary conditions of houses was discussed.

Last Saturday Mr. F. S. Powell gave the opening address of the day in the Health Section. He laid some stress upon the inferior political position in the Government of the gentleman whose department deals with the health of the country. Those who desired the effectual working of the laws dealing with poverty and disease should endeavour to place the Minister in charge of these matters on an equality with a Secretary of State. There was a long discussion in the art section on the moral aspects of the drama and the stage. The Bishop of Manchester presided, and papers by the Rev. F. Woodhouse, upon "The Power of the Drama as a Moral Teacher," and by Mr. Hermann Vezin on "The Moral and Artistic Aspects of the Stage," were read. The Bishop of Manchester, in summing up the discussion, said that there appeared to be a healthier moral taste in the middle and lower classes of this community than in the upper, whose moral standard was half conventional. He noticed that the worst type of plays in London appeared during "the season." Amongst the subjects discussed in the other sections were the treatment of habitual criminals, defects of public elementary schools, which could be amended by the Kindergarten system, domestic water supply, and the reform of the land laws. All the sections rose early, and, though the weather was far from pleasant, many members of the congress joined the excursions arranged for the afternoon.

The Congress on Monday gave up its morning meeting in the Concert-hall, which all last week had been so scantily attended. Lord Reay delivered his address as President of the Economy and Trade Department in the reception-room at the Townhall, a handsome apartment which, in addition to the attractions given to it by the skill of the decorative artist, possesses a striking adornment in a series of admirable paintings of the Cumberland lake district, in which the municipality of Manchester has recently been so much interested. In this room there was a goodly gathering to hear Lord Reay discourse on Foreign Land Tenure, comparing it with ours, and giving the preference to an improved English system. He arrived at the conclusion that our existing system is quite capable, with judicious reform, of answering all the needs of the present hour. Everything which interfered with the application of capital and science should be removed, and facilities given for the easy sale of land. The President of the Association (the Bishop of Manchester) took occasion, in thanking Lord Reay for his address, to call attention to the system of co-operative farming employed on two farms at Sudbury. Lord Reay's audience divided itself speedily into groups, who took their way to the several sections. Papers were read on the marriage laws, commercial treaties and free trade, art administration, domestic water supply, and criminal jurisprudence. The best attended section was the Jurisprudence Section, where Dr. Waddilove and Dr. Edgar advocated the assimilation of the marriage laws of England. The papers gave rise to a long and occasionally animated discussion. In the Economy and Trade Section there was a large attendance, including the Bishops of Manchester and Salford, Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., and others. Mr. John Slagg read a paper on the renewal and extension of our commercial treaties and the chief obstacles to the general adoption of Free Trade. At a working men's meeting held in the Free-Trade Hall at night, the Bishop of Manchester said that he was grieved when reading a report of the Trades Union Congress at Edinburgh to see a suggestion to form a federation of trades unions to struggle against the masters. He advised them to take a fair, intelligent view of the situation, and not to be misled by any erroneous idea of their own interests. Unless they and their masters worked together on a good understanding, the prosperity of the country could not be maintained. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting.

The last presidential address was delivered in the Townhall on Tuesday morning, in the room set apart for the consideration of matters affecting economy and trade. The Bishop of Manchester presided, and there was a fair attendance of members. The address by Sir Coutts Lindsay, as president of the Art Department, was upon the Relations of the Fine Arts to Social Science. He contended that England is making progress in art, but that, with the exception of poetry, in which we stand unrivalled, the circumstances of the country have prevented us from acquiring proficiency. Some interesting questions were discussed in the sections. Mr. G. Smith brought under notice the condition of gipsy and Arab children, and recommended that the Canal-Boats Act should be applied to them. Mr. Charles Hallé read a paper on the Progress of Music in England during the last thirty years. He stated that there had been a considerable increase in the number of English composers, but none of them have produced works as brilliant as those of Sterndale Bennett. Orchestral playing has gone on improving in this country until our bands are now equal to the best of those on the Continent. Mr. Hallé spoke on the great increase of musical teaching in the country. It was increasing year by year, and was helping to raise the standard of instruction. Thirty years ago the standard in England was very low indeed. Depressed trade, the licensing system, and Parliamentary representation were also considered. With pleasant words of compliment or greeting, all the occupants of the chairs closed the sittings of their respective departments for the Congress of 1879.

On Wednesday the Congress was brought to a close. At the meeting of the council an invitation from Edinburgh to hold next year's sitting in that city was accepted. Mr. Hastings, president of the council, took the chair at the concluding meeting of the Congress, in the Mayor's parlour of the Townhall. The usual congratulatory resolutions were passed, together with votes of thanks to the Bishop of Manchester for his services as president, to the local authorities for the accommodation afforded, and to the officers of the association for their services.

"Echoes of the Week" and several other articles are unavoidably deferred.

A handsome new Townhall was opened at Saffron Walden last week. It is the free gift to the inhabitants of Mr. Alderman G. S. Gibson, banker.

The compensations paid in the last financial year to the officers of the late Ecclesiastical and Prerogative Courts amounted to £59,677.

The annual meeting of the Railway Servants' Amalgamated Society was opened on Tuesday afternoon at Leeds, under the presidency of Mr. P. Stewart Macliver, more than sixty delegates from different parts of the kingdom being present.

The first meeting of the session of the Society of Medical Officers of Health will be held at 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, next Friday, Oct. 17, at 8 p.m., when the opening address will be delivered by the president, Dr. J. S. Bristowe.

At a meeting of the Walsall Town Council on Monday, it was agreed to acquire forty-six acres of land at Reed's Wood, for the purpose of a public recreation ground, on the terms assented to by the lord of the manor, the Earl of Bradford.

The sixth annual provincial meeting of the Incorporated Law Society was held on Tuesday and Wednesday at the Guildhall, Cambridge, under the presidency of Mr. N. Tertius Lawrence, the president of the society.

Mr. St. Barbe, the British Assistant-Resident in Mandalay, in accordance with instructions from the Indian Government, and after notice to the Burmese authorities, left Mandalay on the 6th inst., intimation having been given to British residents.

The annual congress of German authors was this year held at Dresden, and was attended by about fifty members. Among the chief resolutions come to was one respecting the institution at Leipsic of a court of arbitration to decide disputes as to literary property, whether between authors and authors, or between authors and publishers.

A conference of miners' delegates from all parts of the North Staffordshire colliery district was opened at Kidsgrove on Monday to discuss questions relating to labour and wages. A resolution was passed calling upon the miners for renewed agitation, and it was also decided to reorganise the union and stand upon the defensive to the utmost degree in all matters relating to the reduction of wages.

The inquiries which are being made at Liverpool for Miss Edwards have led to the clearing up of another mysterious disappearance. A young woman who left her home at Ingleton eight months ago and had not been heard of since has been found in Liverpool. She had gone to London and got married there, but soon became a widow, and she then went to Liverpool for employment.

A reading-room at Liverpool, which has cost £25,000, was opened on Wednesday by the Mayor, and in the evening a banquet to celebrate the event was held, at which Lord Derby presided. His Lordship spoke in praise of local or municipal patriotism. Mr. Sala replied for "Literature," and Professor Roscoe for "Science." The evening closed with a conversazione in the new Reading Room, the Art Gallery, and the Museum.

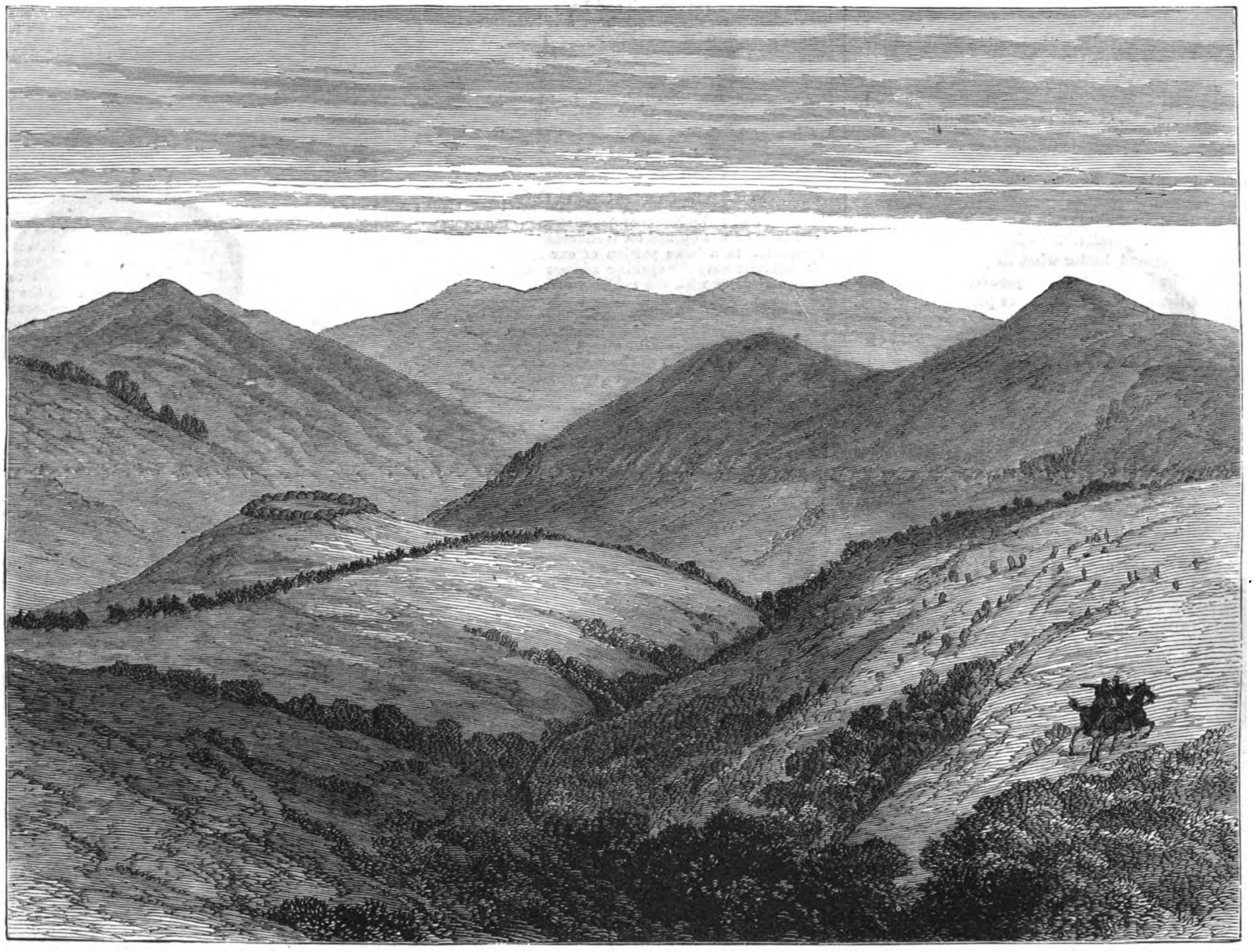
A meeting of the Incorporated Law Society was held at Cambridge on Tuesday, at which Mr. N. T. Lawrence, the president, read an address on the law of real property. He controverted various statements made by public writers and speakers, and made many suggestions for amending the law. The Mayor of Cambridge moved a vote of thanks to the president, which was seconded by Mr. Marten, M.P. The members were afterwards entertained at dinner at the Guildhall by the Cambridgeshire Law Society. Sheffield has been chosen as the place of meeting next autumn.

Special services were held last Sunday in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, on the occasion of the opening of the southern part of the building, which has been restored at the expense of Dr. William Chambers. By the restoration the divisions between the High Church and the Preston aisle have been removed, thus adding greatly to the general accommodation. The Preston aisle was erected in 1455 by the Lord Provost, magistrates, and community of Edinburgh in testimony of their gratitude for having succeeded in obtaining possession of the arm-bone of St. Giles. The stonework, which was hidden from view, has been restored to the condition and appearance which it presented before the Reformation, and the whole forms an excellent specimen of fifteenth-century architecture. An offshoot from the Preston aisle, called the Chapman or Montrose aisle, has also been restored. It was built by Walter Chapman, who introduced the art of printing into Scotland in 1507, and founded by him in honour of his Royal patron, James IV. The services were largely attended.

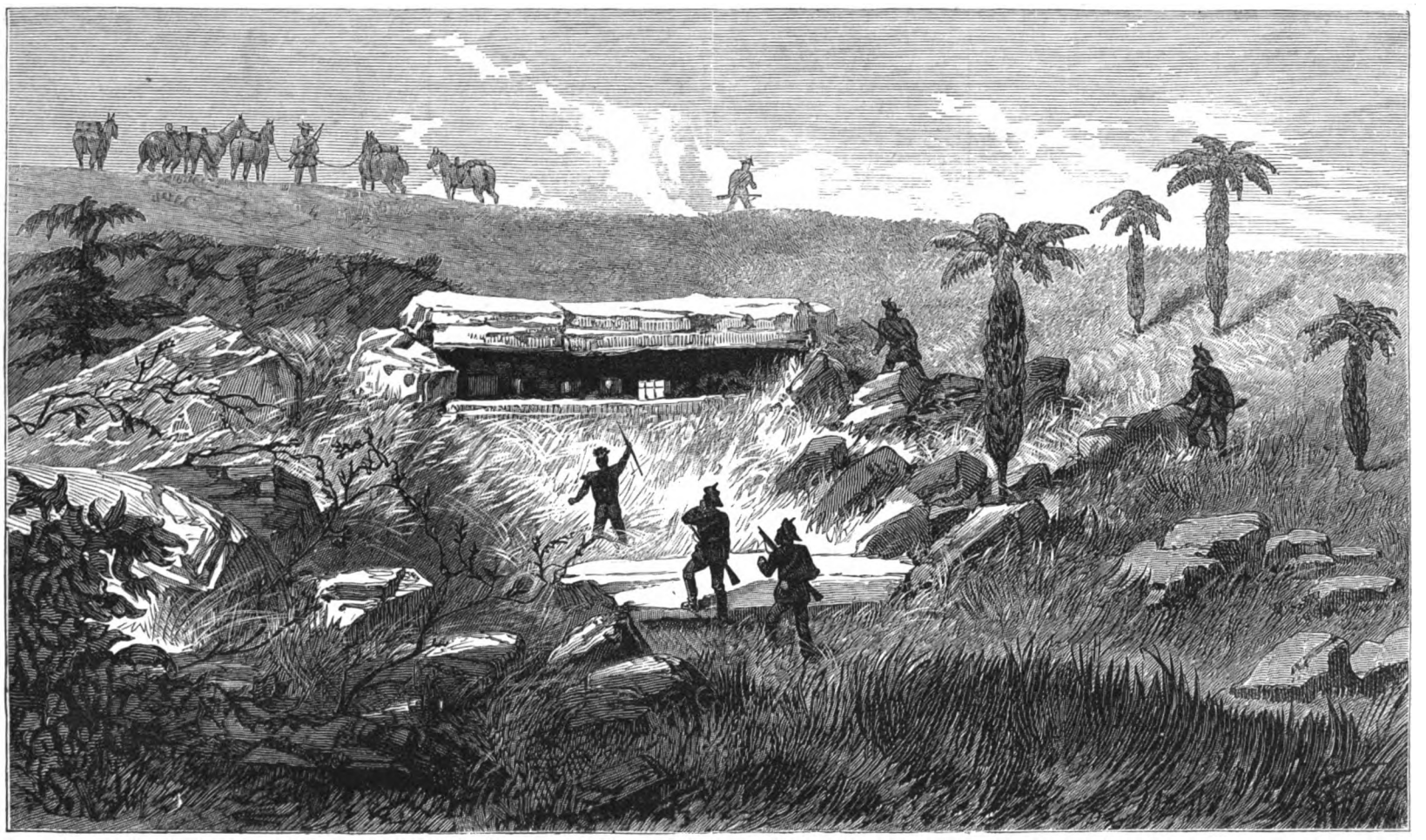
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THE END OF THE ZULU WAR.

SEE PAGE 342.



THE PURSUIT OF CETEWAYO: KRAAL WHERE THE KING SLEPT.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT D. A. EAST.



FINDING SOME OF CETEWAYO'S TREASURES.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT D. A. EAST.

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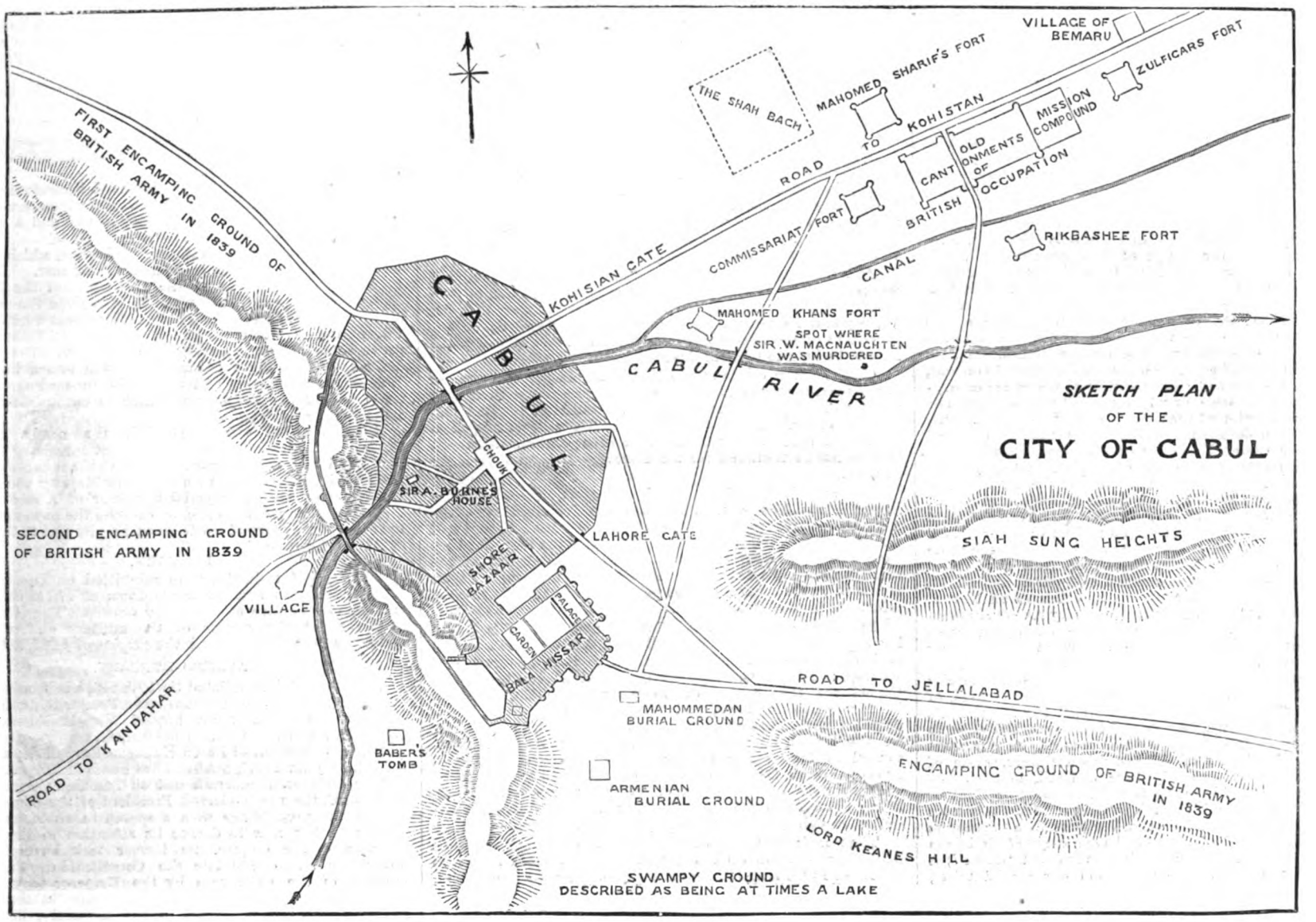
BRIGADIER-GENERAL DORAN, C.B.
SEE PAGE 330.



COLONEL REDVERS BULLER, V.C., C.B.
SEE PAGE 342.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL DUNHAM MASSY.
SEE PAGE 330.



PLAN OF CABUL AND ITS APPROACHES.—SEE PAGE 330.

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THE AFGHAN WAR.

We have received most satisfactory intelligence of the arrival and instant victory of the British force marching on Cabul. The Afghan insurgents there made an obstinate resistance, but were speedily and completely defeated, losing their guns and taking to flight; so that we may expect soon to hear that the Bala Hissar and the whole of the Ameer's capital city have been occupied by the British army.

The following official telegram from General Sir F. Roberts was received at the India Office, Westminster, on Wednesday:—

"Charasiab, Oct. 6, 8 p.m.—Reconnoitring parties sent out on all roads to Cabul at daybreak this morning. Reported enemy were advancing in great force from direction of city. Parties had to retire, and soon afterwards the high range of hills intervening between Charasiab and Cabul were crowned with troops and city people, while parties of Gilzais appeared on the hills running along both flanks of camp, and reports were received that the road to Zahidabad was threatened, along which General McPherson was advancing with large convoy of stores and ammunition. Warning was sent to McPherson, and some assistance in cavalry. It was absolutely necessary to carry the heights in front before evening.

"General Baker was intrusted with this very difficult duty, which he completed in the most admirable manner. He sent a party under Major White, 92nd Highlanders, consisting of a wing of that regiment, three guns, eighth battery third brigade Royal Artillery, 100 of 23rd Pioneers, and two squadrons 5th Punjaub Cavalry, to advance by the right of the gorge. After an obstinate resistance, Major White succeeded in driving the enemy off the main hills, and later in the day captured twelve guns; our loss here, three Highlanders killed, six wounded, and a man of 5th Punjaub Cavalry killed, two wounded, and a 9th Lancer man. General Baker, with 72nd Highlanders, wing 5th Goorkhas, one hundred of 5th Punjaub Infantry, remainder 23rd Pioneers, four guns No. 2 mountain battery, and two Gatlings made a turning movement to the left, and was soon hotly engaged; he reports that the advance of the troops was made to his entire satisfaction, height after height being carried in gallant style; our loss, Captain Young, 5th Punjaub Infantry; Lieutenant Ferguson, 72nd Highlanders, Dr. Duncan, 23rd Pioneers, wounded, and about seventy men killed and wounded; enemy's loss unknown, but it must have been considerable. They fled in great confusion, and lost two standards.

"We have had strong piquets posted, as large numbers of Ghilzais are still in the neighbourhood, but I hope to-morrow to be able to march within a short distance of Cabul. Ameer states that Bala Hissar is no longer in possession of people he can trust; his family have moved into the city. The headmen of Chardeh and suburbs of Cabul have asked if they may pay their respects to me. Others will probably follow their example, and I am sanguine that the country will quiet down now that the people see opposition is useless, but at present there is very great excitement in the city and country generally. I received greatest assistance throughout the day from army signalling under direction of Captain Stratton, 22nd Regiment."

A Plan of the city of Cabul and the roads of approach to it, sketched by Mr. W. Simpson from the most approved sources of topographical information, is engraved this week. Cabul is situated at the extremity of a plain elevated 6400 feet above the sea level. It stands on the Cabul river, immediately above its junction with the Logurh, and on the east side of a range of hills, or two ranges divided by the river, so that it is well protected from the north-westerly and south-westerly winds. The vicinity of the town, being fertile soil, and being thus sheltered and well watered, is adorned with orchards and fruit-gardens, and the climate is very agreeable. The city itself is about three miles in circuit, and is not walled, but surrounded by a line of weak ramparts, which run from one hill to another, affording no great defence. The western entrance, from the Jellalabad road, which will also be the road for General Sir F. Roberts to approach from Khushi and Zergun Shahr, coming down the Logurh valley, passes into the city by the Lahore gate. Here was formerly a ruinous wall of sun-dried bricks, which would be a feeble obstacle to the passage of an army into Cabul. There is no entrance direct from the south side of the city, where the ground is high and precipitous, but here is the citadel, called the Bala Hissar, containing the Ameer's palace and garden, and the barracks of the troops. This precinct, which is about half a mile long and a quarter of mile broad, is inclosed by high stone walls and a broad moat, with towers at intervals, as shown in our Plan. It also includes an upper fort, or Keep, standing 150 ft. above the city, and armed with batteries of artillery, but this is commanded by a steep eminence rising to the south-east. The whole city, and the Bala Hissar likewise, are commanded by the range of hills on the north-west side, beyond the river. The road from Kandahar and from Ghuzni approaches Cabul from the south-west, and in that direction lies the tomb of Sultan Baber. In the centre of the town is the Chouk, the principal bazaar, which is a square with covered arcades on its four sides. The Shor bazaar lies adjacent to the Bala Hissar. The city population has been reckoned at 60,000, Afghans, Kuzzilbashis, Tajiks, and Hazaras, with a few Armenians and Hindoos, most of whom are money-lenders. The Kuzzilbashis, or "Red-heads," numbering ten or twelve thousand, belong to the Shiah sect of Mohammedans, and are therefore detested by the Afghans, who are fanatical Sonnites. The Chandol quarter of the town, inhabited by these foreign sectaries, who are of Persian extraction, has sometimes been attacked and plundered by the Afghan mob. The townsfolk have some manufactures of leather and iron, and weaving of cottons, or even shawls; but they are more employed in the transit trade between India and Central Asia.

The localities marked and named in our Plan include those which are associated with the British occupation of Cabul nearly forty years ago, the encampments of our army in 1839, the murder of Sir Alexander Burnes by the mob on Nov. 2, 1841, and that of Sir William Macnaghten by Akbar Khan on Dec. 23, and Behmaru, the place where General Elphinstone's troops were attacked, in January, 1842, when leaving their cantonments under the guarantee of a formal capitulation.

Our Illustration of a street or avenue of shops in the city bazaar at Cabul has, by permission of Mr. Henry Graves, of Pall-mall, the fine-art publisher, been copied from Atkinson's "Sketches of Afghanistan," a volume of lithographed views to which we are much indebted. We also present, on our front page, the warlike figures of Afghan mountaineers, some of whom, for aught that anybody here can tell, may at this moment be giving trouble in the rearward communications of Sir Frederick Roberts on his march to Cabul. They may have cut the telegraph line in the Khoorum Valley or slain the bearers of his despatches from the front, as we have no news of his doings in these last few days. The "dak," (pronounced "dawk") is the Indian post or mail, and Mr. Simpson our Special Artist, shows the style in which it has to be carried in Afghanistan. A strong guard of sowars or troopers, from one of the Native Cavalry regiments, escorts the letter-bags, which are conveyed on horseback, with relays of horses at every "choki," or station, along the road.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DORAN, C.B.

This distinguished officer commands one column of the force under Major-General R. O. Bright, C.B., entering the territory of Cabul by way of the Khyber Pass. Brigadier-General John Doran, C.B., is son of the late Major Doran, of the 18th Royal Irish. His brother, Robert Doran, was adjutant of the same regiment, and was killed at the storming of the Great Pagoda at Rangoon in 1852. General Doran entered the Army in 1842, and in point of years is the senior officer with the northern column. He was in the 24th Native Infantry at Moodkee and Ferozeshah, receiving the Sutlej medal. He then served against the Black Mountain tribes in 1852 (India medal). On the outbreak of the Mutiny he served as Brigade-Major at Peshawur, and for his services there he was recommended for the command of a regiment (now the 27th Punjaub Infantry), which he had raised at Rawul Pindee in 1857, and which he led against the rebels in 1858-9, obtaining the Mutiny medal. He commanded this corps also in the China war, obtaining another medal and a Brevet-Majority, in the expedition against the Loondkhor tribe in 1866, and in Looshai in 1872, gaining then the C.B. In 1877 he commanded a brigade in the Jowaki expedition, and again he commanded a brigade under Sir F. Maude in the Khyber, which gives him his fifth war medal.

The portrait is from a photograph by Bourne and Shepherd, of India.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DUNHAM MASSY.

The cavalry brigade forming part of the army of General Frederick Roberts, in the advance on Cabul from Ali Kheyl and the Khoorum Valley over the Shutargardan Pass, is commanded by Brigadier-General William Godfrey Dunham Massy. This officer, who won signal renown for personal bravery at a very early age, has now again distinguished himself by promptly seizing the Shutargardan pass when the news of the recent massacre at Cabul reached the British outposts. He was born on Nov. 24, 1838. We find by Burke's "Peerage" that he is the eldest son of Major Henry William Massy, a gentleman of an old Anglo-Irish family. Before he was sixteen years old Mr. Dunham Massy was gazetted to an ensigncy in the 19th Regiment of Foot. He served with that regiment a few months later in the Crimea, and was under fire at the battle of the Tchernaya, and frequently in the trenches before Sebastopol. He commanded the leading company of the regiment at the storming of the Redan, and rendered himself famous by the cool courage and fortitude he displayed in that desperate engagement before he was seventeen years old. He was dangerously wounded, and lay in the ditch for the night. For his services on this occasion he was promoted Captain three months after he completed his eighteenth year. He also received the war medal and a Turkish medal, and was specially nominated Knight of the Legion of Honour by the late Emperor of the French. He was presented with a sword by the Fellows and Students of the University of Dublin, of which he was a member, and where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was subsequently granted the diploma of Doctor of Laws. Captain Massy was transferred to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers on the re-embodiment of that regiment, and became its Major at the age of twenty-four. Before he was thirty-two he became its Commandant, which post he filled with great credit for over seven years. He was promoted full Colonel in the Army on Oct. 31, 1871, being the last officer of the service who was compelled to purchase his commission, which, to the discredit of the country he served so well, cost him out of his own pocket nearly £8000. Last March Colonel Massy was selected, without solicitation, by the Duke of Cambridge for the command of a brigade in India. The late war had nearly closed on his arrival, and he was sent to take temporary command of the Khoorum Valley field force of nearly 12,000 men in the absence of General Sir F. Roberts. The massacre of Cabul found this able and energetic young General at his post and ready to march. General Massy is married to the elder daughter of the late Sir Thomas Seaton, and has a family. He receives a small pension for wounds equivalent to the loss of a limb.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Sawyer and Bird, of Norwich and Yarmouth.

The fine steamer Fairy Queen, which plied on Loch Eck, Argyleshire, was destroyed by fire yesterday week.

An Industrial Exhibition was opened at Rochester on Wednesday afternoon. Sir Julian Goldsmid, M.P., delivered an address, wherein he congratulated the nation on its emancipation from the restrictions of the old trade guilds, which would have rendered such a display impossible.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Town Council on Monday it was resolved, by 33 votes to 12, to direct the promotion in Parliament of a bill for obtaining a supply of water from the river Virnwy and its tributaries, in Montgomeryshire. Under the provisions of the Borough Funds Act, a town's meeting will have to be held to confirm this resolution.

On the Cavan estate of the Marquis of Headfort a number of the tenants met on Monday to give expression to their deep feelings of indignation at the gross treatment of his Lordship and his agent, through anonymous letters, threatening them with death unless a reduction of rent were granted. A reward of £100 has been offered for the discovery of the writer of the menace.

The experiment is being tried of importing oranges into England from Australia. In announcing the dispatch of the fruit the grower stated that he should not have thought of sending oranges such a long distance but for the fact that they were now in season and cheap in Adelaide. A few of the oranges with paper wrappings showed signs of a minute brown mould in bruised places; those packed free in the sawdust are said to be in perfect condition.

The *Gazette* contains the following notice:—"The Queen has appointed Henry A. Churchill, C.B., her Majesty's Consul at Resht, to be Consul in the Island of Sicily, to reside at Palermo; Robert C. Clipperton, Consul at Nantes, to be Consul for the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, to reside at Philadelphia; Richard Reade, Consul at Philadelphia, to be Consul for the Ionian Islands, to reside at Corfu; Hugh Mallett, Consul at Panama, to be her Majesty's Consul at Buenos Ayres; Robert Drummond Hay, Consul at Mogador, to be Consul for the Eastern Coast of Sweden, to reside at Stockholm; John Edward Wallis, now her Majesty's Legal Vice-Consul at Cairo, to be her Majesty's Consul at Port Said."

The remains of Colonel Bourne, who has been missing since Aug. 28, were found on Tuesday in a stream which runs into the River Fyne, Argyleshire. A party of searchers penetrated, by means of ladders and ropes, to the recesses of a deep ravine below the Eagle's Rock, and one of them discovered the body lying in the water, half covered with gravel, exactly below the spot where the deceased appears to have fallen over the precipice.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. Jules Ferry returned to Paris on Saturday, but left again next day for the Vosges. On Sunday M. Ferry opened a new college at Coulommiers, and at a banquet given subsequently by the municipality of the town the Minister made a speech, in which he thanked the municipal authorities for having appealed to the University to co-operate in the organisation of the college, and said the University was not, as had been asserted, the embodiment of irreligion, but was the institution which did the largest part in the work of free examination by the human intellect, and whose task it was to defend the conquest of modern ideas.

M. Léon Say has written a letter to his colleagues in the Cabinet requesting them to hasten, as far as possible, the preparation of their estimates for the Budget for 1881. M. Say states that he intends to continue the reduction of taxation, and consequently asks his colleagues not to propose any fresh expenditure except for objects of urgent necessity.

Prince Orloff arrived in Paris on Monday morning, and the Grand Duke Constantine on the day previous. The latter will reside in the Russian Embassy during his stay. The Grand Duke sprained his ankle severely while descending the staircase of the Hôtel du Louvre.

M. Henri Martin's reception at the Academy is fixed for Nov. 20.

A movement has been begun in France by private individuals with a view to drawing closer the commercial relations between that country and the United States, and removing the restrictions upon their trade. The Government has given its support to the movement, and on Sunday a large meeting was held in the circus in the Champs Elysées, which was addressed by several French gentlemen, and by Mr. Fernando Wood, of New York.

The Sultan of Morocco has promised to afford satisfaction for an outrage committed by a band of Moorish marauders, who pillaged a French convoy and killed two Frenchmen on the Sebdou road. The Sultan has also sent stringent orders to the Moorish authorities on the frontiers to prevent the repetition of such acts of brigandage.

SPAIN.

The King signed on Monday in the Council of Ministers a decree convoking the Cortes for Nov. 3, to receive a communication relative to his projected alliance with the Archduchess Christine.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs is stated to have received a telegram from the representatives of Spain at Vienna announcing that 20,000,000f., the dowry of the Archduchess Maria Christina, the future Queen of Spain, has been paid into the National Bank of Vienna.

According to intelligence received in New York, the combined forces of the insurgents in Cuba have been defeated by the Royalist troops. According to intelligence received from Havana, reinforcements from Spain, numbering twelve thousand men, have landed at Santiago de Cuba.

BELGIUM.

The King returned to Brussels on the 2nd inst. from the Château de Ciergnon, where the Queen and Princesses Clementine and Stephanie are still staying.

A meeting of Belgian ironmasters was held last week at Charleroi, and was largely attended. It was stated that the orders for future delivery received in Belgium, as well as the general tendency of the news from abroad, gave ground for the belief that the revival of the iron industry had all the better prospects of duration since it seemed to extend to all countries.

GERMANY.

The final elections to the Lower House of the Prussian Diet were held on Tuesday. In Berlin all the nine deputies returned belong to the Progressist party; but on the whole it is believed that the Opposition have lost considerably. Herr Richter, the leader of the Free Trade party, was returned for Berlin, and among the other candidates known to be elected are the Ministers General von Kamecke and Herren von Ritter and Eulenberg, and the former Ministers, Dr. Falck, Herr Hobrecht, and Dr. Friedenthal.

General Chanzy, the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, had an interview with Prince Bismarck on Sunday afternoon, and in the evening proceeded to the Russian capital.

Herr von Bülow, Minister of State, has, with the permission of the Emperor William, withdrawn from office for six months on the ground of ill health.

The General Synod of the Established Protestant Church of Prussia met on Wednesday in Berlin. Its programme includes the discussion of a new marriage ceremonial and a statute for the punishment of recusants.

The German Imperial Tribunal of Justice, which has been instituted at Leipsic, was opened on the 1st inst. Dr. Friedberg, Secretary of State at the Law Office of the Empire in Berlin, gave an address, in which he described the day's ceremony as the crowning of the edifice of the great work of judicial reform, and expressed a hope that the Imperial Tribunal would prove to be the strong rock of German law. The president, Dr. Simson, and other officials were then sworn in, and Dr. Simson made a speech, and closed the proceedings by a call for cheers for the Emperor, to which an enthusiastic response was made.

Field Marshal von Manteuffel, the newly appointed Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, arrived at Strasburg on the 1st inst. and issued the following address to the inhabitants:—"I to-day assume the office with which his Majesty the Emperor has intrusted me of Imperial Governor of Alsace-Lorraine. May God give me strength to exercise the powers conferred upon me to the glory of the German Empire and to the welfare of Alsace-Lorraine."

DENMARK.

The budget estimates were submitted on Tuesday to the Folkething. The revenue is set down at 47,145,000 crowns, and the expenditure at 43,052,000 crowns. The Government measures for the reform of the military and educational systems will probably absorb the surplus of 4,093,000 crowns.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

An Imperial decree, dated the 30th ult., has been published, appointing Count Trautmansdorf President, and Prince Schönburg Constantin Czartoryski Vice-President, of the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath.

The appointment of Baron Kallag as head of department in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has been officially announced.

The Austrian Reichsrath met on Tuesday. Count Trautmannsdorf, the newly-elected President of the Upper House, opened the proceedings with a speech in which he said the Reichsrath had now to devote its attention to the practical interests of the empire, its former task having been to strengthen and consolidate the Constitution. The formal opening of the Reichsrath by the Emperor took place on Wednesday. Having expressed his pleasure at the presence of the Czech representatives in the Assembly, he sketched the outline of a lengthy programme of business, which included bills relating to the army, to the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to the conclusion of com-

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mercial treaties. The deficit in the national income for 1880 is to be covered by a reform in the direct taxation. Upon foreign affairs his Majesty remarked that the Berlin Treaty had been carried out in all its essential conditions.

Both Houses of the Hungarian Diet assembled yesterday week for the first formal meeting of the session. The Lower House on Monday appointed its president, vice-presidents, and bureaux. Herr Tisza, Minister President of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, alluding on Wednesday to the distress which threatened to break out in some parts of the country, declared that the apprehensions of an impending famine were without foundation, adding that the Government would cause seed corn to be distributed among the rural population.

Delegates from the Austrian Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held at Prague, have adopted a resolution to the effect that they could not advise the conclusion of a treaty of commerce with Germany except on condition that Austria should obtain such modifications of the German customs tariff as would be in accordance with the commercial, industrial, and agrarian interests of Austrian Hungary.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor came from Livadia on Tuesday week, and held a review of the troops stationed around Sebastopol. His Majesty afterwards returned to Yalta.

It is stated that during next year the Russian Ministry of Finance will authorise coinage of bullion of the total value, in roubles, of 27,712,000.

A *Daily News* telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Chinese Ambassador and his suite left Livadia on Saturday for St. Petersburg. The treaty having been signed, the business of the mission is concluded.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that a secret printing-press was discovered there at a private house in one of the most fashionable districts of the city. Fourteen men and three women were arrested, and type and manuscripts for a revolutionary publication were seized.

The St. Petersburg journals have been remarkably warlike. They speak of a war with Germany and England as inevitable, and as likely to break out in a few months. One of them avows that the Central Asian expedition has for its object to make a clear road by which Russia may invade India in case of war; and the language held against Germany is said to be even more threatening. In preparation for what Russia is thus expecting, she has just increased her naval force in the Pacific, in order to have a number of fast clippers available for privateering.

More recent news from the Russian expedition in Central Asia gives a bad account of its condition. Not only did the invaders lose a large number of officers and men in the engagement with the Turcomans, but the advanced force has been obliged to retreat. This is attributed to a supposed necessity for constructing and defending a hospital.

TURKEY.

The Commission for the rectification of the Turco-Greek frontier had another sitting on Sunday. The Greek commissioners declared that the 13th Protocol of the Berlin Treaty could be discussed, consequently admitting that it would be subject to modification. The Turkish Commissioners announced that they adhered to their former declaration without addition, which is interpreted as signifying that they now make that declaration in a conciliatory sense, but maintain the principle of the free discussion of the 13th Protocol of the Berlin Congress. The Greek Commissioners will refer this declaration to their Government, and the next sitting will be held when they have received a reply.

From Constantinople it is stated that the Marquis of Salisbury has declined to authorise Mr. James Calvert, the British Vice-Consul at Rhodes, to accept the appointment of European inspector of Turkish finances in Asia, on the ground that the duties would be incompatible with the independence necessary in his present position.

A Cabinet Council has been held at the Porte to discuss the question whether the financial commission shall administer, control, or farm out the Turkish customs revenue.

By order of the Governor of Kars, all the Armenian parish schools under the Turkish Government have been closed.

Sir Henry Layard arrived at Larnaca (Cyprus) last Saturday from Syria, and left next day for Asia Minor on his return to Constantinople. At a reception which was held he closely questioned the Turkish and Greek representatives, and they expressed satisfaction with British rule in Cyprus.

GREECE.

The elections to the Chamber were held on Sunday throughout the country, amid perfect order. All the Ministers were re-elected, except M. Zimbrakakis, Minister of Marine, and M. Zaimis, Minister of Justice. One of the leaders of the Opposition also was unsuccessful.

EGYPT.

The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the local authorities ordering them (in compliance with a recently announced determination of the Khedive) not to use severe measures towards the fellahs in order to compel them to pay their taxes.

AMERICA.

President Hayes has met with a very cordial reception at Indianopolis.

General Sherman, who accompanies the President on his tour, delivered a speech in the course of which, alluding to the recent fight in Colorado between the Indians and the United States troops, he declared that the army was too small, and strongly urged that it should be increased.

Reinforcements to the number of 1500 men have been ordered to proceed to Mill Creek, under the command of General Crook. Further details have been received of the encounter between the Indians and the United States troops in Colorado. The fight began on the morning of Sept. 29 at Mill Creek, in the Uti reservation. The troops which were on the way to the relief of the White River Agency, which had long been threatened, narrowly escaped a deadly ambush in a deep ravine. They were subsequently surrounded by the Indians, but cut their way out, when Major Thornbury was killed. Fighting continued all day, the United States troops, under the command of Captain Payne, making use of waggons and dead animals for breastworks. The number of white men killed was seventeen. The Indian loss is not so large as at first reported. Firing ceased at nightfall. Captain Payne has taken up a fortified position, and hopes to be able to hold out until the arrival of reinforcements, which are being hurried up from Rawlins, on the Pacific Railway, seventy miles to the north. It is feared that all the members of the White River Agency have been massacred. A new York telegram says that reinforcements reached Payne on the 2nd inst. The Government have issued 1000 rifles to the settlers in Colorado with which to protect themselves against the Indians.

The regular Democratic Convention of Massachusetts has nominated Mr. John Quincey Adams, son of the former Minister to England, as its candidate for the post of Governor of the State.

A meeting of Irishmen was held at Boston on Monday, when resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the tenant-farmers of Ireland, and pledging themselves to afford them substantial assistance.

The great Agricultural Exhibition, held from Sept. 8 to 20, in the main building of the late Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, has proved a success in every way. The aggregate attendance numbered over 150,000. The total receipts were £13,000, of which £3000 were distributed in premiums. The profits were between £5000 and £6000. It is proposed to hold another national fair in the same place in 1880. The premiums are to be largely increased. It is said that they will amount to £10,000.

At an agricultural fair at Adrian, in Michigan, on Thursday week, 2000 people were on the grand stand, witnessing the races, when the centre of the stand fell. Sixteen persons were killed and fifty were injured, some fatally.

Twenty deaths in Memphis (U.S.) from yellow fever are reported for last week. Sixteen fresh cases of yellow fever and six deaths were reported on Monday. At Havannah there were nineteen deaths last week.

CANADA.

Tenders have been invited for the construction of 120 miles of the British Columbian branch of the Pacific Railway between Yale and Karn Loops. The Government has apparently adopted the Burrard Inlet route.

During September the revenue of the Dominion of Canada was 1,913,067 dols., including customs duties 1,189,021 dols. The expenditure was 867,625 dols.

An order has been published in the *Official Gazette* renewing the prohibition against the importation of cattle into Canada from the United States.

The Governor-General, by an Order in Council, has exempted Belgium from the Canadian Coasting Act, in consideration of the fact that British vessels are allowed to engage in the coasting trade of that country.

Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., and Mr. A. Pell, M.P., members of the British Agricultural Commission, were entertained at a banquet at Winnipeg yesterday week, during which they both expressed a very favourable opinion of the wheat-producing resources of the Red River Valley.

INDIA.

A telegram from the Viceroy states that the month of September was very favourable on the whole to the crops in India. Floods and excessive rain had done harm in parts of Bengal and the North-West. The relief operations continued in the Deccan, and the prospects of the season were generally satisfactory.

AUSTRALIAN REVENUE RETURNS.

The revenue of Victoria for the quarter ending September amounted to £1,134,000, being a decrease of £34,000 as compared with the same period last year.

The revenue of the colony of New South Wales for the quarter ending September amounted to £993,000, or £81,000 less than during the same quarter of last year.

The revenue returns of Queensland for the quarter ending September show a total of £403,000, showing a diminution of £32,000 as compared with the same period last year.

The revenue of South Australia for the September quarter was £481,000, being an increase of £89,000 compared with the same quarter of 1878.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Government has been defeated, and Sir George Grey, the Premier, has resigned. The vote of want of confidence was carried by a majority of two. The Hon. John Hall has been intrusted by the Governor with the task of forming a new Ministry.

The Dutch Arctic expedition has returned to Hammerfest, after having penetrated as far as Francis Joseph Land.

In Colombia, South America, a rising has taken place in the chief town of the province of Santander.

The Committee of Delegates at Bucharest have signed their approval of the Government's Jewish Emancipation Bill, with but four trifling modifications. Only six members voted against the lists of Jews to be enfranchised being revised.

A Reuter's telegram from Hong-Kong states that according to intelligence received there, the natives of Tonquin show a resolution to sever their province from the kingdom of Annam, and it is expected that a French protectorate will be established over the territory.

The Danish people have sent as a wedding present to the Princess Thyra, Duchess of Cumberland, a beautiful oak book-case fourteen feet long and eighteen feet high, in the Gothic style, richly ornamented with sculptures of the old Danish authors and poets. It is filled with 600 volumes of Danish literature, art, and music.

The news from Valparaiso, by way of Lisbon, states that the advance of the allied Peruvian and Bolivian army is confirmed. On the other hand, the Chilians have made a successful raid into Bolivian territory, destroying ammunition, food, and forage, and seizing carts and horses.

The Belgian Tir National concluded on Sunday. The Challenge Cup, given by the National Rifle Association of England, was won with the score of fourty-five by Chasseur Jean Dubois, of Brussels. Private Lowe, of the Queen's Westminster's, has succeeded in carrying off four prizes.

The new theatre at Geneva, built at a cost of 5,000,000f. from the proceeds of the Brunswick legacy, was opened on the 2nd inst. with the performance of "William Tell." The members of the Federal Council and the Federal Tribunal and many other notabilities were present.

Yesterday week was the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of his first work by the most popular Polish writer of the day, Josef Ignaz Kraszewski. His countrymen seized the opportunity to make a great demonstration at Cracow; and from all parts of the world addresses and presents came to the famous author, whose writings, strongly tinged with the national sentiment, have led to his being regarded in an especial manner as the representative of Polish national feeling.

A Lima correspondent, writing to New York papers, states that an attempt made by the Peruvian steamer Huascar to destroy the Chilian ironclad at Antofagosta resulted in a singular episode. A new war torpedo was dispatched towards the Chilian steamer, and when it had travelled half the distance it changed its course and travelled slowly back direct for the Huascar. She had no time to get out of the way, but a Lieutenant jumped overboard, swam to the torpedo, and diverted its course so that it passed to stern of the Huascar.

The ship Northampton, 1173 tons, Captain J. Clare, belonging to the Merchant Shipping Company, was dispatched from Plymouth yesterday week with a large number of emigrants for Sydney, New South Wales. There are 430 in all, of whom 63 are married couples; 90 single men, 90 single women, 50 boys, 61 girls, and 13 infants. Of English there are 209, Scotch 26, and Irish 195.—The Merchant Shipping Company's ship Hereford, 1440 tons, Captain J. McCarthy, chartered by the New Zealand Shipping Company, has been dispatched from Plymouth with 396 emigrants for Canterbury, New Zealand, 49 of whom are married couples, 93 single men, 91 single women, 50 boys, 52 girls, and 12 infants.

The Marquis of Salisbury has directed a communication to be forwarded in reply to a memorial from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to the effect that negotiations are at present going on between King John of Abyssinia and the Egyptian Government with the view to arrive at an arrangement satisfactory to both parties in regard to the trade to be carried on between Abyssinia and the outer world. Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt has been authorised to address a communication to King John tendering the good offices of her Majesty's Government with a view to a settlement of his differences with Egypt, and Lord Salisbury is not without hope that the negotiations now pending may result satisfactorily.

POLITICAL.

It is a noteworthy coincidence that Sir Stafford Northcote was the first Cabinet Minister to give expression to the natural feeling evoked in this country by the news of the Cabul Massacre, and th at the right hon. Baronet had the opportunity of being the earliest exponent of the views approved at Monday's Council in Downing-street. But, as it happened, the Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke without saying anything political. Entertained by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Sir Stafford Northcote aptly alluded to the fact that one of the most prominent men of the day, Sir Garnet Wolesley, was an Irishman; and expressed the sorrow with which the Government heard of the massacre at Cabul, in which several Irish fellow-subjects were lost to the service of their Queen and country. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had also the satisfaction of announcing the intelligence of the victory before Cabul.

Sir William Harcourt's two speeches have afforded Ministers ample material for comment. The right hon. gentleman and Lady Harcourt received what some special reporters delight to call "a complete ovation" on their arrival at Southport on the 2nd inst. The object of Sir William Harcourt's visit to this flourishing Lancashire Watering-Place was to open the new Southport Reform Club and to enforce upon its members the necessity of "putting an end to the Government." If not all the ills that flesh is heir to, then clearly all the diseases of the foreign body politic were attributed to the action of the Administration. First, however, Sir William Harcourt entered into a forcible justification of Party Opposition, and plumed the Liberal Party for its services in the past, and its determined antagonism to each step taken by the present Ministry. Told by the Ministerial press that his charges were but a rehash of old arguments, Sir William Harcourt may be said to have compressed his two speeches into the smallest compass on the night the Liverpool Reform Club did him the honour to entertain him at a banquet, presided over by the accomplished Editor of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, Mr. E. R. Russell. We quote the epigrammatic sentences in question which "Historicus" rolled forth in his bantering post-prandial speech on Monday night:—

> If we happen to have said from the first that the Treaty of Berlin would settle nothing—and it has settled nothing; if we have predicted that Eastern Roumelia would produce a delusion—and it is a delusion—(applause); if we have affirmed that Cyprus would be good for nothing—and it is good for nothing—(applause); if we have said that the Anglo-Turkish Convention was a sham—and it is a sham; if we predicted that to send an Envoy to Cabul would produce disaster—and that disaster has occurred—how can we help saying the same thing? (Cheers.) The logic of facts and the obstinacy of events impose upon us a consistent monotony (Loud applause). No doubt her Majesty's Ministers are not doomed to the same hard fate (Cheers). They can indulge in a variety of style and a diversity of action which is always interesting and sometimes surprising (Cheers). If you want a variation on Lord Salisbury at the Conference at Constantinople, you will find it in Lord Salisbury at the Congress of Berlin (Cheers). No one has practised with greater success the art of expounding opposite opinions (Laughter).
>
> Age cannot wither
> Nor custom stale his infinite variety.

Agricultural depression continues to be the favourite text with the majority of speakers. Lord Walsingham, presiding at the Wayland Agricultural Society's dinner on the 1st inst., could suggest no remedy more efficacious than patience; but Sir Rainald Knightley, M.P., being at the Brockley Agricultural Society's feast the same evening, boldly recommended a return to the exploded system of "protection." The Right Hon. the Speaker (whose philanthropic efforts to settle the land question on an amicable basis are widely known), on the other hand, in presenting the prizes at the Cottagers' Show at Glynde, on the 2nd inst., was disposed to look to the sun for relief; but on Saturday the right hon. gentleman returned his gaze to mother earth, and dropped the practical hint at the Glynde Harvest Home that "the only way to meet the depression is for landlords, tenants, and labourers to pull heartily together." On the same engrossing subject Colonel Loyd-Lindsay and Mr. Walter also mainly spoke on Tuesday at Maidenhead, but said nothing worth repeating. Attention, however, should be drawn to the views on land tenure reform expressed by an enlightened working man of much political experience, Mr. George Howell, who on Tuesday evening read a comprehensive paper to the National Liberal League in their rooms in Buckingham-street, Strand. Lord Randolph Churchill on Tuesday boldly advocated at Woodstock changes in our "antique agricultural system."

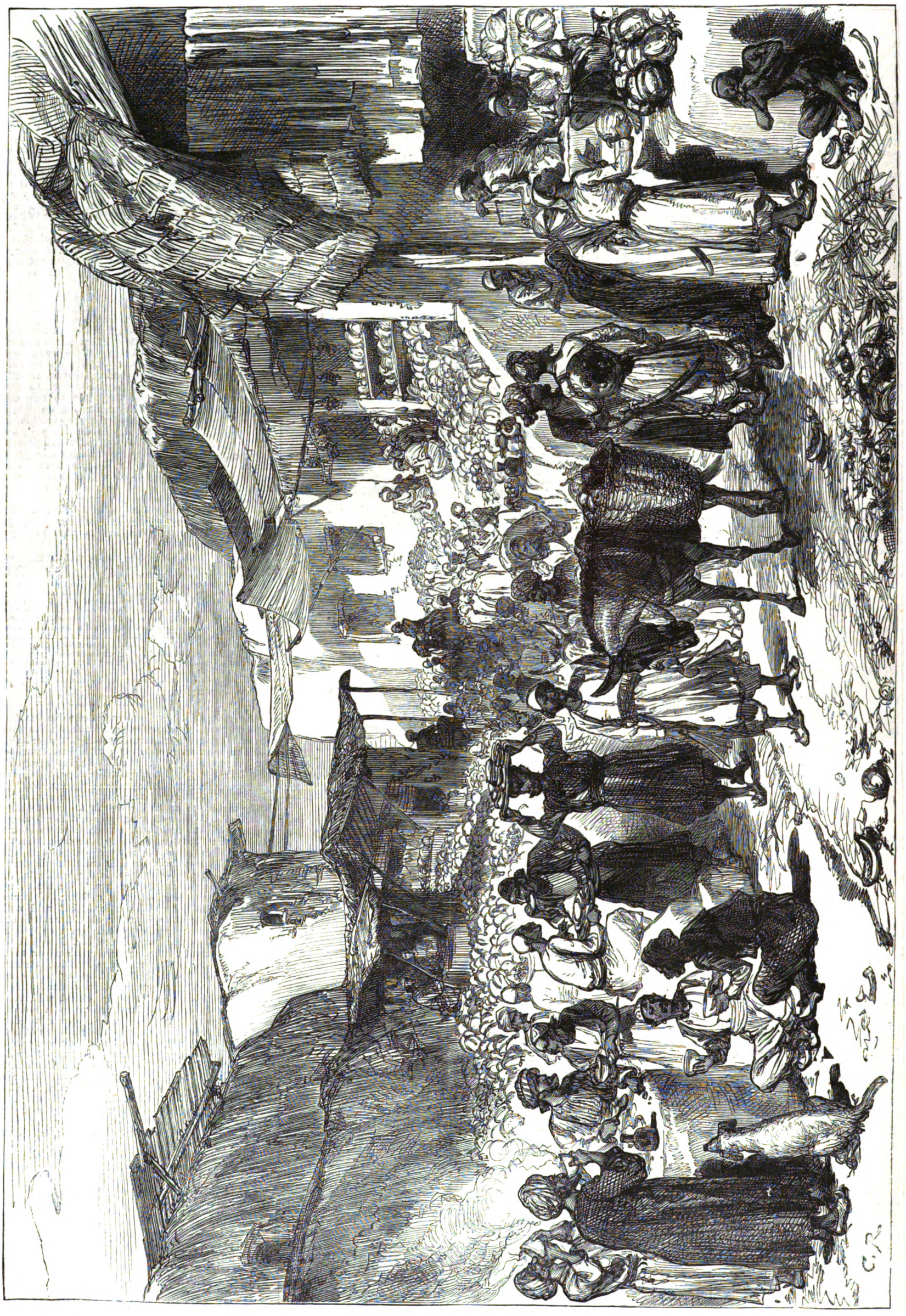
The Zulu War has, happily, closed with the capture of King Cetewayo; but our entanglements in South Africa continue to be reverted to in public speeches. There may be a division of opinion as to the advisability of officers taking advantage of demonstrations in their honour to enter into a zealous defence of the political conduct of Sir Bartle Frere. The example set by General Sir Evelyn Wood in this respect was quickly followed by Colonel Redvers Buller and Colonel Pearson; but it may be noted that Mr. A. Staveley Hill, M.P., in addressing the Willenhall Conservative Association on the 2nd inst. as a firm supporter of Lord Beaconsfield, explicitly questioned the wisdom of Sir Bartle Frere's precipitate action, and condemned the war, which the Government had formally disapproved.

From Ireland we have bad tidings—on the one hand, the use of violent language calculated to lead to a breach of the peace at the Sunday tenant-right meetings, which had on Sunday last so largely increased in number that there was one at Cork, addressed by Mr. Parnell, another in Mayo, a third in Galway, another in Sligo, and yet another in Maryborough, Queen's County; and on the other hand the reports of movements of troops to repress agrarian outrages. The Cork meeting, it should remarked, was the more noticeable as Mr. Shaw joined Mr. Parnell, and recommended an extension of the Bright clauses of the Irish Land Act, and the application thereto of the surplus funds of the Irish Church.

Of Conservative meetings the most prominent took place on Monday, when Colonel Burnaby wooed his Birmingham friends afresh, and Colonel Shute defended the Ministry with soldierly vigour at Brighton.

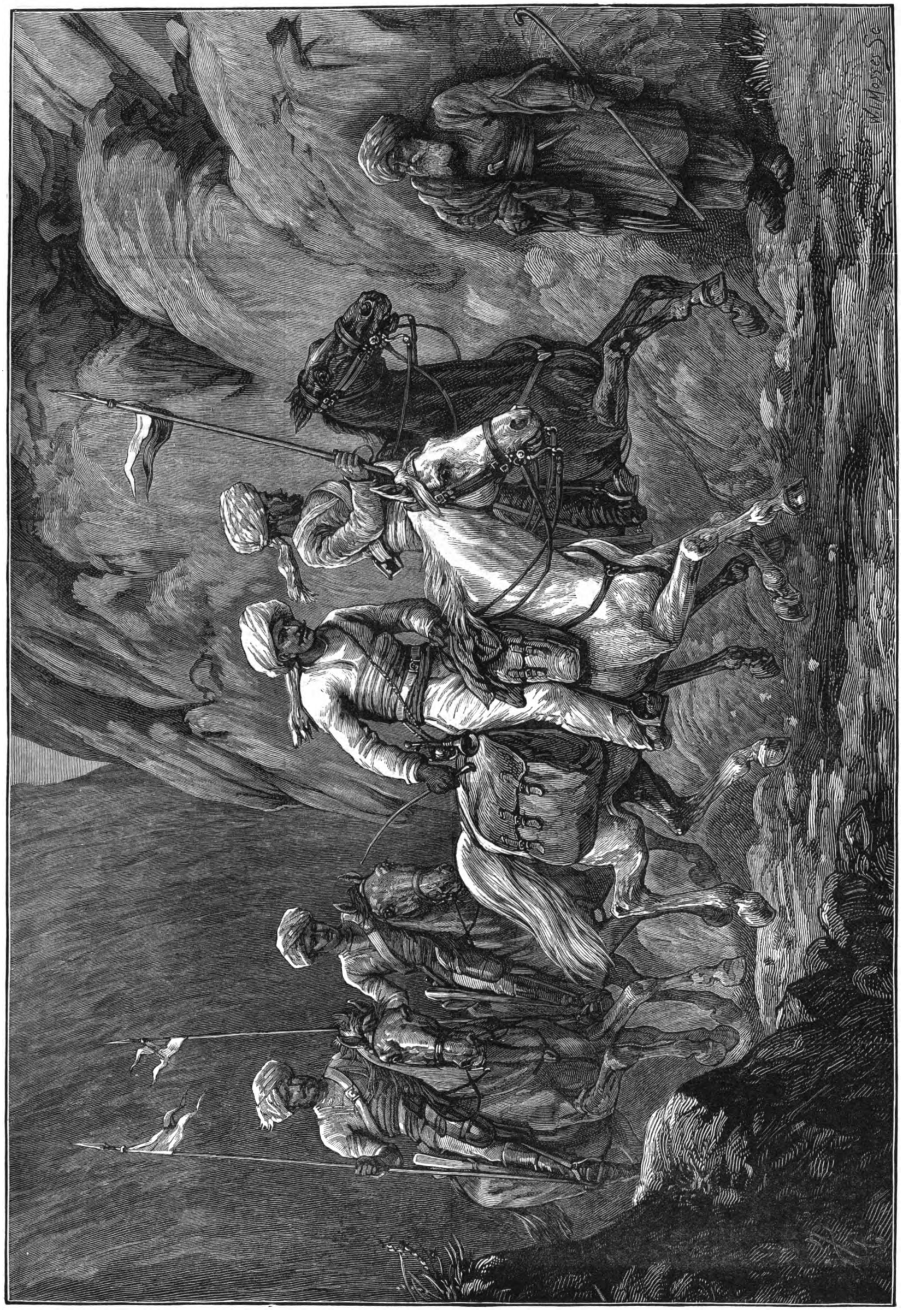
Mr. Adam sent an encouraging note to the Chester Liberals on Monday; and on Saturday Mr. Rylands and others addressed a Liberal meeting at Nelson.

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STREET IN THE BAZAAR AT CABUL.—SEE PAGE 330.

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THE DAK IN AFGHANISTAN.—SEE PAGE 330.

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COLONEL REDVERS BULLER, V.C., C.B.

Her Majesty the Queen lately received this gallant officer, with Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, as her visitors at Balmoral Castle, and invested each of them with the Victoria Cross for their acts of personal valour in the Zulu War. The country neighbours and old friends of Colonel Buller in Devonshire last week entertained him with a "welcome home" banquet at Exeter, and it is their intention to present him with a piece of plate. The Duke of Somerset, Lord Lieutenant of the county, presided at the banquet, and among the company were the Earl of Devon, the Earl of Portsmouth, Sir T. Dyke Acland, M.P., Sir Lawrence Palk, M.P., Mr. Arthur Mills, M.P., Colonel Drewe, of The Grange, Broadhembury, and the Mayor of Exeter. Colonel Redvers Henry Buller, of Downes, near Crediton, is eldest surviving son of the late James Wentworth Buller, Esq., formerly M.P. for Exeter and for North Devon, who died in 1865, and who was highly esteemed as a country gentleman and magistrate. His mother was a daughter of the late Lord Molyneux Howard. He served with the second battalion of the 60th Rifles through the campaign in China in 1860, for which he obtained a medal with two clasps; in 1870, he served in the Red River expedition, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, with the first battalion of the same regiment. He next accompanied that commander to the Ashantee War, in 1873, being on the staff as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, and Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, and head of the Intelligence Department. He was slightly wounded in the fight at Ordahsu. He was several times mentioned in despatches, obtained the war medal with clasps, and was rewarded by promotion to the brevet rank of Major, and by the Companionship of the Bath. His recent services in the Zulu War must be fresh in recollection; he was there in command of a force of colonial volunteer cavalry, "Frontier Light Horse," and some mounted infantry, with native troops, attached to the force of Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, entering Zululand from the Utrecht district of the Transvaal, and they afterwards joined the army of Lord Chelmsford for the final advance on Ulundi. The following extract from the *London Gazette* specifies the particular action for which he has received the Victoria Cross:—"Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Redvers H. Buller, C.B., 60th Rifles.—For his gallant conduct at the retreat at Inhlobane, on March 28, 1879, in having assisted, whilst hotly pursued by Zulus, in rescuing Captain C. D'Arcy, of the Frontier Light Horse, who was retiring on foot, and carrying him on his horse until he overtook the rear guard. Also for having on the same date, and under the same circumstances, conveyed Lieutenant C. Everitt, of the Frontier Light Horse, whose horse had been killed under him, to a place of safety. Later on, Colonel Buller, in the same manner, saved a trooper of the Frontier Light Horse, whose horse was completely exhausted, and who otherwise would have been killed by the Zulus, who were within eighty yards of him."

The portrait of Colonel Buller is from a photograph by A. Bassano, of Old Bond-street.

Major Chard, V.C., who so gallantly distinguished himself at Rorke's Drift, arrived at Portsmouth on the 2nd inst., in the transport Egypt, from the Cape. On the following day at Taunton he met with an enthusiastic reception at the station. An address was presented to him by the Mayor expressive of their admiration of his bravery. Major Chard, in reply, said so many gallant deeds had been performed since the affair at Rorke's Drift that he was glad to find that what happened in January last had not been forgotten, as well it might be. He would prize the address that had been presented to him as long he lived. Major Chard then drove through the town to North Curry on a visit to his brother-in-law, Major Barret. There were great rejoicings in North Curry, a congratulatory address being presented by the Vicar, and the place being elaborately decorated. There was a display of fireworks in the evening. Major Chard, V.C., has received the Royal command to proceed to Balmoral in order to receive the congratulations of the Queen.—Brigadier-General Pearson, the gallant defender of Ekowe, was presented on Monday, at Yeovil, with a sword of honour by his admirers in his native county. In acknowledging the gift he spoke warmly of Lord Chelmsford as a military commander, and his belief that Sir Bartle Frere's policy was a sound one for South Africa; and he praised the self-denial and patriotism of the colonists of Natal.—The arrangements for the Essex county reception of Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., on the 14th inst., are making rapid progress. The sword of honour bought by public subscription will be presented to Sir Evelyn on a platform to be erected in front of the Shirehall at Chelmsford. The company at the ball in the evening promises to be a brilliant one.—Lieutenant-General Lord Chelmsford had an interview with Lord Beaconsfield on Tuesday at his Lordship's residence in Downing-street. — Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Browne, V.C., K.C.B., lately commanding the Afghan Expedition, has returned to England from India, and reported his arrival at the India Office. — Tuesday's *Gazette* announces her Majesty's intention to confer the Victoria Cross on Lieutenant Walter Hamilton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for conspicuous gallantry at Futtehabad on April 2 last. [Lieutenant Hamilton was killed while resisting the attack on the British Embassy at Cabul. We gave his portrait last week.]—The *Standard* states that orders have been given for the immediate return to India of all officers now home on leave from regiments detailed for service on the frontier, excepting such officers as may be unfit for active service on account of ill-health.

Lord Leigh, the Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire, has addressed a circular letter to his tenants on the subject of the present agricultural distress, in which he states that he regards the system of making 10 per cent return to tenants as unsatis- factory in many respects. If he thought the present state of things would be permanent he would readjust his rentals; but, believing the depression to be temporary, he has decided to return at the Michaelmas rent audit 15 per cent of the rent of arable and 7 per cent on grass lands. Similar returns will be made for the two next years. Mr. Allsopp, M.P., feeling that relief granted to tenant farmers in respect of rent, if it is to be of any real service, must be considerable, and extended over several years, if not made permanent, and believing that owing to the disastrous state of the weather all new corn brought to market for some time to come will be in such bad condition as to materially affect the price, has informed his tenants that the payment of rent falling due on Sept. 29, and usually paid in December, will be deferred, if agreeable, till March 25, 1880. Taking into account the depression in agriculture, caused mainly by a succession of bad harvests, Mr. Allsopp proposes to allow his tenants 25 per cent on their rentals for the next three years, to be expended in lime, bones, linseed or cotton cake; and, further, if the country be not blessed with more favourable harvests and times, he suggests that his farms be revalued on a basis consistent with the state of the farming interests at the end of the three years.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After a miserable apology for a summer, we seem likely to have a magnificent autumn; and the Newmarket Second October Meeting began on Monday under the most favourable auspices as regards weather. The programme for the first day was not a particularly strong one; and backers generally, though they began well, had a bad time of it. The Second October Nursery Stakes fell to Lord Rosebery by the aid of Cipolata (7 st. 1 lb.), and everyone was glad to see the "primrose, rose hoops" in front again, for they have been terribly out of form all through this season. This victory was only the forerunner of a far more important one for Lord Rosebery, as Camorra, a beautifully bred filly by Rosicrucian—Modena, carried off the Clearwell Stakes. The finish was a very good one, as Geraldine and MacGeorge were only a neck and a head respectively behind Camorra; still, as they have both won good races and nine others were unplaced, the performance is a very fair one. Dolly Pentreath represented Lord Falmouth, but she was virtually unbacked, and the two-year-olds that have carried the famous magpie jacket this season are altogether unworthy of their illustrious predecessors. The Ditton Stakes was selected for the début of Grace Cup, by The Duke—Noyau, and, therefore, half-sister to the flying Philippine. She is a grand-looking filly, with immense length and power, and gives promise of taking very high honours on the turf. Though Glenronald beat Mask easily enough in the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster, the latter had evidently improved so much in condition since then that odds were laid upon him for the October Produce Stakes, while 3 to 1 was easily obtainable about the roaring brother to Prince Charlie. Backers were quite correct in their judgment, for Mask had the race in hand throughout, while Ambassadress also managed to beat Glenronald.

The first race on Tuesday made us wonder more than ever how Charibert ever managed to win the Two Thousand. He had only Rycerski and Glencairn to beat over an easy mile and a quarter, yet his roaring has grown so much worse that the moment he touched the hill he was utterly helpless, and Mr. Bowes' very moderate colt disposed of Glencairn with very little trouble. Innocent ran right away with the Burwell Stakes, and as Gil Blas, who was second, has won some really good races, Count Lagrange's colt is evidently quite in the first class. No one paid much attention to the Apprentices' Plate, which enabled Rawlinson to score his first winning mount on old Paramatta, as all attention was now concentrated on the Cesarewitch. There was little change in the betting towards the close, though Adamite (6 st. 7 lb.) became in stronger demand than ever, and actually started at 100 to 30, while Bay Archer (7 st. 2 lb.) passed Westbourne (7 st.) in the quotations. A capital start was effected at the first attempt, and there was little to choose between the lot for some strides; but when they had fairly settled down into their places Bay Archer held a slight lead of The Bear, Adamite, Iron Duke, Quits, Thurio, and Alpha, who raced away all in a cluster in front of the middle lot, which was made up of Breadfinder, Westbourne, and Dresden China, clear of Topaz, Barde, and Chippendale, whilst the whippers in of the party comprised the heavy weights, Isonomy, Advance, Prince George, Parole, and Chocolate. In coming through the Ditch gap, Bay Archer resigned his pride of place to the favourite, and the pair came on followed by Quits, The Bear, and Dresden China, next to whom succeeded Alpha, Iron Duke, and Thurio, the last named just clear of Jagellon, Westbourne, Breadfinder, Topaz, Discord, Sunburn, and Chippendale, while Isonomy, with Parole and Chocolate, had also improved their positions. Coming across the flat, the pace began to tell upon many of the competitors, and the field assumed straggling proportions. To the dismay of the talent, Collins was observed to be hard at work on Adamite in approaching the T.Y.C. winning-post, and by the time that landmark was reached he was hopelessly beaten. Upon his retirement, Iron Duke was left momentarily in command; but he soon resigned to Chippendale, the two coming on followed by Bay Archer, Dresden China, and Westbourne, with Jagellon and Isonomy at the head of the others, of whom Discord and Sunburn were well up on the extreme left. Coming over Bushes Hill Iron Duke was done with, and Chippendale's nearest attendants became Dresden China and Bay Archer, clear of Mr. Gretton's pair, Jagellon and Adamite, while next came Iron Duke, Parole, Discord, and Sunburn, with Rhidorroch, Advance, and Breadfinder in front of the others. Down the hill Dresden China gradually drew up to Chippendale, and the pair were followed into the dip by Isonomy and Westbourne, Jagellon and Bay Archer. Of these the first named lost his place by being somewhat interfered with by his stable companion in the endeavour of the latter to get an opening. As they commenced the ascent for home Westbourne managed to make a way for himself, and, splitting Dresden China from Chippendale, disposed of the former cleverly enough; but though he made a fine effort, and was rapidly catching the leader, he could not quite get up, and eventually suffered defeat by a length and a half. A length separated the second and third, and then a length away came Isonomy, who was placed fourth by the judge. Jegellon was fifth, Bay Archer sixth, Adamite seventh, Iron Duke eighth, Rhidorroch ninth, Breadfinder and Parole next, a long way in front of Quits, The Bear, and Thurio, and the last lot was composed of Prince George, Chesterton, Exmouth, Barley Sugar, and Barde. The result makes it apparent that Chippendale's form with Silvio at Ascot was not very far wrong after all, yet, but for the collision between Mr. Gretton's pair and Dresden China, it appears more than probable that Westbourne would have won. Still, the honours of the race fairly rest with Isonomy, who carried his crushing burden of 9 st. 10 lb. into fourth place, and, but for the mêlée to which we have referred, might have been nearer still. As it is, his performance is one of the best, if not the best, in the history of handicapping, and will never be forgotten. Dresden China beat her stable companion Adamite by some distance, and Bay Archer ran prominently; but Parole and Discord were never really dangerous. The remaining races were of little importance.

Lord Anglesey won the Middle Park Plate on Wednesday with Beaudesert; Mr. A. C. Barclay's Grace Cup being second, and Count Lagrange's Dora third. The betting was 65 to 40 against Beaudesert, and 100 to 12 against Grace Cup. Mr. Beddington won the Post Sweepstakes with Brother to Ersilia, Mr. C. Bush the Ditch Mile Nursery with Belfry, Mr. J. Gretton the Two-Year-Old Selling Plate with Moonstone, Count Lagrange the Select Stakes with Rayon d'Or, Prince Soltykoff the Sweepstakes with Orchid, Lord Hartington the Flying Welter Handicap with Merrythought, and Mr. A. Egerton the Cambridgeshire Welter with Fiddlestring.

Some first-class performances were accomplished at the first autumn meeting of the London Athletic Club, which took place at Stamford-bridge on Saturday last. C. L. Lockton won the 100 Yards Challenge Cup and the 120 Yards Handicap, covering the former distance in 10 1-5 sec., and running the latter, both in his trial-heat and the final, in 12 sec. exactly. C. Hazen-Wood beat two minutes for the Half-Mile Challenge Cup, and H. D. Thomas ran a full mile just inside 4 min. 30 sec., which is a wonderful improvement on anything that he has previously accomplished. There was a large attendance.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Dr. Carver, whose extraordinary shooting-feats have excited so much interest at the Crystal Palace, now appears at the Canterbury Theatre.

The first Cabinet Council of the recess was held on Monday, when all the Ministers were present, with the exception of Viscount Sandon.

The Lady Mayoress (Lady Whetham) gave an afternoon reception last Tuesday; and others are to be given on the 21st inst. and on Nov. 4.

A new riding-school, erected at the east end of the Royal Artillery Barracks, was yesterday week handed over by the Commissariat Department to the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers.

Mr. Woolrych, who has been a metropolitan police magistrate since 1861, last Wednesday, on the bench of the Westminster Police Court, announced his retirement.

In the third week of September 79,669 persons—more than the whole population of the City of London proper—were in receipt of parochial relief in the metropolis, being 3374 more than in 1878.

Two additional stations in connection with the Metropolitan Fire Brigade were opened on Tuesday—one being at Shooter's-hill and the other at the back of the Brompton-road, near Knightsbridge.

The Corporation of the City have voted fifty guineas in aid of the funds of the Royal Infirmary for Children and Women, Waterloo-road; and the Company of Ironmongers have voted ten guineas to the National Thrift Society.

Referring to his proposal to raise a fund for a memorial to the late Sir Rowland Hill, the Lord Mayor writes to say that the response to his appeal has been most unfavourable, and that it is his intention to return the money to the subscribers.

In hearing a case in which a person was summoned for not sending his boy, twelve years of age, to school, the Lord Mayor spoke strongly of the law which compelled boys to go to school who could already read and write fairly, and who were thus prevented from earning a livelihood.

Kensington House, late the residence of Mr. Albert Grant, was on Tuesday offered for sale by auction at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard. The biddings began at £50,000, and went up to £179,000, but at this it was not sold, as it had not reached the reserved price, which was generally believed to be £200,000.

The Court of Common Council on Thursday week took the first step under the recent Act for the completion of the Inner Circle Railway, and directed that arrangements should be made for holding a conference between the railway companies interested and the governing bodies of the metropolis, in pursuance of the terms of the Act.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers, Dr. Saunders, Medical Officer of Health for the City, reported the seizure during the past fortnight of four tons of diseased meat. By the usual monthly return of the Fishmongers Company, it appeared that nearly thirty-three tons of fish were seized and condemned by their officers in September.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers in the fourth week of September was 79,664, of whom 42,685 were in workhouses and 36,809 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show an increase of 3160, 3069, and 2067 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 717, of whom 542 were men, 149 women, and 26 children under sixteen.

In the centre of the watchmaking district of Clerkenwell a new building was opened on Wednesday by Sir Edmund Beckett, president of the British Horological Institute. The institution, to which Baroness Burdett-Coutts has been a liberal subscriber, provides a library and rooms for lectures and classes. Sir Edmund, in addressing the audience, deprecated the habit of overvaluing draughtsmanship and essay writing, and deplored that apprenticeship, the best form of technical education, had gone out of fashion.

The parochial authorities of Bethnal-green have issued notices calling the attention of the inhabitants to the necessity that exists, in order to avoid fever, for the proper cleansing of their dwellings. It is stated that in Mile-end, Stepney, and St. George's-in-the-East scarlet fever has broken out; and in order to prevent the spread of the epidemic the dealers in old clothes, of whom there are many in the district, have been warned that cast-off clothing is one of the most effective means of disseminating the disease.

The firework season at the Crystal Palace closed on Thursday week, when the display was for the benefit of Mr. C. T. Brock, the pyrotechnist. The weather being fine, there was a large gathering of spectators. An illumination of the Italian terrace, a representation of the Arc de Triomphe, and other things which Messrs. Brock and Co. have already made familiar to pleasure-seekers, formed the chief part of the programme. A special feature was a faithful reproduction in coloured fire of the likenesses of the First and Third Napoleons and the Prince Imperial. During the fireworks the band of the Grenadier Guards played on the terrace before the great transept.—The display was so successful that it was repeated last Thursday.

The twentieth election of inmates to the almshouses and the eleventh election of orphans to the orphan asylum, in connection with the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, took place on Monday evening at Anderton's Hotel. For admission into the almshouses there were seven candidates, out of which two were elected; and for admission into the orphan asylum three candidates, out of which one was elected. The trustees and council of the Corporation earnestly urge upon the benevolent consideration of all parties, whether connected with the printing profession or not, the pressing necessities of the almshouse fund. The building at Wood-green consists of twenty-four suites of apartments, which are now all occupied; and as the scheme of the Corporation requires an allowance towards support to be made to each inmate, in order to meet that liability and the cost of maintaining the building, liberal subscriptions are greatly needed and urgently solicited.

Last week 2580 births and 1318 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 128, whereas the deaths were 83 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 4 from smallpox, 21 from measles, 61 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 34 from whooping-cough, 38 from different forms of fever, and 61 from diarrhœa. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had slowly increased from 143 to 189 in the four preceding weeks, further rose to 201 last week, but were 18 below the corrected weekly average. Different forms of violence caused 45 deaths: 36 were the result of negligence or accident, including 25 from fractures and contusions, 3 from burns and scalds, 4 from drowning, and 2 from suffocation. The Society for Preventing Street Accidents states that during the week ending Oct. 4 7 persons were killed by vehicles in the London streets and 35 run over. In Greater London 3162 births and 1551 deaths were registered.

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FIELD MARSHAL SIR W. ROWAN, G.C.B.

The death of this military veteran, who was ninety years of age on June 18 last, has been recorded in our obituary. He lived to attain the highest rank in the Army, without having ever purchased a step of promotion, or ever solicited any rank or appointment; and he fought all through the Peninsula war and at Waterloo, without ever being wounded, though he had a horse killed under him at Waterloo. He was born in 1789, the son of Mr. Robert Rowan, of Garry, in the country of Antrim, and entered the Army at the age of fourteen. He served with the 52nd Regiment in Sicily in 1806-7; on the expedition to Sweden in 1808; in Portugal and Spain under Sir John Moore from August, 1808, to the embarkation of the army at Corunna; at the bombardment and capture of Flushing in 1809; in Portugal in 1811, including the action at Sabugal; in the Peninsula and south of France, from January, 1813, to the end of the war, including the battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees, attack on the intrenched camp at Vera during the passage of the Bidassoa river, attack on the fortified positions of La Rhune and Sarre during the passage of the River Nivelle; battle on passing the river Nive, and attack by the French on heights of Arcanguez; battles of Orthes and Toulouse, and intermediate affairs. He served also the campaign of 1815, and was present at the Battle of Waterloo and capture of Paris, when he was appointed Commandant of the first arrondissement of that city. He was promoted to Brevet-Major for the battle of Orthes, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel for services in the field. He was Civil and Military Secretary in Canada from 1823 to 1829, Commander of the Forces in the same Dominion from 1849 to 1855. He was appointed Colonel of the 19th Foot in 1854, and retained that position until 1861, in which year he was given the colonelcy of his old regiment, the 52nd. In 1856 he was created a Military Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and was made a General in the Army in 1862, and Field Marshal in 1877. He married, in 1811, Martha, daughter of John Spong, Esq., of Mill Hall, Maidstone; but she died in 1874. He leaves no sons or daughters, but his nephew is General Rowan, C.B. The portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. Medrington, of Bath, where Sir W. Rowan latterly resided.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER BREST.

Our Illustration, from a Sketch by Lieutenant Henry Pearson, R.N., of H.M.S. Assistance, shows the wreck of the steamship Brest, of Glasgow, on the rocks in Cadgwith Cove, near the Lizard Point, Cornwall. It was on Saturday, the 6th ult., that this vessel, which was an iron screw-steamer, built at Glasgow, 1874, and owned by Messrs. J. Burns and Co., of Glasgow, while on her voyage from Havre to Liverpool, going full speed in a fog, with foretopsail and fore and aft mainsails set, ran upon the rocks. The wind was fresh from the south-west. The ship struck with such force as to break away large masses of rock with her stem, and the noise of this blow was heard by the coastguard men on shore. A boat put off to render assistance, upon a blue light being shown on board, and the crew and passengers, thirty seamen, and a hundred and thirty passengers, mostly foreigners, except four missing, were brought on shore. The passengers were emigrants going to embark at Liverpool for America. The ship lay, a few days ago, with her port bulwarks partly under water, and with her deck exposed to view, as shown in Lieutenant Pearson's sketch. The master has been censured, and his certificate suspended, for negligent conduct.

SHEFFIELD BLIND INSTITUTION.

The new building in Manchester-road, Broomhill, Sheffield, erected by public subscription, at a cost of £15,000, for the educational and industrial training of blind young persons of both sexes, was opened on the 24th ult. A North of England Manufactory for the Blind was established in that town, about twenty years ago, by the late Miss Harrison, of Weston. The late Mr. Daniel Holy also left his personal property in trust for the application of the yearly income from it to an institution of this kind, the establishment of which he recommended to local benevolence. The project has now been carried into effect, Mr. S. Roberts and Mr. J. H. Barber having been the most zealous and devoted labourers in this cause, and the first-named gentleman a contributor of £1000.

The building, of which we give an Illustration, is intended for the accommodation, to begin with, of twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls, but it is capable of accommodating about double that number. It is a substantial structure of stone. The principal entrance is in the centre of the front, and divides the building into two wings, that on the right for boys, and that on the left for girls. Each wing has its separate staircases and side entrances to distinct playgrounds. The ground floor is occupied by dining-room, 40 ft. by 20 ft.; school-room, 40 ft. by 20 ft.; work-rooms, 30 ft. by 20 ft.; lavatories, committee-room, matron's room, and the necessary kitchens, pantries, wash-house, &c. The chamber floor consists of bed-rooms, bath, and lavatory, and sick room to each wing, with a nurse's room common to both. The roof has attics for the servants. The grounds are about two acres in extent, mostly at the back of the buildings, and laid out as playgrounds. The building has been erected according to the designs of Messrs. Flockton and Gibbs, of Sheffield. Mr. J. H. Thorpe, of Leeds, has been the contractor.

The blind children admitted must not be under seven years of age; there will be a charge for their maintenance and education, but those in a position to need charitable aid will be taken for £7 per annum, and £10 above twelve years of age, if they belong to Sheffield, or £10 and £12 if they come from beyond that parish. Their clothing must be provided by their parents or friends, but the institution will afford their board, lodging, and washing. They will receive plain English instruction, equal to that given in the best National Schools, being taught to read by means of raised letters. Musical instruction will be given to those who show an aptitude for it, and they will learn trades for their support in after life. Mr. W. Wood, formerly master of the Blind Institution in Upper Avenue-road, Regent's Park, is appointed Superintendent.

A PICNIC AT BURNHAM BEECHES.

That renowned piece of woodland scenery—twenty-five miles from London, an hour's walk from the Slough railway station—was "going, going," all but "gone," at the tap of the auctioneer's hammer last Midsummer Day, as the advertisement said, "for the erection of Superior Residences, other portions being suitable for smaller houses." Bless the builders' hearts! they wont leave a tree or a meadow in Old England by the end of the nineteenth century. Haven't they just made havoc of pretty Westcombe Park, from the east end of Blackheath-common towards Old Charlton? But the Burnham Beeches were saved by the liberality of the London City Corporation, prompted thereto by an accomplished writer of pleasant books about trees and ferns and rural delights, Mr. Francis George Heath, who addressed the public authorities with earnest letters of remonstrance. A moderate sum was voted to purchase this "remnant of sylvan beauty," which will be a joy for ever—like the choice bits of Epping Forest—to so many of the London citizens and their families as may choose to make holiday there. We hope the free use of this wholesome boon to half-stifled metropolitan townsfolk will be generally valued, and there shall be many a summer picnic, as shown in our Illustration, under the shade of the Burnham Beeches. And there shall not be wanting a gipsy fortune-teller for the amusement of the giddy young ladies, till they all become "sweet girl-graduates," much too wise and scientific for that sort of nonsense.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Campbell, H. E., to be Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Sodor and Man.
Campbell, James; Clerical Organising Secretary of the Church Temperance Society for the Dioceses of Winchester and Salisbury.
Chester, T. H.; Honorary Canon of Durham Cathedral.
Curtis, Benjamin; Vicar of Alvingham-with-Cockerington St. Mary's.
De Burgh, Maurice T.; Archdeacon of Kildare.
Fenn, J. F.; Honorary Canon of Gloucester.
Flynn, J. S.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, the River Liffey, Dublin.
Gedye, Nicholas Lower; Vicar of Fleet, Dorset.
Gerrard, James E.; Afternoon Lecturer in the Parish Church of Bradford.
Green, Martin J.; Prebendary of Alton Borealis in Salisbury Cathedral.
Green, William; Perpetual Curate of Chantry.
Hibbs, Richard; Incumbent of Fivehead-cum-Twell for six months.
Hughes, David; Chaplain of Sudbury Workhouse.
Kennedy, William Stoddert; Vicar of St. Mary's, Leeds, and Chaplain of the Leeds Cemetery.
Knight, Charles Frederick; Curate of Kirk Michael.
Lanfeur, Walter Francis; Rector of Avington, Berks.
Long, R.; Honorary Canon of Durham.
Miller, Edward; Rector of Bucknell, Oxon.
Ottley, Henry Bickersteth; Incumbent of St. Margaret's, Ilkley, Yorkshire.
Pearce, Percy Frederick John; Vicar of St. Paul's, Huddersfield.
Phillips, Henry John; Vicar of Kingsbury Episcopi.
Richardson, J.; Vicar of Stretton-on-Dunsmore, near Coventry.
Sayers, Henry; Chaplain of Christ Church Cathedral, and Assistant-Curate of St. Mary Magdalene with St. George the Martyr, Oxford.
Smith, George; Vicar of St. Mark's, Bunhill-row.
Wood, Richard Nicholson; Rector of Flax Bourton.
Wright, Christopher N.; Vicar of Arkendale, Knaresborough.—*Guardian.*

Diocesan conferences have been held at Oxford and Lincoln.

On the 2nd inst. the Archbishop of York preached at St. Martin's, Scarborough, on the occasion of the opening of an extension just made of the west end of that church.

Lord George Hamilton distributed the prizes on Wednesday to the pupils of the Bolton Church of England Education Institute.

A large granite memorial cross (executed by Mr. Forsyth) has been erected over the remains of Sir William Hayter in Easthampstead churchyard.

Sir George Elliot, Bart., M.P., has given a piece of ground on the West Cliff, at Whitby, as a site for a new church; and has promised a subscription of £2000 to the building fund.

Clare Market Mission Chapel, near Clement's Inn, Strand, was reopened on Wednesday, after restoration principally by the Bishop of London's Fund. The preacher in the evening was the Rev. Henry White, of the Savoy Chapel.

The Countess Dowager of Mount Edgcumbe laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Gunnislake, in the parish of Calstock, Cornwall, on Tuesday week. Mr. Piers St. Aubyn has been selected as the architect of the new church, which is to be erected in the Early English style, at an estimated cost of £2000. It will be dedicated to St. Anne, and will accommodate 300 persons.

The Marquis of Londonderry last week opened a fancy fair in the Borough-hall, Stockton-on-Tees, in aid of the fund now being raised for the erection of a large and handsome church in the newly formed parish of St. Peter's. The Marchioness, Lady Aline Vane-Tempest, Mr. J. Dodds, M.P., and the Mayor also took part in the ceremony. It is estimated that the new building will cost about £5400.

After undergoing restoration, from designs by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, the parish church of Halifax, one of the most interesting ecclesiastical fabrics in a county peculiarly rich in such structures, was reopened on Tuesday, the Archbishop of York being the preacher. At the various services throughout the week, the preachers included the Bishops of Ely, Carlisle, Manchester, Rochester, and Hereford.

Sir John Kennaway, M.P., for East Devon, speaking at a dinner given on the occasion of a Church opening at Teignmouth, said that the real work of the Church was to gather people into its fold, and keep them there. When they looked with satisfaction on the material fabric, they must not forget the reproach laid at their doors that so large a proportion of the working men were not within the fold of the Church. To see this error righted the laity would have to assist the clergy.

The parish church of Solihull during the last eighteen months has undergone extensive repairs and alterations, including the removal of the west gallery, the reflooring and reseating of the nave, and other improvements, at a cost of nearly £3000. At the opening services on the 30th ult., sermons were preached by the Bishop of Worcester and the Rev. Berdmore Compton. The offertories amounted to £479, increased by subsequent donations to £500. The large west window of the nave has been filled in with beautiful stained glass, representing a Jesse tree, by Mr. C. E. Kempe, of London, the gift of Mr. Thomas Lowe, an old parishioner.

Mr. Maxwell Ben-Oliel having issued a public appeal for funds to rebuild St. Patrick's iron church, at Earl's Court, the Bishop of London writes:—"I am sincerely sorry for any pecuniary loss which Mr. Ben-Oliel may have sustained, and am anxious to stay no contributions which may be benevolently given to compensate him; but it is right to state, as he has not done so, that the iron building called St. Patrick's was not a church, but merely a proprietary chapel belonging to Mr. Ben-Oliel himself, and that I have distinctly told him, as the two previous owners of the chapel, that I have no intention of consecrating, or of consenting to the assignment of a district to, any permanent church built on that site."

The Church Congress at Swansea was opened on Tuesday. In the morning there were services at the parish church and at the Church of Holy Trinity, the Archbishop of Canterbury being the preacher at the former and the Bishop of Winchester at the latter church. In the afternoon the president of the congress, the Bishop of St. David's, delivered the opening address at the Music-Hall. The Bishop spoke of the general scope and value of Church congresses, of the necessity to avoid the danger of making them the battle-ground of different classes of thought in the Church, and of the peculiar position of the Church of England in Wales, whose principal difficulties were, he said, the poverty of its endowments, the bi-lingual character of the country, and its geographical isolation. He took exception to Mr. Gladstone's statement that the Welsh were a nation of Nonconformists, and said that a somewhat larger acquaintance with the facts of the case would, in his opinion, have induced that distinguished person to state his case in a somewhat less trenchant manner. In one of the sections there was a discussion on the subject of higher and intermediate education in Wales; and in the evening the Bishop of Winchester opened, as president of the Home Reunion Society, a discussion on the causes of and the remedy for Dissent. Among those who took part in the discussion were Canon Curteis, the Rev. J. W. Bardsley, Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P., and Bishop Perry. Papers were read on Wednesday by Canon D. Melville and Mr. H. Birley, M.P., upon the maintenance of Voluntary Schools, and the best means of promoting religious education in them and in Board Schools. At another meeting the position of the Church in Wales was discussed, when there appeared to be a generally expressed opinion in favour of the clergy in Wales being acquainted with the Welsh as well as the English language.

The Marquis of Bute has, according to the *Western Mail*, completed and is about to publish the first translation into English of the Roman Breviary of the Catholic Church.—A new Roman Catholic chapel was opened on the 2nd inst. at Mountain Ash, by Bishop Hedley. The building, which will serve as a school and church, cost £1200, of which £250 was given by Lord Bute.

The autumnal session of the North Stafford Congregational Union was held on the 2nd inst. After the ordinary business had been disposed of, a discussion ensued on the policy of her Majesty's Government, especially in relation to Afghanistan and South Africa, and a resolution was carried embodying a vote of censure on such policy as opposed to the principles of Christianity and justice. There was a large attendance.

The autumnal meetings of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, continued during the greater part of the present week in Glasgow, were opened on Monday night by a public reception of the ministers and delegates in the Corporation galleries. The Union continued its sittings on Tuesday, when meetings in connection with the Baptist Missionary Society were held. On Wednesday the Rev. George Gould, of Norwich, the president, gave an address on the use and disuse of confessions of faith by Christian churches. Deputations from other denominations and associations were afterwards received. A number of reports were adopted, and a motion was passed in favour of the Sunday Closing Bill. In the afternoon the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon delivered a sermon in St. Andrew's Hall to more than 3000 persons.—The bazaar held at Wolverhampton on behalf of the Baptist Chapel, during the two days it was open, realised over £700.

The anniversary meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held on Monday evening at Exeter Hall, London. Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., took the chair, and was supported by Mr. S. D. Waddy, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Alexander M'Arthur, M.P. The total receipts were as follow:—Home, £126,169; foreign, £8970; total, £135,144—the expenditure being £159,920. The chairman, in the course of his address, said that there was never a time in the history of the society when there was more need of enlarged liberality and concentrated effort. He was thankful to say that the Wesleyans as a body could raise a large sum of money; but he believed that more could yet be done. In England and Scotland there were 377,612 members, and their subscriptions amounted to £104,000; but he did not see why they should not raise £500,000 yearly for the great missionary cause. In the Traansvaal, which had been annexed, there was not a single missionary; and Japan was similarly situated. Some time ago he paid a visit to Australia and New Zealand, and was greatly pleased at the progress made in these places, where the missionaries were working hard. A number of addresses were delivered on mission work.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford the following gentlemen have been selected for the vacant Scholarships at Pembroke College:—1. Mr. Harrower, from Aberdeen University; 2. Mr. Forty, Mathematical; 3. Mr. Lazarus, Manchester School; 4. Mr. Porter, Cheltenham College; 5. Mr. Evans, Shrewsbury School. Proxime accesserunt: Mr. Short, of Christ's Hospital, Classical; Mr. Ballantyne, of Bradfield College, Mathematical. The vacant Classical Postmasterships at Merton College have been awarded to Mr. E. W. Huntingford, of Winchester College, and Mr. J. C. Wright, of Manchester Grammar School.

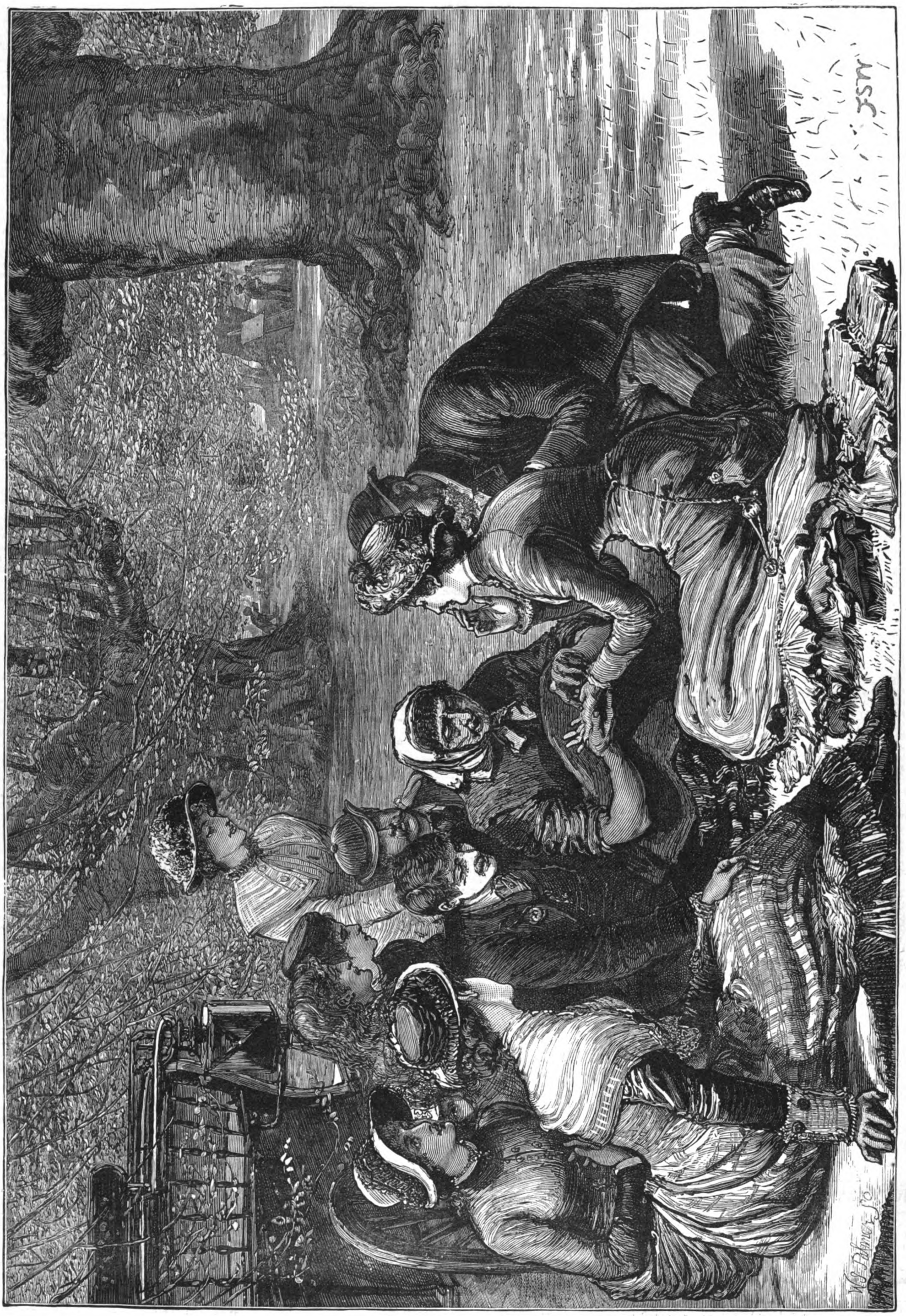
The Exhibition in the University of Cambridge, founded by the London Company of Clothworkers, for proficiency in Physical Science, has been awarded to Mr. Bowman, of the Manchester Grammar School.

At a private meeting held in the University of Aberdeen on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Lord Provost, it was resolved that a memorial should be erected, in connection with the University, to Mr. Jenkyns, secretary to the Cabul Mission, who in his last letter expressed his strong attachment to his *alma mater*.

A well-attended meeting was held in the Townhall, Denbigh, on the 2nd inst., to consider what steps should be taken to render Jesus College, Oxford, more efficient, and to secure to the inhabitants of the Principality greater educational privileges in connection therewith. Mr. Cornwallis West, Ruthin Castle, Lord Lieutenant of the county, occupied the chair; and among the speakers were the Mayor of Denbigh, the Dean of Bangor, Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., Mr. John Roberts, and Sir Robert Cunliffe. Six resolutions were submitted to the meeting affirming that Jesus College had for centuries been the national College of Wales, that the endowments had been given for the education of Welshmen, and that these endowments should not be diverted from the channels for which they were intended; that the Meyrick trust fund should be devoted by the Charity Commissioners to the creation of school exhibitions for Welsh boys; that the principalship be at the next vacancy reduced to £1000 per annum; that education at Jesus College be made cheaper; and that the University Commissioners help those Welsh students who enter University as "scholares non ascripti;" that advowsons in the gift of the college be sold, and superior scholarships established for higher education of Welshmen; and that the honours, offices, and advantages of Jesus College should be offered to all natives of Wales without restriction; and that due regard should be paid to the words of the charter, "Ad pauperum et inopia afflictorum sublevationem." All the six resolutions submitted were carried with some unimportant verbal alterations.

Professor Seeley yesterday week gave the opening lecture of the winter session of the evening classes at King's College. He chose for his subject "The Influence of Geological and Geographical Phenomena on the Progress of European Civilisation." In the course of an able address, he showed that the physical fact of the rice of the central region of Asia had influenced the migration of the plants, animals, and races of men inhabiting Europe, and geographical and climatic conditions had then modified their physical characteristics and habits of thought. Canon Barry, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, welcomed the large attendance of students on returning to their studies, reminding them that the usual service would be held in the chapel on Sunday, and reading a letter from an old student, who, in gratitude for the benefit he had derived from attending the classes, which had qualified him for being received as a partner in a commercial house with which he had been connected, sent a cheque for 25 guineas, to be devoted as prizes to the commercial section of these classes.

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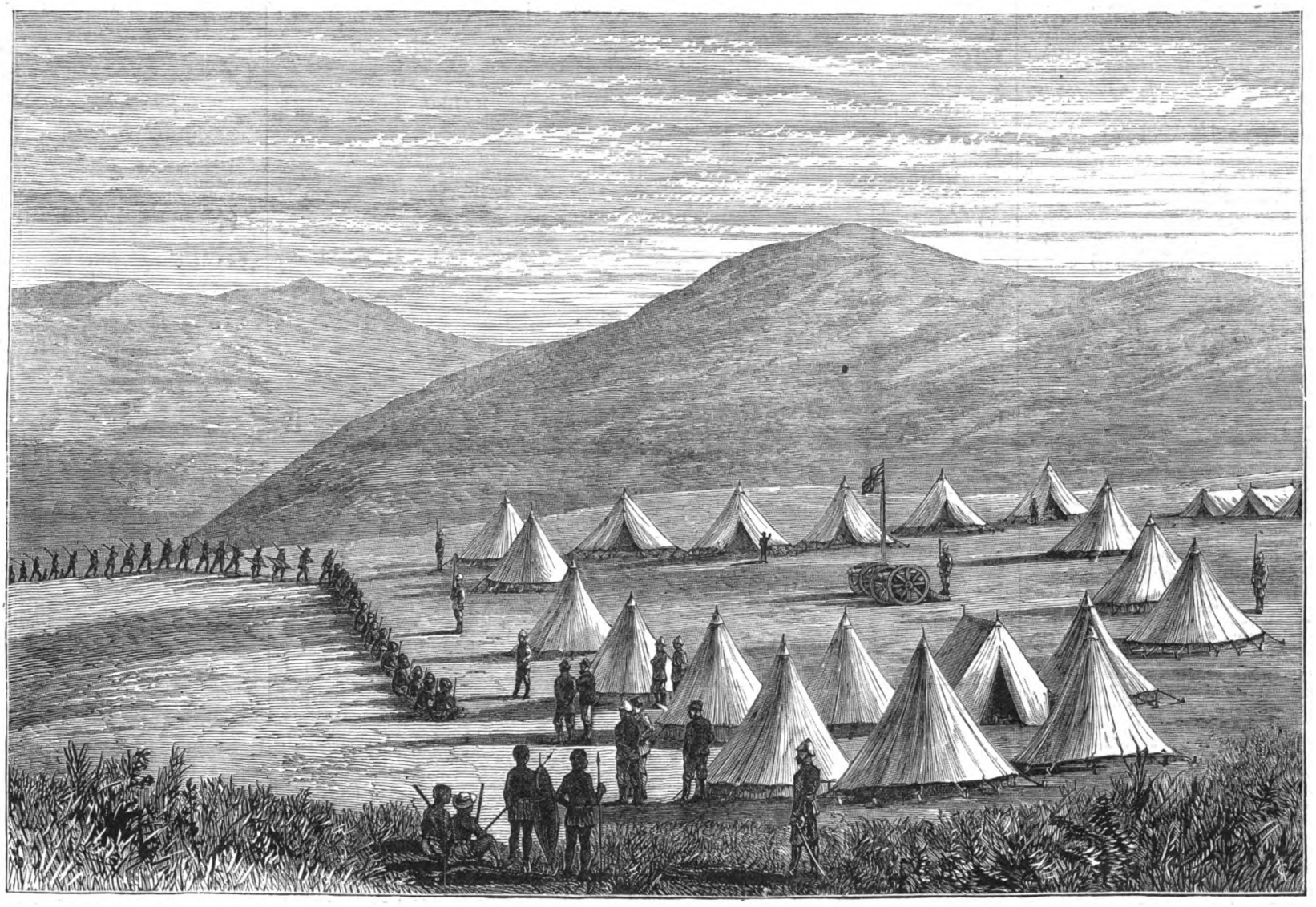


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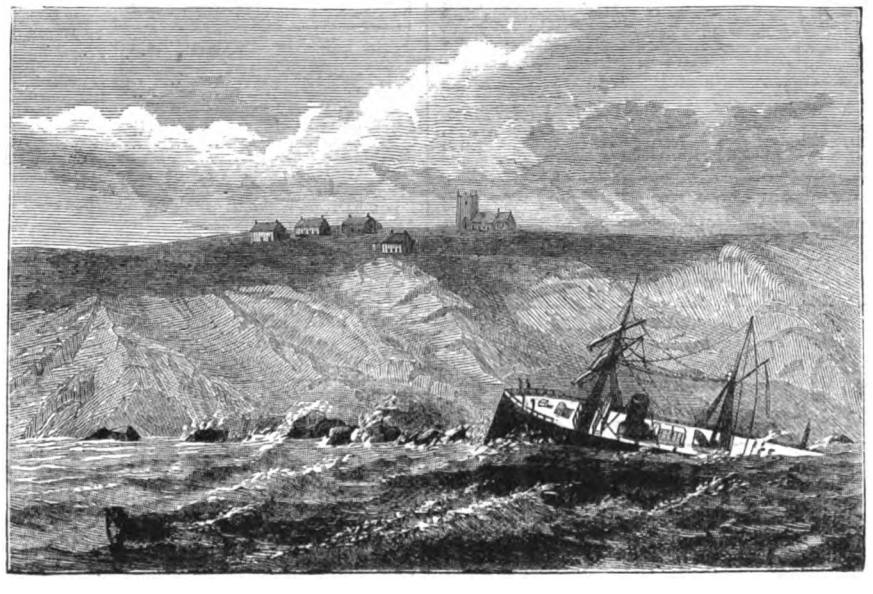
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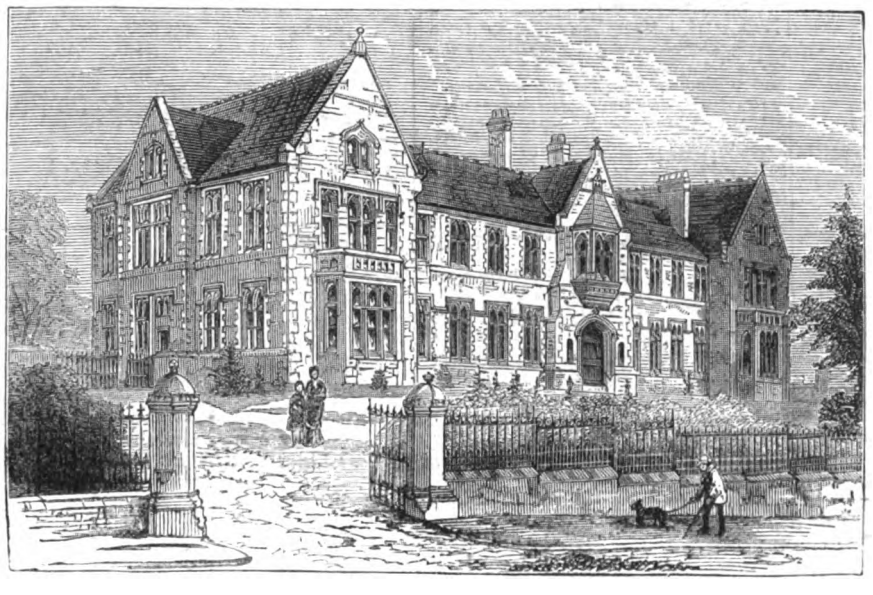
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BLACK CASHMERE POLONAISES,
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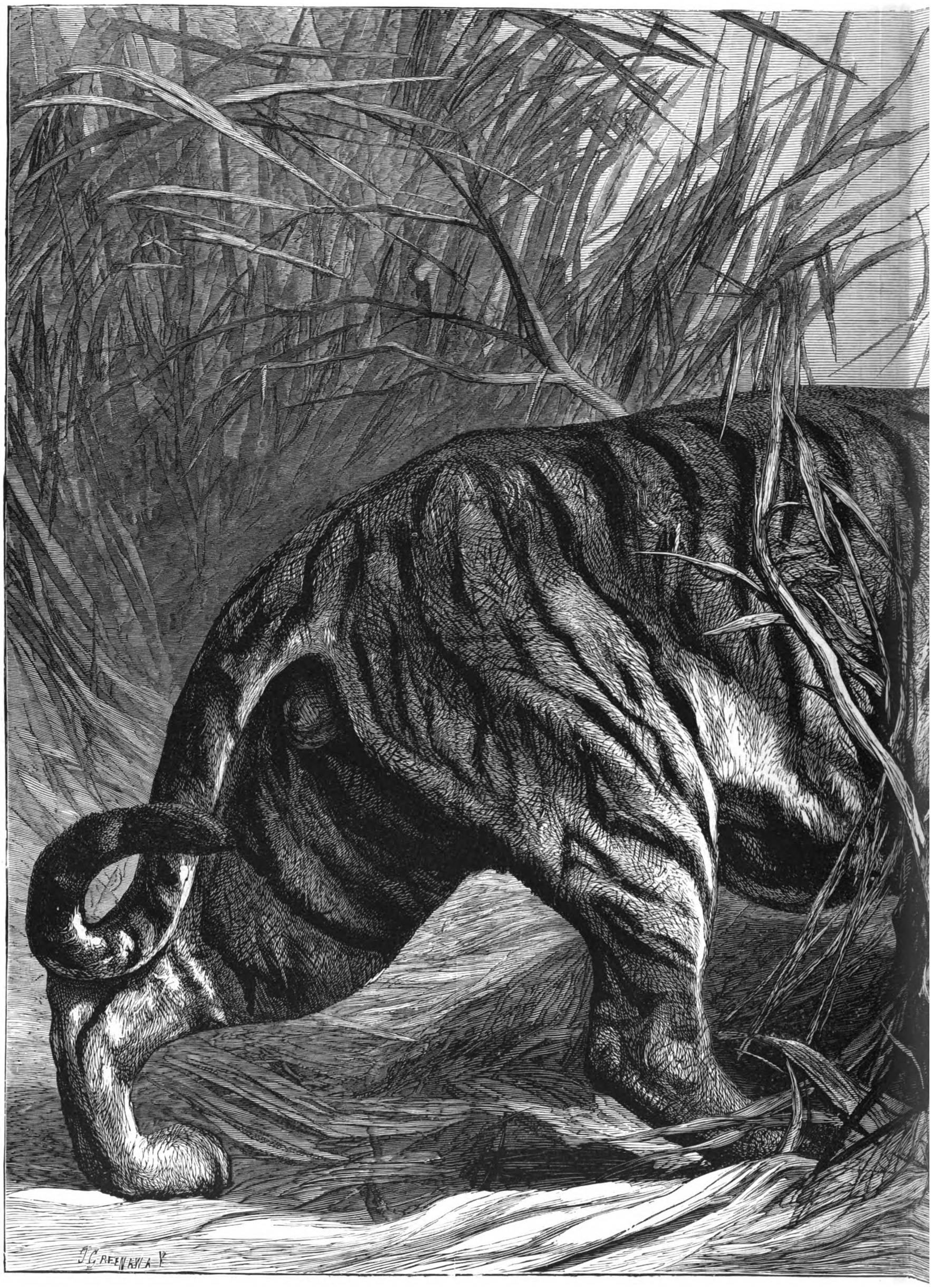
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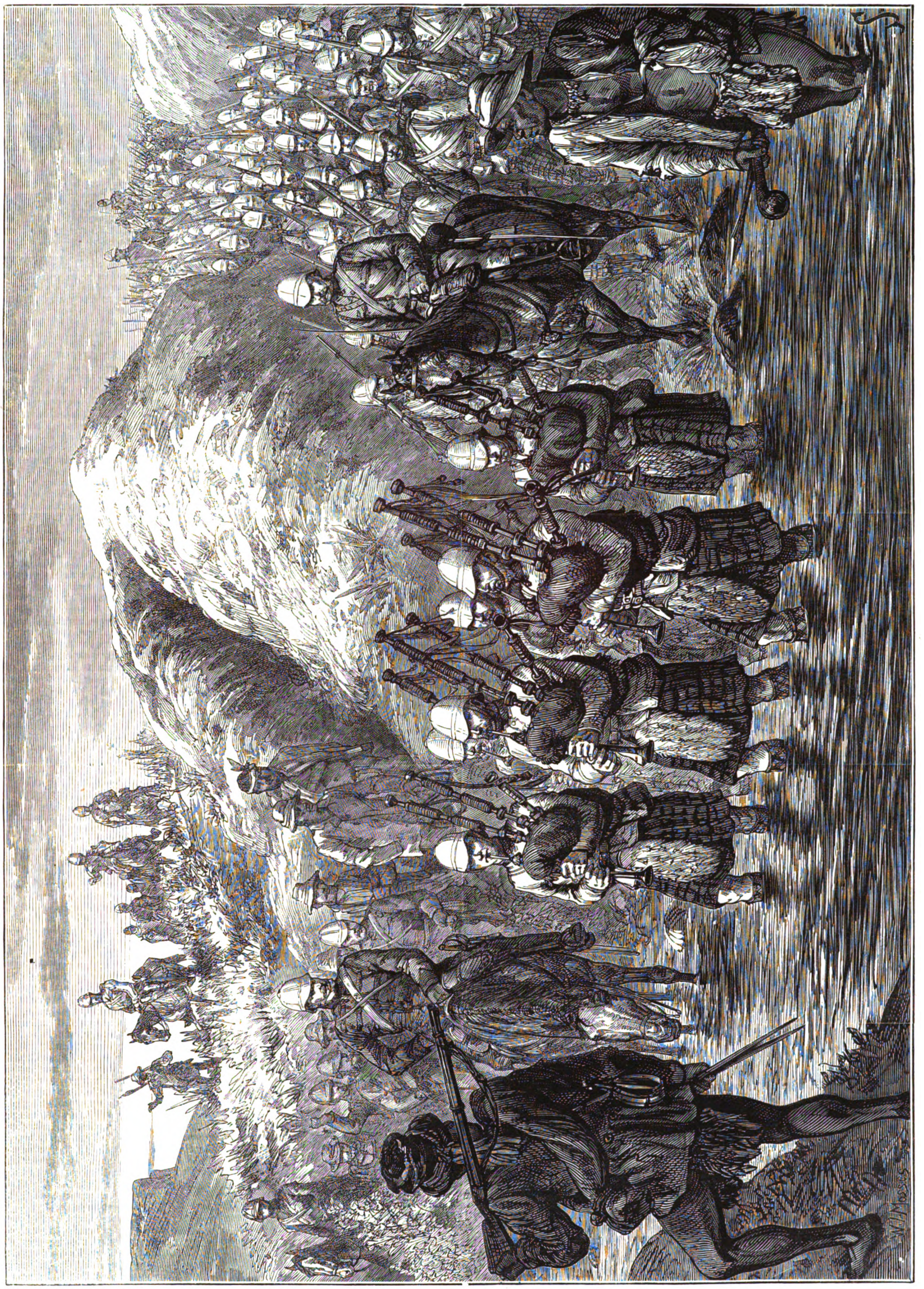


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THE EVACUATION OF ZULULAND: THE 21ST ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS ON THE MARCH HOMEWARDS.—SEE PAGE 342.

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Extra Supplement.

AT BAY!

Our Extra Supplement is a fine picture of animal life. The tawny tyrant of the jungle has turned on the hunters with a fierce purpose of revenge, which can only be stopped by a well-aimed rifle bullet within the next thirty seconds of this critical time. Mr. Goddard has produced a lifelike portraiture of the magnificent Indian tiger. It is not every man among us here, let alone the women, who would much care to see that splendid but terrific beast in such a perilous mood without the barred cages of the Regent's Park Zoological Society. Everyone to his taste; if some people wish to be torn to pieces, or to run their chance of it, other people would rather not. The progress of civilisation in Asia, Africa, and America, whether or not it shall prevent mankind from making wild beasts of themselves, is likely to put an end to various races of mighty destructive brutes. It is probable enough that, in the twentieth century of our era, tigers and lions will only be preserved in scientific collections. India will then be delivered from a fearful pest. There is a famous man-eater lately sent to our Gardens by his Vice-regal Majesty Lord Lytton. Hundreds of human lives, "and also much cattle," are devoured by these ferocious beauties in every twelvemonth.

THE ZULU WAR.

The end of this unhappy business, which does not seem to have given satisfaction to the South African colonists, while it has entailed heavy burdens upon the English tax-payer, was recorded two or three weeks ago. Several of the remaining Illustrations, from Sketches by our Special Artist, and by Lieutenant D. A. East, who was engaged in the pursuit of Cetewayo, are presented in this Number of our Journal. They comprise a view of a kraal at which the Zulu King slept, in his flight of many days to the north-eastern forest region; the finding of some of his chattels, with ammunition stores, in a rock-cut recess; and the reception of a number of Zulu warriors in Sir Garnet Wolseley's camp at Ulundi, where they gave up their arms. Two scenes on the homeward march of our troops are shown in the other Engravings.

There is no further news of importance; but the deposed and captive Zulu King has been received at Capetown by Governor Sir Bartle Frere, and is lodged in the Castle there, with four of his wives and a little daughter. He is in pretty good health, and his appearance and manners, and some reported fragments of his talk with privileged visitors, have made a rather favourable impression of his mind and character.

Amidst the friendly demonstrations that are now taking place in this country, to welcome home with deserved praise and honour several distinguished soldiers lately employed in the Zulu War, there have been some incidental references to the political and moral aspects of that undertaking. This was to be remarked in the banquet at Exeter last week, in honour of Colonel Redvers Buller, V.C., and in the entertainment given on Monday, at Yeovil, to Brigadier-General Pearson, who commanded the garrison of Ekowe; as well as in Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood's speech at Fishmongers' Hall, reported in our last. It may now be needful to remind the ordinary newspaper reader that the most eminent military leaders of a campaign are scarcely the persons who are most likely to have acquainted themselves with a long series of precedent transactions, which furnished the supposed *casus belli*. That knowledge upon which alone a correct judgment may be formed upon the question whether Sir Bartle Frere was justified in declaring war, and at once invading the Zulu kingdom, is to be obtained from a careful study of the abundant official correspondence, printed by order of Parliament. The personal observations of a gallant officer riding over the Border country, and sometimes talking with European settlers, cannot, therefore, be regarded as sufficient material for a decided opinion in favour of a course which has been disapproved by her Majesty's Government, and by the majority of the British people, after the publication of authentic documents.

Colonel Buller, for instance, declares with perfect truth that, shortly before the war began, he saw "along what was then our border, dozens of burnt-down and deserted farms;" and he was told, by a Dutchman who rode with him, how one farmer, named Beeston, had been compelled to leave by the Zulus driving away or killing his cattle, and threatening to take his life, and frightening his wife in his absence. But Colonel Buller was probably not aware that the land upon which those farms stood, which is the tract of Border country east of the Blood river, adjacent to the Utrecht district of the Transvaal, belonged to the Zulu kingdom; that it had been wrongfully taken from the Zulus by the Dutch Boers of the Transvaal Republic; that Cetewayo's claim for its restitution to his people had been constantly urged, during many years before, and countenanced by the British Government of Natal; that this territorial dispute had been referred, by mutual consent, to the arbitration of the English Commissioners of Inquiry appointed by Sir Henry Bulwer, the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal; that these Commissioners, who were the Attorney-General of Natal, the Natal Acting Secretary for Native Affairs, and the late Colonel Durnford, R.E., had determined, after a patient local investigation of the evidence, that the Zulus were in the right, and that the land, a valuable tract of eighty by sixty miles, was the lawful property of their nation. It has, in fact, been formally surrendered to the Zulus by Sir Bartle Frere's own decree, accompanying, as if in mockery, the ultimatum which he put forward last December to herald the declaration of war. Colonel Buller must necessarily have been unacquainted with the above-mentioned facts, when he rode over the country; seeing that it pleased Sir Bartle Frere to withhold publication of the Natal Commissioners' inquest and award, supported by Sir Henry Bulwer's earnest, honest, and just recommendations, during many tedious and perilous months of last year, keeping Cetewayo and all the Zulus in gloomy suspense meanwhile about the fate of their country. With regard to the local outrages complained of, they occurred towards the end of 1877; they consisted of the destruction of houses and gardens, and sometimes of cattle, but without personal violence towards the European settlers. This was a rude and insolent method of enforcing the notices to quit, which had been repeatedly communicated to each of the Border farmers. We should be disposed to agree with Sir Henry Bulwer, who says, in his Memorandum of Nov. 18, 1878, "The Zulus have long looked upon themselves as aggrieved and injured with respect to this piece of territory, and some allowance must, I think, be made for them under all the circumstances of the case; but the King ought not to have taken the law into his own hands, even assuming the Zulu claim to be a good one; and he may fairly be called upon to make some compensation for the individual losses and damage."

There was, however, another tract of Border territory, north of the Pongolo, which has never been recognised by the British Government as a portion of Zululand, but to which the Zulu Kings had always laid claim since a period long before the approach of European settlements. It was held by their neighbours, the Swazies who made a doubtful cession of whatever title they had in it to the Transvaal Dutch Republic; and a number of German settlers, with a few English, obtained grants of land there. In that quarter, likewise, the Zulu Border chiefs resorted to a similar process of eviction, followed up by wilful destruction of property in farms and homesteads. This sort of misconduct, for which Cetewayo would not ultimately have refused to make an apology and to give substantial redress, but which was certainly prompted by a notion of territorial right, is all that could bear any resemblance to an invasion of the European colonies by the Zulus at any time previous to the war. "They did afterwards," as Colonel Buller says, "invade the part of the country I was in;" and he speaks with becoming horror and indignation, as every Englishman would do, of "the slaughter of men, women, and children" in Swaziland by the Zulu band of Umbelini's followers. It is impossible too greatly to deplore that outbreak of ferocity, though no British subjects were among its victims; but, far from being regarded as a cause of our war against Cetewayo, it seems more like an incidental effect of the policy adopted towards that ruler, who had preserved peace so long as he confided in the friendly purposes of the British Government. So late as Oct. 27 the Landdrost of Utrecht reports a message from Cetewayo, "that he was sorry to hear that many of the border farmers along the Blood river had trekked away, and that others contemplated leaving also, as he had never desired that the Boers should leave their farms, but that they should remain and live in friendly intercourse with the Zulus located on the opposite side of the river, so that when a calf strayed across the river from either side, it would be returned to its owner in a friendly way." He added, "that the white people ought to be satisfied with that portion of Zululand which they already possessed, and not claim or covet any more of his country." At the same date, Mr. Rudolph informed the Transvaal Government that Cetewayo had summoned Umbelini before him, being "very angry with Umbelini" for his attack on the Swazies, with whom the Zulu King was then "in treaty for rain." Cetewayo had actually pulled down, at the request of the Transvaal Government, a kraal built on the north side of the Pongolo for the residence of a chief appointed to keep order among his people there, notwithstanding that he did not renounce his old claim of territorial sovereignty. Sir Henry Bulwer wished to have this claim also referred to a commission of inquiry; but Sir Bartle Frere, without such investigation, decreed that the Zulus should not have the land.

It was not to be expected that soldiers called to guard the frontier should be enabled to appreciate these circumstances, which were referred to the political administrators of the Colonies, in their relations with the Zulu Kingdom. Colonel Buller's statements are perfectly correct, as we believe, in point of fact, but his inferences from what he saw and heard must appear very questionable. The traces of savage warfare in Swaziland were very shocking, but there was no ground for apprehending "such an invasion as that to be carried into Natal." In the entire history of Natal as a British province, no Zulu invasion has ever been attempted or threatened; no colonist or settler in Natal has ever yet been molested or annoyed by any of the Zulus. And the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, who should know best, has invariably denied that there was any danger of a Zulu attack on that side.

These questions, it may be said, have become matters of merely historical interest, since the Zulu kingdom is now disarmed, overthrown, and to be divided into a dozen petty districts under dependent native chieftains. But the affairs of South Africa appear to be more unsettled than ever. The British army is withdrawn, and untold millions of money will have to be paid by England; while the Cape Colony, Natal, and the Transvaal are not at all more inclined than they were to accept Confederation and to provide for their own defences. Two or three millions of the native race, with their old institutions of hereditary chieftainship, polygamy, and heathen superstition, not yet repressed by the power of "our civilisation," stand their ground in face of the broken-down policy of a South African Empire. The ability of Sir Garnet Wolseley is doubtless equal to the task of organising a good military administration, and much reliance may be placed on his sense of equity, as well as on his tact and prudence. We shall hope the best for the future, but will not forget or slur over the all but ruinous mistakes of the recent past.

The ceremony of proclaiming the national Eisteddfod of 1880 took place at Bangor yesterday week.

A public subscription is being made among the gentry of the county of Kilkenny to raise a memorial in St. Canice's Cathedral to Lieutenant Pollock Hamilton, V.C., who was killed in the attack on the British Residency at Cabul. The Marquis of Ormonde, Sir James Langrishe, Bart., and Sir Charles Caffe Wheeler, Bart., have, with others, formed a committee for the purpose.

The liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank have raised an action in the Court of Session against the directors and managers of the bank for payment of £6,231,000 due by the defenders in October, 1878. The liquidators wish to have a ranking on the estates of the defenders. Mr. J. Stewart, late chairman of the directors, was examined on Monday in bankruptcy. Though he had been visited by severe legal consequences, he considered that he had not been in the slightest degree guilty of any moral wrong in connection with the failure of the bank, and that it was entirely in consequence of the misdeeds of others that he occupied the position he had been brought to.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the Army Reorganisation Committee, under the presidency of General Lord Airey, will shortly reassemble at the War Office. The committee is not expected to conclude its labours until the close of the year, as it finds the task it has to carry out of far greater magnitude than was at first supposed. The same paper states that the War Office will consider the advisability of issuing a general medal for South Africa when the present operations are brought to a peaceful conclusion; but as yet the subject has not been even mooted officially, and the announcements which some time since appeared stand no chance of obtaining confirmation for the present.

The first battalion of the 24th Regiment arrived from South Africa in the Egypt, transport, at Portsmouth, on the 2nd inst., and, after having been inspected by the Duke of Cambridge, marched to their quarters at Gosport, being received along the line of march with much enthusiasm. On crossing the ferry and landing at Gosport the Local Government Body presented an address of welcome, to which Colonel Glyn responded. In the evening the officers were the guests of the officers of the garrison, and there were some illuminations in the town in honour of the regiment's return. The Duke of Cambridge yesterday week again inspected the 24th and addressed the men. He referred to the gallant services of the regiment at Chillianwallah, Isandlana, and Rorke's Drift, and said he had such a high opinion of the efficiency of the men that he should be prepared to go anywhere with them on active service.

FINE ARTS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

Various causes have been unfavourable to the exhibition of the Photographic Society for the current year, which opened on Monday last at the Old Water-Colour Society's Gallery, in Pall-mall East, the private view and evening soirée having taken place on the Saturday preceding. Most potent among these causes has been the extraordinary dulness of the sky for many months, in consequence of which some only of the leading contributors of former years have been able to prepare works for exhibition at the last moment. We are told that part of the planet Jupiter is obscured at this moment by a remarkable red spot; but the astronomers of Jupiter must have discovered that an equally singular spot, varying in hue from a dirty brown to a dull leaden colour, has hung over the earth for a long time past, hiding from view that portion of the pigmy planet where England is unfortunately situated. Another reason why some of the customary exhibitors are absent, or not in force, probably is that many photographers are not yet familiar with the more rapid gelatine process lately introduced. When you can justly object to a photographer that he has exposed his plate some seconds too much or too little you may fairly expect him to do better next time; but when you tell him that his exposure has been too long or too short by a quarter of a second he may not unreasonably urge the difficulty of appreciating such fractional atoms of time. The value, however, of the increased celerity of these new methods for seizing a transient expression or gesture — for everything that has life or movement—can scarcely be over-estimated.

But we had already seen what may be done by the "instantaneous process" properly so called. And, again, Colonel Stuart Wortley astonishes the visitor, and affords delight to the marine-painter in his series of coast scenes in Scilly and elsewhere, wherein the passing clouds in splendid compositions of various aerial strata, the march and welter of twinkling waves, and breakers dashing themselves among rocks, and even the flying scud are caught and fixed for ever. In other studies from the Scotch firths and coast (28) by Messrs. Valentine there are effects of reflections on the sea which might scarcely be credited in a picture. A small photograph by A. Donald, called "The Trout's Retreat" (148), with an added sky, is also strikingly expressive of wind in the sway of the foliage and the drift of the luminous clouds. The value of the rapid process, by means of a small negative, enlarged in the printing, for rendering animals, is also well shown by T. J. Dixon, among others, in studies (at the head of the room) of a grand old lion and lioness—though the enlargements are obviously "touched up." The necessity, again, of a process, instantaneous or nearly so, for "taking" children is no less obvious—for are they not restless little animals? Stimulated, probably, by the success of Mr. Faulkner, several contributors have sent frames of photographs of children only—notably Messrs. W. E. Debenham (105 and 127), W. J. Byrne (90 and 91), and E. Greaves (237), in which frames some of the little darlings are quite sculpturesque in their beauty. The children by Mr. Debenham are especially charming in pose and grouping, and as photographs they are technically perfect. Yet Mr. Faulkner is scarcely rivalled on the larger scale of his vignette heads called "Studies of Expression" (114), and the children of the Prince of Wales (113) which, reproduced by the autotype process, resemble drawings in red chalk. Apropos of the autotype, the company exhibit specimens of its excellent process, including some examples of the success lately attained in reproducing monochrome studies by artists or pictures through the medium of a monochrome drawing prepared by the artist himself—see, for instance, "Studies from Nature," by R. Elmore, R.A. (340). There seems, however, something left to desire in the rather rough and not pleasantly toned "Enamel Photographs" by the company at the end of the room—i.e., photographs burnt in on porcelain and earthenware. This application of photography may, nevertheless, prove acceptable for decorative purposes to manufacturers, if not to the more artistically educated portion of the public.

We need hardly say that the bulk of the exhibition consists of landscape-work—prominent among it being the productions of Messrs. W. Bedford, Vernon Heath, the Woodbury Company, the Chatham School of Military Engineering, and others scarcely, if at all, inferior. The names of the contributors we have mentioned is sufficient guarantee of the high manipulative excellence of their exhibits, and it would be supererogatory to attempt to criticise this department in detail had we space to do so. The autotype enlargement of Stoke Pogis church (112), from a negative by Vernon Heath, is a *tour de force* as regards size, if a little hard—perhaps inevitably so from the nature of the subject. By its side is an equally large magnificent piece of woodland scenery, "Pain's Hill, Cobham," enlarged by the admirable process of the Woodbury Company from a negative by Captain G. H. Verney, which is remarkable for the breadth and true values of its gradations, combined with clearness. The School of Engineers of Chatham maintains their reputation in a series of beautiful views of Tintern Abbey, &c. (14 to 20). The merit of these views appears the more extraordinary when we consider that they are produced in the leisure of the Corps of Engineers, not by professionals. They reflect great credit on the teacher of the school, Lieutenant L. Darwin (son of the philosopher), the hon. sec. of this society. Among other works in this class deserving particular notice are W. J. Grant's views taken during the Dutch Arctic Expedition, 1878, F. G. Norton's views in Demerara, and a series of scenes in Armenia by Nikilin, a Russian photographer. We would also mention four or five tender little landscapes (245 to 247) by W. Huggins, taken on gelatine plates developed four weeks after exposure and printed by Willis's platinum process. To be able by this means to take a view and develop long after would evidently often be a great advantage in travel. Mr. W. Willis, jun., exhibits many samples of the process of printing we have just named—the "Platinotype," invented by him: a chemical novelty whereby some disadvantages of the processes of gold, and still more of silver, printing are obviated. The objections to platinum printing at present are that the tone is cold and the shadows a little opaque or smoky.

Returning to the figure-works, there are, of course, many exhibitors of portraits and studies besides those already named. As noteworthy for some novelty of aim we may mention the frame of "Studies taken on Dry Plates" (295), by H. S. Mendelsohn, which evince much artistic feeling in arrangement and lighting; the so-called "Panel Portraits" (292), by H. Rocher; "Portraits direct from Life" (137); and others, by A. Lombardi; by the Woodbury Company, from negatives, by Lock and Whitfield; a study of a reaper in sunlight (147), by G. Bruce; portraits by H. Vander Weyde, taken by electric light (which renders the photographer independent of the fickle sunlight in this climate), soft, yet effective, but a little theatrical in pose; and others taken by the luxograph light. But the portraits are generally touched up with the pencil, or "retouched," using the word the photographer borrows from the artist—as though the previous work had been done by hand! The difference between many of the portraits consists merely in the degree in which this retouching is concealed. The object is

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not simply to remove blemishes in the photograph itself, but to give an artificial smoothness to the flesh gradations. And we cannot too often repeat that precisely in the degree that this falsifying dishonest stippling is used (with a mistaken aim at flattery) so does the photograph lose its essential value and one great recommendation as a trustworthy record of scientific accuracy, so far as that is possible within its actinic, chemical, and optical limitations. It cannot be too strongly insisted upon that photography and art are two worlds which are absolutely and must eternally be distinct from each other in the very nature of things. For this reason we must still more strongly condemn what are called pictorial photographs, or "combination prints"—obtained by the piecing together of two or more negatives, taken necessarily under different, and therefore incongruous, lighting, with (generally) diverse degrees of exposure, and from varied points of view. There are fewer examples of such artifices than usual here; but No. 232, "Between the Lights," by Mr. H. P. Robinson, will bear out our remarks. A little girl is seated by the fireside, and the object is to render the effect of firelight on her figure in opposition to the daylight that enters the window; but an artist will instantly feel that the true effect of firelight is not rendered, and that it has not a just relation to the light of similar intensity at the window. Moreover, the photograph is obviously retouched.

Mr. Torrens, M.P., on the 2nd inst. distributed the prizes at the Islington School of Science and Art in Windsor-street, Essex road. The report stated that with the examinations of last May the school had completed its eighteenth session. The evening classes had been attended by 193 students, 150 of whom had gone up for examination. The work of all the classes had been good, and the interest in them continued up to the end.

The Right Hon. W. Massey, M.P., in distributing the art and science prizes on the same day at Tiverton, Devon, congratulated his hearers upon the effects of the Education Act. He argued that the prosperity of the nation was in a large measure due to the observance of the true principles of science, and notably of political economy, in the adoption of free trade.

The annual meeting of the Reigate Science and Art classes was held in the Grammar School on the 1st inst., under the presidency of Mr. Hesketh, who distributed the prizes and certificates.

A new School of Art for Kidderminster was opened on Wednesday, the 1st inst. The staple trade of Kidderminster, its carpet industry, depends much upon the attention given to art studies; and this has led to a special effort to provide institutions adequate to the growing needs of the town. Mr. W. W. Bodwin gave a central site for a school; Mr. John Brinton, a leading manufacturer, started the subscription-list with £500; and liberal help on other sides has enabled the new school to be launched free of debt. Mr. John Brinton presided at the opening meeting at the Townhall, and was supported by Earl Beauchamp, Lord Hampton, Lord Lyttelton, Sir W. Fraser, Bart., M.P., Sir E. A. Lechmere, Bart., M.P., and other gentlemen.

The National Gallery is closed during the present month, and will remain so during a part of next month. It was also closed during a part of May last, and, when not in vacation, the public are only admitted four days in the week. Throughout the year the National Gallery is only open 180 days, while the Louvre is open 313 days. Against this anomalous closing of our chief art-institution remonstrances are again being made in the press. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Session before last as good as promised the practice should be discontinued, and the general feeling of Parliament as well as the press, and of all interested in art, is against it. Who, then, are responsible for this continued opposition to the public wish?

The annual exhibition promoted by the Turners' Company was opened on Tuesday at the Mansion House. In beauty of design, symmetry of shape, utility, and general excellence of workmanship, the exhibits were all that could be desired. For the purposes of the competition, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and the company each contributed £50; Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., £10 10s.; and Mr. A. P. Bower, £3 3s. The first prize—a silver medal and the freedom of the company and the City, together with a set of Mr. Holtzapffel's works—was awarded to J. G. Norris, 42, Cowper-street. The exhibition remained open until Thursday, when the Lord Mayor distributed the prizes.

Mr. Boehm, sculptor, has forwarded to Ceylon a statue of Sir William Gregory, late Governor of that colony. It was subscribed for by the natives and European inhabitants of the island. It is in bronze, of heroic size.

A fourth exhibition of fine arts at Nice is announced to open on Jan. 15 next. In addition to the gallery of painting, sculpture, and engraving, a room will this year be devoted to ceramics and enamels.

The Corporation of Weymouth have agreed to give 100 guineas for a number of old municipal records known as the "Sherren papers." The papers had been sold by a committee as waste paper, and it was only lately that their value had been discovered. They extend over several hundred years.

A tract, bearing the title "Water," has been issued by the Book Society, in which Mr. Thompson has gathered some gossipy, though not always strictly relevant, scraps of comment and information, gathered from various sources, urging the duty of keeping water pure. What most strikes one in relation to this tract is the excellence of its paper and print.

The Buenos Ayrean, the largest steel vessel in the world, was on the 3rd inst. launched from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. William Denny and Brothers at Dumbarton. She is specially built to order of Messrs. James and Alexander Allan, of Glasgow. Her length between perpendiculars, is 385 ft., breadth 42 ft., and depth, 34 ft. 2 in.; gross tonnage, 4040 tons. She is built to highest class A 1, Lloyd's. Her engines are 500-horse power, and her boilers are the largest steel boilers ever made. The Buenos Ayrean is intended for the development of the cattle trade of the River Plate and Canada.

Speaking at Haslingden on the 2nd inst., Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, M.P., urged that an education which ceased when a boy was fourteen was not sufficient, and that though he might have to leave school for work at that age, he ought by all means to continue his education, either at classes in connection with Mechanics' Institutions, or at some evening classes. While he by no means deprecated reading at home and private study, still he would like to see a large number availing themselves of that technical and scientific instruction which those classes offered.

The endowed schools, which have been erected at Loughborough at a cost of £4300, were opened yesterday week. The Duke of Rutland, Lord and Lady Belper, the Bishop of Peterborough and a distinguished company were present. Archdeacon Fearon presided at a luncheon. The Bishop, in reply to his health, said he was sure the Nonconformists wished to do all they could, as did the clergy, to promote education, not merely instruction in secular subjects, but in those great religious principles without which morality and righteousness could not be propagated.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

This establishment is to reopen on Oct. 18 for an autumn season of Italian Opera performances—again at reduced prices, earlier hours, and free from the usual arbitrary restrictions as to evening dress.

Mr. Mapleson's programme announces the reappearance of Mdlle. Ilma di Murska and the engagement of other more or less eminent artists—these being Mdlle. Minnie Hauk, Mesdames Trebelli, Marie Roze, Pappenheim, Sinico, Crosmond, and Pisani; Mdlles. Lido, Stelzner, and Barnadelli; Signori Fancelli, Frapolli, Brignoli, Tecchi, Bignardi, Franceschi, Rota, Pantaleoni, Antonucci, Susini, Zoboli, Fallar, and Pinto; and MM. Thomas, Pyatt, and Carleton.

That the performances will be ably directed, the name of Signor Li Calsi as conductor is a sufficient guarantee. Various classical and popular operas already belonging to the répertoire of the establishment will be given—a novelty promised being "Katherine e Petruccio," an Italian version of the late Hermann Goetz's "Der Widerspänstigen Zahmung" ("The Taming of the Shrew"). Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer" ("The Flying Dutchman") is also to be performed in Italian—we presume and hope with Mdlle. Ilma di Murska as Senta, as when the opera was produced (also in Italian) at Drury Lane Theatre in 1870. The ballet arrangements are again under the able direction of Madame Katti Lanner, the principal dancers being Mdlles. Maria Müller and Palladino; besides which, the Royal Spanish Ballet Troupe from Madrid has been engaged, and will appear on Oct. 20 in a new ballet entitled "La Macarena," with Senorita Fuen-Santa Moreno as principal dancer.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The twenty-fourth series of the Saturday Afternoon Concerts began last week. Of the many features of interest promised in the prospectus of the season we have already spoken, and have now merely to notice the opening performance, at which Maurice Dengremont made his first appearance here, and achieved a remarkable and deserved success. This young Brazilian artist, but little more than twelve years old, has lately attracted much attention abroad, and there can be no doubt that he will speedily acquire celebrity here. He produces a tone that is pure and liquid, and of much more power than might be expected from the grasp of a mere child. His intonation and execution are exact, and his bowing is dexterous and facile. All the difficulties of the finger-board seem to be entirely under his control, as proved by his unfailing rendering of octave and staccato passages, double stops, arpeggios, and harmonics. His first performance was in Mendelssohn's Concerto, which he interpreted, in each of its three movements, with admirable mechanism and style, the strong impression produced having been evidenced by enthusiastic applause and two recalls. In a brilliant fantasia by Léonard, on Haydn's Austrian hymn, "God Preserve the Emperor," the diminutive violinist (diminutive as to stature only) surmounted the enormous difficulties of the piece with perfect ease and self-command.

Saturday's concert brought forward—for the first time here—the music from M. Delibes's ballet, entitled "Sylvia," arranged by himself, in the form of an orchestral suite. Its principal divisions consist of six movements—"Prelude," "Les Chasseresses," "Intermezzo," "Slow Waltz," "Pizzicati," and "Cortège de Bacchus." Some portions are very characteristic in style, if not highly original; and the scoring throughout is especially skilful. Among the best pieces are the slow waltz, the "Pizzicati" (principally for the stringed instruments), the melodious "sostenuto," the following dance movement, and the concluding music illustrative of Bacchanalian revelry.

The symphony was Schumann's in B flat, the first and brightest of his four works of that kind. It received a fine interpretation by the excellent orchestra conducted by Mr. Manns, as did Mozart's overture to "Die Zauberflöte," and a minuet by Boccherini for the stringed instruments only. Miss Emma Thursby sang, with brilliant execution, the Queen of Night's song, "Non paventar," from Mozart's opera just named, and Sir J. Benedict's bright song, "The bird that came in spring."

This week's concert includes the first performance here of Hofmann's symphony entitled "Frithjof."

COVENT GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS.

Messrs. Gatti's series of promenade concerts closed on Saturnight with a special performance for their benefit.

On Monday a fresh series of promenade concerts was inaugurated in the same theatre, under the direction of M. Rivière, by whom the performances are conducted. We have already given a summary of the arrangements for these concerts, which are to be carried on for five weeks. Monday's programme comprised a long and varied selection of pieces, commencing with the overture to "Masaniello," which was preceded by the National Anthem. The orchestral playing in the overture and in other instances was very brilliant and effective. The remaining instrumental pieces in the first part consisted of Reber's "Reverie," "Au bond du Ruisseau," an "Air de Danse" by Latour, two extracts from M. Delibes's Ballet "Sylvia;" a Fantasia by Demersmann entitled "Une Fête a Aranjuez;" a Violoncello solo of his own skilfully executed by M. Van Biene, and two Pianoforte solos excellently played by Miss Bessie Richards. Vocal solos were contributed by Misses Giulia Welmi, and Emma Thursby, Mrs. Georgina Weldon, Madame Enriquez, and Signori Carrion and Gustave Garcia. Among the prominent effects in this respect were: the brilliant delivery of Donizetti's "O luce di quest' anima," and Proch's air with variations, respectively, by the two first-named ladies; the expressive rendering of Gounod's song "Entreat me not to leave thee," by Mrs. Weldon, and of Sir J. Benedict's "By the sad sea waves" by Madame Enriquez. Mrs. Weldon's choir sang with good effect in Urich's chorus "Amarilla" (based on a South African melody); in the patriotic chorus, "Dieu le veut," from Gounod's "Jeanne d'Arc" music; and in M. Rivière's patriotic march, "Honour to the Brave," composed to words by Mr. H. Hersee, in tribute to the heroes of Rorke's Drift. This piece formed an effective climax to the first part of the concert, the second portion of which opened with a bright and tuneful "Festival Overture," by A. Lentner, which was followed by a miscellaneous selection.

The regulation referred to in the following paragraph—quoted from the programme—deserves praise and support:—"The programme, being closely timed from eight till half-past eleven, M. Rivière requests the visitors to refrain from demanding a repetition of any song or other piece of music. M. Rivière, however, will bow to the decision of the audience, should an encore be insisted upon. In no case will a second piece be substituted, but simply a repetition of the last verse or of the last movement."

Wednesday was the first classical night.

THE BRISTOL TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL.

The third of these festivals will open on Tuesday next, in the Colston Hall. As before, the performances will be conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé, the co-operation of whose orchestra will be a valuable feature in the arrangements, as will be the chorus-singing of the Bristol Festival Choir.

An important specialty is the engagement of Madame Albani, the other solo vocalists being Miss Emma Thursby, Mesdames Patey and Trebelli, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. B. McGuckin, Mr. R. Hilton, and Mr. Santley.

The opening performance will consist of Handel's "Samson;" the miscellaneous evening concert including Mendelssohn's music to the "Walpurgis Night." On Wednesday, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be given, the programme of the evening concert comprising the same composer's "Scotch" symphony and his hymn, "Hear my Prayer," and Brahms's cantata "Rinaldo." Thursday morning will be appropriated to Mozart's "Requiem," and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," Beethoven's choral symphony forming the second portion of the evening concert. On Friday the festival will close with Handel's "Messiah."

The performances are given in aid of the Bristol Royal Infirmary and the General Hospital—two admirable institutions, by which a vast amount of good is effected in the locality, the large and increasing cost of which renders additional money help a matter of urgent necessity. The subscriptions are such as to promise a result even more favourable than those of the previous occasions.

The first of a series of grand concerts at the Royal Aquarium, conducted by Sir Julius Benedict, took place on Wednesday evening.

It has been resolved, at a public meeting in Birmingham, to provide cheap concerts for the people. The Mayor said the concerts might be given twice a week, or nightly, in the Townhall or board schools; and another speaker pointed out that the 20,000 children now being taught music in the board schools would become supporters of the concerts. A committee has been appointed to carry out the scheme.

THEATRES.

On Saturday last the St. James's, under the management of Messrs. Hare and Kendal, reopened with what may be called a flourish of trumpets. The alterations and decorations have been made on an extensive scale, and the theatre may now be pronounced the most tasteful in the metropolis. Particularly worthy of note are an elegant crush-room, near the entrance-hall, and beyond, in connection with the dress-circle, a foyer, hung with paintings by some of our best modern artists. Of these three pictures by Mr. Alma Tadema, R.A., one by Mr. Goodall, R.A.; portraits of Mr. Tennyson and Mr. Swinburne, by M. G. F. Watts, R.A.; and others by Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Marcus Stone, and Mr. Erskine Nicol, claim our immediate attention. Messrs. Macbeth, O'Connor, Frère, and Du Maurier also contribute to the collection. Besides these, the orchestra presents some well executed designs by Mr. James Macbeth; and a tasteful drop-scene, by Mr. O'Connor, reproduces Turner's celebrated picture, "Crossing the Brook." The ornamentation is also of a superb character. The first piece in the programme was a new one-act play by Mr. Val Prinsep, A.R.A., entitled "Monsieur le Duc." The story presents an episode in the career of the famous Duc de Richelieu. We presume that the author has drawn upon his invention for the leading incidents. The Duke is a libertine, abandoning himself to heartless pleasure and dissipation. He is sceptical on the score of female virtue, propounding against the sex his own peculiar theories. The character of the Duke is contrasted with the Comte de la Roche, a man of integrity and feeling, who appears upon the scene as woman's champion. The Duke lays a wager that a certain lady, whom a dying mother has bequeathed to his guardianship, shall, despite her bereavement, consent to sup with his libertine companions. Ultimately, the Duke not only loses his wager, but discovers that the girl, on whom he has fruitlessly exhausted his powers of seduction, is his own child. This is the crowning situation of the piece, which was received with unmistakable demonstrations of approval. The acting was good, Mr. Hare giving an exceedingly graphic rendering of the libertine Duke. The concluding item in the programme was "The Queen's Shilling," which at the time of its production at the Court Theatre was duly chronicled. It was perfectly successful. Between the pieces the National Anthem was sung by Mr. Santley and the members of the company.

The Alhambra has produced (for the first time in this country) Lecocq's comic opera, "La Petite Mademoiselle," the libretto of which has been adapted to the English stage by R. Reece and Henry S. Leigh. The materials on which the opera is founded are slight, and the action takes place in 1652, during the Fronde, or revolt of the citizens of Paris, against the tyranny of Cardinal Mazarin. The story turns on the determination of the Countess Cameroni, otherwise La Petite Mademoiselle, to oppose the will of the potent Cardinal, who seeks to force upon her a distasteful marriage. Assuming various disguises, she passes the Royal lines, and takes refuge amongst the insurgents in Paris. In the interim she has become enamoured of the Marquis de Manicamp, who duly reciprocates her passion. Ultimately the Cardinal yields to the lady's solicitation, and the lovers are united. The piece is magnificently mounted; the storming of Paris at the end of the second act, the whimsical erection of a barricade, and the final taking of the city by the King's troopers being received with acclamation by the audience. The music is throughout lovely and sympathetic. The character of the heroine, La Petite Mademoiselle, was undertaken by Miss Constance Loseby, whose voice is sufficiently powerful to fill without effort the vast area of the building. Several of the lady's songs were enthusiastically encored. The same compliment was paid to Mr. Fred. Leslie in the rôle of the Marquis, though his impassioned ditty at the opening of the second act was too energetic to be quite satisfactory. Mr. Harry Paulton as Taboureau, an innkeeper, was irresistibly funny. Miss Emma Chambers and Miss Alice May were good in their respective rôles. The other characters were adequately rendered.

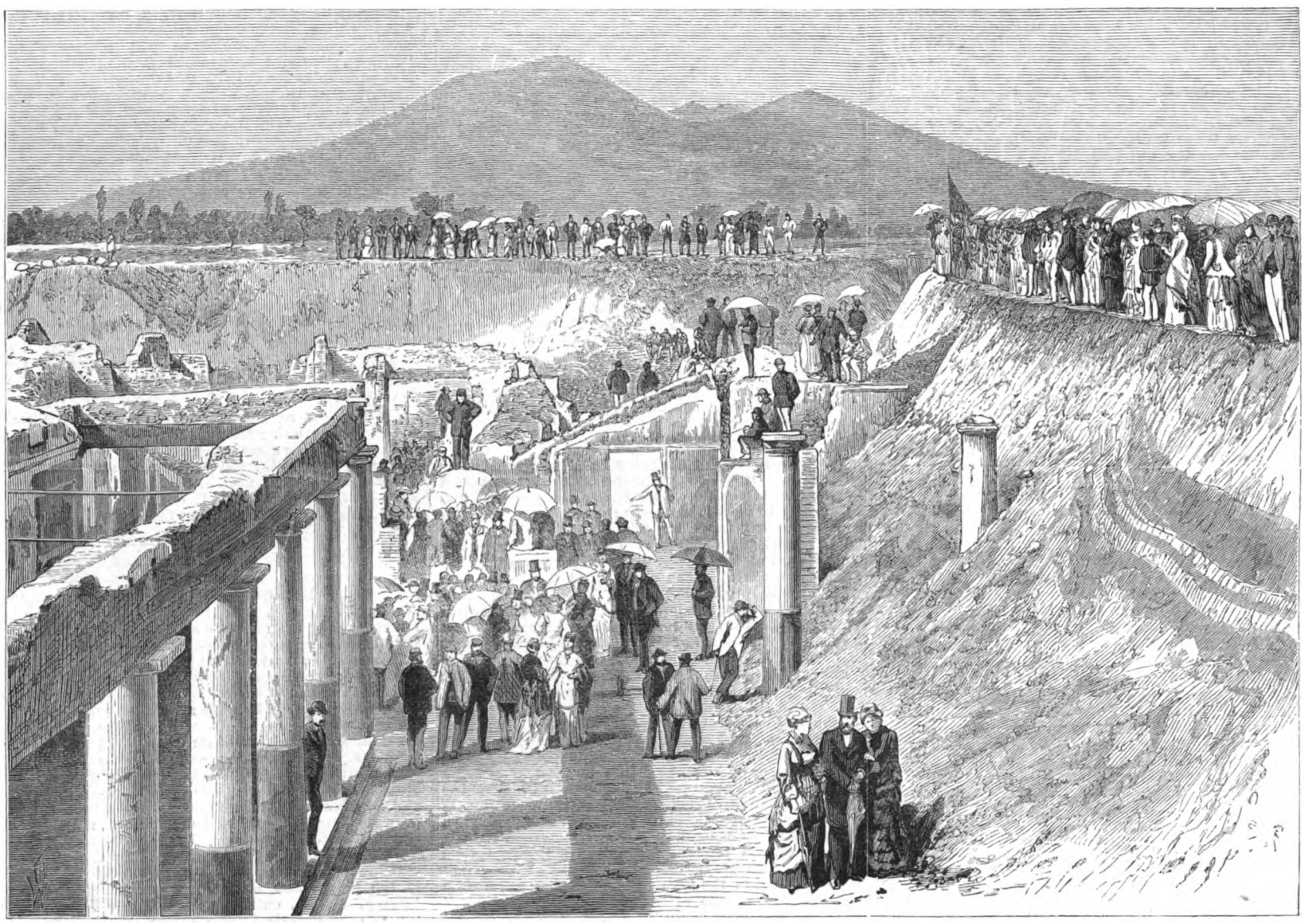
Mr. H. J. Byron has reappeared at the Gaiety Matinées in his own drama, "An English Gentleman; or, the Squire's Last Shilling." In this he essays the character of Charles Chuckles, a rôle originally enacted by Mr. Sothern. A warm reception was accorded to the popular actor and dramatist. The performance throughout was perfectly successful.

At the Globe Miss Kate Munroe has resumed her original character of Serpolette in the successful comic opera, "Les Cloches de Corneville." She received a cordial welcome.

Mr. Stephen Massett, of whose readings frequent and favourable mention has been made in this paper, goes at the end of the month to the Cape of Good Hope, where he will give his Monologue Entertainment of Song and Chit-Chat of Travel that he has given so successfully at Steinway Hall.

Lu-Lu gave the first performances of his new and wonderful feats in aerial gymnastics at the Aquarium on Monday night.

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COMMEMORATION OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTENARY OF DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII: EXCAVATIONS IN THE NINTH REGION.

THE COMMEMORATION OF POMPEII.

The leading article of our Journal last week commented generally upon the proceedings at Pompeii on the 25th ult., when a large concourse of visitors from Naples, both Italians and foreigners, came to celebrate the eighteenth centenary of the famous destruction of the Roman city by the great eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79. An account of these proceedings and of the fresh excavations which were then made in that quarter of the ancient city designated "IX Regio" was briefly given in our Fine Art intelligence of last week. There was an appropriate address by Professor Ruggiero, director of the excavations at Pompeii, which was delivered in the Basilica to an audience of several thousand persons. The Senator Fiorelli, Director-General of Antiquities for the Kingdom of Italy, and Cavaliere Lanciani, who has the charge of the explorations at Rome for that object, were present on this occasion. Two appropriate compositions in Latin verse were recited by their authors, Monsignor Mirabelli and Count Quintino Guanciali; after which the spectators were invited to see the opening of the new excavations, which were to uncover the floors of ten chambers, the upper layers of cinders and ashes having been removed previously, leaving a bed of that substance four feet thick.

We are indebted to a photograph taken by Signor Michele Amadio for our Illustration of the scene at the beginning of this work in the Ninth Region of the ruined city. Several human skeletons, four in one place and three in another, with fragments of sculpture in bronze and marble, lamps, vases, brooches and other ornaments, a mirror of metal, and sundry articles of furniture, were found amidst the cinders and ashes. The interior of a bird-shop was revealed in one of the chambers. It is hoped that more important discoveries will soon be made.

ELM COURT, TEMPLE.

The Hon. Benchers of the Middle Temple have determined to rebuild these premises in a superior modern style. The old buildings, on three sides of the small quadrangle, are now in process of demolition. The materials were sold by auction last Monday, to several purchasers, by Messrs. Horne and Eversfield; and the work of pulling down, begun on Tuesday, will be finished in six weeks, to clear the site. Four large houses, containing many sets of chambers, are being taken to pieces. We give two Illustrations of Elm Court—one showing the interior of the quadrangle, with the passage leading east towards the Inner Temple Hall and Church, and with the archway to enter Fig Tree Court; the other is an exterior view, on the west side, in Middle Temple-lane. The date of these buildings, as they originally stood, was 1633, as proved by an inscription on the west front; but they were probably renovated at some later date. Some eminent names, of lawyers, politicians, and literary men, are to be found among the former tenants of chambers in Elm-court. Mr. Walford's "Old and New London," or the antiquarian compilations of Mr. Peter Cunningham and Mr. John Timbs, might perhaps yield a few personal notices of this kind.

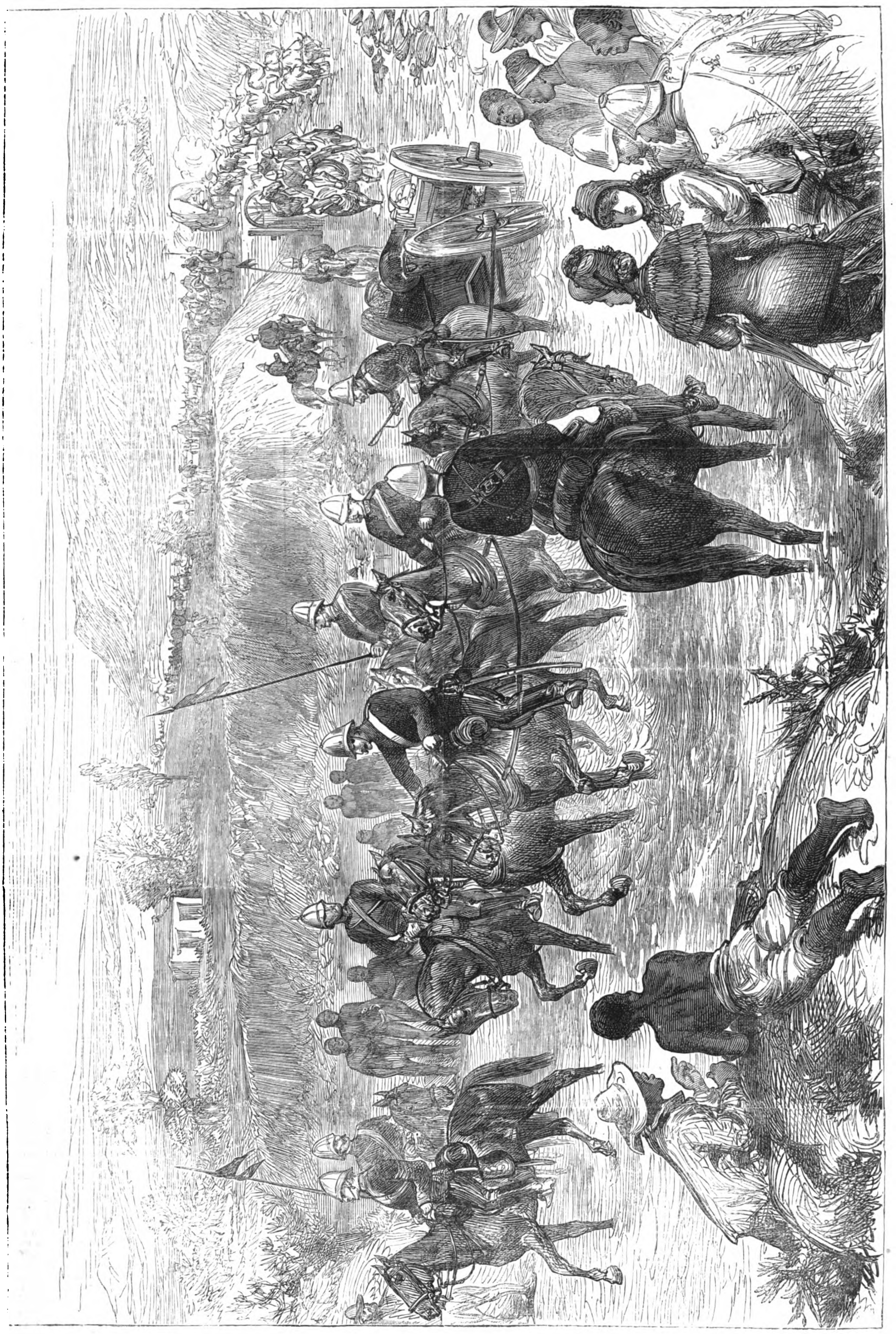
In the month of September there were twenty-nine resignations of volunteer commissions and forty-four new appointments—a net gain of fifteen for the month. In the eleven months of the volunteer year just expired there have been 743 resignations and 687 new appointments. This shows a net loss of only fifty-six—very much less than under the circumstances had been anticipated.—The competition of the 1st London Artillery Volunteers, A Battery, took place at Staines on the 4th inst. In the first series, offered by the commanding officer of the battery and friends, the winners were Gunner Taylor, Sergeant Snook, Sergeant-Major Berry, and Bombardier Curling. In the second series, by Trumpet-Major Hammond, and Gunners Tombleson and Fennel. The Battery Club prizes by Quartermaster Gray, Captain Adams, and Sergeant Snook. Other prizes were won by Messrs. Snook, Berry, Gray, Seard, and Taylor.





ELM-COURT, TEMPLE.

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THE EVACUATION OF ZULULAND: THE M BATTERY OF ARTILLERY CROSSING A DRIFT.—SEE PAGE 342.

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THE MAGAZINES.

The most interesting contribution to an average number of the *Cornhill* is "R. L. S.'s" essay on Burns, which dwells principally upon a side of the poet's character usually left a good deal in the shade, his attachments. Unfortunately this is not the brightest side, and in one or two instances it seems impossible to avoid convicting Burns out of his own mouth not only of heartlessness, but of vulgarity. With no attempt at a formal vindication, Mr. Stevenson still does the best he can for Burns by pointing out the essential impulsiveness of his character, and the intimate alliance of this trait with others not often found in conjunction with it, manly independence, the capacity for self-sacrifice upon great occasions, and accurate self-knowledge. It is remarkable that nearly all his best work should have been produced within six months. "Earth-born Meteorites" expounds the theory that these bodies have at some former period been expelled from the earth or some other planet; and an essay on Hans Sachs, if not conveying much information respecting the cobbler-poet himself, is rich in illustrations of his period. "Madame de Sainte-Folye's Babies" is another of the clever caricatures of phases of modern French society for which this periodical is celebrated. "Mademoiselle de Mersac" gathers interest as the catastrophe approaches; but the lively passages of description which form the staple of "White Wings" seem less likely than ever to crystallise into a novel.

Macmillan is remarkable for the autobiography of a reclaimed thief in thieves' Latin, contributed by the Chaplain of Clerkenwell Prison. Assuming its strict veracity, the amount of property appropriated during a short career by this unit in a vast host is amazing, and suggests serious reflections as to the damage occasioned to society by those who prey upon it. The depredations of this individual alone would have kept a reformatory going for a month. Dr. Asher's account of the Malakani or "Spiritual Christians" in Russia is also very interesting, and shows the same tendencies at work that have produced the Plymouth Brethren and kindred religious bodies in our own country. The Rev. A. T. Davidson insists forcibly on the unreality of mere party divisions at the present juncture; and Professor Seeley, reaching the same conclusion by a different road, contends that analogies between ancient and modern Whigs and Tories are deceptive, and that our present politics really took their rise in the French Revolution.

All the contributions to the *Fortnightly Review* are interesting and valuable, but the only one calculated to arouse a large share of public interest is that in which Mr. J. A. Froude, formerly the apostle of general confederation in the South African colonies, advocates their separation into two separate commonwealths. The paper will be regarded as another instance of the writer's incurable flightiness; but some of the incidental suggestions, such as the appointment of a permanent secretary for South African matters (so long as this functionary is not Mr. Froude himself) will be found worthy of attention. Mr. Horace White points out some weighty objections to the apparently rational proposal to give the members of the United States Cabinet seats in the Legislature, all, however, reducible to this, that the measure would strengthen the direct action of public opinion in the country, and that public opinion is not to be trusted. The Hon. E. L. Stanley's defence of the London School Board gains weight by dignity and good temper, while Mr. Romanes's reply to the *Edinburgh Review* on Evolution spoils a good case by scolding. Mr. Courtney's article on the British Museum Library brings forward many useful suggestions worthy of serious attention.

The *Nineteenth Century* makes a good show this month. Perhaps the most generally interesting contribution is one from the pen of a distinguished foreign visitor, Herr Karl Hillebrand, being the first of a series of familiar letters on modern England. It is principally devoted to an analysis of the present tendency towards French political sympathies and literary fashions, a tendency which a German observer cannot be expected to approve, and which we agree with him in regarding with some disfavour. We may hint, however, that it may be partly due to the extraordinary feebleness and unattractiveness of contemporary German literature, as distinguished from mere erudite research. Dr. Hillebrand's remarks on Comte betray a very inadequate appreciation of that powerful though crotchety thinker. Mr. Archibald Forbes's defence of military flogging will also attract much attention, and his experience in the ranks undoubtedly adds weight to his opinion. Mr. Fawcett is, for him, singularly optimistic in the conviction he expresses that we have at last made "a new departure" in Indian finance, and oblivious of the strength of the private interests opposed to economy. His article may be usefully read in connection with the concluding part of Mr. Caird's tour, with its recommendations for the simplification of legal procedure, the extension of industrial employment, and the improvement of land tenure. Mr. Gladstone is daringly subtle and ingenious in his speculations on Homeric mythology; but Mr. Schütz Wilson, writing on Lucrezia Borgia, not only brings forward no discoveries of his own, but seems ignorant of the discoveries of others.

The *Contemporary Review* is solid but dry, the only article with any pretensions to liveliness being one on a subject upon which it is difficult to be dull, Macvey Napiers's Correspondence. Professor Mivart's chapter on "The Forms and Colours of Living Creatures," however, though a mere congeries of facts, impresses the imagination by the writer's consummate mastery over the accumulated mass of detail; and Mr. Keay's essay on "The Myths of the Sea" presents many features of great interest. Mr. H. Miller's appeal to the rich on behalf of the poor claims respectful consideration, but is open to the objection of discouraging self-reliance and self-help in an excess of philanthropic zeal.

Blackwood is hardly up to its usual mark, with the exception of the continuation of "Reata." The exception, however, is significant, for in spirit and pathos "Reata" is at the head of all the novels now in course of publication. Mr. Oliphant's account of his sojourn about Damascus is remarkable for a description of the extraordinary feats performed and sufferings undergone by Mahommedan dervishes in a state of religious frenzy. Unfortunately the susceptibilities of Mr. Oliphant's party prevented them from probing the matter to the bottom. He justly remarks on the advantages which Syrian Christians enjoy over Mussulmans in being under the immediate protection of European Powers, but omits to observe that this privilege is a consequence of Turkish misgovernment, and that the Turks cannot justly complain of a situation which they have created for themselves. There are also a pleasing analysis of the Ion of Euripides, and a French story, tragical enough, and which to a Frenchman would, no doubt, appear purely pathetic, but to English apprehension is not wholly free from an admixture of the ludicrous.

Fraser makes but slow progress towards the ideal which the editor professes to have set before himself. Mr. Blackburne's story is always good, and Mr. Saintsbury's review of the precursors of Corneille exhibits his usual critical mastery, but the subject is uninteresting. Mrs. Brassey's Syrian tour and Mr. Kebbel's sketch of partridge-shooting make pleasant light reading. Mr. Blind's glimpses of Prince Napoleon in the National Assembly thirty years ago is hardly sufficient groundwork for eighteen pages of "reminiscences."

Many shortcomings might be pointed out in Mr. Anthony Trollope's essay on Nathaniel Hawthorne in the *North American Review*, but he is more successful in estimating Hawthorne's genius than could have been expected with a writer of not dissimilar mental constitution. It is interesting to learn that Hawthorne greatly admired Mr. Trollope's novels, in which he no doubt recognised elements lacking to himself. Professor Newcombe's essay on "The Standard of Value" embodies a proposal, very difficult to carry into effect, of making the conventional value of money correspond to, and consequently vary with, the intrinsic value of the metal. The second and concluding part of Richard Wagner's Autobiography will probably convince any unprejudiced reader of the sincerity and elevation of his aims, whatever may be thought of his concluding prophecy—that German music is destined to become the universal language of humanity. The continuation of the "Diary of a Public Man" at the outbreak of the civil war is as interesting as the first part. It contains abundant evidence of the sagacity and magnanimity of President Lincoln, the more impressive as the writer was evidently far from duly appreciating these qualities at the time.

Scribner and the *Atlantic Monthly* are, as usual, very pleasant and varied. The continuation of Mr. James's novel, "Confidence," is the most noteworthy contribution to the former. In the latter we especially remark an excellent paper on the Venus of Milo, a review of the life of Albert Gallatin, and an impartial examination of the programme of the "labour party" in the United States, pointing out the affinity between the doctrines of its leaders and those promulgated by Rousseau.

The *University Magazine* is chiefly remarkable for the continuation of the eccentric but clever and powerful "Ichabod." Ichabod, the apostle of pessimism, is a real creation, and a very curious example of the power of earnest conviction to ensure respect for a personage who is constantly presented in an unamiable and sometimes in a ridiculous light. The subject of the monthly portrait is Mr. Arthur Sullivan. The *Month* has two lame apologies for two signal pieces of intolerance, the prohibition of Pagan worship by the Christian Emperors of Rome, and the recent ill-treatment of Protestant missionaries in Connemara. *Time* is full of amusing trifles, but has nothing of remarkable interest except the continuations of "Greene Ferne Farm" and "The Seamy Side," both of which maintain their high standard of merit.

Besides the continuation of Mrs. Linton's powerful fiction, the *Gentleman's Magazine* has two articles of high literary merit—Mr. Mew's essay on Cervantes as a dramatist, and the first of a series of articles on the younger French poets of the present day by M. Catulle Mendès, himself not the least distinguished of their number. Dierx, Coppée, Heredia, and Mérat are the subjects of this first instalment, and M. Mendès's criticisms are accompanied by admirable translations from the pen of Mr. Arthur O'Shaughnessy, so easy and finished that they might well pass for original compositions. The rendering of Dierx's poem on the risen Lazarus is especially fine. There are also an excellent popular paper on protoplasm, by Dr. A. Wilson, and an account of the remote and little visited village where Nelson first drew breath.

Temple Bar, besides a fair allowance of fiction, has papers on Tallyrand and Goldoni. Mr. McCarthy's and Mr. Gibbon's novels continue to run their attractive course in *Belgravia*, which has also an interesting scientific article on spiders and other thread-spinning animals, and one of Mr. James Payn's amusing little stories, "The Honest Farmer." The *New Monthly* presents a new feature in a series of photographic portraits with accompanying memoirs. Three are given this month, Sir Erskine May, Mr. G. F. Armstrong, the author of "Saul," and Mr. R. Tangye, mechanical engineer. *Home* is a pleasing miscellany as usual, and as usual the most attractive portion is Mrs. Riddell's story, "Buttercups and Daisies."

The *Biograph* for this month contains the fourth and concluding part of Lord Beaconsfield's memoir, written by Charles Pebody. The author's standpoint may be known by a single quotation, in which most persons will think that eulogy is overstrained:—"The remark that was once made upon Burke may be made with equal truth upon Lord Beaconsfield. Each and all of these men—Lord Russell, Lord Palmerston, Lord Melbourne, and even Mr. Gladstone—might have been taken out of Lord Beaconsfield's mind without reducing him to the level of a second-rate man." There are seventeen other memoirs, including a portion of a discriminating one upon Victor Hugo, in the present number.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co. publish this month No. 1 of a new work on Ferns, by James Britten, with coloured plates, painted from nature by D. Blair; Part I of a New and Revised Edition of Old and New London, with which is given a large Map of London as it now is; and the first monthly part of a re-issue of their Technical Educator, most opportunely begun this month. We have also received their Magazine of Art, Illustrated (the success which has attended the issue of which has induced the publishers to determine upon its enlargement, and this change will be effected with the commencement of the new volume, the price of the magazine remaining unaltered); an unusually good part of Longfellow's Poetical Works. Illustrated; Science for All, Illustrated; Familiar Wild Flowers, with Coloured Plates: Part I. of European Ferns, with Coloured Illustrations from Nature; the Illustrated History of the Russo-Turkish War; their Family Magazine, with its usual amount of varied excellence, pictorial and descriptive; and the first three numbers of an Illustrated Book of the Dog, by Vero Shaw, assisted by the leading breeders of the day.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of Part 8 of A Dictionary of Music and Musicians, Good Words, London Society, St. James's Magazine, Tinsley's Magazine, the Argosy, the Churchman's Monthly Magazine, Charing-Cross, Science Gossip, Men of Mark, the Theatre, Greenhouse Favourites, Heath's Fern World, Kensington, Golden Hours, Peep-Show, Familiar Wild Flowers, Haydn's Dictionary of Popular Domestic Medicine, Haydn's Bible Dictionary, Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, Josephus, Science for All, Mission Life, Excelsior, Kind Words, Christian Age, Golden Childhood, the Animal World, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Myra's Journal of Dress and Needlework, Myra's Mid-Monthly Journal, Sylvia's Home Journal, the Ladies' Treasury, Weldon's Ladies' Journal; and Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardener's Magazine, Gardening Illustrated, Day of Rest, Weekly Welcome, Social Notes, Young People's Paper, Sunday Reading for the Young, the Christian Age, and the Boys' Own Paper.

In the financial year, March 31 last, the fee stamps in judicature in England amounted to £224,606, and in the Probate Court to £133,106. The net produce on receipts, draughts, and other penny stamps in the year was £825,559.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, CYPRUS.

The beautiful old Church of St. Nicholas, at Nikosia, in Cyprus, which is said to have been built by the Crusaders, perhaps English, at the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century, but which has been desecrated since the storming of the city by the Turks in 1570, is about to be restored for Divine worship according to the rites of the Church of England. This project originated with the Bishop of Gibraltar during his late visit to Cyprus. The Chaplain for the English Residents, the Rev. Josiah Spencer, B.A., has secured, on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, a perpetual lease of the building from the Turkish official corporation of trustees for an annual payment of 6000 piastres (£33 6s. 8d.); and he is at present engaged in collecting, in England, the sum necessary to restore the chancel, which portion of the church, having a beautiful vaulted roof, octagonal lantern and dome, will be sufficient for present requirements. We are informed that £500 will be required before the work can be commenced, which ought to be in October. The present floor of the chancel, roughly paved with pebbles, is three feet above the true floor, and it is expected that inscriptions will be found.

In a pastoral letter which the Bishop of Gibraltar has just published we read:—"It is a remarkable fact that at the beginning of the fourteenth century there was at Nikosia a church which went by the name of 'St. Nicholas of the English,' and is so styled in old records. You will find a notice of this church in a lecture delivered last year at Oxford by the Regius Professor of History. As you may not have an opportunity of reading this lecture, I will give you a short account of the church. When Acre, which was the last fortress in Palestine surrendered to the Turks, was in 1291 finally compelled to yield, and the forces of the Cross had withdrawn from the Holy Land, some found a home in Cyprus, and among them the Order of St. Thomas of Acre, a small, semi-religious knightly order of Englishmen. This order had been founded by the sister and the brother-in-law of Becket, and possessed a hospital, built on the site of the house where Becket was born, and a church on the spot where now is the chapel of the Mercers' Company. During the Crusades the order settled at Acre, and devoted themselves to the office of burying the dead. At the siege of Acre the order is represented as leading the 5000 soldiers whom the English King, Edward I., had sent to Palestine. Such members of the order as survived the siege settled at Nikosia, where they possessed a church called 'St. Nicholas of the English.' The story of the appearance of St. Nicholas and St. Thomas to the London Crusaders in a storm at sea in 1189 or 1190, as Professor Stubbs suggests to me, probably had something to do with the establishment of the order; and the connection between St. Nicholas and the English is clearly due to the fact that the English were sailors. Various religious ceremonies are recorded in ancient documents as having been held in this church. It seems to have been the place in which the masters, priors, and custodes of the order were appointed to their offices. The name continually appears in the registered acts of the order. Speaking of one such ceremony, Professor Stubbs thus writes:—'The ceremony was performed in the Church of St. Nicholas of the English, in the city of Nikosia, one of the many churches which formerly, according to Father Stephen of Lusignan, adorned that city, but of which any relic would now, since the Venetians destroyed 130 in the process of fortification, scarcely be looked for.' Whether the desecrated Church of St. Nicholas which I saw in Nikosia was originally built by funds from London, and is that very edifice in which Englishmen worshipped 500 or 600 years ago, I have not yet been able to discover. At any rate, the church bears the same name. The style, moreover, is transitional. Whatever its history, if we make it our church, we shall have in it a bond connecting us, if not with this knightly order of Englishmen who lived in Nikosia in days long past, yet with our Eastern brethren, whose forefathers worshipped in it before it was seized and desecrated by the Turks."

The Civil Service Commissioners have given notice that an open competition for situations as assistant of Excise in the Inland Revenue Department will be held in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Liverpool, Bristol, Plymouth, Leeds, Birmingham, Norwich, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, Cork, Galway, Belfast, Omagh, and Limerick, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 25 and 26. Appointments will be given to the first seventy candidates on the list, if duly qualified in respect of age, health, and character.

A special meeting of the Preston Town Council was held on the 2nd inst. for the purpose of considering the offer of the trustees of the late Mr. Harris Sola to devote £70,000 of the money at their disposal to the establishment of a free library for Preston. It was decided to apply for Parliamentary powers for the purchasing of the necessary site. The whole of the east side of the Preston market-place is to be pulled down, the cost of the acquirement being about £25,000, and the cost of the building itself will be at least £50,000.

The *Lancet* warns of a peril near home. Grave cases of poisoning by supposed "mushrooms," gathered in Hyde Park and Regent's Park, have fallen under treatment at Middlesex Hospital. The symptoms were urgent, and included violent delirium, though happily the patients recovered under treatment. This is a matter of general interest, because it is quite possible that some of the "mushrooms" supplied by costermongers, and even family greengrocers, may be obtained from the same localities; and it is by no means so easy as is generally supposed to distinguish the genuine edible from the poisonous fungus.

Mr. M'Laren, M.P., opening a bazaar at Linlithgow yesterday week in aid of a local British Workman's Public-house, said no repressive measures and no Act of Parliament would make men sober, but he thought the establishment of such houses would do much in that direction.—Lord Aberdare on Saturday last inaugurated a coffee-tavern at Neath. In his address he observed that the coffee-tavern movement only touched one phase of the evil, inasmuch as the very class of persons to be reached were those who would not attend such houses. He could not concur with Sir Wilfrid Lawson in a scheme which was likely to lead to the absolute suppression of public-houses, but he thought they should be regulated on the Gothenburg system, which had resulted in a gain to the Treasury in one town in Sweden of at least £10,000 a year.—Lord Lyttelton, in speaking at the opening of a coffee-house at Bewdley last Saturday evening, alluded to the want of thrift among English workpeople, and said this had greatly intensified the suffering arising from the depression in trade and agriculture. He pointed out the strong contrast between England and France at the present time, and attributed the greater prosperity of France very much to the thriftier habits of the French people.—A bazaar in aid of the funds of a British Workman and Coffee Palace was opened at Hastings on Tuesday by Mrs. Brassey, who, in the course of a short address, advocated the virtue of temperance in the higher as well as the lower class.

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OBITUARY.

THE DEAN OF WORCESTER.

The Hon. and Very Rev. Grantham Munton Yorke, D.D., Dean of Worcester, died suddenly at the Palace, Worcester. He was born Feb. 14, 1809, the youngest son of Vice-Admiral Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, K.C.B., by Elizabeth Weake, his wife, daughter of James Rattray, Esq., of Atherstone, and was brother of Charles Philip, fourth Earl of Hardwicke. Dr. Yorke was, prior to his appointment to the Deanery, Prebendary of Lichfield, Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, and Rural Dean. He married, March 10, 1830, Marian Emily, eldest daughter of the late Sir Henry C. Montgomery, Bart., and leaves one son and five daughters.

BARON CLEASBY.

Sir Anthony Cleasby, Baron of the Exchequer, in her Majesty's High Court of Justice, died at his country residence, Pennoyre, near Brecon, on the 6th inst. He was son of the late Mr. Stephen Cleasby, of Cornwall-terrace, Regent's Park, and was born in 1805. Educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1831, selecting the Northern Circuit. He was made Q.C. in 1861, and seven years later was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer. The deceased unsuccessfully contested East Surrey in the Conservative interest in 1852 and 1859, and in 1868 he opposed Mr. Beresford Hope for Cambridge University, but was again defeated. In 1836 his Lordship married Lucy Susan, daughter of the late Mr. Walter Fawkes, of Farnley Hall, Yorkshire, sometime one of the members for that county.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY GENERAL BOWERS.

Henry Bowers, Esq., Deputy Commissary General, died on Sept. 30 at his residence, 29, Scarsdale Villas, Kensington, after a few days' illness, in his eighty-fourth year. He was son of Peter Bowers, Esq., private and confidential secretary to Warren Hastings, when Governor-General of India, and nephew of the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, M.P., for Oxford. He held his Commission for nearly seventy years. He received the war medal with the St. Sebastian clasp for the Peninsula; served in Canada during the war with America of 1813, and was with the army of occupation in Paris after Waterloo. He subsequently had charge of the Commissariat in the Bahamas, Bermuda, Gibraltar, Barbadoes, and Cape of Good Hope.

LIEUTENANT KINLOCH.

Francis Garden Kinloch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, a young officer of great promise and ability, was murdered by Orakzai marauders on his way to join his regiment at Khushi. He was second son of Colonel John Grant-Kinloch, of Kilrie and Logie, Forfarshire, by Agnes, his first wife, daughter of Francis Garden Campbell, Esq., of Troup and Glenlyon, and was descended from the senior line of Kinloch of Kinloch. He entered the 92nd Gordon Highlanders in 1874, and in two years after joined the 5th Bengal Cavalry as a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps. He then became officiating Adjutant of the regiment, but resigned his post in order to see active service. He gained an extra first-class certificate at the School of Musketry at Hythe, and at the garrison course in India was specially mentioned for proficiency in military law, surveying, and fortifications.

The deaths have also been announced of—

The Earl of Clanwilliam, G.C.H., at 32, Belgrave-square, on the 7th inst., aged eighty-four. A memoir of his Lordship is reserved for next week.

Lieutenant-General Charles Hind, late of the 45th Regiment, at Bath, on the 29th ult., aged seventythree.

Robert Wynne Price, J.P., late Captain 15th Regiment, at his residence, Llanrhaiadr Hall, Denbigh, on the 27th ult., in his forty-ninth year. He was eldest surviving son of the late John Price, Esq., of Llanrhaiadr Hall, by Harriet, his wife, daughter of John Wynne Griffiths, Esq., of Garn, and was married to Laura Fitzroy, of Nizells House, Kent.

James Kennedy Blair, Esq., formerly of Wheatfield, and late Judge of the Liverpool County Court, on the 1st inst., in his seventy-second year. He was eldest son of James Blair, Esq., of Belfast; was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1835, and soon obtained considerable practice on the Northern Circuit and in the local courts of Liverpool and Manchester.

The Right Hon. Lucy, Lady Truro, wife of the present Lord Truro, on the 5th inst., at Falconwood, Shooter's Hill. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Robert Ray, Esq., and was married, in 1838, to Charles, Lord Truro, who succeeded his father, Thomas, first Lord Truro, Lord High Chancellor, in 1855. Lady Truro had no children.

Charles Leslie, Esq., J.P., of Merrion-square, Dublin, and of Corruic-na-Greine, Dalkey, much esteemed and respected, on the 4th inst., at his marine residence. His sister, Sarah, married Major Thomas Goodricke Peacocke, Esq., of Fort Etna, in the county of Limerick, a distinguished Peninsular officer, the first to enter the breach at the siege of Badajoz.

Robert Alexander Fisher, Judge of the Bristol County Court, at his residence, Pembroke-road, Clifton. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1850, was some time Deputy Judge of the City of London Court, and was Secretary of the Judicature Commission from 1872 to its close. He was appointed Judge of the Bristol County Court in 1874. He contributed to legal literature the well-known work, "Fisher's Digest."

The Rev. Thomas Mills, fifty-eight years Rector of Stutton, Great Saxham, and Little Henny, Hon. Canon of Norwich, Chaplain in Ordinary to their Majesties George III., George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria, on the 29th ult., at Stutton Rectory, aged eighty-seven. He was third son of Thomas Mills, Esq., of Saxham Hall, High Sheriff of Suffolk, 1805, and was twice married—first, to Anne, daughter of Nathaniel Barnardiston, Esq., of The Ryes; and secondly to the Hon. Elizabeth Frances, daughter of George, Viscount Barrington.

Colonel Willam Lyons, in command of the Brigade Depôt at Ashton-under-Lyne, one of the very few field officers of our Army who have risen from the ranks. Colonel Lyons enlisted as a boy in 1828, and was gazetted to a commission in 1841. He was afterwards appointed Adjutant of the 5th Fusiliers, served with that regiment at the Mauritius, and was promoted Major in 1857. He was afterwards gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th West India Regiment, and on its disbandment was appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General in Canada, where he served during the Fenian disturbances. Colonel Lyons served as Superintendent of the London Recruiting District for several years, and was appointed to command the Ashton Dépôt in 1876. He obtained his colonelcy in 1871.

Last week the arrivals of food at Liverpool from the United States and Canada showed an increase in every branch except live sheep, when contrasted with the previous week; the totals being 1938 live cattle, 2984 sheep, 178 pigs, 4499 quarters of beef, 972 carcases of mutton, and 100 dead pigs.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W L (Swanmore).—See also 1. R to K 7th. The position appears to be incurable, so do not waste time over it.

J M F (Dublin).—Only correct solutions are acknowledged.

ALFYN (Plymouth).—The capture of a Pawn *en passant* on the first move of the solution of a problem is objectionable, because the solver cannot know that the Pawn captured was played upon the preceding move; but the objection does not apply to the manœuvre when, as in the case of Problem No. 1855, the solver sees the Pawn moved, and should know that he can capture it, according to the laws of the game.

G L C (Clapham).—The problem shall receive our best attention.

HEREWARD (Oxford).—The correction is noted. See the notice to you last week, and oblige us by complying with the request for your name and address.

L K (Buda Pesth).—Thanks for your note. The games shall appear from time to time.

BLACK WATCH (Isle of Wight).—We shall be glad to hear from you regularly.

EAST MARDEN.—The move is unusual, and therefore seems to have been overlooked by many correspondents.

F W (Edmonton).—The problem shall be examined and reported upon.

J G F (Ramsgate).—The problem shall be further examined and reported upon.

H M P (Newton Abbot).—It is marked for publication, and shall soon appear.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1856 received from Dabbahill, Wilkie, and Alfyn.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1857 received from Tox, M R Roberts, A J H (Rugby), J Rumstead, Squire, Alfyn, W M Curtis, W W B, Emile Frau, H A Jones, G Henderson, Chess Club (Café Biffi, Milan), Coal Scuttle, Polichinelle, Dabbahill, Trial, Rev J S St J, Onno, C E, Natrafscarn, W Nicholls (Strabane), H Benthall, A R, P le Page, G C Baxter, and Black Watch.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1858 received from Squire, F P Vulliamy, Ben Nevis, An Old Hand, W Warren, J M F (Dublin), C F Jones, D W Kell, G Fosbrooke, L J Cuppa, Elsie, H Brewster, O Walter, C Darragh, N Rumbelow, C C Elmore, E L G, T Barrington, Alpha, Lulu, B L Dyke, F A Bright, Copiapino, R Ingersoll, Little Woman in White, R S Wright, E H H V, R Jessop, G L Mayne, Hereward, A T Ridding, S Farrant, T Greenbank, Wilkie, Problematicus, R Betts, C E, R Arnold, D Templeton, Cant, W D J nes, J C M, N Cator, Helen Lee, P le Page, G C Baxter, E Elsbury, H Langford, Shadforth, R H Brooks, Ryecrort, Tox, East Marden, H N Morgan, W S Leest, and W Leeson.

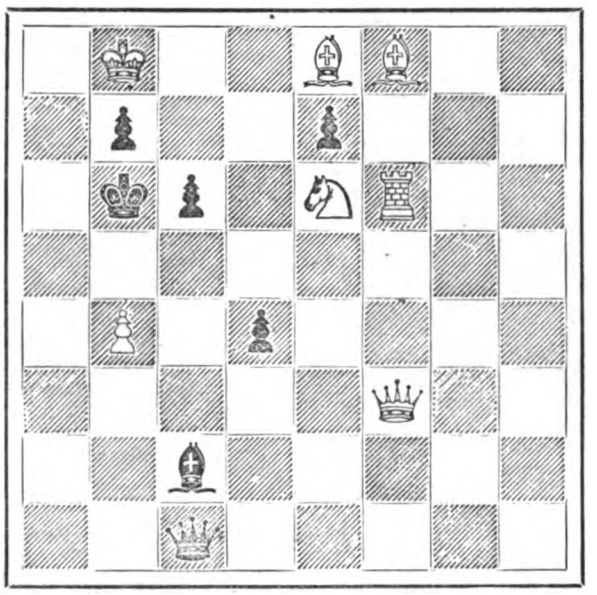
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1857.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Kt 3rd	Any move
2. Q or R mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1860.

By HENRY THOMAS YOUNG.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A Game in which the Rev. G. A. MACDONNELL yields the odds of the Q Kt to another AMATEUR.

(Remove White's Q Kt from the board.—Muzio Gambit)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. B to B 4th	P to Kt 5th
5. Castles	P takes Kt
6. Q takes P	Q to B 3rd
7. P to Q 3rd	

The usual move, when the game is played on even terms is 7. P to K 5th, and it is better than the move in the text when, as here, odds are given.

7.	B to R 3rd
8. B to Q 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd
9. P to K 5th	Kt takes P
10. Q R to K sq	Kt to K 2nd
11. Q to K 4th	P to Q 4th

11. P to Q 3rd followed by 12. B to B 4th seems the best line of play at this juncture.

12. B takes Q P	Kt to Kt 5th
13. B to B 3rd	B to B 4th

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
Black's last two moves are very weak: the exchange of Queens must now cost him a piece at least.	
14 Q to R 4th (ch)	B to Q 2nd
15 B takes Q	B takes Q
16. B takes R	K to K 2nd
17. B takes B P	

The right move. If Black answers with 17. R takes B, then follows—18. B to K 6th (ch), and 19. B takes Kt

17.	Kt to K 6th
18. B to B 6th	R to K B sq
19. B to R 5th	R takes B
20. R takes Kt	R to B 4th
21. R to K 4th	B takes P

Better to have exchanged the pieces.

22. B to Kt 4th	K to Q 3rd
23. K R to K sq	B to B sq
24. R to K 6th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
25. R takes Kt (ch)	B takes R
26. B takes R (ch)	K to Q sq
27. B takes P, and wins.	

One of ten Games played simultaneously by Mr. BLACKBURNE *sans voir* at the Town all, Huntingdon, on the 19th ult Mr. Blackburne won seven and drew the remaining three games.

(King's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Amateur).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
4. B to B 4th	B to B 4th

This mode of conducting the gambit shows that Black is not learned in the bookish theoric of the game.

5. P to Q 4th	B to Kt 3rd
6. Q B takes P	P to Q 3rd
7. Castles	B to Kt 5th

And this move indicates that his practice has not been more extensive than his study of theory.

8. B takes P (ch)	K to Q 2nd
9. P to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q to K 2nd
11. B to Q 5th	B takes Kt

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Amateur).
12. Q takes B	Kt takes B
13. P takes Kt	Kt to K 4th
14 B takes Kt	P takes B
15. Kt to B 4th	P takes P
16. Q R to K sq	Q to Kt 4th
17. Q to B 7th (ch)	K to Q sq
18. Kt to K 5th	P takes P (dis. ch)
19. K to R sq	K to B sq

This is very accommodating, enabling Black to finish the game with the mate known as "Philidor's legacy," although it is much older than its name would denote

20. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
21. Kt to Q 7th (ch)	K to B sq
22. Kt takes B (dbl. ch)	K to Kt sq
23. Q to B 8th (ch)	R takes Q
24. Kt to Q 7th. Mate.	

Our old contributor Delta sends us another instalment of his reminiscences as follows:—"My first chess encounter out of Scotland was with a Frenchman, going down the Thames in April, 1837, bound for Havre. He asked me if I could play chess, I answered, 'Oui, un peu;' he replied, 'Je suis un joueur bien fort!' 'In that case,' said I, 'I need not play, as I am but a beginner.' We then sat down, and I won about five or six *parties* of my friend, who, I found, to my amazement and delight, was far weaker than myself. My French friend got very excited as he lost game after game, and at last, with an exclamation that sounded like 'mille tonnerres,' he capsized the board and men and rushed frantically upon deck, and it was a long time before he subsided into equanimity again. I found players of a very different sort of metal when I visited the Café de la Régence, where I sustained a host of defeats. It then began to dawn upon me that my weakness at the game was something marvellous, and I tried to dispel it by studying carefully the play of La Bourdonnais and the minor athletes. When playing one day in 1837, at the Café de la Régence, before I played with La Bourdonnais, I heard, first, a fusillade of musketry and then the boom of great guns. We were in the thick of an interesting position, and my *vis-à-vis* was so engrossed with it that he did not hear the guns at all! There is no mental exercise, indeed, more absorbing or abstracting than chess. After his attention had been directed to the ominous sounds of civil war, which came to us from the quarter of St. Antoine, he smiled, and said, 'Oh, there is a small revolution going on *là bas*.' That émeute was quenched in blood; and had it not been stamped out as soon as it began it might have hurled the Citizen King from his unstable throne. I had not visited the Edinburgh Chess Club at this period. I played very little indeed from 1838 to 1842, and was ignorant of the openings until I bought and studied Lewis's Book on Chess in 1844."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 27, 1871) with three codicils (dated Dec. 28, 1871; Aug. 20, 1873; and Dec. 29, 1876) of Sir Thomas Charles Style, Bart., late of No. 102, Sydney-place, Bath, who died July 23 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by Samuel Courthope Bosanquet, Digby Cayley, jun., and George Dunbar Whatman, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Lady Isabella Style, £2500 Consols, and all his horses and carriages, household furniture, and effects; he also devises to her use for life his freehold residence in Sydney-place, with remainder to the Rev. Charles Montague Style; to the Eastern Dispensary, Bath, and the Bath United Hospital he bequeaths £50 Three per Cents each; to the Bath Mineral Water Hospital and the Royal Literary and Scientific Institute, Bath, £25 Three per Cents each; and other legacies. The residue of his personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then, subject to another legacy, for Henry Marsham Style, who succeeds to the baronetcy.

The will (dated Aug. 5, 1864) of Dame Maria Elizabeth Pilkington, late of Catsfield Place, Battle, Sussex, who died on July 25 last, has been proved by Henry Hucks Gibbs, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. Subject to a few special bequests, the testatrix leaves all her property upon trust for her two daughters, Mrs. Maria E. Bayley and Mrs. Louisa E. Lee, in equal moieties.

The will of Charles Radclyffe Hall, M.D., late of Torquay, who died on March 21 last, has been proved at the Exeter district registry by Radclyffe Radclyffe Hall, the son, and John Fielder Hall, the brother, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Esther Hall, who is otherwise amply provided for, all the cash at his bankers to the extent of £500, and his residence, with the furniture and effects. There are bequests to his brothers, sister, and others, and a devise of all his real estate to his said son; the residue of the personalty is to be held upon trust for his son for life, and then for his children, as he shall by deed or will appoint.

The will (dated Feb. 13, 1879) of Mr. Samuel Norris, late of Beacon Downes, Pinhoe, Devon, and of No. 6, Summerland-place, Exeter, who died on March 2 last, has been proved at the district registry, Exeter, by Horace Charles Lloyd and Joseph Harding, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths £100 each to the Devon and Exeter Hospital and the Exeter Dispensary; £50 each to the Institution for the Instruction and Employment of the Blind, St. David's-hill, Exeter, and the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, St. Leonard's, Exeter. To his wife, Mrs. Anna Philippa Norris, in addition to other special bequests, he leaves his residence at Beacon Downes, with the furniture and effects, and £1500 per annum for life; at her death the property at Beacon Downes is to go to his son, Richard Kendall Norris, to whom he also gives his property in High-street, Exeter; to his daughter Mabel £12,000; and legacies to relatives and servants; he also leaves legacies ranging from 19 guineas to £350 each, to the accountants, assistants, clerks, apprentices, and porters in the employ of his firm. The residue of his property is to be divided among his children.

The will (dated Aug. 1, 1877) of Mr. Henry William Litler, formerly of Oldham, Lancashire, but late of Wallerscote, near Leamington, Warwickshire, who died on Aug. 2 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Mrs. Mary Gatley Litler, the widow, and John Rowntree, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator gives to his wife £1000; the residue of his real and personal estate is to go as she shall appoint, and in default of appointment such residue is to be held upon trust for her for life; then, after payment of annuities to two of her relatives, the ultimate residue is to be divided between his nephew, the Rev. Joseph Bellot Litler, and his nieces, Miss Letitia B. Litler and Miss Emma O. Litler.

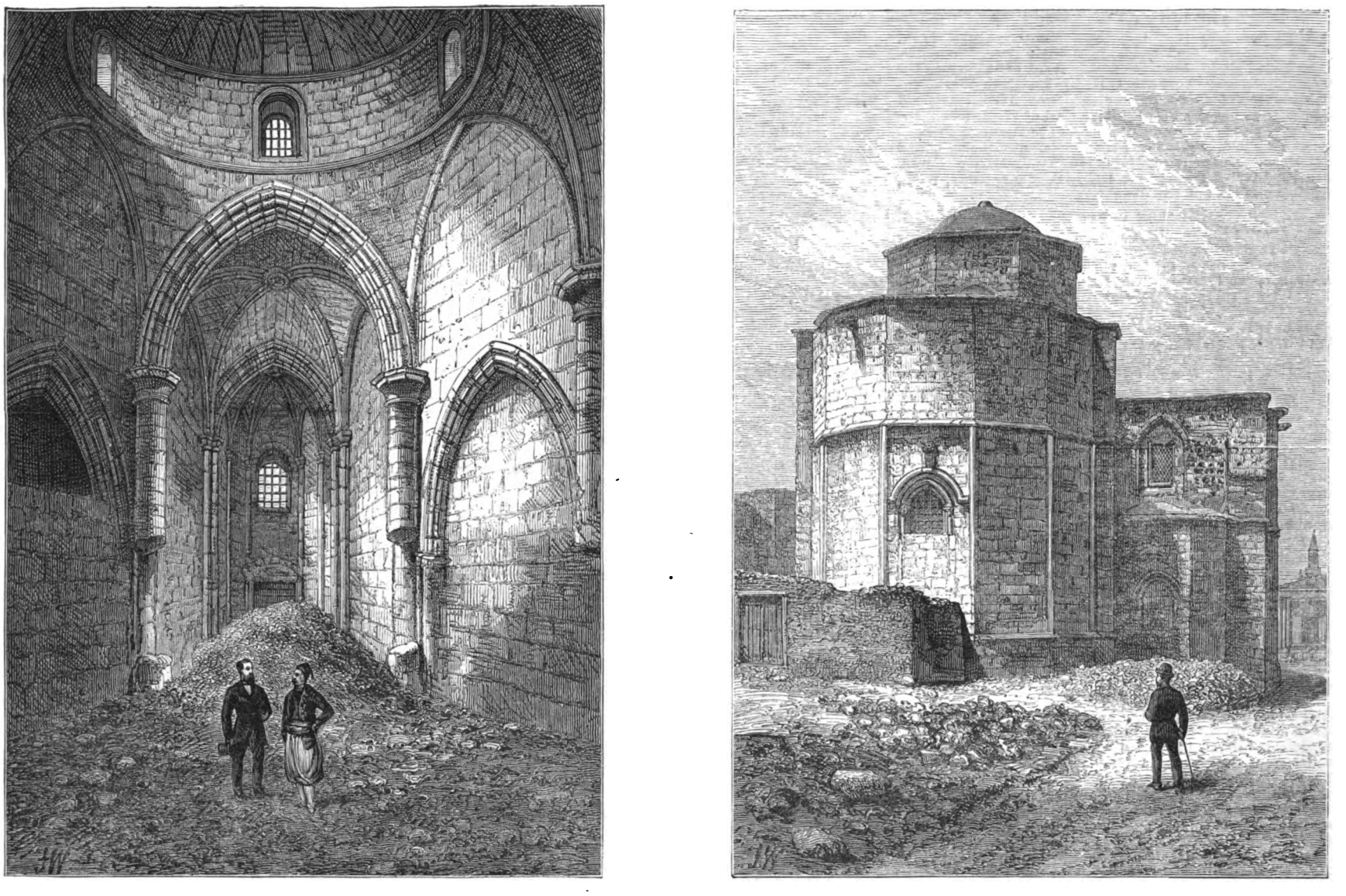
The will (dated Oct. 16, 1863) with two codicils (dated April 25, 1867, and Aug. 1, 1871) of Lieutenant-General Sir William Bates Ingilby, R.A., K.C.B., late of No. 9, Roland-gardens, South Kensington, who died on Aug. 6 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by Sir Henry Day Ingilby, Bart., the nephew, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000.

The will and codicil (both dated Aug. 11, 1874) of Mrs. Felicia Jane Gosling, late of Bath, who died on the 1st ult. at Cologne, were proved on the 29th ult. by William Clarke Francis Gosling, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000.

The will (dated Feb. 25, 1878) of Mr. James Whitaker, formerly of Bramham Lodge, but late of Thorp Arch Hall, Yorkshire, who died on May 11 last, has been proved at the district registry, York, by Captain George Thomas Whitaker, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £6000.

The will of the late Mr. Lionel Lawson, of 2, Brook-street, Hanover-square, was made on Aug. 4, 1875, by Mr. Alfred Cox, solicitor, 28, St. Swithin's-lane. Since that date the will has been in the possession of Mr. Cox, with the exception of whom no living person at the time of Mr. Lawson's death was aware whether he had or had not died intestate. Under this will the testator appoints his nephew, Edward L. Lawson, and George F. Phillips, of Newgate-street, his executors and trustees. He devises and bequeaths all his real and personal estate to the said trustees on trust. To his sister Caroline he bequeaths an annuity of £500 for her life; to her present husband, if he survive her, an annuity of £250. To his sister Sophia an annuity of £500, with the same conditions in regard to her husband; to his brother Benjamin an annuity of £250; to his sister Ellen a sum of 1000 gs.; to Mrs. Simpson an annuity of £500 for her life; to Reginald Turner, of whom he was guardian, an annuity of £100 for his life; to George Faudel Phillips, for his trouble as executor, a sum of 1000 gs. The residue of his real and personal property he divides into five portions, bequeathing it thus:—One portion to his son, Frank Lawson; one portion to his niece, Miss Emily Levy; one portion to his nephew, Edward L. Lawson; one portion to the children of his eldest brother other than the said Emily and Edward; one portion to Harry, eldest son of his nephew, Edward L. Lawson; and in case of his death before he attains his majority this portion to go to Willie, the second son of the said Edward L. Lawson. All gifts and benefits given to females, or that females may become entitled to, under this will are for their sole and separate use independent of their husbands. By this will the testator confirms all settlements made by him at any time, and these include those made on his daughter Louise on her marriage with Sir George Prescott, Bart., and on his nephew Edward, when he by Royal warrant assumed the name of the testator. The trustees and executors are appointed guardians of the said Frank Lawson. No person interested other than the executors and trustees has the power of requiring any of the testator's shares or interest in the *Daily Telegraph*, or freeholds and property connected therewith, to be sold or disposed of. It is stated that the personalty will be sworn under £900,000; but this does not include the testator's various freehold estates.—*World*.

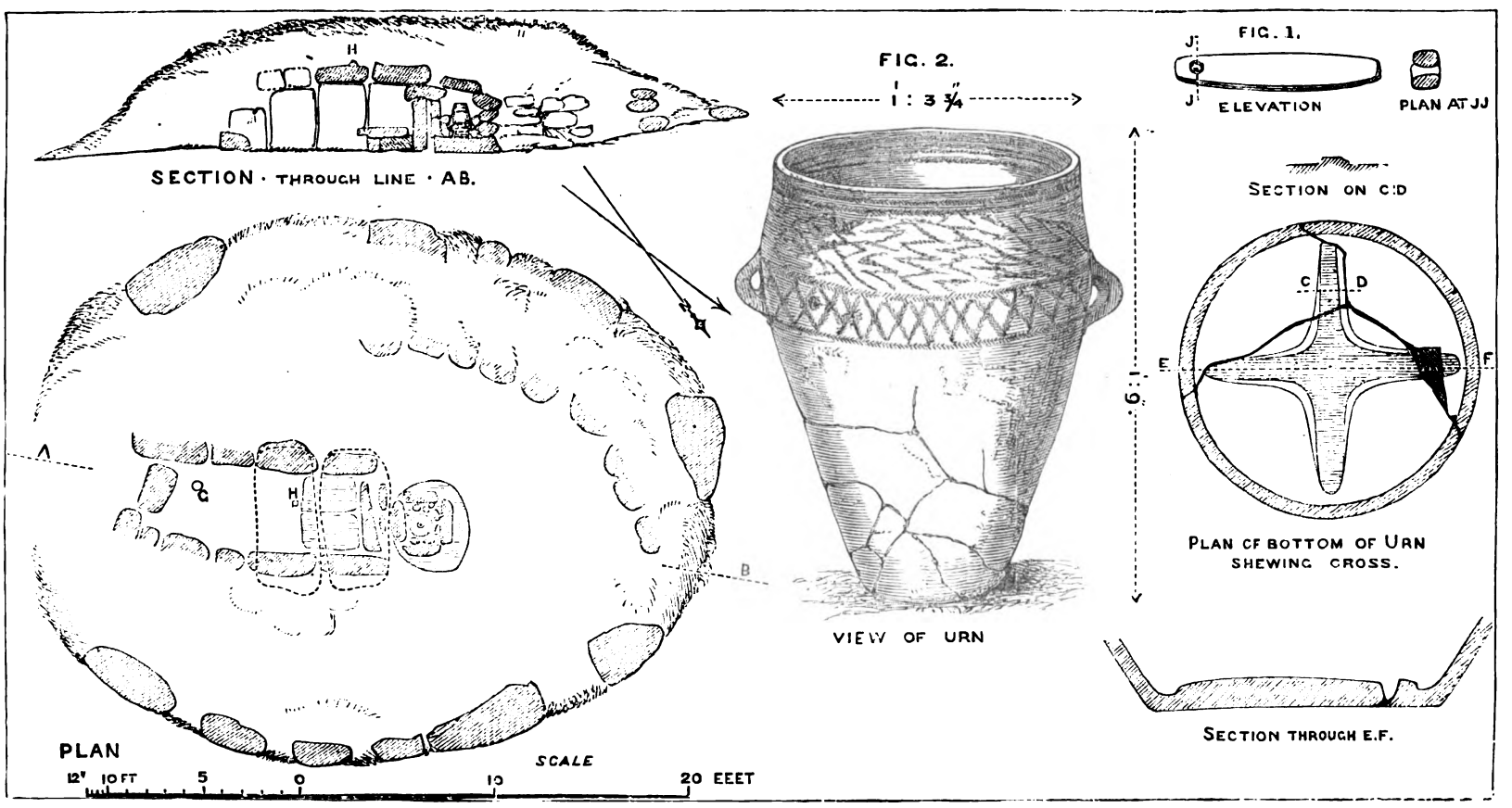
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ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, CYPRUS: INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR.—SEE PAGE 346.

SEPULCHRAL REMAINS IN CORNWALL.

Mr. W. C. Borlase, F.S.A., has recently been making some interesting discoveries in the parish of St. Just-in-Penwith, in Cornwall, one of the most fertile districts for pre-historic antiquities in England. Some of the tumuli have been found to contain very remarkable structural characteristics, such as one dome of dry masonry encasing another, as in the topes of Afghanistan. In one instance, two fine sepulchral chambers were discovered in a mound which had been surmounted by an ancient Christian oratory. The plan and section which our Engraving presents are those of a tumulus at Tregascal, in which the large sepulchral urn shown in the accompanying Illustration was found. The mound was oval, 36 ft. long and 32 ft. broad, with an extreme height of 9 ft. in the centre. It contained a massively constructed chamber, with walls and roof formed of unhewn blocks of granite, 11 ft. 9 in. long, 4 ft. wide, and 3 ft. 2 in. high. It lay in the direction of north-west to south-east; at the north-west end was a raised platform of stone. The floor of this chamber was strewn with a layer of calcined human bone, among which were ashes, flints, fragments of pottery, and a perforated sandstone implement, perhaps a charm (see fig. 1). At G was taken up the bottom of a small urn of reddish pottery. On the top of the central roofing-stone, at H, was a curious natural excrescence on the face of the granite, a peculiarity which had probably caused the stone to be selected. Outside the north-west wall of the chamber, and resting, mouth downwards, on the surface of a large flat rock, was the urn (see fig. 2), the largest perfect one yet found in Cornwall. It measures 21 in. in height, by 16 in. in diameter at the mouth. The whole of the upper rim is ornamented with a pattern arranged in zigzag form, made by the impression of some instrument, or by that of twisted grass, while the clay was wet. A band of ornamentation, in diamond form, runs round the vessel, on a level with the handles, which are likewise ornamented, and are no less than 5 in. wide. Owing to the roofing stone of the little cist, which had been built up round it, having fallen in, the bottom of the vessel was broken down into it; but this, on being taken out for restoration, was found to be adorned with a cross, champered and raised in bold relief, on the inside. The arms are of equal length, and do not extend to the edge of the vessel, which measures here only 6 in. in diameter. A few other instances of raised crosses on the inside of the bottoms of urns have occurred in Wilts and Dorset. A careful drawing has been made of this one, which is subjoined. The cist which contained the vessel was of very rude construction, and small stones had been set around to wedge it in. The pottery is half an inch thick, and coarsely made. The interior was filled with ashes and minute portions of calcined bone. The mound was surrounded by a ring of upright stones, forming a basement; and there were also traces of an inner wall on the west side. For the plan, section, and drawings we are indebted to Mr. J. W. Trounson, C.E., of Penzance.



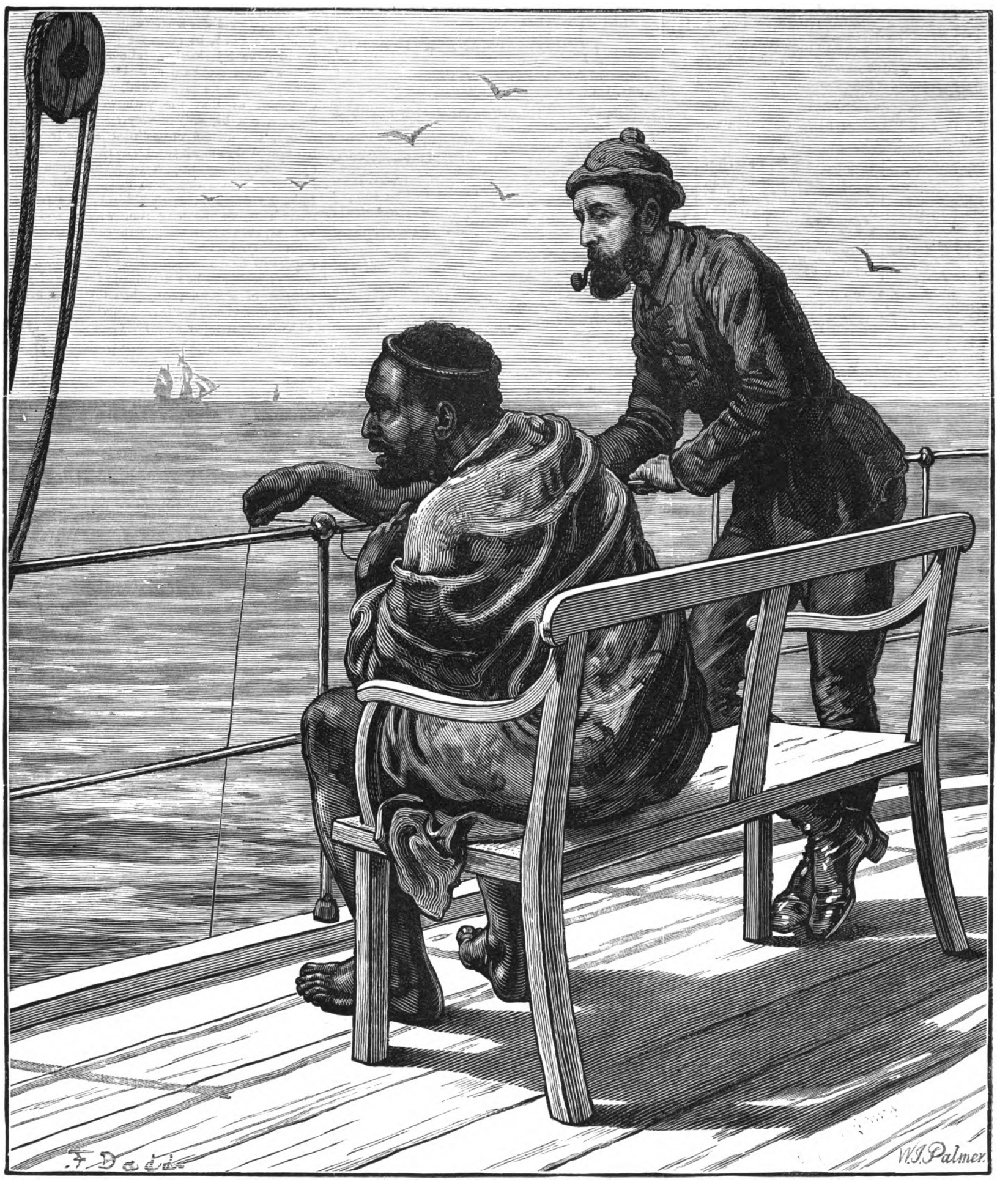
PLAN AND SECTION OF TUMULUS AT TREGASCAL, CORNWALL, WITH SEPULCHRAL URN.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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THE CAPTIVITY OF CETEWAYO: THE KING FISHING OVER THE SIDE OF THE TRANSPORT NATAL IN SIMON'S BAY.—SEE PAGE 354.

FROM A SKETCH BY MR. W. SCHRÖDER, OF CAPE TOWN.

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BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., at Hampstead, the wife of Fitzroy H. S. Sewell, Esq., Maritzburg, Natal, a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at Graystoke Castle, the Lady Mabel Howard, of a daughter.

On the 8th inst., at Tullymore Lodge, in the county of Antrim, the Lady Louisa O'Neill, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at Wells, in the county of Wexford, the Lady Frances Doyne, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th inst., at St. Margaret's, Carsington, by the Rev. T. Wynter Blathwayt, Rector of Dyrham, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. W. Chandos-Pole, Rector of Radborne, uncle of the bride, Robert Wynter Blathwayt, to Margaret Ermentrude, second daughter of H. Chandos Pole-Gell, Esq., of Hopton Hall, Derbyshire.

On Aug. 27, at Clinton, British Columbia, Canada, by the Rev. T. B. Good, E. Howard Sanders, Esq., Judge of County Courts, second son of Major Sanders, of The Hall, Thirsk, Yorkshire, to Essie Cranstoun, second daughter of John Coulter, Esq., of Dundalk, Ireland.

On the 13th inst., at St. Andrew's, Holborn Viaduct, by the Rev. M. Blunt, Thomas Odempsey Lebert Buss, of Hatton-garden, London, and Gloucestershire, to Ellen Roberts, of Edenbridge, Kent, second daughter of the late John Roberts, of Marylebone.

On the 7th inst., at St. Saviour's Church, Pimlico, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Derry, assisted by the Rev. John Walker, Vicar, and the Rev. J. J. Coxhead, Albert Crease, son of John Coxhead, Esq., of Russell-square, to Ethel, daughter of J. J. Hamilton Humphreys, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, and Chichester-street, St. George's-square.

DEATHS.

On the 27th inst., at the Barracks, Chicheater, after a few hours' illness, Surgeon-Major Wilton Everet, Army Medical Department, aged 43 years.

On Sept. 30, killed in Koorum Valley, Afghanistan, Frank Garden Kinloch, Bengal Staff Corps, youngest son of Colonel Grant Kinloch, of Logie, N.B., late Lieutenant Highland Light Infantry Militia, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, and Adjutant 5th Bengal Cavalry, aged 27 years.

On the 10th inst., near Melbourne, Australia, Frederick, eldest son of Mr. F. N. Barfold, of Amsterdam, aged 24 years.

On the 20th ult., suddenly, at Hawaii, Sandwich Islands, Alfred Houlder Esq., of 146, Leadenhall-street, London, and Henley, Surrey, aged 55 years Australian, Indian, and American papers please copy.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 25.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19.

Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: Ezek. xiv.; 1 Thes. iv. Evening Lessons: Ezek. xviii. or xxiv. 15; Luke xiv. 1—25.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Leathes; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Stokoe, Head Master of Reading Grammar School.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
St. James's, noon, Hon. and Rev. F. E. Cecil Byng.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. G. Prothero, Canon of Westminster.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., Rev A. Ainger, the Reader.
St. Lawrence, Gresham-street, for Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Children, Old Kent-road, 10.45 a.m., Rev. M. S. A. Walrond; 7 p.m., Rev. Gerrard Lewis.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20.

Firth College, Sheffield, to be opened by Prince Leopold.
National School of Cookery, 5 p.m. (Professor Church on the Chemistry of Food).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Birmingham and Midland Institute, address by Professor Max Müller, the president.
Races: Newmarket Houghton Meeting (five days).

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21.

Battle of Trafalgar: Victory and death of Horatio Nelson, 1805.
Sanitary Institute of Great Britain: Opening of Congress at Croydon, 3 p.m.; address by Dr. B. W. Richardson, president, evening.
Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m. (instead of Oct. 14).
United Kingdom Alliance, anniversary, Free Trade Hall, Manchester, 7 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22.

Sanitary Institute, Croydon (address by Dr. A. Carpenter).
Society for Development of Science of Education, 7.30 p.m. (Miss Arabella Buckley on Natural History).
Moon's first quarter, 6.18 a.m.
Licensed Victuallers' School, anniversary festival, Crystal Palace (Baron Henry De Worms in the chair).
Caistor Dog Show.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23.

Royal Toxophilite Society, extra target.
Thirsk Dog Show and Trials (two days).
Sanitary Institute, Croydon, Addresses by Captain Douglas Galton and Professor Corfield.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24.

City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Sanitary Institute, Croydon, address by Mr. G. J. Symons.
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25.

Battles of Agincourt, 1415; of Balaclava, 1854.
Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m.
Sanitary Institute, Croydon, Discussions.
Lincoln Fox-terrier Show.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, ending 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°		Miles.	In
October 5	30·258	54·6	52·3	·92	10	61·8	45·4	WNW. E.	112	0·005*
6	30·312	55·9	51·2	·85	3	63·8	52·6	E.	265	0·005*
7	30·385	54·2	48·7	·83	1	62·8	48·0	E. ENE.	146	0·005
8	30·469	50·7	47·2	·89	10	56·3	45·6	E. NE.	175	0 0 0
9	30·429	47·0	43·5	·88	10	53·1	42·8	NE. NNE.	127	0·010*
10	30·410	46·0	44·3	·94	7	56·4	37·2	NNE.	59	0·010*
11	30·485	46·2	45·0	·96	6	56·5	40·0	NNE.	33	0·010*

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·215	30·333	30·388	30·478	30·474	30·444	30·518
Temperature of Air	58·1°	57·7°	58·0°	53·7°	50·3°	49·1°	45·7°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	56·0°	55·2°	54·6°	51·0°	47·8°	44·6°	43·1°
Direction of Wind	WNW.	ESE.	ENE.	NE.	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 25.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 52	4 15	4 40	5 5	5 29	5 57	6 25	6 58	7 35	8 13	8 58	9 43	10 20	10 55

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DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times), and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—EVERY EVENING (except Wednesdays), at 8.15, THE IRON CHEST—Sir Edward Mortimer, Mr. Henry Irving. At 7.30, DAISY'S ESCAPE. At 10.30, THE BOARDING SCHOOL. Messrs. J. H. Barnes, Norman, Forbes, J. Carter, T. Mead, S. Johnson, F. Tyars, Pinero, Andrews, F. Cooper, Elwood, Ganthony, Brancombe, Tapping, C. Cooper, Ferrand, Calvert, Harwood; Misses Florence Terry, Pauncefort, Myra Holme, Alma Murray, Harwood, &c. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22, and every succeeding Wednesday, HAMLET—Hamlet, Mr. Irving; Ophelia, Miss Ellen Terry. MORNING PERFORMANCES of THE IRON CHEST TO-DAY and SATURDAY, OCT. 25, at 2.30. No fees of any kind.

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EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, } THREE and EIGHT.
OPENING OF THE FIFTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR.
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.
Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery 1s. No fees. No charge for programme. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Doors open at 2.30 for day performances; 7.30 for the evening performances.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1879.

The military "advance upon Cabul" has ended in the occupation of that City. A public entry of the British Troops was made on Sunday last at noon by General Roberts, accompanied by the Ameer Yakoob Khan. The British Standard, having been hoisted, was saluted by the Royal Horse Artillery. The Bala Hissar and the hill which commands it are in the possession of our troops. The Ghilzais, Kohistanis, Logaris, and other tribes who had assembled to fight them, have returned to their homes, and most of the influential men in the City of Cabul have hastened to pay their respects to General Roberts. A hundred and ten guns have been taken. Fugitives have been pursued for twenty miles beyond the city. No quarter has been given them when apprehended, but comparatively few were taken. The city is in the grip of an iron hand. What is to be done with it is yet problematical, or, as the *Daily News'* Correspondent at Allahabad telegraphed on Monday last, "the political situation shows no development." Further serious fighting, we should imagine, need not be looked for. In substance, the work of the Indian army has been done. Done with a gallantry worthy of warm recognition. When we have said this we have probably said all that is calculated to remove the uneasiness of the British public. What remains appertains not to the Army, but to the Government. The statesman will now step into the place of the soldier, and wise policy, it may be hoped, will take advantage of successful force.

It would be premature to speculate, with any degree of confidence, upon the precise shape which that policy should assume. We are not yet in possession of all the facts of the case. We know very little of the real temper of the people with which we have to deal. We are compelled by recent events to assume that the Treaty of Gundamuk, at least in its main provision, has been futile. Whether it should now be practically enforced; whether, if so, it would be of the least use to the Indian Government; or, if not, what other course it were best to adopt,—are questions which can only be even approximately settled in the light of fuller information. Having got into Cabul, are we to remain there? If our occupation of the City is not to be permanent, are we still to impose upon the Ameer a British Resident? or, having avenged Sir Louis Cavagnari, his companions and his escort, are we to retire within our own settled Frontiers, and leave the Afghans to reduce as they can anarchy to order? These are questions the settlement of which cannot be wisely effected without taking into account all the circumstances bearing upon them. They cannot be pronounced upon *a priori*. The expediency with which they are concerned will necessarily be governed by the facts out of which it is evolved. The statesmanship which can deal with it in the most promising manner must be cool, far-seeing, and, above all, patient, in making itself master of the situation, and in prescribing the policy best suited to it. But, while passion in any form and dogmatism of any kind in the process of solving so subtle and at the same time so vast a question of foreign policy must be deprecated, two or three rules may be laid down within which any decision, likely to be permanent as well as fruitful, ought, we think, to be obeyed.

In the first place, it will be expedient to use the utmost caution in giving its due place in any judgment we may form to British *prestige*. Prestige is not to be identified with infallibility. The Oriental nature, much as it may differ in particular features from that which characterises the Western Nations, is, nevertheless, it should be remembered, human nature. Mere persistency in a mistake once committed, more especially if that mistake be far-reaching in its influence, does not cover, even in the eyes of Eastern people, its original defect. To turn into a right road out of a wrong one does not necessarily, in any part of the world, beget contempt. On the hypothesis that our forcing a Resident upon the Ameer of Cabul was a step condemned by political foresight, it is not to be taken for granted that a reversal of it will more injuriously affect our reputation in the East than would a stubborn refusal to retract it. To go on merely because we have started, when events have already convinced us that the path we tread must lead to disaster, can be, only in very exceptional circumstances indeed, the dictate of political sagacity. Experience has taught thus much to all who choose to keep their eyes open. If, consequently, it be found, upon mature consideration, that a change in the policy lately initiated in India be desirable, it should surely be effected in the belief that, in the long run, wisdom will outlive unwisdom, even where the government of Orientals is concerned. Of course, what is done in this direction will require to be done with delicacy and caution. But there is no more fear to be entertained of a loss of *prestige* in a reversal of a novel policy than there was in a deviation from a settled and traditional one.

There is another rule for the guidance of our judgment at the present moment. It is that Patriotism should take precedence of Party. What is calculated to subserve the real interests of the country claims prior consideration to that which will only serve to maintain or to promote Party ascendancy. In a matter so serious as that which is before us—a matter the settlement of which, this way or that, may possibly, and appreciably, colour the future not of England only, but of India and of the World—it would be unjustifiable, we may almost say unpardonable, to employ as a Party weapon, or to take advantage of for Party ends, a crisis in the affairs of the Empire, the issues of which will be felt for good or for evil many generations to come. On this subject, perhaps, it is now useless to dwell. Electoral passions already exercise a potent influence upon the public judgment. But we cannot forbear an expression of opinion that, at so critical a moment as the present, men of intelligence at least, and of conscience in their treatment of public affairs, should strive to their utmost to look at the matter under consideration in its broader and more comprehensive rather than in its narrower aspects.

One word more. There is still some tendency to deal with the Afghan question as one in which we have an embryo quarrel with Russia. If this be so, would it not be better to deal directly with Russian Diplomacy? How long is the world to be disturbed by remote apprehensions of what this Northern Power will do, or will fail to do, in Asia, some century hence. Once it was France that we were taught to distrust, to hate, and to dread. Now it is Russia, and, for aught we can tell, twenty years hence it may be Germany. But who can foresee the course which history will take? Who does not know that Foreign Policy is constantly modified by internal conditions? Let us keep our eyes open to what is occurring from day to day; but do not let us be thrown into a perpetual worry about eventualities that can only be possible in some far distant future—eventualities which a thousand accidents may intervene to make utterly impracticable. The question of what is to be done with Afghanistan may, perhaps, be most wisely disposed of in the absence of all anxiety with regard to Muscovite aspirations and proclivities.

The directors of the Royal Caledonian Asylum have received twenty guineas in aid of the funds of the institution from the Master and Wardens of the Clothworkers' Company.

The annual dinner of the Licensed Victuallers' School will take place at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday next, Baron Henry de Worms presiding. The institution maintains, clothes, and educates 200 poor children, at an annual cost of about £7000.

Several changes are about to be made in the metropolitan police courts. Mr. Partridge succeeds Mr. Woolrych at Westminster. Mr. Bridge goes from Hammersmith to Southwark in the place of Mr. Partridge, and Mr. Saunders, of the Thames Police Court, succeeds Mr. Bridge at Hammersmith and Wandsworth.

The delegates nominated by the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Society of Telegraph Engineers, the Physical Society, and the Meteorological Society, to consider the subject of the protection of property from damage by electricity, have collected a large amount of practical information. They invite further correspondence giving details of accidents by lightning, &c. The office is at 30, Great George-street, S.W.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the world. Variety Artistes at Eight. PAT'S PARADISE (last weeks), at Nine. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Misses Ada, Broughton, Powell, and Corps de Ballet. Prices, 6d. to £2 2s.

DR. CARVER.—Extraordinary Rifle-Shooting while riding full speed on Winnemucca. Double shots at flying objects, and coins, the wonderful Jump Shot, throwing the lasso, &c.—THE CANTERBURY.

CANTERBURY.—DR. CARVER, the Great American Marksman, Every Evening, at 10.30.
"There are thousands who will gladly hail his appearance in London, especially at an establishment like the Canterbury."—Era.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.—£100 REWARD. A QUIET VISIT (first time, Monday), by Mr. Corney Grain, and BACK FROM INDIA. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight. Morning Performances every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. "A New First Part," Wednesday, Oct. 22, entitled THE PIRATE'S HOME, written by Gilbert a'Beckett.

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THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold and the Grand Duke and Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, continues at Balmoral Castle. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse, drove to Ballater yesterday week. The Lord Chancellor and Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld and Miss Farquharson dined with the Queen. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Leopold, and the Hereditary Grand Duke, drove to Loch Callater on Saturday last. Major Chard, R.E., V.C., arrived at the castle, and, with the Hon. Blanche Pitt and the Lord Chancellor, dined with the Queen. On Sunday her Majesty and the members of the Royal family attended Divine service, performed at the castle by the Rev. Dr. Lee, of St. Giles's, Edinburgh. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove to Abergeldie in the afternoon, and visited the Empress Eugénie. Tea was served in the castle gardens. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Lord Chancellor, Dr. Lee, Major von Derff, and Major Chard. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the other members of the Royal family, has made her customary daily excursions to the various picturesque localities of the neighbourhood. Sir Henry Elliot, G.C.B., has been on a visit to her Majesty at Balmoral. The Marchioness Dowager of Ely has left the castle. Lady Churchill has succeeded Lady Southampton as Lady in Waiting to the Queen, and the Hon. Mary Pitt has arrived at the castle.

By desire of the Queen Lord Cranbrook has addressed a letter to the father of Lieutenant Hamilton, who was killed in the massacre at Cabul, informing him that the Queen had signed the warrant for the deceased Lieutenant's Victoria Cross, and expressing the regret of her Majesty that she could not bestow it with her own hand. As that was impossible, the Queen intimated her strong sense of Lieutenant Hamilton's heroic gallantry both in the action by which he won the honour and in the undaunted courage with which he faced inevitable death.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their daughters, who closed their visit to the King and Queen of Denmark on Wednesday, have enjoyed to the utmost their sojourn at Copenhagen, and, the weather having been exceptionally fine, daily excursions either by land or by water have been made. In the evenings the Royal family have usually attended the theatre, where, on alternate nights, Signora Ristori has performed some of the masterpieces of the great tragic poets. The Prince and the Czarewitch were present at the launch of the King's new yacht the Dannebrog. The King of Sweden visited the Danish and English Royal families last week. His Majesty landed at Bellevue, where he was received by the King of Denmark, the Prince, the Czarewitch, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and Prince Hans of Glücksborg. The Kings and the Princes drove to Bernsdorff Castle, where a *déjeûner dinatoire* was served, after which the Royal party walked in the grounds, where the private band of the Czarewitch, consisting of some forty musicians, played. The King of Sweden, accompanied by the King of Denmark and the Princes, returned to Bellevue, where he received a deputation from the Swedes living in Copenhagen, and afterwards embarked on board his vessel and returned to Helsingborg. The officers of the Osborne entertained large parties of Russians and of Danish officers on board while the yacht was lying off Copenhagen. The Prince and Princess purpose passing his Royal Highness's birthday at Sandringham.

THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

he Duchess of Edinburgh was prematurely confined of a stillborn child on Monday morning at Eastwell Park. The bulletin issued the same day by Dr. Wilson Fox and Dr. George Wilks announced that her Royal Highness had slept well during the day, and was progressing most favourably. The condition of the Duchess is so satisfactory that no further bulletins will be issued.

The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duchess, after passing several weeks with the Empress of Russia at Jugenheim, returned to Eastwell Park on the 9th inst. from Paris on their route from Germany. Prince Alfred and the Princesses of Edinburgh had arrived some weeks previously at Eastwell from the Isle of Wight.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught witnessed the performance of the "Iron Chest" at the Lyceum on Saturday. On the same day the Duke honoured the establishment of Messrs. Craker and Abbott, of Oxford-street, with a visit to inspect a carriage built by them for the Duchess.

The Prince and Princess Christian have returned to Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.

The Empress Eugénie attended Divine worship in the Roman Catholic chapel at Glengairn on Sunday. The Empress drove from Abergeldie down the south side of the Dee, and, crossing at Ballater, proceeded up the glen to the secluded nook where the chapel stands. The return journey was made by the north side of the Dee, crossing the Queen's Bridge at Balmoral. Her Majesty and the Queen frequently exchange visits.

His Excellency the German Ambassador has arrived at the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Derby at Knowsley. His Excellency Count Schouvaloff has arrived at the Russian Embassy, Chesham-place, from St. Petersburg, to resume his diplomatic duties at the Court of St. James's. The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry have arrived at Plâs Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire, from Wynyard Park, Stockton-on-Tees. The Marquis of Bute and Lady Stuart have returned to Chiswick House from Harrogate. Earl and Countess Spencer and Lady Victoria Spencer have arrived at Althorpe Hall. The Earl and Countess of Kinnoull and Lady Muriel Hey have returned to Torquay from Dupplin Castle. Viscount Sandon has arrived at Norton House, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire. General the Right Hon. Sir William Knollys and Miss Knollys have left the residence of the Usher of the Black Rod at the House of Lords for Bournemouth. Baroness Burdett-Coutts in the steam-yacht Walrus arrived at Dover from Havre yesterday week. The yachting party landed and visited Canterbury Cathedral, returning to the yacht in the evening, and at an early hour on Saturday the Walrus left for Antwerp. Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Hope have left England for India, where they intend to spend the winter.

The marriage of Viscount Lewisham, M.P., and Lady Mary Coke, daughter of the Earl of Leicester, will not take place till towards the end of December.

Lord Carnarvon being ill, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the public buildings in Reading, intended for Tuesday last, has been postponed.

A lady residing at Brighton has given to the National Life-Boat Institution £750 for the purpose of placing a life-boat on the coast. It appears that a mutual promise was made by the husband and wife that the survivor should give during lifetime or by will a life-boat to the institution. The husband having died, the widow has now carried out the agreement.

THE CHURCH.

The foundation-stone of a new Episcopal church was laid last week at Duddo by the Marchioness of Waterford.

The large west window of Clevedon church, Somerset, has been filled with stained glass (designed and executed by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne). The subjects illustrated are "The Transfiguration of Our Lord" and "The Last Supper."

Sir George Stucley has presented to the parish church of Bideford, in memory of his wife, who was a daughter of the Marquis of Thomond, a handsome window, from the studio of Mr. W. G. Taylor, of Berners-street.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided yesterday week at the opening of a new Christian Institute in Glasgow. The building has cost a large sum, and his Lordship said he was glad to see that it would be used to provide additional means of counteracting the pernicious influences which beset dwellers in large cities.

The New Testament Company of Revisers assembled on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber for their ninety-second session. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided. The company proceeded to review their second revision of the Epistles to the Corinthians and the Galatians.

The Rev. Edward Champneys Irwine, M.A., Vicar of Hinton Admiral, Hants, and hon. sec. of the C.M.S., has accepted the Chaplaincy of the English-speaking residents at Yokohama, Japan. The stipend is £360 per annum, with a good house and garden.

The Bishop of Lichfield commenced his primary visitation of his diocese on Monday morning in the cathedral at Lichfield. The visitation is to be held at more than twenty centres throughout the diocese, and will extend over six weeks. The charge will not be delivered until the beginning of March, after all the results of the visitation inquiries have been obtained and considered.

Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, when laying the stone of a church at Widnes, said the National Church, leaving all religious bodies to do their own work, was bound to provide accommodation for all, so that everyone might attend her services. The Church of England belonged to the people, but the iniquitous pew system, against which he had ever waged war, had driven the poor away from the parish churches. This system was, however, rapidly dying out.

The Church of Ampney St. Peter, Gloucestershire, has been restored, and, indeed, almost rebuilt, at a cost of about £1600. Of this £830 has been furnished by a sum of £500 which the late Rector, the Rev. E. B. Daubeny, had put aside to accumulate some years ago. At the luncheon Bishop Ellicott said that he had been present at the reopening of 175 restored churches, and had consecrated twenty-five, since he had been in Gloucestershire.

The ancient church of Petrockstowe, which has been rebuilt with the exception of the tower, was reconsecrated by the Bishop of Exeter on Monday last. At the luncheon Archdeacon Woollcombe mentioned that the diocesan voluntary contributions last year for schools and churches, for societies and the poor, which one person had estimated at £3000, were really £99,000, and that the amount at which they would be reported to the coming diocesan conference was no less than £120,000.

At the Church Congress at Swansea on the 9th inst. papers were read by the Bishop and the Dean of Bangor upon the Church in Wales. The Dean said the strength of the Church in the Principality now mainly survived among the upper and upper middle classes; but, although five sixths of the million of Welsh-speaking people were lost to the Church by past neglect, he did not despair of the future. He warned the Church, however, that if she would regain her former position it would only be by securing the services of able and cultivated men who could speak to the hearts of the people in their own language. A meeting held to discuss the best means of promoting internal unity in the Church was largely attended. Among the speakers were Canon Ryle, Canon Garbett, Canon Ashwell, Mr. Knox Little, and the Bishop of Winchester. At other meetings the subjects of Science and Revelation, Clergy Discipline, and Lay Work in the Church, were discussed. Two meetings for working men were held in the evening, one for Welsh and the other for English speaking working men. At the latter meeting the Bishop of St. David's presided, and the Bishops of Winchester and Oxford, Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., Earl Nelson, and Canon Ryle were among the speakers.—The congress came to a close yesterday week. No sectional meetings were held in the morning, but the congress met to consider the Epistle to the Ephesians in its relation to the practical life of the Christian. In the afternoon there were discussions on the supply and training of ministers and on the Church press and literature of Wales; and in the evening the Rev. T. Helmore read a paper on Church music.

The Baptist Union meetings at Glasgow were resumed on the 9th inst. Several papers on religious subjects were read, and there was a large public attendance in the St. Andrew Hall in the evening, the autumnal session thus closing. A resolution was unanimously passed asserting that the policy of the Government had been the cause of endless wars, had involved the nation in grave financial difficulties, and had failed to ameliorate by domestic legislation the social and moral evils under which the country suffers. The meeting therefore urged upon all members of the union the duty of active and united efforts to return members to Parliament pledged to oppose that policy.

The autumnal session of the Congregational Union of England and Wales at Cardiff, which began on Tuesday, was preceded on Monday evening by a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Mellor. The subject was the neglect of the law of God in the social and political life of the present day. On Tuesday the president, the Rev. W. Cuthbertson, gave the annual address, which dealt with the position of Congregationalism in regard to other ecclesiastical bodies. Subsequently papers were read on college reform, which, it was urged, was a necessity of the times, as secular education had extended greatly of recent years, and as, without a very superior education, the ministers could not hope to cope with the difficulties with which they were surrounded—difficulties which were increased by prejudice against them. Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., gave an address, in which he criticised the speeches at the Church Congress held at Swansea. On Wednesday a resolution was passed condemning the policy of the Government in reference to Afghanistan. Speeches were delivered on the subject by Mr. H. Richard, M.P., and Mr. T. R. Hill, M.P., who urged Nonconformists to unite politically in order to effect a change of Government. A reception of delegates from other religious bodies took place, after which a resolution was passed in favour of a Sunday Closing Bill for Wales. A paper was read on the position and prospects of Welsh Congregationalism.

The foundation-stone of a second Wesleyan Chapel at Weston-super-Mare was laid on Tuesday, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The building, which is of Gothic design, to accommodate about 500 persons, will cost about £2500.

UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The 500th anniversary of the foundation of New College, Oxford, was celebrated on Tuesday, when the College Chapel, which has been renovated at a cost of upwards of £20,000, was reopened.

The Rev. Dr. Evans, Master of Pembroke, was on the 9th admitted to his second year of office as Vice-Chancellor, and nominated as Pro-Vice-Chancellors for the year the Dean of Christ Church, the Warden of New College, the Rector of Lincoln, and the Master of Balliol

At Lincoln the following have been elected to Scholarships:—R. F. Dill, Queen's College; D. H. Pennell, Lancing College; F. A. Wise, Rugby School; E. H. Hobart-Hampden, Clifton College; J. H. Mann, University College, London; E. W. Pearson, Manchester Grammar School.

Mr. J. F. Roberts, from Aberystwith College, has been elected to the vacant Open Coventry Scholarship at St John's.

The following elections have taken place at Exeter:—To Natural Science Scholarship—Mr. Alfred Evans, Aberystwith College; Mr. Percy Morton, Manchester School. Stapledon Scholarship—Mr. A. E. Leckenby, Exeter Grammar School.

Mr. Archibald Blair M'Dougall, from Manchester Grammar-School, has been elected to a Natural Science Scholarship at Lincoln

Mr. French, of Eton College, has been admitted to a vacant Eton Postmastership at Merton.

The Open Scholarships offered by the Association for Promoting the Higher Education of Women in Oxford have been awarded to (1) Miss M. E. Roberts, (2) Miss E. A. Pearson. The Mary Somerville Scholarship for Proficiency in Mathematics has been adjudged to Miss E. Pidgeon.

CAMBRIDGE.

The following have been elected Fellows of Trinity:—J. P. Smith, B.A, Fourth Wrangler and Second Smith's Prizeman, 1877; W. G. Mitchell, B.A., bracketed Fourth in First Class of Classical Tripos, 1877; S. E. Spring-Rice, B.A., Eighteenth Wrangler and bracketed Thirteenth in First Class of Classical Tripos, 1878; J. G. Frazer, B.A., Second in First Class of Classical Tripos, 1878.

The following elections to Exhibitions and Sizarships have been made at St. John's:—School Exhibitions—Mr. Baker's, H. A. Ransome, Durham School; Dr. Dowman's, H. W. Stephen; Lupton's, W. Gimson and F. W. Heppenstall, Sedbergh School; Archdeacon Johnson's, C. A. Scott, Uppingham School, and T. L. V. Simkin, Oakham School; Mr. Munsteven's, H. A. M. Brooksbank, Peterborough School; Duchess of Somerset, for Hereford, A. Y. Browne £40, Hereford School; for Manchester, J. P. Stopford £50, Manchester School; Mr. Vidal's, A. E. Leekenby; Shrewsbury School, C. W. N. Hutton. Sizars—Ackroyd, W. E. Cleaver, H. M. Eicke, W. J. Greenstreet, F. W. Heppenstall, E. Hinchcliff, F. S. Hughes, A. R. Johnson, E. Knowles, A. T. Knight, A. E. Leekenby, Love, M. H. H. Mason, A. Newham, Posnett, E. J. Rapson, J. B. Rayson, J. B. Stopford, M. C. D. Shuldham, and G. F. Stout.

The Clothworkers' Exhibition of £50 a year for proficiency in Physical Science, to be given to a non-collegiate student, is awarded to E. Bowman, of the Manchester Grammar School.

The undermentioned have been elected to Sizarships at Corpus Christi:—Ayerst, A. R. Smith, Douglas.

DURHAM.

The examiners for the First Year Examination in Arts have issued the following lists:—Classical and General Literature—Class I.: J. S. Addison and W. M. Smith, University College. Mathematical and Physical Science—Class I.: W. H. Flecker. Class II.: E. Cooke and C. G. Hall. First Year Scholarship: C. G. Hall. Scholarships open to Students from Theological Colleges: C. S. Farrar (King's College, London), University College. Admission Scholarships: F. C. Hartley, W. Jones, and D. Procter. Theology—First Year Exhibition: W. S. Carter, Hatfield Hall. Admission Scholarships: Straker, Terry, and Collins; Graduates' Exhibition, Aug. Brutton, B.A.; Exhibition, Pilling.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, DUBLIN.

The annual Convocation, held yesterday week in Dublin Castle, was signalised by the passing of a resolution regretting the passing of those clauses of the recent Irish University Act which affect the Queen's University, and expressing the opinion that that body should not be dissolved, as it had been successful in carrying out the objects for which it was founded.

Out of forty applications, Mr. A. J. Bentley, M.A., Fielden Lecturer at Owens College, Manchester, has been elected Principal of Firth College, which is to be opened next week by Prince Leopold.

The Rev Canon Barry, Principal of King's College, yesterday week delivered the opening lecture to ladies in connection with the winter session of that institution. The lecture was devoted to a comparison of two great educational revivals—those of the sixteenth and the nineteenth centuries.

At the distribution of prizes last Saturday to the pupils of the Ladies' Collegiate School, Belfast, Mr. James P. Corry, M.P., who presided, and who is one of the Honorary Commissioners under the Intermediate Education Act (Ireland), spoke in high terms of the operations of that Act in the first year of its existence, referring specially to its success in connection with the education of young ladies.

The Bishop of Bedford gave the opening address to the City of London College Evening Classes for Young Men on Monday evening at the Sussex Hall, Leadenhall-street.

The session of 1879-80 at Trinity College, Weymouth-street, W., which is devoted to music and the arts, was formally opened on Monday night, the Warden (Rev. H. Hunt) giving an address on True Enthusiasm in Study, and the diplomas and certificates awarded at the Midsummer higher examinations were distributed.

Lord George Hamilton laid the foundation-stone last Saturday of the new Hampton Grammar School, and made a speech on education.

Mr. A. E. Drinkwater, M.A., F.C.S., of Merton College, Oxford, Second Master of Chardstock College, has been elected to the head mastership of the Prisca Coborn's Foundation Schools.

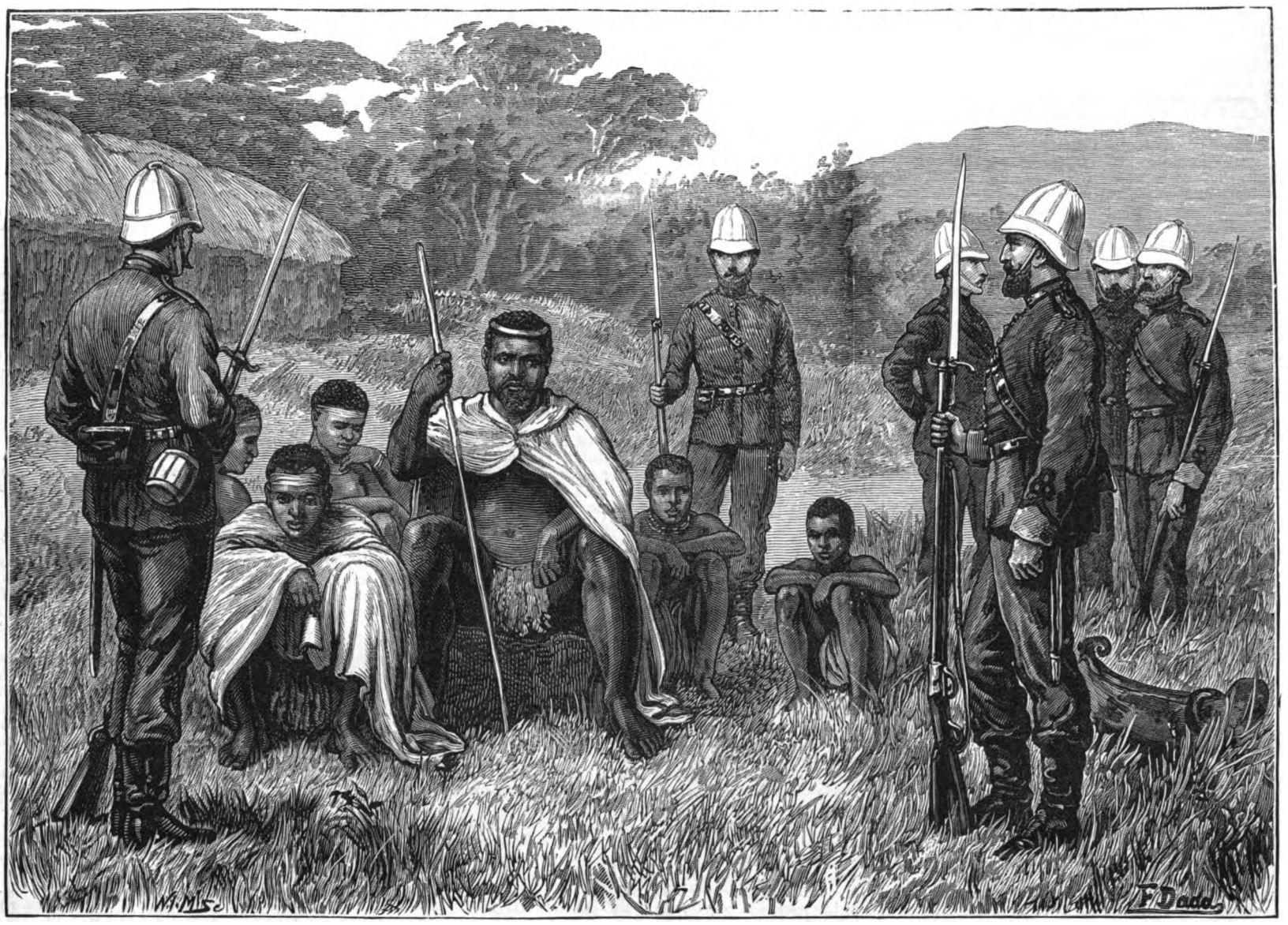
The Rev. J. Percival, M.A., LL.D., for seventeen years the energetic and popular first Head Master of Clifton College, and now President of Trinity College, Oxford, was presented at St. Vincent's Hall, Clifton, last week by the Earl of Ducie, on behalf of the citizens of Bristol, with a handsome Grecian table-service, worth £700.

The Marquis of Ripon distributed on Saturday the prizes to the successful competitors at the quarterly examinations held by the Ripon and District Pupil Teachers' Prize Scheme Association. In the course of an address the Marquis expressed the necessity of pupil teachers giving themselves heartily to their early training, for upon that depended in a great measure the reputation of their profession and the real value of their work.

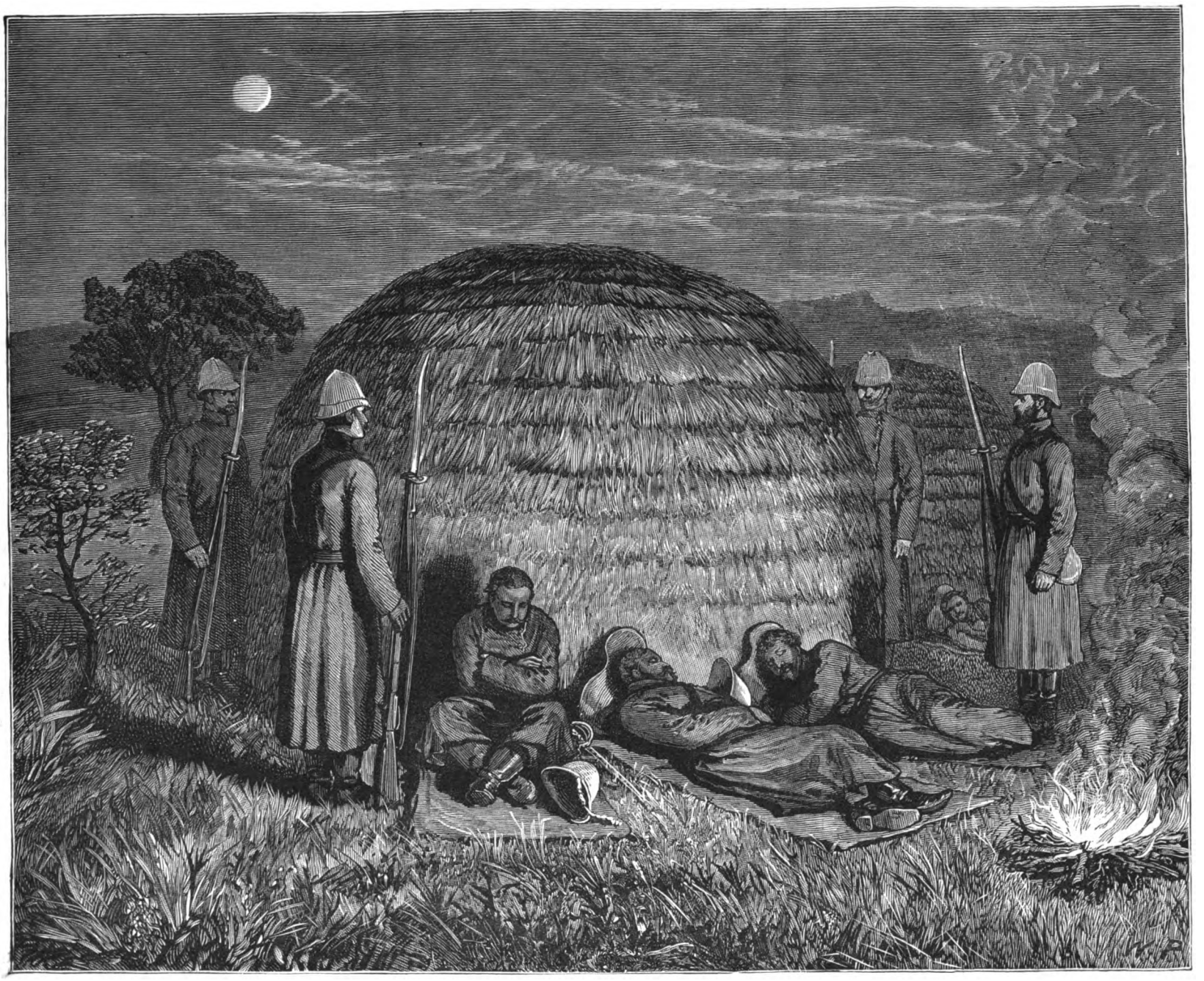
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THE CAPTIVITY OF CETEWAYO.

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THE KING UNDER GUARD AT BRIGADIER CLARKE'S ENCAMPMENT ON THE BLACK UMVOLOSI.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT H. C. HARFORD, 99TH REGIMENT.



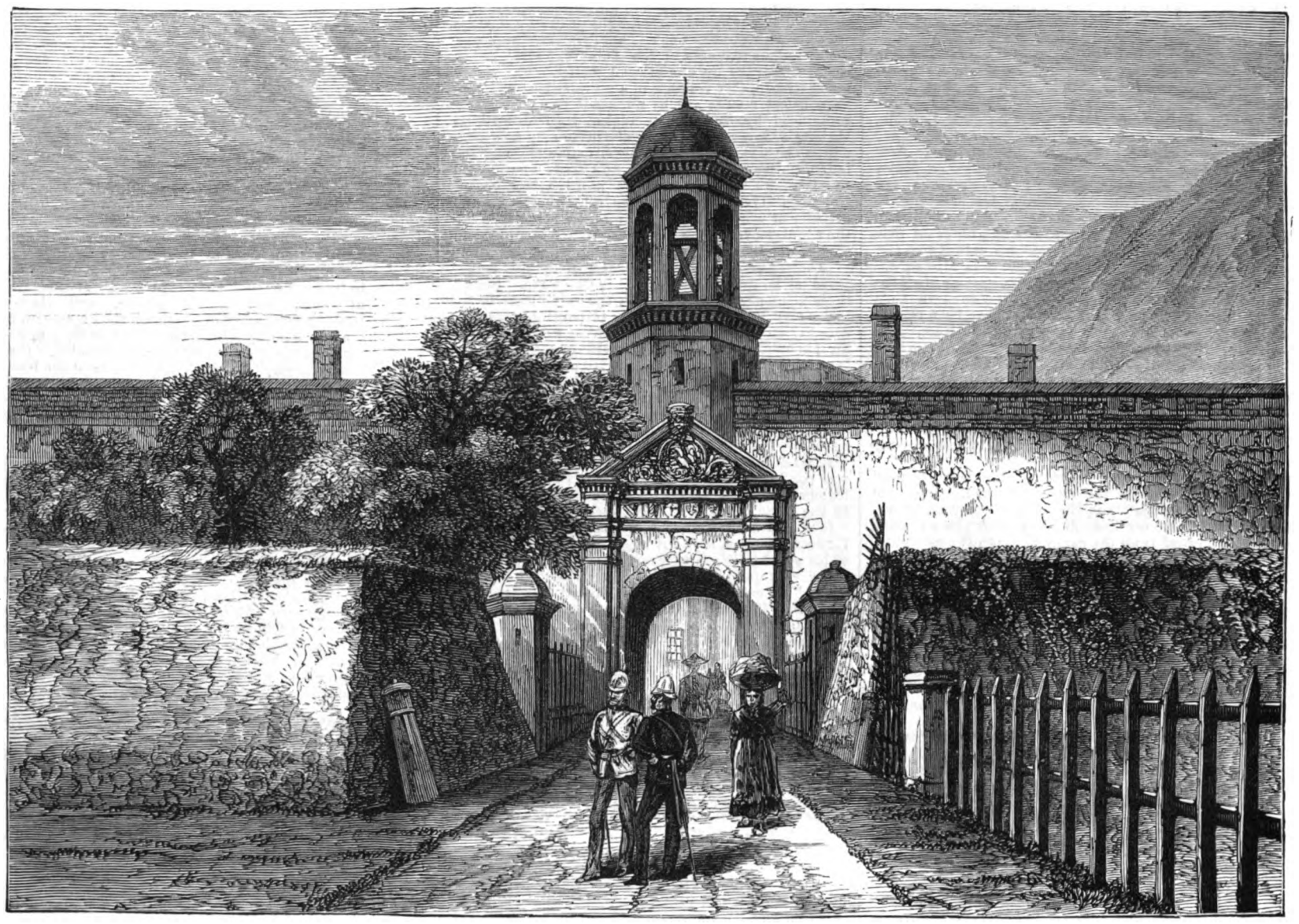
CAPTAIN A. TERRY. MAJOR MARTER. LIEUTENANT HUTTON.

GUARDING THE KING IN THE NDAZA KRAAL DURING THE NIGHT OF AUGUST 29.
FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN ASTLEY TERRY, 60TH RIFLES

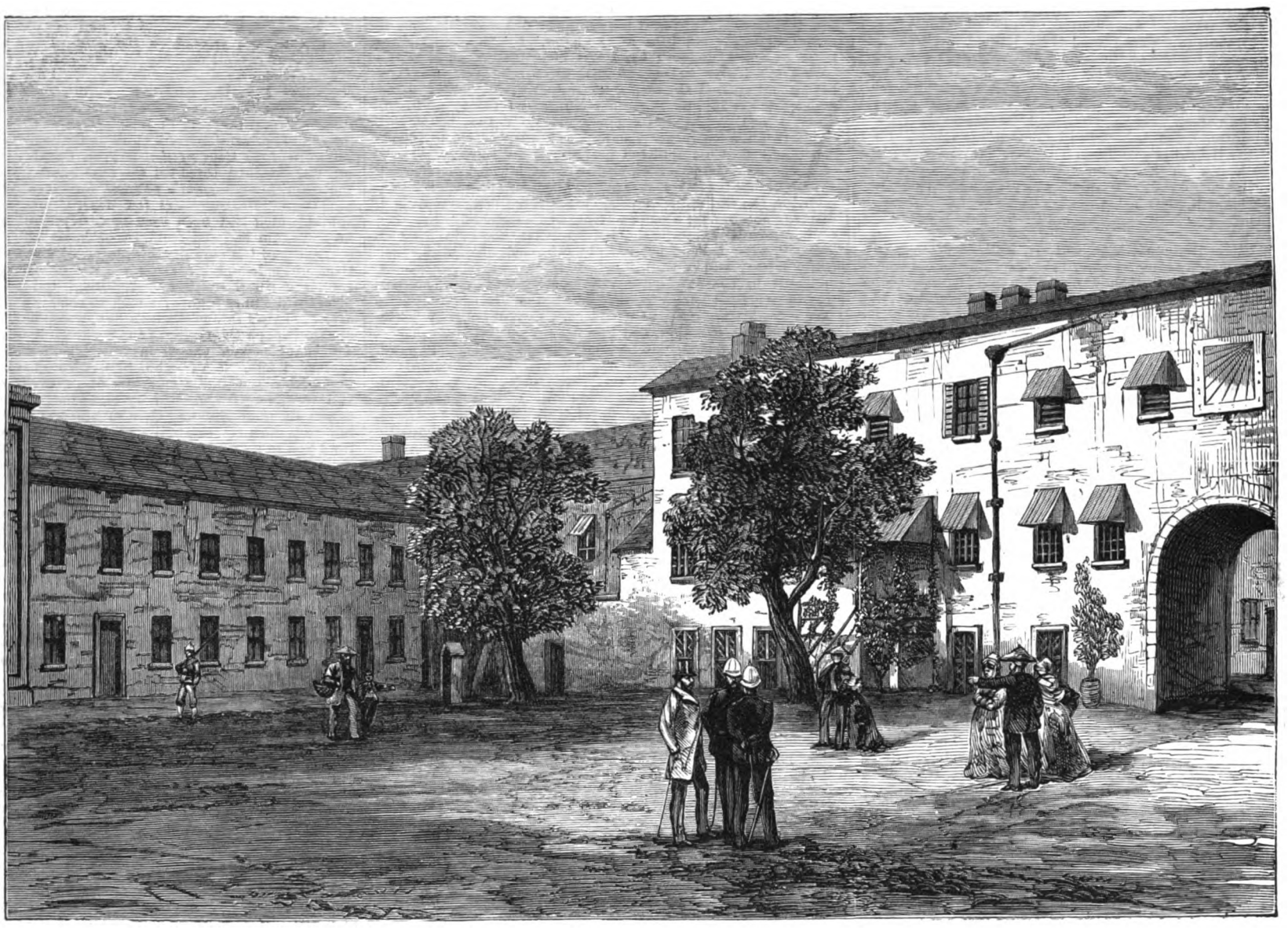
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THE CAPTIVITY OF CETEWAYO.

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THE CASTLE GATE, CAPE TOWN.



CETEWAYO'S QUARTERS IN THE CASTLE OF CAPE TOWN.

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THE CAPTURE OF CABUL.

The victory of General Sir F. Roberts, on Monday, the 6th inst., over the hostile Afghan troops holding the hills south of Cabul, was reported in his despatch published by us last week. It was followed up, as we then anticipated it would be, in the next two or three days, by his advance to capture the city. General Baker's brigade, consisting of the 72nd Regiment, a wing of the 5th Goorkhas, a company of the 5th Punjaub Infantry, 500 of the 23rd Pioneers, four mountain guns and two Gatlings, was again directed to attack the enemy on the evening of Wednesday, the 8th inst. The darkness coming on prevented this operation from being carried out; but during the night, while Baker's force was joined by General Macpherson with the 67th Regiment, the 28th Native Infantry, and four guns on elephants before daybreak, the enemy had once more fled from their position, leaving behind twelve more of their guns. They fled southward along the road towards Ghuzni, and were pursued twenty miles by Generals Dunham Massy and Hugh Gough, with the cavalry; but only a few small parties were overtaken. Meantime, General Sir F. Roberts had advanced his head-quarters from Charasiab, seven or eight miles south of Cabul, to the hill-range of Siah Sung, which rises directly opposite the eastern gate of the city, and is within 1300 yards direct range of the Bala Hissar, the fortified precinct in Cabul. Having now got possession of all the enemy's field artillery, which had been abandoned in their positions on the neighbouring hills, it would have been easy to pour an overwhelming fire into the city and its fortress. The commanding position of the Siah Sung heights was shown very conspicuously in the Sketch Plan of Cabul and its environs, drawn by Mr. W. Simpson, which appeared in our last week's publication. The city was virtually captured, even if the Afghan garrison had stayed further to act for its defence, as soon as the British Army had forced the passage of the defile from Charasiab, and gained the Siah Sung, which directly overlooks the entrance by the Lahore gate.

On Saturday, after receiving the formal submission of most of the influential persons in the city, General Roberts went into Cabul and visited the Bala Hissar. His formal entry, accompanied by the Ameer Yakoob Khan, took place at noon on Sunday. The road from the camp, through the city gates and streets, was lined with British troops of all arms; the British flag was hoisted there, with a salute fired by the Royal Horse Artillery. The Bala Hissar and the hill above it are now occupied by the 67th Regiment and the 5th Goorkhas. General Roberts had issued a proclamation to the people of Cabul warning them not to resist the entry of the British force, and assuring "all well-disposed persons, who have taken no part in the dastardly murder of the British Embassy, or in the plunder of the Residency," that they should not suffer, while full retribution should be exacted from the guilty offenders.

The Ghilzai tribes near the road by which our army reached Cabul have dispersed without attempting hostilities. The route is precisely indicated and set forth in the small map we have this week engraved, for which we are indebted to the Intelligence Department of the War Office. It shows the entire line of road from Kasim Khel, at the foot of the Shutargardan, down the western declivity of that Pass, and from Khushi to Zarghun Shahr, to Zahidabad, and to Charasiab, along the Loghur or Logar valley.

The number of men killed on our side in the battle of Monday week is stated at twenty-four, and fifty-seven wounded; the losses of the enemy are not known. Seventy-eight of their guns were found by Brigadier-General Massy left on the hill. It is expected that there will be more fighting in the direction of Ghuzni.

Our Illustrations comprise also that of the march of General Roberts's army through the Hazaradakht defile, between Ali Kheyl and the Shutargardan, where the hill tribes attacked a convoy on the 22nd ult., capturing laden mules and killing some of the escort. The figures of one of the Ameer's Highland guard, who were placed at the gate of the Residency in Cabul, and a trooper of the Ameer's cavalry, are represented in two of our Engravings in this Number.

The latest news, at the time of this writing, is by a telegram of Wednesday from Simla. The base of General Roberts's line of advance at Ali Kheyl, between the Peiwar and the Shutargardan, is harassed by marauding tribes. They attacked the Brigadier's camp on Tuesday, but were repulsed by the 29th and 8th Regiments. A counter-attack was then made on the enemy, with complete success. The British loss was five wounded, none killed.

Sir William Harcourt, M.P., and Mr. Hall, M.P., were present on Wednesday evening at a dinner given by the Mayor of Oxford to the members of the Corporation and the representatives of the city. The banquet was given in the Townhall, and more than one hundred guests were present. Both the members for the city spoke, but the proceedings were private

An obelisk erected on the spot where Thomas Clarkson, the philanthropist, resolved to devote his life to bringing about the abolition of the slave trade, was unveiled on the 9th inst. by Miss Merivale, daughter of the Dean of Ely, in the presence of a numerous company. The obelisk stands on the roadside near Wadesmill, between Buntingford and Ware, where Clarkson rested while on a horseback journey from Cambridge to London in 1785. It has been erected by Mr. Arthur Giles Puller, of Youngsbury, and bears an inscription recording the resolve Clarkson formed on the spot.

Lord Shaftesbury opened yesterday week the Glasgow Christian Institute, built for the reception of three of the great philanthropic societies of that city. His Lordship said he once remonstrated with Lord Palmerston when he was Prime Minister that he gave too many interviews to people. Lord Palmerston replied, "It may be so, but half a dozen of sentences by word of mouth spare you an infinity of letters." In like manner this institution would be useful for the interchange of information, and enable the members to fix upon a common principle of operation. Our commercial system is absorbing into the towns a large portion of the youth and strength of the country. This will continue if people dislike agricultural work, and prefer handling the quill to the plough. Mr. Cobbett told him many years ago that we should live to see the time when there would be few peasants in England who would be able and willing to do an effective day's labour. The thing, as matters stood, was inevitable, and we must adapt ourselves to the altered circumstances. We must do something to supply the homes they have left, provide counter-attractions to the temptations that surround them, give them facility for mental recreation, and offer them opportunities of forming safe and happy friendships. He was not quite sure that the sudden and wide extension of education among all classes had not added considerably to the national difficulty. We owed to the great increase of educated persons, both readers and writers, the vast amount of sensational and impure literature that was devastating society like a flood, and which would defy every breakwater to check it, and every law but that of vigorous public opinion to put it down.

THE CAPTIVITY OF CETEWAYO.

We are already enabled, by a number of original sketches and photographs just received from several of our correspondents in South Africa, to present a complete series of Illustrations of the captivity of the deposed Zulu King; his removal from Zululand, by sea, on board the steam transport-vessel Natal; the arrangements for his safe custody and personal accommodation, with his wives and other native attendants; his arrival and landing at Capetown, and his present abode in the Castle there. These subjects occupy eight of the Engravings given in our publication of this week. They form an interesting sequel to the abundant Sketches of the Zulu War furnished during the past six months by our Special Artist. The termination of that extraordinary contest, in a military point of view, though its political results are by no means clear, has been formally announced by Sir Garnet Wolseley in despatches to her Majesty's Government. Our attention may now be turned for a brief space to the remarkable situation and character of the fallen native Sovereign, who now finds himself (to compare small affairs with great) in a position similar to that of Napoleon III. at Wilhelmshöhe, after the battle of Sedan; a prisoner of war, and likely to be kept a prisoner of State, while the country over which he lately reigned is undergoing a total change of government.

There has been much difference of opinion concerning the personal merits or faults of King Cetewayo. Before the late declaration of war against him the only direct testimonies we had from Europeans holding responsible offices, who had actually met and conversed with him, were rather favourable. Sir Theophilus Shepstone, the long-experienced Natal Secretary for Native Affairs, who assisted at his coronation in 1873, says that "he is a man of considerable ability, much force of character, and has a dignified manner. In all my conversations with him he was remarkably frank and straightforward, and he ranks, in every respect, far above any Native Chief I have ever had to do with. I do not think his disposition is very warlike." Mr. Rudolph, the Landdrost of Utrecht, who was confidentially employed by the British as well as by the former Dutch Government of the Transvaal, bears witness to the same effect. "I have met the Zulu King," says he, "four or five times, and know him well. He is a very straightforward man, and says out what he thinks. He is not like most of his people. He is very acute, and sees the meaning of anything very quickly. I have never believed in his attacking Natal." These estimates of Cetewayo's character are fully borne out, in our judgment, by a perusal of all the official reports, from 1875 to 1878 inclusive, of messages that passed between him and the Natal Government. His behaviour was invariably straightforward; and it was friendly and even submissive, except upon one occasion, that of his alleged refusal, in October, 1876, to listen to the native messengers sent to remonstrate against the supposed killing of women and girls. There is every reason to believe that he then neither understood the charge brought against him, nor got the language of his answer fairly reported to Sir Henry Bulwer. In every other instance, before and afterwards, he showed a willing docility to the English Government, and especially a childlike confidence and reverence towards the person whom he called "my father Somtseu," which was not lost till that person had become the advocate of wrongful Dutch encroachments in Zululand. There are no reports of an authentic and well accredited kind showing the real state of the case with regard to Cetewayo's acts in the administration of his rule over his own people. The statements of the Rev. R. Robertson and other missionaries exhibit a list of incidental and local outrages, such as might be collected anywhere in Turkey, nowise proved to have been done by the King's order. In the opinion of the Bishop of Natal, who has long been in constant, intimate communication with the Zulus of various ranks and tribes, Cetewayo's government was not so monstrous. The Bishop published, in *Macmillan's Magazine* of June, 1877, the report of a credible informant whom he had commissioned to visit the Zulu capital, to inspect the condition of the people, and to make particular inquiries of the King. No such trouble was taken to get at the truth by direct investigations in Zululand before Sir Bartle Frere and Mr. Brownlee drew up their indictment against Cetewayo, the former having but recently arrived in Natal, and the other gentleman belonging to the Cape Colony. There is much ground for the belief that Cetewayo, like his father Panda, was always averse to bloodshed, and that he inflicted death only on those who were regarded as heinous criminals by Zulu law. The dreadful superstition of witchcraft and sorcery, under which name, however, the real crime of poisoning was frequently punished, seems to account for a large number of these cases.

Cetewayo's domestic habits, while at home in his own country, were those of other Zulu and Kaffir chiefs. He had many wives, and a multitude of male and female slaves, collected in the Royal kraal or inclosure of huts, and his wealth consisted of great herds of oxen and milch cows. He was, notwithstanding his corpulence, a man of active pursuits, fond of riding, shooting, and fishing; a plentiful eater of beef and native porridge, and drinker of Zulu beer. He never drank stronger liquors, and has not been accused of intoxication. His temper was sanguine, jovial, cheerful, and boastful, somewhat haughty, but not prone to fits of violent rage. He was quite illiterate, and had never travelled out of Zululand, but was shrewd in his questions about foreign affairs. He believed profoundly in the religious and political traditions of the Zulu nation; he venerated the memory of his deified ancestors, the heroes and conquerors of the former Zulu empire; he consulted the oracles of Zulu priesthood, the famous rain-makers, the necromancers and witch-doctors of that heathen country. It was for the imagined beneficent power of Langalibalele as a conjuror of rain that Cetewayo sought to procure his release from the British Government. And he was at one time persuaded to forego his purposed attack on the Swazies, because they possess a noted local shrine at which prayers for rain should be offered, and the Zulu agriculturists wanted rain. Such was King Cetewayo, who inherited, unhappily for himself, the sceptre of a realm endowed by his predecessors, forty or fifty years ago, with a rigid military constitution. The details of this system, and his administration of it, are fully explained in Captain T. J. Lucas's instructive book, "The Zulus and the British Frontiers," which also describes his coronation, and relates the origin of his dispute with his colonial neighbours. It need not here be stated how the formidable standing army of the Zulu Kingdom became an obstacle to the secure settlement of South Africa under the British High Commissioner, till the late war, commenced in January, and practically ended in July, broke up that native State, driving its King into the forest a hunted fugitive.

The capture of Cetewayo was effected by a patrol under command of Major Marter, of the Queen's Dragoon Guards, on Aug. 28, in a kraal at the edge of the Ngome forest. He had been pursued for a fortnight incessantly by Captain Lord Gifford, under the orders of Major Barrow, through the wild region north of the Black Umvolosi river. He was immediately brought, with his companions, to Brigadier-General Clarke's encampment on the banks of that river, stopping at the Ndaza Royal kraal on the way. One of the sketches we have engraved shows the outside of the hut there in which the King slept on the night of Aug. 29, with three officers, Major Marter and Captain Astley Terry, and Lieutenant Hutton, of the 60th Rifles, reposing on the ground, and with the sentinels on guard. Another Sketch, by Lieutenant H. C. Harford, is that of the King under guard at the encampment on the Black Umvolosi. He left that place in a waggon sent to convey the Royal prisoner to Sir Garnet Wolseley's head-quarters at Ulundi. He did not, however, choose to ride much in the waggon, as he complained of its shaking him, and preferred to walk. The soldiers were not allowed to approach within thirty yards of the King. He arrived at Ulundi on the morning of Aug. 31, having slept the night before about four miles from that place. Three wives, a female servant, and a daughter were with him, besides one Chief, Umkosana, and three other men, five of his servants having escaped, or having been shot in attempting to escape. A Correspondent thus describes the arrival at Ulundi:—"In front of the King's escort came some of the Dragoons and the men of Lonsdale's Horse who were present at the capture, clearing a broad path of some eighty yards wide, along the centre of which marched first some Dragoons, then a portion of the Native Contingent (Barton's), a company of the 3-60th, then two Dragoons, between whom stalked Cetewayo, very upright and dignified, glancing keenly from side to side, but expressing neither astonishment nor fear at his novel and humiliating position; indeed, the constant expression of his face seems one of quiet and kindly repose, and there is certainly nothing cruel or even harsh in the expression of his features. He was wearing a bright-coloured damask table-cloth and the usual head-ring worn by all married Zulus. Directly following him came another dragoon, then some of the Native Contingent, followed by some 60th men. He was conducted straight to a tent, which he occupied by himself, while the women and men occupied respectively two others. Orders having been previously given that an escort was to be ready at two p.m. to accompany the King to Pietermaritzburg, Cetewayo, having had some food and a rest, undisturbed, was placed, together with the four women, in one of the ambulances with Umkosana, who rode on the hind seat, while his followers were placed on another mule-waggon, which came immediately behind the ambulance. It must have been a pretty tight squeeze, as the women, like their liege, were decidedly not of a slender make. However, Cetewayo took his seat very quietly, and at ten minutes past two the party started, under the command of Captain Poole, R.A., staff officer; the escort consisting of twenty men of the Natal Horse and twenty of Lonsdale's, under Captain de Burgh, of the Natal Horse. They had, however, proceeded no further than Fort Victoria—about ten miles from Ulundi—when an officer overtook them with orders to proceed as quickly as possible to Port Durnford, where the Natal would be in readiness to convey Cetewayo to Capetown."

We are indebted to Commander Crawford Caffin, R.N., for a sketch of the embarking of Cetewayo and his party, on Sept. 4, at Port Durnford, on the seacoast of Zululand. The prisoners were brought down to the seashore in a waggon drawn by ten mules, escorted by a squadron of Bettington's Horse, all in charge of Captain Ruscombe Poole, R.A. A company of the 91st Regiment was drawn up on the spot, forming line opposite to the escort, below the signal station, which had its flag flying. The waggon stood in the square between the two lines of military, with the beach at the third side, and with a surf-boat, under Commander Caffin's orders, ready to receive the distinguished voyagers. They got out of the waggon, the King, the four women and one girl, the Induna or Councillor of State, and three men-servants. It was two o'clock in the afternoon. They were rowed in the surf-boat to H.M.S. Natal, steam-transport, which lay off shore with H.M.S. Forester, gun-boat, and another transport, the Galatea. At five in the afternoon, the Natal sailed for Simon's Bay, with Commander Caffin on board in charge of her; Captain Poole, R.A., being still in charge of the prisoners on board. A sort of tent, constructed of tarpaulins upon a timber framework, had been erected on the poop of the vessel. In this were placed several mattrasses, one for the King, in the centre, others for his wives and the little girl. They all suffered from sea-sickness in the surf-boat, and were apparently much frightened while crossing the surf. A bridge or gangway was let down from the side of the steamer to help them to get on board. The Natal arrived at Simon's Bay, the naval harbour eastward of the Cape promontory, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 9, but was detained there till the next Sunday evening, to await the High Commissioner's warrant for Cetewayo's reception at Capetown. During these few days, Cetewayo recovered his spirits, which had been somewhat depressed on the voyage; he had again suffered from sea-sickness, one rough night at sea, and had felt considerable alarm when out of sight of land. Captain Poole and Mr. Longcast, the experienced interpreter from the Natal frontier of Zululand, did all they could to please and amuse him. He took to catching fish by lines cast over the ship's side in Simon's Bay, which incident is shown in our front-page Engraving, from a Sketch by Mr. W. Schröder. The other person shown in this sketch was Captain (now Major) Poole, R.A., who took care of Cetewayo. The Commodore sent him a suit of clothes, tweed coat, waistcoat, and trousers, with an ordinary black hat. These he was glad to put on, understanding that such apparel was necessary for him to make a respectable figure among Europeans. He asked for a box to keep his clothes in, and was supplied with a metal travelling trunk, in which he laid them up neatly folded at night; he also got a hat-brush and clothes-brush. The red and green table-cloth was worn as a shawl. The women were supplied with shirts, but were not always so particular about wearing them. The King made a very tolerable figure in his English dress; he is a tall, big man, nearly six feet in height, and extremely stout, measuring about sixty inches round the chest, but not unwieldy; his thighs are very large and his knees swollen, from a disease of long standing. He is fifty-four years of age, but looks not above forty, the hair of his head being only a little grizzled. His hair at top is moulded into the stiff ring, which all married men wear among the Zulus. He has a round face, the expression of which is good natured, humorous, and smiling; he has a slight moustache, but not much beard. His colour is a light ashy brown, not like that of a negro. The wives are lively young women, about twenty years of age, one of them rather handsome; the daughter is a girl of fourteen. The chief or induna, Umkosana, in whose kraal the Zulu King was taken, and who has voluntarily shared his captivity, is a finely-grown man, above six feet tall, well shaped and muscular. Cetewayo accepted cigarettes and a pipe, and was fond of smoking with Captain Poole. He was taken on board H.M.S. Boadicea, where he saw the seamen and marines at their drill, and the great guns, to his evident admiration. "I am a child," he said, "I was only born yesterday; I know nothing." His behaviour, in general, was sociable and agreeable. The only dispute he had with Captain Poole was upon the demand he first made to have an ox killed and roasted every day for his dinner, which is the customary etiquette in the Zulu Royal household; but it was soon explained to him that this would not do in an English kitchen. He did not like the company

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of civilians, perhaps associating them with Sir T. Shepstone and Mr. Dunn, whom he now regards as his enemies; but officers, naval or military, he was always inclined to meet. No person was allowed to come near him without special permission. He consented to let his photograph be taken in several postures, though he seemed to fear that there was some baneful art-magic in the use of the lens and camera; a sketch of him was also drawn while at Simon's Bay. The portraits of the women likewise were taken.

On Monday morning, the 15th ult., the two vessels Natal and Forester having come round from Simon's Bay to Table Bay, Cetewayo and his party were landed in the Capetown Docks. They were handed ashore by Commander Caffin; our Illustration, from one of the sketches by Mr. Schröder, of Capetown, gives a view of this interesting scene. The landing was effected early in the morning, so as to save the prisoner from the intrusion of a crowd; but even at that time large numbers assembled eager to get a sight of the Zulu monarch. Accompanied by Captain Poole, the King stepped ashore dressed in European clothing, followed by four women, one little girl, and four followers. Lieutenant Shepherd, 4th King's Own, had the party conveyed in carriages, escorted by a troop of Lancers under Lieutenant Moreland, through the city to the Castle gate, where they were received by Colonel Hassard, C.B., Royal Engineers, Commandant of the Forces. Here they were at once taken to the rooms fitted up for their use, which open on to the ramparts of the castle, where the King can have daily exercise.

At noon of the same day the ex-King was visited by Sir Bartle Frere, attended by the Hon. Mr. Littleton, his private secretary; Captain Hallam Parr, military secretary; and Lieutenant Dalrymple, A.D.C. Later in the day the Premier, Mr. Gordon Sprigg, and Mr. Miller, Treasurer-General, visited the Royal captive's quarters to see if the arrangements for his accommodation were satisfactory. During the course of the Premier's interview Cetewayo, through Mr. Longeast, the interpreter, talked with apparent frankness of many incidents of the war. In the accounts his people had given him it seems they greatly exaggerated the English losses and magnified the Zulu successes in all the engagements which occurred. He acknowledged, however, he had done wrong in allowing his people to fight with us. "Chaka," he said, "was a child of the British Government. I was also a child and subject. My father, the Government, came to chastise me for my wrong-doing. I caught the stick with which he wished to beat me, and broke it. I did wrong to fight with him, and am punished. I am no longer a King; but the English, I find, are a great people; they do not kill those who have fought with them. I am satisfied to be in their hands. I hope the great Queen will pardon me, and allow me to return to my country, and give me a place to build myself a kraal where I may live. I am sorry I did not follow the advice of my father, Panda, on his death-bed; he told me to live at peace with the English and never make war with them." When informed it was the wish of our Government to treat him with every consideration and supply him with all necessary comforts, he expressed his thanks, and asked that some of his favourite wives, naming ten, might be sent for to be with him, in addition to those already here. His mind was anxious about them, he said, for they had nobody to look after them now, and he felt lonely without their companionship. He further begged that his case might be put before the great Queen in as favourable a light as possible, and asked how many days it would take to send a message and receive a reply from England. He was told that two months might elapse before her Majesty's pleasure regarding him could be known. He again thanked the Premier for visiting him and the interest he had shown regarding him, and said, after what he had heard, he would sleep happier than he had hitherto done.

The so-called Castle, erected by the Dutch about 1667, is a pentagonal fort; and we give a view of his ex-Majesty's present quarters, adjoining those of Colonel Hassard. The house on the left-hand side is the lodging of Cetewayo. We have also received a sketch of the castle gate, and a photograph of the exterior, taken by Messrs. Bernard, of Adderly-street, Cape Town. It gives a view of the ramparts, where Cetewayo may enjoy the sea breeze from Table Bay, and contemplate the busy and picturesque streets of Cape Town.

It will be for her Majesty's Government here to determine what shall be done with this remarkable State prisoner. He cannot be permitted to return to Zululand. That country has now by right of conquest fallen under the charge of the British authorities, who are responsible for its peaceable settlement, and it is their duty to exclude a person whose further presence there might encourage some future disturbances. But there is no law of nations by which the deposed Zulu King, who was neither a subject nor a vassal of our Government, could be indicted as a criminal; and there is no evidence, so far as we have been informed, that would convict him of any crime. The Bishop of Natal, in a long epistle dated Aug. 31, pleading the cause of Cetewayo as earnestly as he did that of Langalibalele in 1874, precisely sets forth a long series of instances, before and since the outbreak of the late war, to prove that Cetewayo was extremely anxious for peace; that he voluntarily forbore to invade Natal after the British defeat at Isandhlwana, and that he repeatedly sent pacific messages, while preparing to comply, so far as he could, with the British demands. These representations will, no doubt, have their due weight in the counsels of her Majesty's Ministers, and they will not be disposed to order a harsh or vindictive treatment of the fallen South African monarch, whose fate is watched in England with no slight degree of interest.

In the last nine months the declared value of wheat imported into this country from Russia was £2,725,135, against £3,053,395 in the previous year.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the emigrant-ship Corona, which sailed from Plymouth in July last.

A monument has been raised in the cemetery at Athens to the memory of Mr. Ogle, who was killed in Thessaly last year during the insurrection. The monument cost £110, and the cost has been defrayed by a subscription purposely limited to sums of one, two, and three drachmas. Large subscriptions offered by rich Greeks were not accepted.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Nubar Pasha to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and of the Earl of Donoughmore to be a Knight Commander of the same order. Captain Arthur Elibank Havelock (late president of the Island of Nevis) has been appointed Chief Civil Commissioner for the Seychelles Islands. The Victoria Cross has been conferred upon Captain (now Commandant) Cecil D'Arcy and Sergeant Edmund O'Toole, of the Frontier Light Horse, for acts of valour before Ulundi. Mr. Thomas Thompson, formerly of Cyprus, has been appointed her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Delagoa Bay. This gentleman was instrumental in rendering the colony of Natal good service, having succeeded in inducing the King of Amatonga to refuse Cetewayo a loophole of escape through his territory, or even the opportunity of finding temporary refuge there.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. Jules Grévy on Tuesday presented the Cardinal's birretta to Monsignor Meglia, the late Papal Nuncio at Paris, with the usual ceremony, at the Elysée Palace. The new Cardinal expressed his firm conviction that this solemn act would prove a public testimony to the union and excellent relations existing between the Holy See and the Government of the Republic.

Two declarations prolonging the Treaties of Commerce between England and France were signed yesterday week at Paris by M. Waddington and by Mr. Adams, in the absence of Lord Lyons.

The Academy has decided that the reception of M. Henri Martin, the successor of M. Thiers, shall take place on Nov. 13, and that of M. Taine, the successor of M. de Lomenie, on Dec. 18.

After the hundredth performance of "Notre Dame de Paris" at the Théâtre des Nations on Tuesday, a banquet was given at the Grand Hotel by the author of the romance from which the play has been adapted. M. Victor Hugo had invited the whole company that had just acted, and many representatives of the Paris press, and altogether over a hundred persons sat down to supper. M. Victor Hugo spoke a few words thanking his guests. He declared that literature made nations great. By Homer and Æschylus Athens existed; by Tacitus and Juvenal Rome held sway; by Rabelais, Molière, and Voltaire France ruled. All Italy might be expressed by one word—Dante; the whole of England by Shakspeare. He drank to French Literature, and he wished its influence might be felt away from religious discussions and political hatred.

Four hundred more of the amnestied Communists, brought back to France on board the Calvados, arrived on Monday evening in Paris.

The election on Sunday of a member to represent the ward of Javel in the Municipal Council of Paris resulted in the return of M. Humbert, an amnestied Communist, who was in 1871 a leader-writer for the *Père Duchêne*, and who has just arrived in France from New Caledonia. He polled 684 votes against 610 given to M. Depasse, who was in favour of a plenary amnesty, but supported it as an act of clemency, while M. Humbert demanded it as a right. Upwards of 630 electors in the ward abstained from voting. The Government have instituted a prosecution against M. Humbert and the *Marseillaise* for vilifying the tribunals and justifying acts declared crimes by the law.

ITALY.

The body of Ciceruacchio, a popular Italian leader in 1848, who was shot by the Austrians, together with his son and three companions, and the bodies of several Italians who fell at the storming of the Porte Pia in 1870, were on Sunday transferred to their final resting-place on the Janiculan Hill, with great ceremony. Representatives of the Chamber of Deputies and of the Senate and the military authorities were present at the ceremony, and Signor Ruspoli, the Syndic of Rome, delivered an address.

Signor Villa, the Italian Minister of the Interior, was entertained on Sunday at a banquet by his constituents at Villanuova. The Minister sketched the programme of the Cabinet during the approaching Session on questions of internal policy, and urged the necessity of various reforms, especially the reorganisation of the provincial administration. He said that the Ministry was unanimous as to the importance of extending the Parliamentary suffrage.

BELGIUM.

By the return of a Conservative senator in place of the late M. Boyaval, a Liberal, the Liberal majority in the Senate has been reduced to four.

GERMANY.

A *Standard* telegram from Berlin says that the Prussian Minister who has succeeded Dr. Falk, Herr von Puttkammer, has prevented the opening of a public elementary school in a small town because it was intended that the school should be open to children of all denominations. This, in the eyes of the Minister, amounts to religious laxity.

The *Standard* correspondent at Berlin states that a defensive alliance has been concluded in writing between Austria and Germany as the result of Prince Bismarck's recent visit to Vienna.

In the speech which Marshal Manteuffel, the new Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, addressed to the municipal representatives of the city of Colmar, he remarked that their province formed a bulwark against the neighbour whose martial propensities Germany had had reason to deprecate more than once. Germany, he assured them, would not interfere with any of their local characteristics.

The Prussian Evangelical General Synod was opened at Berlin on the 9th inst. by the President of the Superior Ecclesiastical Council, in the presence of the Minister for Public Worship. Count Arnim von Boytzenberg was elected President by acclamation.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a letter from the Emperor Francis Joseph to Count Andrassy, in which his Majesty says that it is with reluctance and regret he accepts the resignation of the Count, who has acquired his full and entire confidence to the same extent as his satisfaction and gratitude. A second communication announces that the Emperor appoints Baron von Haymerle Minister of the Household and of Foreign Affairs. Count Andrassy took leave on the 9th inst. of the officials of the Foreign Office in Vienna, and requested them to support Baron Haymerle, who might, he thought, look forward to a time of quiet.

A conference of the Constitutional members of the Upper House of the Reicherath was held on Sunday, under the presidency of Herr von Schmerling, and a party club was formally constituted for the first time since the creation of the Upper House. The programme adopted by the conference is as follows:—Inviolable adhesion to the fundamental laws of the State, especially those concerning the competency of the national representatives; opposition to every attempt at diminishing the rights of the Reichsrath to the profit of the separate provinces of the Crown. Throughout the discussion no expression was used hostile to the Government. The first signature appended to the programme is that of Cardinal Kutschker.

Count Andrassy and Herr Peitoff have joined the new Liberal club of members of the Reichsrath.

A telegram from the Pesth correspondent of the *Daily News* states that slight earthquake shocks were felt on Friday and Saturday in the southern districts of Hungary.

RUSSIA.

The Empress arrived at Cannes on the 9th inst. The saloon carriage in which her Majesty travelled belonged formerly to the Empress Eugénie. Immediately on arriving at her villa, the Empress telegraphed to the Czar informing him of her safe journey and its happy termination.

An Imperial ukase has been issued at St. Petersburg decreeing that Baptists, who are legally free to exercise their religion, require authorisation from the provincial Governors to open chapels; that their pastors cannot preach sermons or officiate until they have been confirmed in their office by the Governors; that pastors of foreign origin must swear fidelity for the duration of their stay in Russia; and that the Baptists' registers shall be kept by the local civic authorities.

A new bridge over the Neva, named after the Emperor Alexander II., was opened on Sunday with great ceremony. Its construction, which was begun in 1875, has cost 6,000,000 roubles.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that a new Russian cruiser has been ordered by the committee of the volunteer fleet. The vessel is to be built at Marseilles, and is to cost 2,500,000f.

DENMARK.

A banquet was given last Tuesday at Christiansborg to the members of the Rigsdag, the Prince and Princess of Wales being amongst the distinguished personages present. Accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Czarewitch and Czarevna, the King of Denmark embarked on Wednesday afternoon at Copenhagen for Lübeck for Gmünden.

On the morning of the 6th inst. the members of the two Houses assembled in the church at Christiansborg Castle to assist at a religious service previous to the opening of the Session. After the service all the members present of both Houses went to the Hall where the Lower House holds its deliberations, and a few minutes after twelve o'clock the Ministers entered the hall and took up their places in a semi-circle in front of the throne, when his Excellency the President of the Council read the Royal proclamation declaring the ordinary Session to be opened, after which the Ministers retired, and the members proceeded to the election of a Speaker, two deputy Speakers, and the remaining officials. The President of the Upper House, M. Liebe, called for cheers for the King, which were taken up with more than usual heartiness.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has ordered the disbandment of 90,000 regular troops (Nizams). The Council of Ministers continues the discussion upon financial questions.

A Constantinople telegram announces that the Sultan has not ratified the proposal for an advance to the Porte of £1,500,000 by the Imperial Ottoman Bank, on the security of the Customs revenue.

EGYPT.

Abraham Pasha's resignation, a Cairo telegram states, was caused by the Khedive objecting to the agent at Constantinople corresponding with the ex-Khedive at Naples.

The Egyptian official journal publishes the decision of the Council of Ministers suspending Mr. H. Scrivenor, the Director of the Customs Administration, and Mr. Archer Shee, Deputy Administrator, in consequence of the report of the Committee of Inquiry.

AMERICA.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade at San Francisco have given General Grant a brilliant reception. In reply to an address presented to him, expressing admiration of his character and services, the General said that he had nowhere seen such evidence of prosperity as among the mercantile and labouring classes of San Francisco. General Grant is at present visiting Oregon, on an invitation of the Governor and the Legislature of that State, and everywhere meets with a very cordial popular reception.

General Merritt, since relieving Captain Payne, has been constantly engaged in skirmishes. He had fortified himself against the Indians, who were determined to prevent his reaching the Agency. Reinforcements are going forward under General Crook, who will soon have 1500 men at the scene of operations. General Merritt, with reinforcements, has arrived at the White River Agency. The buildings had been burned by the Indians, and the bodies of the Agent and twelve of his employés were found in the ruins. The whereabouts of the women and children whose lives were spared is at present unknown. The Indians, numbering 600, are retreating in a southerly direction, and they are expected either to disperse or surrender, as the Southern Utes are believed to be disinclined to join them.

Mr. Henry C. Carey, an eminent political economist, died at Philadelphia on Sunday last, aged eighty-six.

At Memphis twelve cases of yellow fever and six deaths occurred last Saturday, seven cases and six deaths on Sunday, and twelve cases and nine deaths on Monday.

Near Jackson, Michigan, early on the morning of the 10th inst., a Pacific express-train on the Michigan Central railroad, going west, behind time, ran into a locomotive standing on the main line, completely telescoping the baggage-waggons of the express and piling the entire train of eleven coaches, also completely wrecked, on them. Twenty-five persons were killed and thirty injured.

A train on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, fifteen miles east of Kansas city, Missouri, was stopped on the evening of the 8th by twenty masked men, who maintained continual firing while some of the gang, overpowering the express messenger, robbed the safe. The robbers decamped with 50,000 dols., of which 6000 dols. was in cash and the remainder chiefly in cheques and bonds. A hot pursuit was made after them.

CANADA.

The president and directors of the Consolidated Bank were arraigned on the 8th inst. before the Court of Queen's Bench on charges connected with the failure of that establishment. At the close of the proceedings bail was accepted for their reappearance. A telegram from Montreal on Monday states that Mr. Justice Monck has dismissed the demurrers, and that the trial of the first director, Sir Francis Hincks, was fixed for Thursday.

The value of the exports from the Dominion in August last is estimated at £7,592,000.

Large meetings have been held in British Columbia at which resolutions have been adopted protesting against the employment of Chinese on the Pacific Railway works.

Princess Thyra, Duchess of Cumberland, was safely delivered of a daughter last Saturday morning.

The death at Rome of Princess Caroline Bonaparte, the last but one of Lucien Bonaparte's children, is announced.

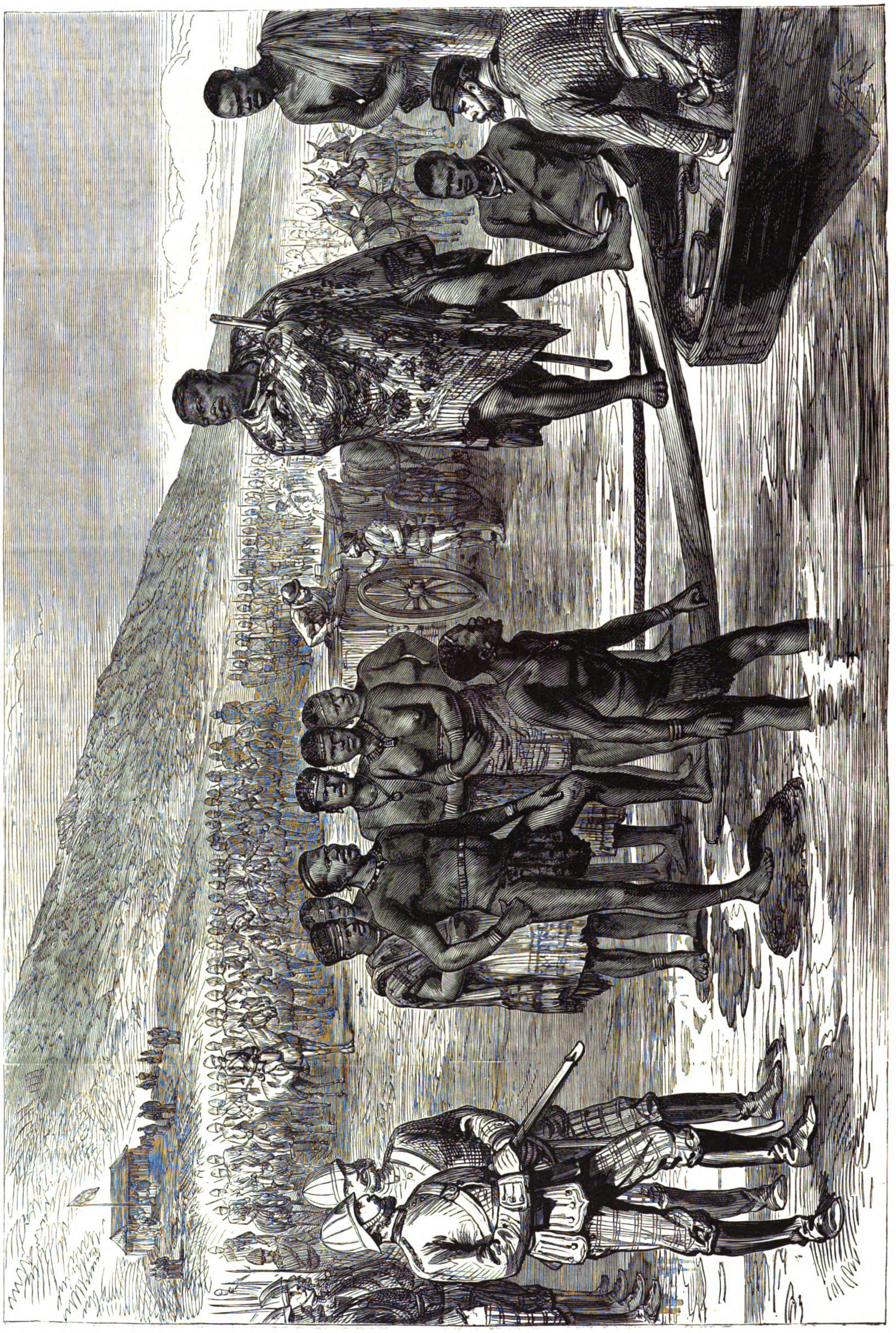
Intelligence from Galveston published in New York reports that the Mexican insurgents have taken the city of Chihuahua.

The annual bazaar at Goole in connection with the Congregationalists was opened on Tuesday by Sir Andrew Fairbairn, one of the Liberal candidates for the eastern district of the West Riding.

The Brazilian Minister of Finance has proposed the conversion of the debt bearing 6 per cent interest in currency into stock bearing interest at 5 per cent in currency, and to apply the saving thus effected to the payment of interest and the redemption of the paper money.

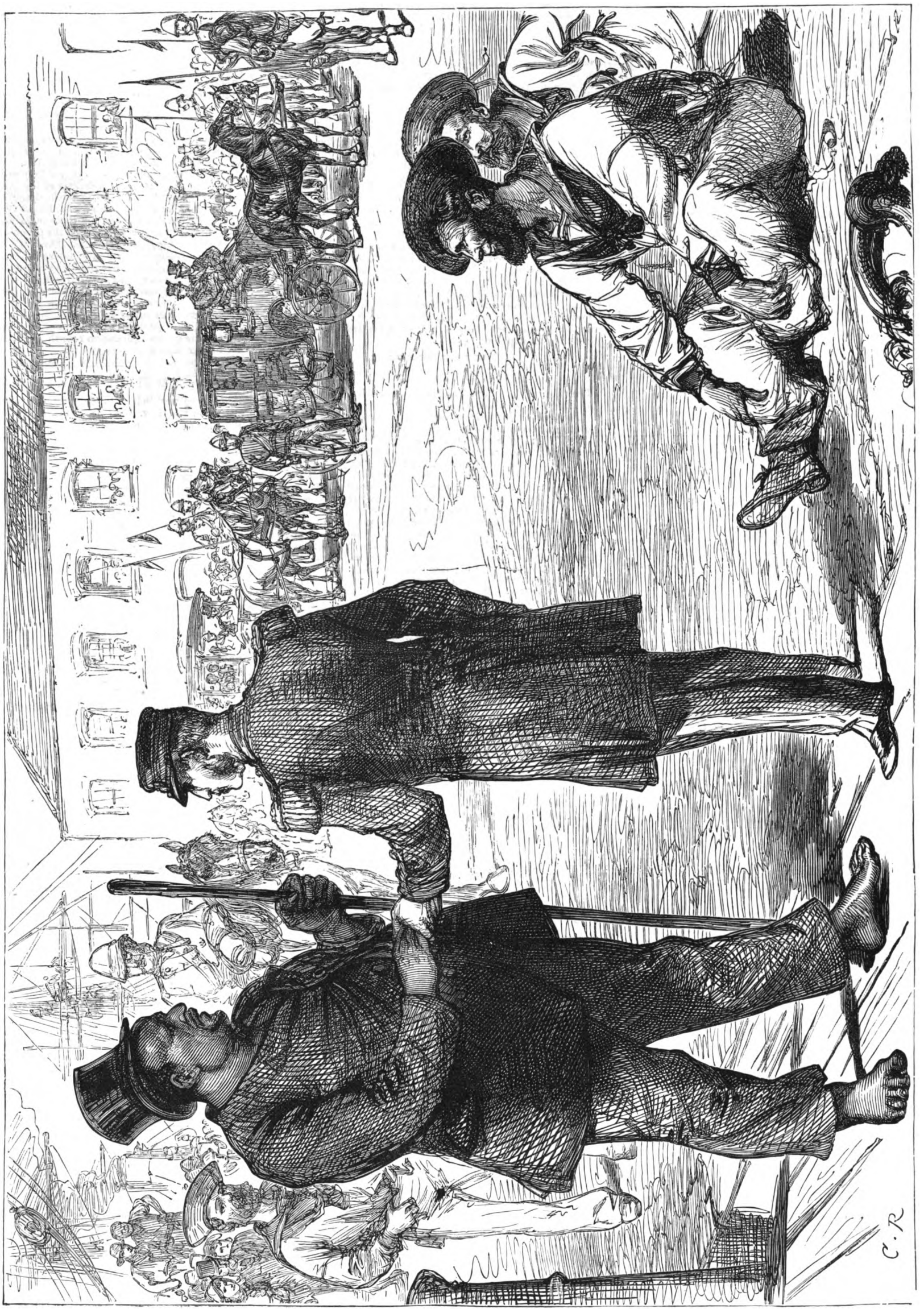
It is stated that the German Government has received a despatch from the Marquis of Salisbury declaring that England and France are agreed upon the Egyptian question, and that they will insist upon the liquidation committee making a thorough examination of the liabilities of Egypt.

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THE CAPTIVITY OF CETEWAYO: EMBARKATION OF CETEWAYO AT PORT DURNFORD, ZULULAND.—SEE PAGE 364.
FROM A SKETCH BY COMMANDER CRAWFORD CAFFIN, R.N.

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THE CAPTIVITY OF CETEWAYO: COMMANDER CAFFIN, R.N., HANDING THE KING ASHORE IN THE CAPE TOWN DOCKS.—SEE PAGE 364.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. W. SCHRÖDER, OF CAPE TOWN.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Did I possess such an article as an alarum clock I should not last week have disappointed the readers of the "Echoes" by omitting to furnish my weekly supply of gossip. But the case was this: I write the "Echoes" on Wednesday. Last Tuesday, the seventh October, I had an exceptionally hard day's work to do, and went to bed at midnight, leaving strict written injunctions that I was to be called at six on the following morning. It is the cook who calls me, and she herself is punctually called by a white Pomeranian dog of mine. Who calls Bismarck (the Pomeranian in question) I do not know. Conscience, perhaps. At the appointed hour on Wednesday the cook faithfully hammered at my door. It was the old, old story. The hammering at once led me to dream that I was living next door to a cooper or an undertaker, or that I was assisting at a sale by auction at Christie's. At all events, I slept very comfortably until a quarter past eight, when I awoke, in horror and remorse, and with the grim consciousness that it was now physically impossible to write the "Echoes."

Why? The whole day was before me. Aye; but at ten minutes past ten a.m. I was bound to catch the express from Euston to Liverpool. I did catch it; and I thought, as I gloomily took my ticket at the booking-office, how I should "catch" it next week from my readers in this Journal. I reached the City of the Mersey at three fifteen p.m.; drove in a hansom (the Liverpudlian hansoms are excellently well-appointed vehicles) to the Adelphi Hotel; dressed; went to a public dinner; made a speech; attended a conversazione; looked in at the Amphitheatre to see an act of "Forget me not," with Miss Geneviève Ward in the principal character; and "caught" the ten forty p.m. up train for London, arriving at St. Pancras at five o'clock in the morning. But I was too late for the "Echoes." They had haunted me all day and all night. There was a vacant chair on my left at the public dinner. The chair should have been occupied by a distinguished F.S.A.; but it was filled instead by Banquo, otherwise the "Echoes;" and when, in the confusion of guiltiness, I stammered "thou canst not say I did it," the inky phantom replied, "You certainly have not done them this week, and more shame to you." An Irish Echo, perchance.

I really am sincerely sorry for my sin of omission; but the truth is that I was bound on Wednesday se'nnight to fulfil a long-standing engagement to attend a banquet given at St. George's Hall, Liverpool, in honour of Mr. Picton, a venerable gentleman, who must be close upon eighty years of age, and who, his long, blameless, and useful life through, has devoted his time and his talents to the intellectual and artistic advancement of Liverpool. A new reading-room, emulating in size, splendour, and commodiousness the golden dome in Great Russell-street, was formally opened in connection with the Liverpool Free Library on the morning of the 8th, and will be henceforth known as the "Picton" Reading-Room. Add to this the library built by Sir William Brown and the art-gallery erected by the munificence of Sir Andrew Walker, and Liverpool may boast herself the proud possessor of an institute, structurally as well as morally linked together, such as few English cities can equal, and which none can surpass.

There were eight hundred ladies and gentlemen at the Picton Banquet, and St. George's Hall presented a superb spectacle. The Earl of Derby was in the chair, and the speeches which he was called to make were all marked by his wonted sagacity and luminous common-sense. I very rarely touch upon politics in this column, for the reason that I am a violent partisan, and this is not a place wherein it would be decorous to show violence of partisanship; still I venture to hope that I may, without impropriety, touch on a single expression dropped by Lord Derby, and which very forcibly struck me. His Lordship, in the course of one of his addresses, remarked that his present attitude with regard to politics was one of "temporary neutrality." I should say that Conservatives as well as Liberals would rejoice if Lord Derby made his "temporary neutrality" as brief as ever it were possible to make it. He is eminently a clear-headed statesman; and the amount of sheer stupidity sitting just now in the high places is something positively appalling. The blockheads make you "stand prostrate with astonishment," as Lord Castlereagh said; and the Cleverest Statesman in England is waxing old and feeble.

Talking of public dinners, as I was looking this morning at *Punch*, and laughing over one of the merriest and gracefullest drawings that ever came from Mr. George Du Maurier's facile pencil, my mind went straight back to a grand banquet given by poor Alexis Soyer, the *chef* at Gore House, Kensington, then known as "Soyer's Symposium" (it has been long since demolished, and The Albert Hall stands on its site) in the Great Exhibition year, 1851. After dinner Soyer made a speech, which I had the honour (I was his secretary, art-adviser, and all kind of things) of putting into English for him. Turning to the printed report of this oration, I came upon the following passage—

> Allow me to thank you for your kindness and intreat you to believe that to whatever length Providence may extend my span of life this day will always be engraven on my heart and its remembrance will always prompt me to fresh endeavours and stimulate me to greater perseverance in what I may term a great social reform movement—the amelioration of the gastronomic art, and the establishment of a National School of Scientific and Economic Domestic Cookery. To accomplish this has always been the dearest wish of my heart; for such an accomplishment would render the true principles of cookery applicable and beneficial to all classes of the community—would render them as acceptable to the peer as to the peasant, and as welcome in the palace as in the cottage. I may add that it is my intention when the Symposium is firmly established, and its resources fully developed, to establish within its walls a model school of cookery for the purposes to which I have alluded.

Poor Soyer's dream was never realised; but it strikes me that to him really belongs the credit which has since been claimed by others in the matter of suggesting a National School of Cookery. Of the Training School of Cookery now established at South Kensington, and of the culinary Koran as propounded by Mr. Buckmaster, I am not by any means an enthusiastic admirer. Still, the school is young, and may turn out practical some of these days. Meanwhile go and look at Mr. Du Maurier's merrily-wise picture in *Punch*. "The School-Room as it Ought to Be." M. le Professeur Bouillabaisse has just arrived, say, at Mrs. Sheepshank's establishment to give the young ladies, little and big, a lesson in practical cookery. Herr Klein, the music master, departs in disgust. The girls are to be taught how to make "*soupe à l'oignon*," "*omelette aux fines herbes*," "*raie au beurre noir*," "*œufs à la neige*," and other pretty tiny kickshaws.

The wisdom of the drawing consists (to my mind) in this. Cookery is an essentially domestic art; and it is wellnigh impossible to teach it practically at "centres" or in lecture-rooms. An intelligent young woman can learn to become an excellent cook if she can afford to pay a premium as an "improver" to a *chef* at a first-rate club, because, with the exception of sleeping out, she is in the kitchen early and late, and makes the club virtually her home. A well-conducted boarding-school for young ladies is also a home, and often a very comfortable and refined one. Why should not a model kitchen be one of the recognised class-rooms in the establishment? Let Professor Bouillabaisse give his practical lesson once or twice a week; but during certain hours on every day in the week let his fair pupils exercise themselves in making soups, *entrées*, pastry, and so forth, the dishes prepared by them being served at their own meals. It is all very well to extol the virtues of "plain" cookery, oatmeal porridge, stewed lentils, and the like. "Plain" cookery is only another name for Savage cookery; and an unbroken continuity of farinaceous and pulse diet means a whole category of skin diseases. Vegetarianism is quite another thing (as a change after a meat diet it is most beneficial); but the Vegetarian cookery-books are full of the nicest imaginable *entrées*. Girls ought to be taught how to cook appetising and elaborate *entrées*. They are the art-needlework of cookery. When cleverly arranged *entrées* come in at the door matrimonial jars fly out at the window. Cold mutton is cruelty, and ought to be taken cognisance of in Sir James Hannen's court.

I was at Brighton last Saturday for a few hours, returning to town the same evening, and I was enabled to avail myself of a valuable boon which the authorities of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway have just bestowed on the travelling public. Hitherto the two nocturnal up-trains have been one at eight forty and another at ten thirty-five p.m. Now, the first of these trains to town was usually found to start too early. It barely gave you time to smoke a cigar, or to look in at the Promenade Concert at the Aquarium, after you had dined at the Old Ship or at Reichardt's. The last train at ten thirty-five, which did not arrive at London Bridge until five minutes past midnight, was as unanimously voted too late. Now, last Saturday the Company ran the first of a series of Saturday trains, leaving Brighton at nine fifty-five p.m., and landing you at Victoria at eleven fifteen, in time to go to your club, in time to fetch Mrs. Benedick from the play or an evening party, in time to do a hundred social things to which the fatal stroke of midnight puts a bar. A Pullman car is attached to this capitally-timed nine fifty-five train from Brighton, which is virtually an express.

G. A. S.

POLITICAL.

The Home Secretary has in his turn had to defend the Ministry. On Saturday, Mr. Cross opened a new Conservative Club at Leigh; and the vivacity of the interruptions the right hon. gentleman met with at the afternoon meeting in Matherlane Mill may be accepted as a sign that party feeling will run high in Lancashire at the next General Election, which the Home Secretary, however, did not think "is likely to take place just at present." Cheers greeted Mr. Cross on his arrival, and encouraged him during his speech; but loud cries of "Gladstone" and "Bright" were also raised; and when the right hon. gentleman, after referring with regret to the prevailing depression, pointed to "cheaper food, cheaper clothing, and cheaper fuel" as the bright side of the picture, a voice was heard to answer, "And 25 per cent lower wages!" The Home Secretary had not sufficient linguistic dexterity to parry this home-thrust effectively. Touching on the Afghan question, Mr. Cross deplored the loss of the Cabul Mission, but said the Government had no desire to meddle with the internal affairs of Afghanistan, the Ministry's one desire being to insure that "the English Government shall rule and predominate so far as the foreign policy of Afghanistan is concerned." No one abhorred the bad government of Turkey more than Mr. Cross did; no one could be more anxious to see reforms carried out by the Porte. Taking up the domestic legislation of the Administration, Mr. Cross stoutly defended his Act for the provision of new abodes for the poor, and declared that "dwellings have been erected in London at a cost of more than a million sterling, while more than a million and a quarter has been expended in Birmingham, and a million more throughout the rest of the country." The Home Secretary can, at least, claim the merit of being audible, which was more than could be said of the speech of Colonel Blackburne, M.P. Mr. Cross reserved his principal address for the inevitable banquet in the new club. He alluded then to Sir William Harcourt's speeches; but, it is needless to add, the Home Secretary made no pretension to answer the racy rhetoric and pungent arguments of the hon. and learned member for Oxford. It was in the plainest of prose that Mr. Cross maintained that neither Mr. Gladstone nor the Marquis of Hartington, neither Mr. Grant-Duff nor Sir W. Harcourt, had good grounds for attacking the Ministry, and recounted the familiar argument that the Eastern policy of the Government kept the Russians from Constantinople, and saved England from going to war. As for the Berlin Treaty, that was a satisfactory revision of the Treaty of San Stefano. To Russian intrigue was England's interference in Afghanistan attributed. Finally, Mr. Cross argued that the present Administration was infinitely to be preferred to a Liberal Ministry, which would be ruled by Mr. Chamberlain and the tail of the Radical Party. To which the Home Secretary said ditto on Tuesday at a large Conservative meeting in the Clitheroe Townhall when responding to a resolution of confidence in the Government.

Manchester is all agog to know what the Marquis of Salisbury will say at the close of the week at the series of Conservative demonstrations in the Free Trade Hall and at the Pomona Gardens.

The Liberal chiefs are, meanwhile, in active training. Mr. Bright has been girding up his loins as the guest of the Earl of Aberdeen. Mr. Gladstone, who on Tuesday reached Paris on his homeward journey from Venice, is said to be in excellent health, and well fit for his electioneering campaign in Midlothian. Of the minor luminaries of the Opposition, Mr. Hibbert shone with accustomed steadiness at the Chadderton Working Men's Liberal Association on Saturday, but may be said to have glared forth for a moment when he supported a resolution declaring our foreign policy to be "dishonouring and disastrous;" Sir Wilfrid Lawson glittered on Monday at the East Cumberland Liberal Association, giving "organisation" as the Liberal watchword; and on Tuesday those irreconcilable Radicals, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., Dr. Cameron, M.P., and Mr. Anderson, M.P., with Mr. Tennant, M.P., Mr. Holms, M.P., and Mr. Farley Leith, M.P., delighted a meeting in the Glasgow City Hall with their radiance. The last-named meeting succeeded a Conference of Liberals in the morning, when, at the instigation of Mr. Tennant, it was resolved to "unfurl the old banner of 'Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform.'" There was noticeable in Mr. Chamberlain's speech an effort to compete with Sir William Harcourt in the art of letting off epigrammatic fireworks; but pyrotechny is not Mr. Chamberlain's forte. The junior member for Birmingham was more in his element when he said the time had arrived for continuing the work of Cobden and Bright: free trade in land should succeed free trade in corn.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., will, it is said, visit the United States after his tour in England, and the object of his visit probably will be to canvass for support for the "Irish National Land Movement," an appeal for the furtherance of which has already been addressed to the Irish in America. This is the pith of the address:—

> In formulating a demand for ownership of the soil by the occupiers in substitution for that of the landlords, the people of Ireland neither contemplate nor ask for the confiscation of those proprietorial rights which existing laws must necessarily recognise and protect, but that for the transfer of those rights to an industrial ownership a fair compensation may be given to those who shall be called upon to agree to such transfer for the settlement of the agrarian strife of the country and the supreme good of its people.

Continuing his rent-reduction agitation in Ireland, Mr. Parnell last Sunday repeated at Navan the arguments to which the public has grown accustomed; and the same meeting was addressed in a similar key by Mr. Sullivan, M.P., Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., and Mr. O'Sullivan, M.P. Meantime, great reductions in rent are being made by various Irish landlords voluntarily; but it is earnestly to be hoped that the heated language of excited speakers may not lead to the necessary employment of the troops, whose movements are daily reported to suppress by force the hostile actions of the peasantry. Ere we leave the Irish land question, it should be mentioned that Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, in addressing his constituents at Reading on the 8th inst., implied that the Government were to be blamed for the existing agitation, inasmuch as nothing had been done to remedy the failure of the Irish Land Act.

Less burning questions have publicly occupied the Prime Minister and a few other members of the Ministry and of the Opposition. The Earl of Beaconsfield and Mr. W. H. Smith, for example, quietly attended the Bucks Quarter Sessions at Aylesbury on Monday and set their faces against the Rev. G. Phillimore's endeavour to oppose the proposed extension of the borough of Chipping Wycombe. The noble Earl and the First Lord of the Admiralty voted in favour of Mr. Cripps's amendment for a magisterial committee to inquire into the question. Mr. W. E. Forster, eschewing foreign politics, gave vent to some wise saws and modern instances in praise of the Edution Act at Bradford on the 10th inst., when he submitted this consolation to groaning ratepayers that, if the school rate in Bradford was 3¾d. in the pound, and in London 4½d. in the pound, the general education rate throughout the country was not higher than 3d.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A new Board School in Haggerston-road was opened on the 9th inst., the Rev. John Rodgers in the chair; and one in Berger-road, Homerton, on the 10th, Sir C. Reed presiding.

A scheme for constructing a subway under the Thames from Greenwich to Millwall was approved at a public meeting held at the former place yesterday week.

Mr. Graves, of Pall-mall, in response to an appeal in the daily papers, has presented the committee of University College Hospital with twelve valuable framed engravings, principally by Landseer.

Waterloo Bridge is lighted by electricity at night, the Metropolitan Board of Works having made the necessary arrangements for continuing the illumination for six months, simultaneously with the experiment on the Thames Embankment for a similar period.

At yesterday week's meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works a resolution was carried referring to the Works Committee to consider and report for what purposes it is, in their opinion, desirable that the Board should promote bills in Parliament during the next Session.

It is announced in the *City Press* that the project of a memorial to Sir Rowland Hill, abandoned by the Lord Mayor, who had only received subscriptions in support of it to the amount of £100, has been taken up by an influential committee of citizens of London.

The London School Board annual drill competition took place last Saturday in the grounds of Lambeth Palace, lent for the occasion by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The result was that the boys from the Thomas-street, Limehouse, School won the challenge banner presented by the Society of Arts in 1876 for annual competition.

The butchers' annual festival was held on Tuesday night in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, and was attended by about 7000 persons. Mr. Henry Varley took the chair, and in his opening address exposed the evils to which the curse of drink subjected men in the trade. He also asserted that there was another besetting sin, and that was the curse of betting which had grown up amongst them.

After the presentation of prizes in connection with the Turners' Exhibition, the honorary freedom and livery of the Guild were presented to Mr. W. J. Erasmus Wilson in recognition of his liberality to the nation in relation to the transport of the Cleopatra obelisk from Alexandria to the Thames; and to Mr. John Braddick Monckton, Town Clerk of the City, on account of his valuable services and of the admirable manner in which he discharges the duties of his office.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that in the first week of October the total number of paupers was 79,655, of whom 43,014 were in workhouses and 36,641 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877, and 1876 these figures show a total increase of 2828, 2496, and 1359 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 844, of whom 602 were men, 199 women, and 43 children under sixteen.

A committee has been formed in St. Pancras, consisting of the Vicar, the Rev. Canon Spence, the members for Marylebone, and others, to establish a free library and reading-room, and an appeal is being made to the Duke of Bedford and other large owners of property and heads of business establishments for assistance.—The St. Pancras Workmen's Industrial Exhibition, which has for some months been in preparation, was opened on Tuesday afternoon by Sir Thomas Chambers, M.P., and Mr. W. Forsyth, Q.C., M.P. The contents are of great interest, and every branch of industry is well represented.

A series of resolutions were passed at a meeting of the National Thrift Society held last Saturday relative to the extension of the work of the society. They contemplate the establishment of penny savings' banks in connection with the coffee palaces in London and elsewhere; the issue of a series of cheques for 1d. and upwards, to be given in lieu of "beer money;" and the establishment of further centres of the society's work at Birmingham, Chester, Durham, Gloucester, Liverpool, Manchester, Northampton, Southampton, Glasgow, Inverness, Dublin, Carnarvon, and other towns.

Under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, a special Common Council meeting was held on Monday to discuss certain irregularities alleged to exist in connection with payments of commissions and gratuities to clerks in the employ of the Corporation. The report of the committee on the subject was read, and a resolution and amendment condemnatory of the practice were proposed, but the Court adjourned without any decision, on the understanding that a copy of the report and evidence be forwarded to Mr. Corrie (late Remembrancer), and that he be asked whether he had any explanation to give respecting the payments said to have been made to his clerks.

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There were 2675 births and 1366 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 265, whereas the deaths were 51 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer last week was 30·26 in. The mean temperature was 51·5 deg., and 1·0 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of twenty years. The mean showed an excess on the first three days, while it was below the average on each of the last four days of the week.

Mr. Charles Dickens has completed an exhaustive "Dictionary of the Thames," on which he has been at work for some months. The plan of the book embraces—in addition to the usual handbook information, which is treated in the unconventional manner adopted in the "Dictionary of London," and full details as to fishing, rowing, and yachting matters—articles by well-known specialists on the geology, ornithology, botany, art and literature of the river. The business details of the port of London have also received a fair share of attention, and the book, which will be published forthwith, contains no fewer than nineteen maps and plans.

On the subject of the obstruction of 150 of the leading thoroughfares of the metropolis by means of bars and gates maintained by the owners of the local property, a conference of delegates from the vestries and district boards of London took place yesterday week in the St. Pancras Vestry Hall. Special reference was made to the obstructions on the Bedford estate, by which communication with Holborn and the great railway termini on the north side of London is interrupted and diverted. It was finally resolved that a deputation should memorialise the Metropolitan Board of Works to give the subject their urgent consideration.

The memorial-stone of new premises for the Royal General Dispensary was laid on the 9th inst. on the site of the old building, Bartholomew-close, near St. Bartholomew's Hospital, by the Earl of Dartmouth, president, in the presence of the Sheriffs and a large number of spectators. This institution was founded 110 years ago. Since that time local dispensaries have been established in nearly every district of the country. A noteworthy rule, which has with a great degree of success, met two of the difficulties felt by most medical charities, is followed at the General Dispensary. For every supply of medicine twopence is charged, the result being, not only to prevent the patients from feeling pauperised, but also to deter them from wasting the medicine.

We are requested to announce that the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings intend to distribute this autumn, among the working classes and the poor inhabitants of London the surplus bedding-out plants in Battersea, Hyde, Regent's, and Victoria Parks, and in the Royal Gardens, Kew, and the Pleasure-Gardens, Hampton Court. If the clergy, school committees, and others interested will make application to the superintendent of the park nearest to their respective parishes, or the director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, or the superintendent of Hampton Court Gardens, in the cases of persons residing in those neighbourhoods, they will receive early intimation of the number of plants that can be allotted to each applicant, and the time and manner of their distribution.

The monthly meeting of the Fellows and members of the Royal Horticultural Society took place on Tuesday at South Kensington. The show was notable for the display of fruit, roses, pot vines, and an exhibition of winter bedding plants. Messrs. Paul and Son had, late as it is, a magnificent collection of roses; and they also took the society's bronze medal for an exhibition of fruit, showing one hundred distinct varieties of apples and pears. The society's gold medal was awarded to Messrs. Lane and Sons for a show of grapes, sixteen varieties, some of the bunches weighing several pounds. A silver medal was awarded to Messrs. Veitch for a collection of nearly 150 varieties of apples and pears. Mr. Goodacre exhibited a fine assortment of black and white grapes, and gained for them the silver medal of the society. A like compliment was paid to Mr. Wildsmith for some clean-grown pines. The great feature of the show, however, was the arrangement of entrance with hardy shrubs by Messrs. Lee and Son. These took the form of the now celebrated carpet bedding.

The Duke of Abercorn opened a new wing of the Adelaide Hospital, Dublin, on Tuesday.

Mr. St. Barbe, British Resident at Mandalay, reached the Burmese frontier on the 10th inst. A large number of persons have left Mandalay.

At the general annual meeting of the Dutch Geographical Society last Saturday M. Serba Pinto, the African traveller, and Lord Houghton were elected hon. members.

An order has been issued by the Duke of Cambridge expressing his general satisfaction at the result of his recent inspections of the troops quartered at Chatham, Canterbury, Dover, and Shorncliffe; and desiring commanding officers to make this known to the troops under their command.

Final arrangements were made on Tuesday for the sale of the Margate waterworks company's property to the town for £59,000. It was decided that, after apportioning a certain amount to the shareholders, the six directors should receive £2000 and the secretary £1000 as compensation.

The thanks of her Majesty's Government have, according to the *Standard*, been conveyed to the Government of the United States of America for the assistance rendered to her Majesty's ship Iron Duke by the war-ships Monocy and Palos, when the Iron Duke grounded in the Woosung river.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that Major Richard James Coombe Marter, 1st Dragoon Guards, has been promoted to the brevet rank of "Lieutenant-Colonel, "in recognition of the service performed by him in having effected the capture of Cetewayo, the Zulu King, in the Ngome Forest." The vacancy in the colonelcy of the 52nd Foot, caused by the death of Field-Marshal Sir William Rowan, has been filled up by the transfer of General Dennis from the 51st Foot. General Dennis is succeeded in the colonelcy of the 51st by General Errington, who is transferred from the 85th Foot, and Lieutenant-General Percy Hill, C.B., has been appointed Colonel of the latter regiment.

Sir George Elliot, M.P. for North Durham, has signified his intention to dedicate a piece of land on his estate, West Cliff, Whitby, to the public, and erect thereon a monument to Captain Cook, the circumnavigator. Captain Cook spent several years of his early life at the fishing village of Staithes, a few miles to the north of the port of Whitby. In later years he sailed from the harbour of Whitby; and it is an historical fact that in undertaking his adventurous voyages round the world he preferred the vessels which were built at Whitby by Whitby men. The site chosen by Sir George Elliot for the erection of a monument to the illustrious circumnavigator is one of the most prominent on the hon. Baronet's estate. It commands an uninterrupted view of the German Ocean, of the coast scenery both north and south, of the romantic abbey ruins on the opposite of the harbour, and of the vale of the Esk.

NEW BOOKS.

A treasure of amusing descriptions and observations by one of the cleverest writers of the day, upon the liveliest topic in the world, fills two volumes of *Paris Herself Again* (Remington and Co.). Mr G. A. Sala, as most Londoners will remember, was in Paris from July to November of last year, sending to the *Daily Telegraph* a copious stream of such delightful familiar gossip as he alone can produce, in the present dearth of ready wit for literary small change. He shows as much vivacity of humour as in the freshness of this vein, opened in *Household Words* a quarter of a century ago. His letters from Paris have now been collected, and have by occasional new touches been fitted to bear the company of 400 illustrations, which are reprinted from several French journals, and many of these, drawn by Cham, Bertall, Pelcoq, and other well-known artists, are highly characteristic original designs. The manners and habits of Parisian social life, both that of French people and that of their foreign visitors, have never been portrayed with a more intense appreciation of their diverting aspect, and seldom, by any English author, with more precise and abundant knowledge. Mr. Sala tells us that he lived in Paris as a schoolboy nearly forty years ago; and he has since constantly watched its various changes, structural and moral or political, with a shrewd perception of their effects in the present, and with a perfect recollection of the past. His memory of all sorts of minute details of external appearance has been surpassed by none of his contemporaries except the late Charles Dickens; and he has not less faculty of rendering such details, as they actually existed, visible to the reader's eye. It need scarcely be remarked that the imaginative powers, the humour and highest qualities of genius possessed by Dickens, are not within this comparison. But Mr. Sala's talents of observation and portraiture, with a humorous relish of all that is odd and queer in the ways of mankind, a predilection for the comparative study of modern city life, and an ingenious curiosity with regard to skilled trades and manufactures, are manifested in his recent work. The Paris International Exhibition of 1878, as well as "Paris herself again" affords a great variety of novel and curious objects to attract Mr. Sala's notice; and he has not spared pains to inquire concerning their technicalities and industrial or commercial statistics, in those instances which might seem likely to be of interest to the general newspaper reader. Articles of ladies' dress and jewellery, decorative furniture, and luxuries of a *recherché* kind for the table, sauces and preserves and choice wines or liqueurs, obtain particular attention in his passing review of the contents of the Exhibition. But his account of more serious works of art, while free from the pedantry of æsthetic criticism, is guided by sound knowledge The total result is a palatable mixture of grave and gay, the *utile* with the *dulce*, and with a spice of pungent satire, or *esprit de moquerie*, which in Paris, and probably in every other modern capital except London, comes so readily to the man of the world as he contemplates what we nowadays call civilisation. Though not a professed moralist, this experienced observer of men and cities has a vein of sober thoughtfulness underlying his prodigality of quips and cranks and hits of ridicule; and his frequent reflections on the past vicissitudes of public and private life among the Parisians, of which he has been a spectator upon the most exciting occasions, are not without profit. The contents of these two volumes, in short, are for the most part extremely diverting, in which respect they are fitly accompanied by the drawings of several droll French caricaturists. Other chapters present a fair report of the lighter portion of that grand parade of Arts and Manufactures last year, and of the attendant social pomps and pleasures. To read Mr. Sala's book now quietly at home is a tolerable compensation for not having been at Vanity Fair on the Seine a twelvemonth since. This publication is dedicated to Lady Combermere, with a graceful and grateful remembrance of her kindness to the author's mother a great many years ago.

The domestic life of the present estimable Archbishop of Canterbury is well known to have suffered beyond the ordinary measure of family bereavement from premature and unexpected death. It is, however, less on this account than for the sake of a beautiful example of womanly and Christian character, in a lady whose station afforded her great opportunities of social usefulness, that a volume of memoirs has been published with her husband's approval. *Catharine and Craufurd Tait* is the title of this volume, edited by the Rev. W. Benham, Vicar of Margate, and issued by Messrs. Macmillan, which contains a series of simple and unaffected narrative papers, relating to the Archbishop's wife and son. A biography was hardly required for the latter, who had a brief and uneventful career. The Rev. Craufurd Tait, after his education at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, held a curacy in Kent, became his father's domestic chaplain at Lambeth and Addington, and was just appointed to the district church of St. John's, Notting-hill, when death removed him from among us. He was an amiable, diligent, and dutiful young clergyman, but had not given any sign of powers that would have raised him to high public eminence. His mother, the late Mrs. Tait, who died a few months later, at the age of fifty-nine, was a truly remarkable and admirable example of the English gentlewoman. She will long be remembered by a very large circle of friends, including hundreds of the clergy and their families in the neighbourhood of London, and by those who witnessed or experienced her beneficent activity in various charitable institutions. She was the youngest daughter of the Ven. W. Spooner, Archdeacon of Coventry and Rector of Elmdon, Warwickshire. Married to Dr. Tait in 1843, when he was Head Master of Rugby School, she accompanied him in 1849 to the Deanery of Carlisle, and there, in 1856, endured the severe affliction of losing five sweet little children, all girls, within five or six weeks, by the epidemic of scarlet fever. Mrs. Tait's own narrative of this sorrowful visitation, written a short time afterwards, is one of the most touching and naturally pathetic little histories that were ever printed. We seem to see all her lost darlings, "Chatty" and "Catty," Susan, Frances, and little May, with their one little brother Craufurd, first playing together and delighting their fond parents, but soon rapidly carried off by the fatal disease which attacked them without any previous warning. It is to be hoped that this portion of the volume may at some future time, be republished separately in a cheaper form, and so placed within the reach of the poorest class of wives and mothers all over England, for nothing could be more interesting or more likely to do them good. The Archbishop himself contributes a memoir both of his wife and of his son, which is, as might be expected, just what it ought to be, tenderly quiet and settled in its tone of feeling and style of expression, but full of subdued personal feeling, only chastened by devout and manly resignation to the Divine will. It is a book which is sure to win the heartfelt sympathy of many readers, and which should confirm the faith of those who look to the truths of religion for comfort in the saddest trials of our mortal condition.

Reminiscences of a former very pleasant and instructive book published about a year ago by the same author start up at sight of *The Happy Valley*, by W. Wakefield, M.D. (Sampson Low and Co.), and excite a desire to fall upon it promptly, especially when a sub-title explains that "the happy valley" is but a fanciful name for "Kashmir and the Kashmiris," a country and people about which and whom the author, to judge from his antecedents, would in all probability have a charming tale to tell. And, undoubtedly, the volume is interesting and useful withal, having map, index, and instructive appendices; handsome too externally, and embellished within with coloured illustrations. It is but a record, however, of a very brief visit; and the supplementary information derived from printed authorities is perhaps in undesirably large proportion to the personally acquired experience. At any rate there seems to be a dearth of those interesting details, relating to private life, which, if memory serve, gave a peculiar charm to the author's former work. Not that, on the present occasion, unpalatable fare is provided; but the fare is of a different, equally beneficial, but more common, sort. Kashmir, or the Vale of Kashmir, the scene of Moore's "Lalla Rookh," is pronounced to be "a theme well worthy of the poet;" for "nowhere in Asia, nor even perhaps in the remaining quarters of the globe, can the parallel be found of such an earthly paradise." And, indeed, there is a good deal of what may be called "introduction" before we find our author and his wife fairly started. They took with them, it is pleasing to know, the incomparable Esau, "whose name will be familiar to those who have read 'Our Life and Travels in India,' and who on this trip took the general direction of affairs." Esau, it may be mentioned for the satisfaction of any curious bodies who did not read the former work, is the name of a "native," an invaluable servant, whose love was not reciprocated by a certain English maid, with a preference for the European complexion and a red coat. Kashmir appears to be a rare place for fleas and mosquitoes; but there are places in Europe which might confidently be matched against it without going many miles from Marseilles, if you only choose your time and abode. In snakes Kashmir has the advantage, or disadvantage, of both Iceland and Ireland; for "snakes indeed are not unknown in the Valley," and "there is a very poisonous reptile found on rocky places on the eastern side of the Valley, about a yard long, with a very thick body, and an appearance altogether repulsive;" but, as a general rule, one of the great charms of the country is that you "can grope about amidst fallen trees, leaves, and rocks" without "coming upon a cobra or some other lively snake," a chance which always "accompanies any such acts in India." No subject of Queen Victoria can be ignorant of the fact that shawls come from Kashmir; but in this book there is something else to be learned about them and their manufacture. Indeed, the number of subjects upon which the author affords information, from invasions of India by way of Kashmir to games of polo, may be set down as legion; and the information may be very agreeably acquired at no great expenditure of time.

AGRICULTURE.

The Duke of Devonshire has informed his tenants in Derbyshire that, on account of the adverse circumstances of the present season, he has thought it right to assist them to contend with the difficulties of the times, and adds that he has decided to return 10 per cent of the rent payable at the next audit; the sister of Mr. Arthur Court Moore, M.P. for Clonmel, has made a reduction of 20 per cent in the rents of the tenants of Ballycohey, near Tipperary; the Berwick Town Council has agreed to grant a reduction of 10 per cent in the rents of the tenants who farm their lands, deciding also that the tenants should be allowed time to get some of this year's crops threshed in order to enable them to pay their rents; the Earl of Ellesmere, at his Brackley rent audit on Tuesday, allowed his Northamptonshire tenants a reduction of 20 per cent on their rents; Mrs. Bacon has reduced her rents on the Rich Hill estate, Portadown, 10 per cent; and Mr. Atkinson, son of the late Mr. Charles Atkinson, of Dublin, has proposed to reduce his rents 15 per cent.

The annual meeting of the Royal South Bucks Agricultural Association was held last week. The Prince Consort's Prize, a silver cup, valued at twenty guineas, was awarded to Messrs. H. S. and G. Cantrell, for the best root crops; Mr. G. Botham, of Wexham and Stoke, taking the ten-guinea silver goblet, given by Mr. N. G. Lambert, M.P., as a second prize in the same class. The Duke of Buccleuch, of Hams Farm, Ditton, won a silver cup, value £5, presented by Sir C. J. Palmer, for the best five acres of swedes; Mr. B. Slocock, of Upton Court Farm, being awarded a similar prize for the best five acres of turnips. Mr. J. Rayner, of Colnbrook, took the five-guinea prize for the best five acres of mangold wurtzel; other prizes, given by Messrs. Sutton and Sons and Messrs. Carter and Co., being won by Messrs. Cantrell, Rayner, King, Nash, Pullen, and Hales.

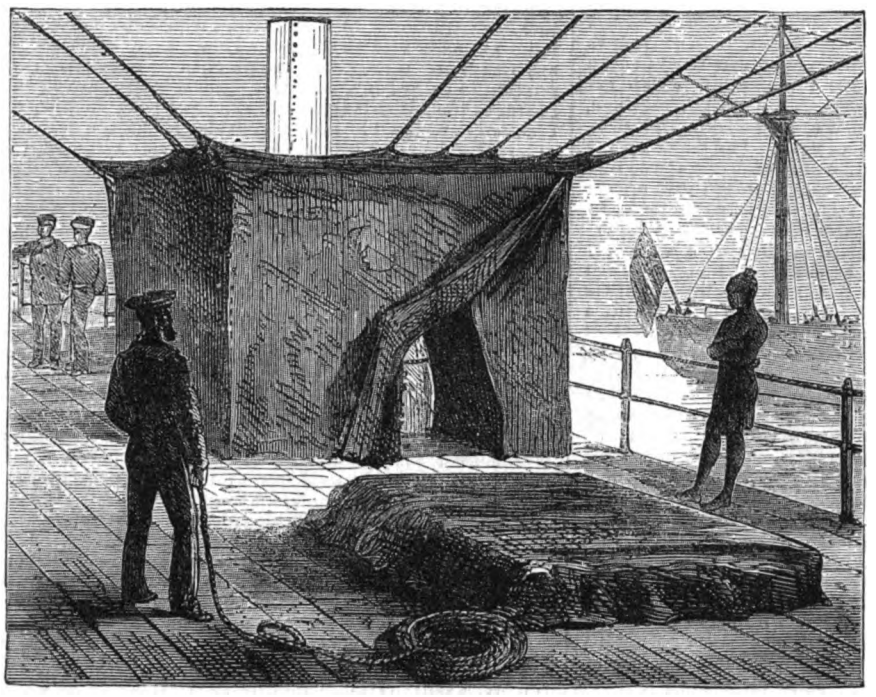
The Duke of Manchester, speaking at Huntingdon Quarter Sessions last Monday on the question of a new basis for the county rate, said he was of opinion that the present system of assessment was wrong. It should be levied on incomes, and not on the real property of counties. It pressed extremely hard upon the agricultural interest; he might say unjustly so. The principle should be entirely altered. It was a matter for the Legislature to deal with.

There was a great exodus of farmers on the 9th inst., when the steamer Teutonia, of the Dominion Line, left Liverpool, with 267 farmers and their families, bound for Texas. The party has been collected by Dr. Kingsbury, emigration agent for Texas, and have either bought or rented land on the lines of the Galveston, Harrisburg, and San Antonio Railway. Some of the party had previously been out to Texas upon a tour of inspection, and had returned home to report to their friends upon prospects in that country. Amongst the emigrants were several women whose husbands had preceded them some months before. The majority of the farmers have been drawn from Durham and Yorkshire; the rest being made up from Lancashire, Cumberland, Lincolnshire, Gloucestershire, and other places.

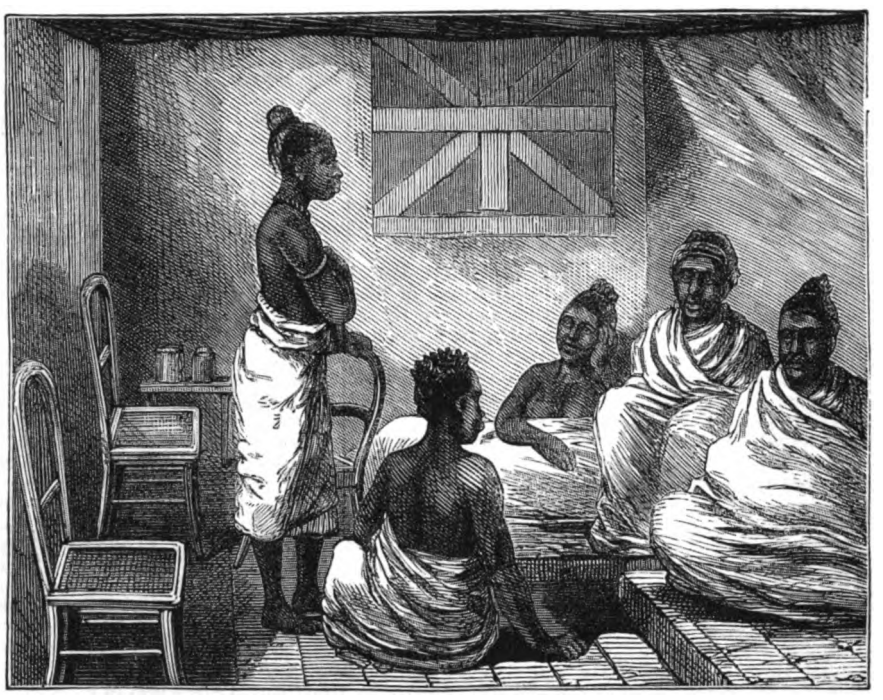
Sir Massey Lopes, speaking on Wednesday at a gathering of Devonshire farmers at Kingsbridge, said he would sum up the causes of the agricultural depression in four words, "bad seasons, foreign competition." Respecting the latter, he was in favour of reciprocity to this extent, that when any country sent a commodity to us they should take some commodity from us without putting on prohibitory tariffs, and this remark was especially applicable to our colonies. If the English farmers could not get reciprocity he should, however, press for equality. The foreigner had a better soil, better climate, less rent, and no taxes, and therefore the agriculturist in this country should be allowed a chance of competing with his formidable rival, by being granted a further remission of local taxation. Elementary education was one cause of this burden of taxation, because it was being carried too far.

Dr. Herbert Tibbits writes to the *Times* from 30, New Cavendish-street, that, having advertised in that paper for "a gentlewoman as lady housekeeper," and offered "a liberal honorarium and a comfortable home," he received more than 1100 answers.

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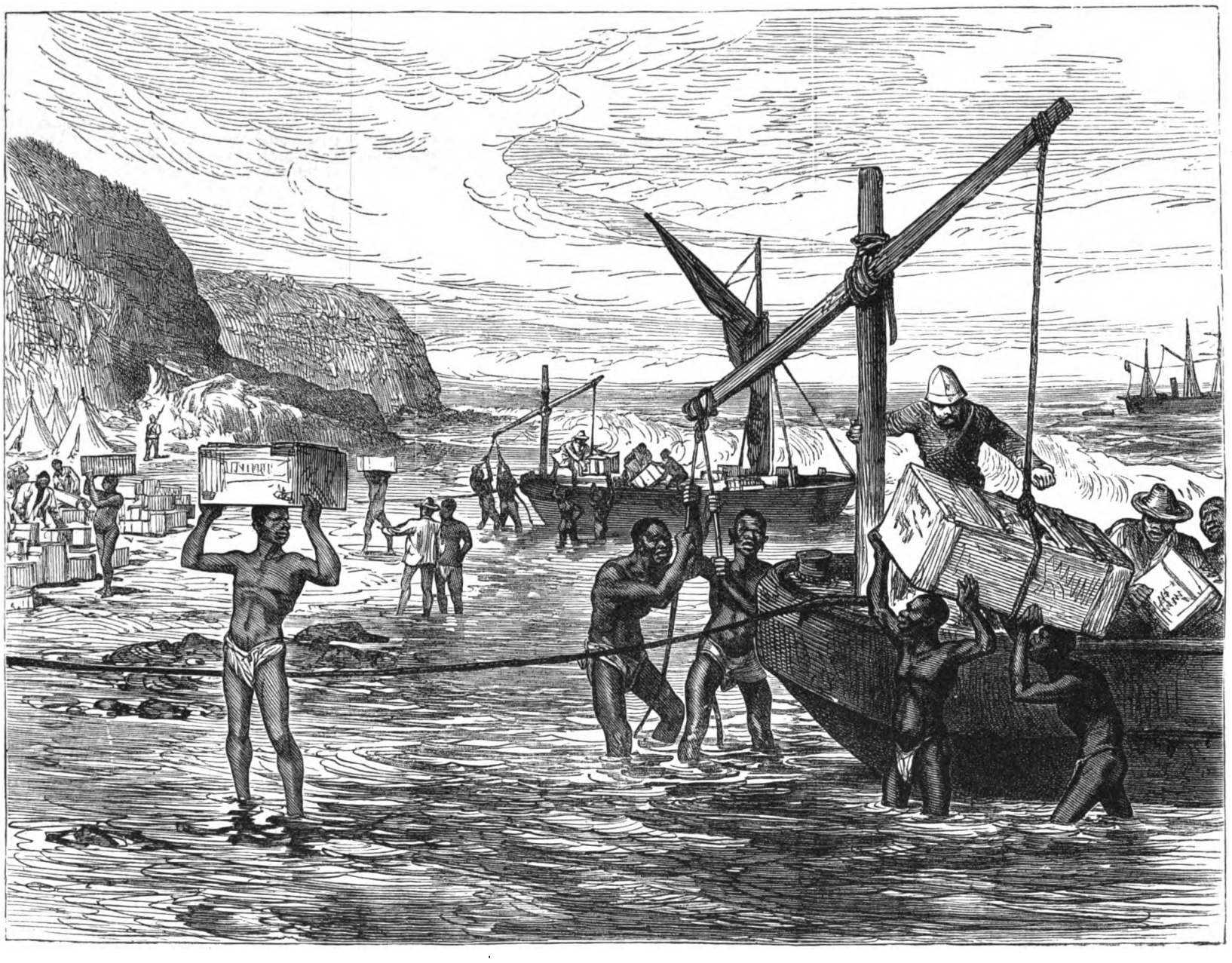


CETEWAYO'S TENT ON THE DECK OF THE NATAL.



CETEWAYO'S WIVES AND DAUGHTERS, INSIDE THE TENT.—SEE PAGE 351.

FROM SKETCHES BY MR. W. SCHRÖDER, OF CAPE TOWN.

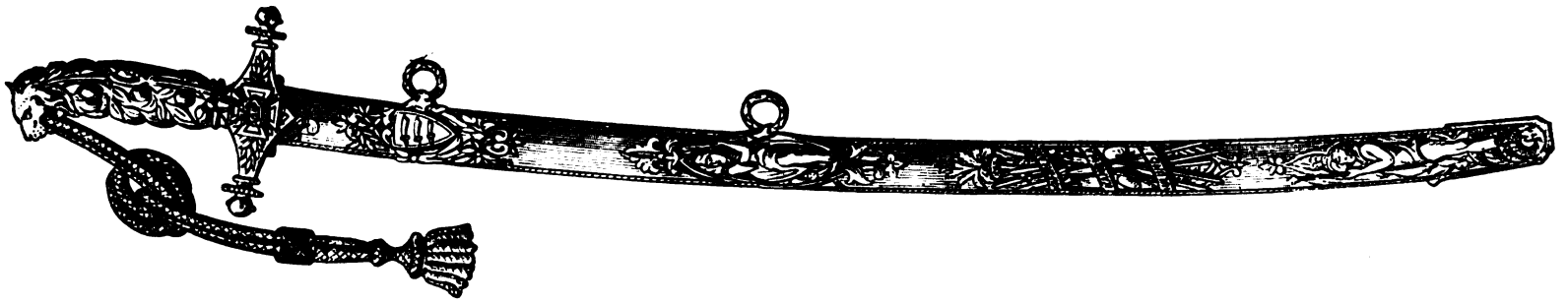


LANDING OPERATIONS AT PORT DURNFORD.—SEE PAGE 354.

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THE LATE MR. LIONEL LAWSON.—SEE PAGE 362.



SWORD OF HONOUR PRESENTED TO MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EVELYN WOOD, V.C., C.B., AT CHELMSFORD.—SEE PAGE 362.



CLOCK AND VASES PRESENTED TO COLONEL REDVERS BULLER, V.C., C.B.—SEE PAGE 362.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

Quality was by no means as well represented as usual in the Middle Park Plate this year. Certainly no fully penalised animal has ever yet won; indeed, Achievement, Sunshine, and Couronne de Fer are the only ones that have ever struggled into a place under the fatal 7 lb. extra. Still we should have liked to have seen Bend Or and Océanie, the acknowledged cracks of the year, essaying the hitherto unaccomplished feat, while Robert the Devil could ill be spared, and Mask might have run well. As it was, the eighteen, with the exception of Beaudesert, Grace Cup, and Brother to Ersilia, were a very mixed lot, for Evasion was wonderfully lucky to win the Champagne Stakes, Glen Ronald is a musician, and Prestonpans, though a rare stayer, is scarcely in the first class. In the face of his wretched display at Doncaster, it was curious that people were glad to take something under 7 to 4 about Beaudesert before the fall of the flag, yet they proved quite right, for he and Grace Cup had the race to themselves a long way from home; and as the filly, who, we fear, is not quite sound in her wind, tired to nothing in the last few strides, Lord Anglesey's horse won very cleverly by half a length, and enabled Fordham to score his first Middle Park Plate. Beaudesert, who is by Sterling—Seagull, cost 1600 guineas as a yearling, and, since his victory, has been sold to Sir Frederick Johnstone and Lord Alington for £7000, at which price he is by no means dear, as the opposition to him in the Two Thousand is very weak, Mask and Brother to Ersilia being about the best of those engaged. The latter, by-the-way, ran more than respectably in the Middle Park, as he gave weight to everything in the race, and was placed fourth. In the Select Stakes, Discord, in receipt of 5 lb from Rayon d'Or, was only beaten a head; but, though the finish appeared a very severe one, we cannot help thinking that Goater must have had something in hand; however, if Rayon d'Or was really ridden right out, the Cambridgeshire should be a very good thing for Discord.

The card for the Thursday, which two or three years ago was quite an "off" day, contained two or three very interesting items. In the Maiden Plate Mr. Sandford introduced us to Mirth, a two-year-old filly with a genuine Yankee pedigree, who came out with a high reputation, which she confirmed by beating a dozen opponents in a canter. Now that Wheel of Fortune has, unhappily, run her last race, the three-year-old fillies of the present season are a miserable lot, and Whirlwind had no trouble in disposing of Adventure and six others and placing the Newmarket Oaks to the credit of Lord Falmouth, who was fortunate in finding a capable substitute for his One Thousand and Oaks winner. The close race that Discord had made with Rayon d'Or on the previous day ensured a strong opposition to the St Leger winner in the Champion Stakes, and his seven opponents included Exeter, Lansdown, and Palmbearer, among those of his own age, while Placida, Belphœbe, and Lord Clive represented the older division. Under these circumstances, slight odds could always be obtained against the French colt; but his gallop of the previous day seemed to have worked wonders for him, and he came sailing home alone, Placida beating all the rest, though a mile and a quarter is a little further than she can travel comfortably. The Autumn Handicap was an exact repetition of the Great Eastern Handicap, as far as the first and second—Lucetta (7 st. 2 lb.) and Typhoon (7 st. 8 lb.)—were concerned, and a 10 lb. pull in the weights did not enable Typhoon to change positions with Prince Soltykoff's filly. Praxidice, an own sister to Placida, had a very easy task in the Bretby Stakes.

Taken as a whole, the programme on the last day was about the strongest of the week, and a very large company remained to the close. Since his entire stud were advertised for sale Lord Anglesey has done nothing but win races; and proceedings commenced by Early Morn (8 st. 7 lb.) securing a Juvenile Handicap over the Rous Course from a strong field, which included good winners like Geraldine (8 st. 6 lb.)—whose defeat of Brother to Ersilia must have been a fluke—and Valentino (9 st.). Chippendale had five opponents in the Amalgamated Queen's Plate of 300 gs., which has proved such a success, and the style in which he cut down Bay Archer and Jannette thoroughly confirmed his Cesarewitch victory. The Great Challenge Stakes, over the Bretby Stakes Course, was generally regarded as a good thing for Phénix; but at the last moment the stable determined not to run him, but to pull out Rayon d'Or for the third time during the week. He met Lollypop at level weights, each carrying 9 st., and the latter was naturally made a very strong favourite, the field only having a slight call of him. The Duke of Hamilton's horse got off well and made all the running until Rayon d'Or caught him in the dip, and, holding him safe for the rest of the way, won cleverly by half a length. Comparatively little has been said of this performance; but, to our mind, it is one of the very best that has been accomplished in the history of the turf. It almost passes belief that a three-year-old, who has been hard at work since the beginning of the year without the least rest, who has been trained exclusively for long races, and who had run five times within about sixteen days, should beat the crack T.Y.C. horse of the season, a six-year-old, at his own game. Then look at the names, ages, and weights of those that could not get near the pair—Placida, 5 years, 8 st 11 lb; Discord, 3 years, 8 st. 7 lb.; Clementine, 4 years, 8 st. 11 lb.; and Parole, 6 years, 9 st.! No amount of victories will ever make the French crack any approach to a good-looking horse; but he must be made of cast-iron, and his marvellous performance in the Great Challenge Stakes convinces us more than ever that a race horse is never so good as towards the close of his third year. Despite his very moderate display in the Middle Park Plate, Poulet started favourite for the Prendergast Stakes; but though he managed to reverse positions with his stable companion, Dora, the pair easily succumbed to Strathardle. So much was thought of the form of the placed horses in the Cesarewitch, that in the face of an opposition which included Lancastrian, Zut, and Ruperra, odds of 2 to 1 were freely laid on Westbourne, and though he swerved a little towards the finish, his backers had no real anxiety at any part of the race. Since then he has been scratched for the Cambridgeshire, and if Falmouth or Harbinger are really better at the weights, the Isonomy coup may be repeated.

Coursing men have hardly settled down to their work as yet, owing to the amount of corn that is still out, but there was some fine sport at Wigtownshire (Stranraer) Meeting last week, where the Earl of Haddington won the Culhorn Cup with Honeywood, by Cavalier—Humming Bird, who performed brilliantly throughout; and his Lordship also divided the Castle Kennedy Stakes, by the aid of Herminia, a very useful puppy by Fugitive—Honeydew. The other divider, Mr. Jardine's Fleur de Lis, by Enterprise—Black Lily, is also a very useful greyhound. Mr. Hedley judged as well as ever, and Wilkinson could not have slipped better.

Mr. H. L. Cortis and John Keen, who may be regarded as the best exponents of bicycling, among amateurs and professionals respectively, rode a twenty-mile race at the Molineux Grounds, Wolverhampton, on Monday last. The amateur led all the way, and won a good race by two yards, in 1h. 4 min. 42 4-5th sec. This (Saturday) afternoon they will ride a one-mile and a five-mile race at Stamford-bridge Grounds, Chelsea, and the winner of two out of the three events is to receive a silver cup of the value of £25.

THE DAIRY SHOW.

The fourth annual show of the British Dairy Farmers' Association has been held this week at the Agricultural Hall, and, whether as regards the number or quality of the articles shown, it is the best which has yet been got together. For all practical purposes the show may be divided into two categories—the live stock and the dairy produce and utensils; for though there is a very large exhibition of goats and of poultry they can only be described as indirectly connected with the dairy. The live stock proper is represented by sixteen classes, with 247 entries for Shorthorns, Jersey, Guernsey, Ayshire, Kerry, and other breeds, and the exhibitors comprise the Queen, Mr. J. Walter, M.P., Mr. Richard Stratton, Messrs. E. and A. Stanford, and other names familiar to the visitors at the principal agricultural shows throughout the country. Her Majesty takes first prize in Class 10, with a shorthorn heifer, bred at the Shaw Farm; but the four other animals entered in the Queen's name have been unsuccessful. There are only five entries in this class, but in the two first classes, for shorthorn cows with pure pedigrees and with a stain in them, there are thirty-two exhibits, including some very fine types of dairy stock. But the great feature of the show, so far as the live-stock classes go, are the Jerseys, of which there are ninety in three classes, and the chief honours of the day are secured by Mr. George Simpson, of Reigate, who takes first prize in each class. There is a fairly good muster of Ayrshire cows, and though Guernseys are nothing like so numerous as Jerseys, the quality is good throughout. The miscellaneous stock, whether coming under the head of pure or crossed breeds, has nothing remarkable about it. In the bull classes the principal winner is the Marquis of Exeter, who takes first and second prizes in the shorthorn class. Among the winners of the prizes given for dairy utensils, cowhouse fittings, models, and drawings, is the Aylesbury Dairy Company, which exhibits a very useful butter-making apparatus in Class 54, and a milk-can in Class 57. This milk-can is the same which has already received a gold medal from the Society of Arts, and a first prize at the Manchester and Liverpool Show. There are many other ingenious inventions. The German butter and the French cheese enable the foreigners to assert themselves, though the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Cattle) Act keep away several head of Dutch cattle which had been entered in one of the live-stock classes.

The following awards have also been made:—To Mr. E. C. Tisdall, of Holland Park Farm, Kensington, the silver medal for the heifer yielding the largest quantity of milk, she being the shorthorn Shinyface, which took the second prize in her class. To the Marquis of Exeter the silver medal for the best bull in the show, his Telemachus VI, who has had a similar honour accorded to him on former occasions. To Stephen Dickens, of 5, Hornsey-street, Holloway-road, the silver medal for the goat yielding the largest quantity of milk; and to Mr. Edwin Dormer, of 74, Grosvenor-mews, New Bond-street, the silver medal for the best kid of either sex in the show. The fortunate kid is a female named Bess, one year and seven months old, which also took the silver medal champion prize. The gold medal for the best cow, bull, and their offspring in the show was necessarily withheld, there being no complete family competing.

THE LATE MR. LIONEL LAWSON.

The death of this gentleman, which took place at his residence in London on the 20th ult., has already been noticed in our Journal with a due expression of the regret it has occasioned in a wide circle of personal acquaintance. The well-known writer of our "Echoes of the Week," Mr. G. A. Sala, was prompted by a long-standing friendship to bring his tribute of esteem, and to bear witness to Mr. Lionel Lawson's virtues, in the column usually filled by that familiar contribution. We now present an Engraving of his Portrait, from the photograph by M. Walery, of the Rue de Londres, Paris, which will be recognised as the best likeness of the deceased, and will doubtless be acceptable to his numerous friends. He died at the age of fifty-six, after an active and busy life, in which, however, he did not frequently assume a conspicuous place before the public view, so that few events of his career demand to be here mentioned. In youth he received his education in Germany, but his home was in London. Starting with an ample fortune left him by his father, he engaged in business pursuits from choice; and soon, learning that the French typographers wanted a better supply of printing-ink, went over to Paris, there investigated the subject, and established a great manufactory of that article at St. Ouen, with an office in the Rue Mazagran. He was a man of extraordinary personal industry, and was wont to be fully employed in his business at seven o'clock in the morning, which is perhaps the habit of more Frenchmen than of our own countrymen. After working for some years at this business, and having realised another fortune by it, he parted with it and returned to London, when he purchased a large share in the *Daily Telegraph*. During his residence in Paris he had cultivated the best French society; and often received, at his handsome suite of rooms on a *premier étage* in the Rue Lepelletier, a large company of men of distinction, besides the great French printers and publishers, Messrs. Plon, Lévy, Firmin Didot, and others, and the newspaper proprietors, authors, and journalists of the day. In London he led a quiet and unostentatious life, but found leisure to do "innumerable acts of private kindness to all sorts of people," and took great interest in everything that was going on. He was a competent linguist, and was generally well informed of affairs at home and abroad.

ZULU WAR TESTIMONIALS.

Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., C.B., was presented by many inhabitants of the county of Essex, at a meeting held last Tuesday at the Shirehall, Chelmsford, with a sword of honour, purchased by public subscription, to commemorate his recent services in the Zulu War. This sword, of which we give an Illustration, was designed and manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street, whose object appears to have been to typify modern honours by classical allusions. The scabbard is of silver decorated with repoussé plaques; the one at the point represents Apollo destroying the python. Above this is a trophy of African weapons, such as assegais, crossed by a ribbon bearing the names Kafirland, Kambula, Ulundi. A boldly executed figure of Britannia is next in succession. Between this and the guard of the hilt is a shield bearing the arms of the county of Essex, of which Sir Evelyn Wood is a native. The guard is ornamented with branches of laurel. Where it is joined by the richly carved ivory handle, the Victoria Cross is prominently displayed. The reverse side is decorated with equal richness. It exhibits panels corresponding with those above described. The subjects are Hercules and the Hydra, a trophy of English arms traversed by a scroll with the names Crimea, India, Ashantee, a figure of Minerva, the arms of Sir Evelyn Wood, and the star of a K.C.B. Sir Evelyn Wood's initials, in monogram, are introduced as an ornament on the back of the hilt. On the blade, which is of the finest tempered steel, is etched the following inscription:—"Presented to Major-Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., by the county of Essex, in recognition of the eminent services rendered by him to his country during the recent arduous campaign in Zululand, and the conspicuous zeal, energy, and gallantry which have distinguished his entire military career. Oct. 14, 1879." The ceremony of presentation was made a scene of great public festivity in the town of Chelmsford. Sir Evelyn Wood came from the Episcopal Palace at Danbury with the Bishop of St. Albans, in a coach-and-four, escorted by the Essex Volunteers. A platform, with trophies, had been erected in front of the Shirehall. Sir Charles Du Cane, with many of the county gentlemen, stood there to receive Sir Evelyn Wood. An address was delivered by Sir Charles, to which the General replied. He was afterwards entertained at a banquet in the Royal Exchange, when he made another speech.

It was mentioned last week that Brigadier-General C. K. Pearson, C.B., had received a similar compliment, the gift of a sword, from the town of Yeovil, in Somerset. The county of Devon has subscribed for a piece of plate, a silver centrepiece, to be given to Colonel Redvers Buller, V.C., C.B. A sum of money was also subscribed by the officers and troopers of a colonial force lately under the command of Colonel Buller in Zululand; and he was desired to choose for himself some ornamental article, on which the subscribers wished to have engraved the following inscription:—"Presented to Lieutenant-Colonel Redvers Buller, V.C., C.B., by Commandant J. Baker, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and troopers of Baker's Horse, as a token of their regard and esteem for the valour and ability which he displayed while in command of the Mounted Corps Flying Column (of which they formed part) during the Zulu War of 1879." Colonel Buller selected a dining-room clock and a pair of vases, of which the following is a description:—The base of the clock is 24 in. by 18 in., and consists of black marble, with bronze ornaments in pure antique Greek style and bas-reliefs, copies taken from the Parthenon. The clock is surmounted by a splendid bronze figure of Orestes, on the base of which is engraved the inscription. The whole is 39 in. high. The vases are of the same style: the bases marble, with bas-reliefs from the same source, and the vases proper of bronze; the whole 24 in. high. We give an illustration of these articles. They were manufactured by Le Roy et fils, of 211 and 213, Regent-street, watch and clock makers to her Majesty.

Major Chard, R.E., V.C., and Major Bromhead, V.C., have been invited to visit the Queen at Balmoral. The officer who captured Cetewayo, Major Marter, is promoted to be a Lieutenant-Colonel.

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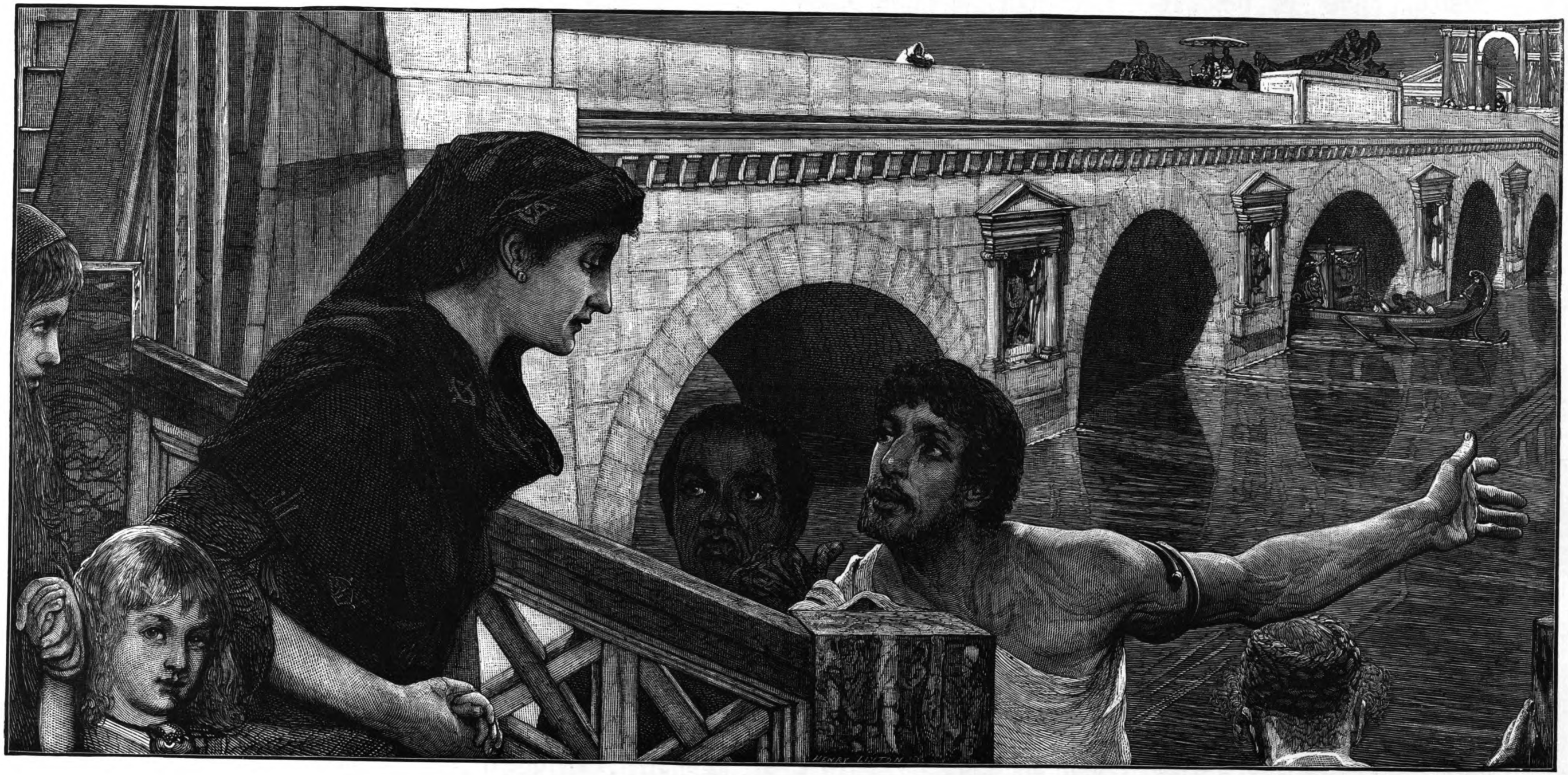
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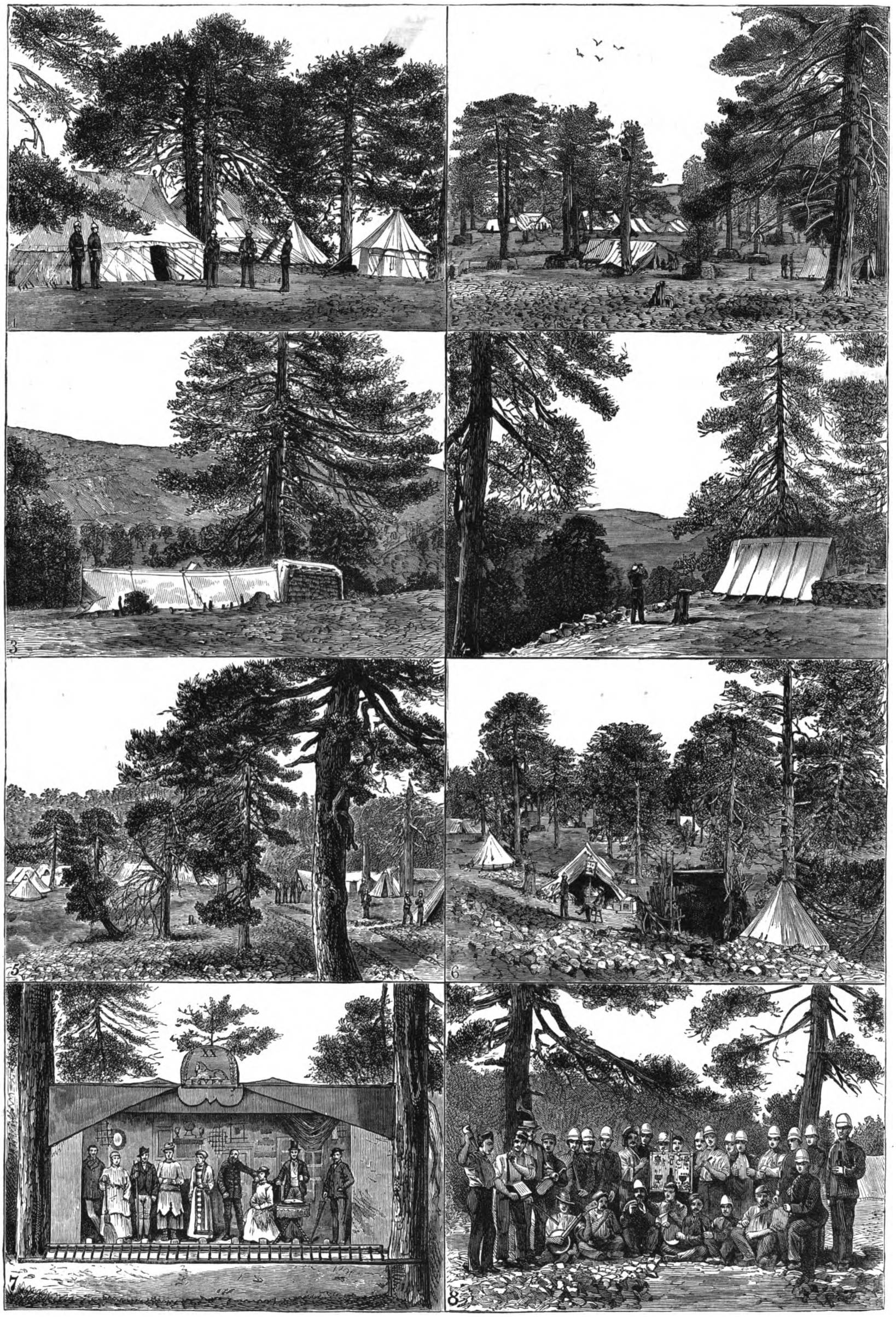


DOWN TO THE RIVER.

FROM THE PICTURE BY L. ALMA-TADEMA, R.A.

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1. Head-Quarters Tents of Major-General Biddulph, C.B., High Commissioner, and Staff.
2. Camp of 20th Regiment, Tents of Paymaster and Post-Office.
3. Roman Catholic Chapel Tent.
4. Priest's Tent.
5. Royal Engineers' Camp.
6. Photographers' Studio and Tents.
7. Theatre of 20th Regiment.
8. Band of Royal Engineers.

SUMMER ENCAMPMENT OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OF CYPRUS ON MOUNT TROODOS (OLYMPUS).—SEE PAGE 366.

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Extra Supplement.

"DOWN TO THE RIVER."

It need not be said that this picture by Mr. L. Alma-Tadema, R.A., was one of the attractions of the Great Room in the last exhibition of the Royal Academy; and—at least as regards size—the artist's principal contribution. Nor need we say that it is a very characteristic example of the painter; of his archæological learning; of his very rare feeling for artistic hues, and effects of light; and his, so to speak, realistic imagination. It is true that the composition, as we observed in our critical column, has a peculiarity unusual in the artist's works. Seldom, if ever, before has he contented himself with giving merely the heads or little more of his figures, or a half-head only. Moreover, painters in general rarely assume the foreground figures to be so near the spectator as, it is evident from their large scale, they were here intended to be represented. As a natural consequence the eye does not immediately realise the apparent "suddenness" of the perspective from these large heads to the diminished scale of the bridge. Better this, however, than large spaces of canvas "to let." But a reason (if not an entirely valid one, abstractly) may be given for this treatment. The reason is that by this novel arrangement, by this bold inventive artifice, the illusion is flashed on the mind that this is actually a veracious rendering of a scene and incident, witnessed accidentally by the artist himself, caught by him *à l'imprévu*, and placed before us just as he saw it. For a moment we are tempted to say to ourselves the painter *must* have positively seen this particular subject or he would have "made it up" more in conformity with the ordinary principles of composition. It is to the large element of apparent accident in the artist's works that they owe their extraordinary air of realistic truth, combined, of course, with the minute acquaintance with ancient life and remains which they evince. Mr. Alma-Tadema has given us well-informed representations of life in ancient Egypt and Greece, and in the Middle Ages, but he lives in ancient Rome, and so much is he a Roman citizen, so much is he identified with the people, that he concerns himself much less frequently with illustrating historic events or pointing a moral than with the aspects of everyday life. Just as a Londoner might see a young lady descending the side steps of Waterloo Bridge to take a boat "down the river" (if that were a customary thing), so the eminent Dutch artist naturalised among us meets—but with what difference of golden sunlight and intense blue sky, and artistic character in everything!—a young Roman matron, with her little girl and attendants, descending steps, the balustrade of which consists of variegated marbles, to the Tiber, and assailed by the importunities of servile rival watermen, Roman and Nubian. The air of unsought, unexpected fact disarms the classical archæologist, who might perhaps take exception to some details, as, for instance, the design of the bridge, with its heavy cornice and pedimented niches, containing bronze statues, for which authority could hardly be found—certainly no precedent still existing on the Tiber. One only thinks of the verisimilitude of the whole scene, with the lady and boatmen in the foreground, the pleasure-galley or *biremis* gliding through a central arch, the idler leaning over the parapet, his toga drawn over his head to protect him from the sun; the *currus* coming along the bridge between the two great bronzes, with an *umbrella* outspread overhead; the triumphal arch beyond, the shafts of its columns of "cipolino," like those at Posilipo, and the pediment of the temple that closes the view in the distance.

SUMMER ENCAMPMENT IN CYPRUS.

In order to avoid the intense heat in the plains of Cyprus, his Excellency Major-General Robert Biddulph, C.B., has been for two months encamped within 400 ft. of the summit of Mount Troodos, the ancient Olympus. The ground is a mass of rough rocks and stones covered with stunted pines; and, amongst these, tents were pitched for the High Commissioner of the Island, and his personal staff, consisting of Lieutenant Walter H. Holbech, 60th Rifles, private secretary, and Lieutenant F. Hammersley, 20th Regiment, A.D.C. Even at this altitude, 6000 ft. above the sea-level, the heat of the sun at midday was excessive, and the thermometer in the tents frequently reached 90 deg., but sitting outside in the shade was pleasant enough, and the evenings were almost too chilly after the sun set. Within a hundred yards of this camp the officers and men of the 20th Foot had stretched their canvas on a plateau, from which magnificent views are obtained looking northwards. On the other side, the Royal Engineers had set up their tents on a ridge overlooking a deep ravine which runs away eastwards. The scenery is certainly magnificent, and the health of the troops has been excellent, with the exception of a few men who have suffered from eating too much fruit and not wearing sufficient clothing after sunset. Our Illustrations are supplied by a set of photographs which were sent to us on the 16th ult. The photographic artist employed was Mr. Helios, a Greek name which seems highly appropriate to his profession, as we should say "Mr. Sun."

OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN ZULULAND.

One page of Engravings in this week's Number of our Journal contains the Sketches by which our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, has sought to commemorate his own personal experiences during the campaign against King Cetewayo. Travelling on horseback over that rough country, where the holes of burrowing ant-bears, and other insidious ground traps, sometimes leave but an unsafe footing beneath the ragged herbage of the wilderness, he more than once got an awkward tumble. The first time he was thrown clear over the horse's head, which is not so bad for a light-weight rider, as he has then a fair chance of coming down upon his outstretched hands and feet. But on the second occasion, when horse and man fell together, the Special Artist lying undermost while his kicking steed rolled over upon him, it was a case of greater peril. The real injury, fortunately, did not amount to more than a painful complication of bruises, which were soothed by proper surgery and lapse of time. His friends of the 17th Lancers showed him much kindness when enduring this temporary affliction. Our Artist is an old campaigner, though still comparatively young in years, and his previous experiences in Bulgaria and Bosnia, and in the Ashantee War, had made him tolerably indifferent to the danger of being under an enemy's fire. This degree of self-possession in "sketching under difficulties" was more than some of the combatant officers and soldiery had expected to find in a pacific civilian with a portfolio and case of lead-pencils. A friendly Zulu warrior of the Native Contingent would therefore be sent to warn him that fighting was already commenced on the neighbouring hill-side, of which Mr. Prior was probably quite aware, but too much intent on his drawing to mind the whiz of a stray bullet now and then above his head. The performance of an incendiary act, doubtless by orders of the General in command, at one of the enemy's kraals or villages, might perhaps have been left to the hands of soldiers; but it was thought expedient, in this instance, that the Europeans present should set an example to the native troops. African warfare is not very nice; and there is a saying we have heard, among officers who have served at the Cape, that "a Kaffir war is the snob of all wars." However needful it may be, the burning of huts and driving away cattle, to inflict distress on a hostile population, cannot be regarded as the most elegant and dignified style of civilised military operations in the present age.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 27, 1876) with two codicils (dated Jan. 18, 1878, and Jan. 15, 1879) of the Right Hon. Sir John Arthur Douglas, Baron Bloomfield, P.C., G.C.B., late of No. 16, Holland Park, Notting-hill, who died on Aug. 17 last at his seat, Ciamaltha, Newport, Tipperary, was proved on the 4th inst. by Georgiana, Baroness Bloomfield, the widow, and Colonel Robert Nigel Fitzhardinge Kingscote, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500 and the furniture, household effects, horses and carriages at his London residence; his house in Holland Park he also leaves as she shall appoint; the furniture and effects in his house at Ciamaltha he leaves to his sister the Hon. Mrs. Harriet Mary Ann Kingscote; the plate left to him by his father is to be divided between his wife and his two sisters, the Hon. Mrs. Kingscote and the Hon. Mrs. Georgiana French; the diamonds left to him by his father are to be divided between his said sisters, and he also bequeaths to them £1000 each; the sum of £50,000 is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his two sisters; and the residue of the personalty, subject to some other bequests, he gives to his wife. The testator provides that, if he has not done so in his lifetime, land to the extent of twelve Irish plantation acres is to be set apart for the purpose of building thereon a glebe house for the Incumbent of the parish of Killoscurry, Tipperary, and he authorises his executors to expend a sum not exceeding £1000 in the erection of such glebe house. The Ciamaltha estate the testator devises to the use of his sister the Hon. Mrs. Kingscote for life, with remainder to her son Fitzhardinge Kingscote, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail male, subject to defeasance in the event of any of them succeeding to the Kingscote property in Gloucestershire. The Redwood estate, charged with a jointure of £600 per annum to his wife, is devised to the use of his sister the Hon. Mrs. Trench for life, with remainder to her second son. The deceased was formerly British Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Austria.

The will (dated Dec. 5, 1878) with a codicil (dated July 9, 1879) of Sir Bourchier Palk Wrey, Bart., late of Tawstock, Devon, who died on the 11th ult. at Ilfracombe, was proved on the 6th inst. by Henry Smith, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator leaves to his brother and successor in the baronetcy, the Rev. Henry Bourchier Wrey, all the pictures, furniture, and effects at the family house, Tawstock Court; to his servant, John Sergeant, £200; to the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Roman Catholic Bishop at Plymouth, £2000, £1000 to be applied at his discretion towards the maintenance of a Roman Catholic priest at Barnstaple, and £1000 towards the maintenance of a Roman Catholic priest at Ilfracombe; to the Rector and Churchwardens of the parish of Tawstock £1000, upon trust to apply the dividends for ever to the most deserving parishioners not receiving parochial relief, and without distinction of religion, the charity to be called "Lady Eliza Wrey's Donation." There are special legacies to his executor, Mr. Smith, and to Mrs. Matilda Prime, and he bequeaths to them the residue of his personal estate.

The will and codicil (both dated Aug. 8, 1879) of Mr. Thomas Southey, late of Balmore, Caversham (near Reading), Oxfordshire, who died on the 11th ult., were proved on the 4th inst. by Arthur Howard Southey, the son, Ernest Alers Hankey and Henry Blunt Howard, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £500,000. The testator bequeaths £100 each to the British Orphan Asylum, Slough, the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots, the London Hospital, Whitechapel, and the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading; £50 to the Clapham Dispensary; to his wife, Mrs. Ann Maria Southey, £1000, all his plate and plated articles, certain furniture, effects, horses and carriages, and £2500 per annum for life, in addition to settlement; the remainder of his furniture and effects, horses, carriages, live and dead stock he gives to his son; to his daughter Adeline £7000; to his brother, Alfred Payne Southey, an annuity of £500; and legacies to his sisters, nephews, nieces, and other relatives, executors, and servants. The residue of his real and personal property is to be divided between his children in the proportions of three sixths to his son Arthur Howard Southey, and one sixth to each of his three daughters, Mrs. Henrietta Maria Hankey, Mrs. Ellen Howard, and Miss Adeline Southey.

Charles Myers, formerly of Liverpool, and late of Botley, in the county of Hants, Esq., died on Sept. 26, 1879. By his will (dated March 1, 1875) the testator appoints his wife, Henrietta Myers, and his sons, William Henry Myers and Charles Myers, his trustees and executors. His real and leasehold estates are devised to his son, William Henry Myers; and the residue of his personal estate is bequeathed in trust for all his sons who shall attain the age of twenty-three years or die under that age leaving issue. The will also contains provisions for the testator's wife and the other members of his family. The personal estate will be sworn under £400,000.

The will (dated March 18, 1870) of Mr. John Benjamin Smith, J.P., formerly M.P. for Stockport, late of No. 105, Westbourne-terrace, and of King's-ride, Ascot, who died on the 15th ult., was proved on the 6th inst. by William Thornely and William Arthur Smith, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £350,000. The testator leaves £100 to each of his executors, £100 to be divided between his servants according to length of service, some specific bequests to his wife, an annuity to his sister, and £500 per annum to each of his two daughters during their mother's lifetime. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife, Mrs. Jemima Smith, for life, and then for his two daughters, Miss Jemima Durning Smith and Miss Edith Jane Smith.

The will (dated Aug. 7, 1863) of Mr. James Maclaren, late of Constable Burton, Bedale, Yorkshire, and of Primly-hill, Paignton, Devon, who died on July 24 last, has been proved by James Joseph Maclaren and Ambrose Maclaren, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £160,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Caroline Maclaren, his furniture, plate, wines, horses, carriages, and £500 absolutely, and for life, if she shall so long remain unmarried, the income of five ninths of the rest of his property. The residue of his property, of whatever description, he leaves to his said two sons.

The will and codicil of Mr. Henry Harris, late of Leadenhall-street, and of Sussex Villa, Streatham, who died on Aug. 7 last, were proved on the 29th ult. by Theophilus Goodwin, Peter Paget, and Charles Holbrook, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under 45,000. The testator leaves numerous legacies to relatives, executors, his partner, a late clerk, warehousemen, and servants, and the following charitable bequests, to be paid on the death of his wife—viz., £1000 to the London City Mission; £1000 to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, to be appropriated for the establishment of a life-boat on the coast of Sussex to be called the "Henry Harris, of Lewes;" and £500 each to the Church Missionary Society, the Religious Tract Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, the Idiots' Asylum, Earlswood, the Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham, the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The residue of his property he gives to his wife, Mrs. Frances Harris.

The will (dated Feb. 19, 1879) with a codicil thereto (dated Feb. 24 in the same year) of Captain the Honourable Edmund Verney Wyatt Edgell, of the 17th Lancers, and late of Stanford Hall, near Rugby, who was killed in the battle of Ulundi on July 4 last, was proved on Oct. 14, 1879, by William Melmoth Walters, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, and James Lambert, Esq., of the 17th Lancers, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator devises one half of his fourth share of the Stanford Hall estates to the use of his mother, the Baroness Braye, for life, and, subject thereto, devises (in the events which have happened) the whole of his one fourth share of the same estates to the use of his brother, the Honourable Alfred Thomas Townshend Wyatt Edgell, for life, with remainder to his first and every other son successively in tail. And, after giving legacies to his executors and several other specific and pecuniary bequests, the testator directs the residue of his personal estate to be applied in paying off any charges affecting his one fourth share of the Stanford Hall estates, or to be laid out in the purchase of land to go along with such share.

FINE ARTS.

The 500th anniversary of the foundation by William of Wykeham of New College, Oxford, was celebrated on Tuesday last, and the college chapel was reopened. This noble chapel has been renovated as nearly as possible to the form its founder intended it to bear, at a cost of £20,000. A high-pitched oak roof replaces the mean and discordant plaster ceiling added in the eighteenth century; and the reredos is restored to its original character, gilding and colour being added where any trace of their use remained.

The *Academy* states that Dr. Paul Richter has been carefully studying the MSS. of Lionardo da Vinci in the Royal Library at Windsor, and has at length mastered the difficulty of the stenographic handwriting. Some of the discoveries he has made are of considerable importance, and will be welcomed by all who are interested in the literature of art. The result of his investigations are to be given in his promised life of da Vinci in "Illustrated Biographies of Great Artists."

On Monday evening Mr. Brassey, M.P., delivered the prizes to the successful students at the Hastings and St. Leonard's School of Art. The distribution took place in the large exhibition room of the institute, which has been erected at the sole cost of Mr. Brassey. Additional interest was lent to the occasion by the exhibition of Mr. Brassey's collection of paintings.

A Society of Female Artists has been formed at Manchester, and propose shortly to open an exhibition.

Mr. Henry Dixon writes to us, in reference to our article last week on the Photographic Society's Exhibition, that neither the original nor the enlarged negative of his photograph of a lion and lioness in that exhibition has been "retouched."

Next year being the fiftieth anniversary of Belgian independence, fêtes on a scale of great magnificence are to be held in Brussels. One important part of the celebration will be the organisation of an exhibition to form a complete historical representation of Belgian art.

The splendid mausoleum of the Duke of Brunswick on the Place des Alps, Geneva, was on Tuesday handed over by the architect to the Municipality in the presence of the executor of the late Duke, several members of the Great Council and Council of State, and thrown open to the public. It will be remembered that the Duke of Brunswick at his death, in 1873, left his immense fortune of 32,000,000f. to the town of Geneva, with the exception of 3,000,000f., which was to be devoted to the erection of the monument now completed, and which is one of the most remarkable structures of its kind in Europe. The work, which partially resembles the monument at Verona, is about 90 ft. high, the materials are granite, the finest and rarest marbles, and bronze. On the platform at the base of the monument are six statues of ancestors of the Duke, in white marble, on red marble pillars. The centre forms a kind of chapel, hexagonal in plan, its roof resting on six pillars, through which is seen the sarcophagus bearing a recumbent statue of the Duke in white marble, with a lion reposing at his feet, and four angels at the angles. Bas-reliefs on the sarcophagus represent scenes from the history of the House of Brunswick. A large pyramid of red marble, with truncated summit, decorated with allegorical heads in medallion, forms a third story. On the summit of the pyramid are twelve niches with the twelve apostles, and surmounting all is an equestrian statue of the Duke Charles. This statue is by the distinguished sculptor, M. Cain, as also two colossal lions in red Verona marble, which decorate the steps to the principal façade, and two chimeras at the sides of the monument. The effect of the mausoleum is said to be extremely fine *en face* the lake and the magnificent panorama of Mont Blanc.

It is at length decided that the Trocadéro is to be utilised by the various departments of the Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts being located there.

A new building, to be called the Museo Tibertino, is being constructed in the old Botanical Garden at Rome, to receive the objects of art discovered in the Tiber and on its banks, and which are rapidly accumulating from the present excavations and dredging. The conservatory of the garden has been converted into a gallery to receive the beautiful frescoes dug up from the border of the river in the Farnesina Gardens.

The supply of live stock and fresh meat landed at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada was exceedingly small; and, as regards live stock, the arrivals have never been so insignificant since the trade commenced.

In the last financial year the annuities paid to the Royal family amounted to £156,620.—There are two ex-Lord Chancellors of England (Lord Hatherley and Lord Selborne) receiving £5000 each, and two of Ireland (Sir J. Napier and Lord O'Hagan) £3692 6s. each.—The amount issued in the year ended March 31 for pensions on account of literary and scientific services, limited to £1200 a year, was £22,107.

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MUSIC.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Last Saturday's concert brought forward (for the first time in England) a characteristic symphony by Heinrich Hofmann, of whose pianoforte compositions we have several times had occasion to speak in terms of praise. The work now referred to is entitled "Frithjof," and is illustrative of the Icelandic legend on which the Swedish poet, Bishop Tegnér, has based his poem of "Frithjof's Saga." The symphony is divided into four portions, respectively entitled "Frithjof and Ingeborg" (illustrating the character of the hero and heroine); "Ingeborg's Lament" (expressive of her grief at the separation from her lover); "Elves and Giants" (an intermezzo reflecting the airy grace of the former and the heavy movements of the latter); and "Frithjof's Return" (embodying the mutual joy of the lovers at their final reunion). With many effective passages there is much redundancy and diffuseness of treatment, and an excessive reiteration of climaxes, which somewhat militate against the effect of the symphony as a whole. The portions most free from these objections are the second and third movements, which have much interest in subject and treatment, and are (like the entire work, indeed) very skilfully instrumented. The symphony was applauded after each movement; and would probably have pleased still more had it been more concise in form and development.

Another novelty at Saturday's concert was a set of eight variations, for two pianofortes, by M. Saint-Saëns, on the trio belonging to the minuet of Beethoven's pianoforte sonata in E flat, from op. 31. This is treated with great ingenuity, and such variety and contrast as to sustain the interest throughout. The theme, or suggestions thereof, in different measures and tempos, can be traced through every variation, the last being a spirited fugue. Each player is furnished with abundance of effective passages of display, written with thorough knowledge of the instrument, on which M. Saint-Saëns is himself so distinguished a performer. The executants on Saturday were Madame Montigny-Remaury and Miss Marie Wurm, and the work received from them an admirable interpretation. The first-named lady also played Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in C major (No. 1) with fine style and finished mechanism.

Mrs. Osgood sang, with much refinement, the "Ave Maria" which Gounod has so effectively based on the first of the preludes of Bach's "Forty-eight Preludes and Fugues." The pianoforte part and the added violin obbligato were well rendered, the first by Mr. R. Reed, the other by Mr. T. Watson. Mrs. Osgood also sang Sullivan's song, "My dearest heart."

The other items of the programme consisted of Gounod's exquisitely humorous "Funeral March of a Marionette" and Sterndale Bennett's "Fantasia Overture" entitled "Paradise and the Peri." Mr. Manns conducted, as usual.

THE BRISTOL TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL.

Having already given a summary of the arrangements for this celebration, we may now briefly record the opening thereof. The first performance on Tuesday morning consisted of Handel's "Samson;" an oratorio containing some of his finest choral writing, and this derived full effect from the excellent singing of the Bristol choir. The solo music was rendered by Madame Albani, Miss Emma Thursby, Madame Patey, Mr. Barton McGuckin, Mr. Hilton, and Mr. Santley. Among the several specialties in this respect was the brilliant delivery of "Let the bright seraphim," by Madame Albani (with trumpet obbligato by Mr. Jaeger); and the air "Return, O God of Hosts," expressively rendered by Madame Patey. Mr. Charles Hallé conducted with thorough efficiency, Mr. Riseley having presided at the organ. The evening concert included Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat (played by Mr. Hallé and conducted by Mr. Hecht), Weber's overture to "Euryanthe," Schubert's unfinished symphony in B minor, and Mendelssohn's music to "The First Walpurgis Night."

"Elijah" was given on Wednesday morning, the second miscellaneous concert taking place in the evening, and including Brahms's "Rinaldo"—Thursday morning's programme having consisted of Mozart's "Requiem" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater;" the evening miscellaneous concert having included Beethoven's choral symphony, and the festival was to close yesterday (Friday) morning with "The Messiah."

Of the latter portions of the performances we must speak next week.

M. Rivière's Promenade Concerts at Covent-Garden Theatre are continuing to prove attractive. The constant change of programme secures a succession of varied features calculated to interest all tastes. On Monday Mdlle. Hamakers made her first appearance, and sang with much success in the air, with variations, from "The Crown Diamonds," and Dessauer's song, "Le Retour des Promis." On Tuesday the vocal performances included the refined singing of Miss Helene Greiffenhagen in Gounod's "Ave Maria" (based on Bach's prelude), and Ganz's song, "Sing, sweet bird."

This (Saturday) evening Mr. Mapleson's autumn season of Italian opera begins at Her Majesty's Theatre, with a performance of Verdi's "Aïda," in which Madame Marie Roze is to sustain the title-character, supported by Madame Trebelli as Amneris, Signor Frapolli as Rhadamès, Signor Pantaleoni as Amonasro, &c.

Mr. Walter Bache's eighth annual recital will take place at St. James's Hall next Wednesday afternoon, when his programme will include an interesting selection from Liszt's original pianoforte works and songs.

The Monday Popular Concerts will open their twenty-second season on Nov. 3, when the string quartet party will consist of Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti; Mdlle. Janotha being the solo pianist and Miss Lilian Bailey the vocalist. The Saturday morning performances will begin on Nov. 8.

On Tuesday the pile of buildings known as the Warrior-square Concert-Rooms were opened by Mr. and Mrs. Brassey, in the presence of a large company. Luncheon was afterwards served in the great hall, to which about 300 sat down, the chair being taken by Mr. Alderman Gausden, Mayor of Hastings and chairman of the company.

The Duchess of Marlborough received at Dublin Castle yesterday week a deputation from the operative silk-weavers of Dublin, to confer as to the means by which something may be done for the revival of the trade. Mr. M'Cormack, a member of the deputation, read a statement similar to that made some weeks ago by a deputation to Colonel Caulfield, Comptroller of the Viceregal Household. The Duchess, replying, said it principally lay in the hands of weavers to cause a revival in the trade, but she would do what she could to supplement their efforts. If the trade were to be successfully revived, their energy should be directed towards procuring new designs to compete with foreign goods of similar texture. Her Grace afterwards received a deputation of manufacturers, who exhibited patterns of newer and lighter material.

THEATRES.

NEW SADLER'S WELLS.

The reopening of the above theatre, after a long and apparently hopeless interregnum, is an event of importance to all interested in theatrical matters. The associations of the building extend as far back as the year 1763, the date, we believe, of its first erection. In this theatre the celebrated Joey Grimaldi, in 1781, made his first bow to the public, in the character of a monkey, the king of clowns and mimics being at that time but three years of age. Here was first produced the drama of "Black-Eyed Susan," in which the inimitable T. P. Cooke nightly moved the audiences to tears and rapturous demonstrations of approval. Passing through various vicissitudes of fortune, in the year 1844 it came under the management of Messrs. Phelps and Greenwood, which marks an important epoch in the history of the drama. When William Shakspeare, king of poets and dramatists, the glory of the days of good Queen Bess, nor the glory of that age only, but of all times and all generations—the crown and front of England's literary greatness—was, owing to the increasing decadence of the public taste, expelled from the West of London, he found a grateful if ignoble shelter in the little dusky region of Clerkenwell. We say ignoble, because coming within the sphere of our own earliest reminiscences are the objections of fastidious lovers of the bard, who declined to go to Islington to see his plays represented, assuming that the neighbourhood itself was a desecration. But in the course and process of time Sadler's Wells, under the able management of Messrs. Phelps and Greenwood, became the recognised home and school of the Shakspearean drama. For eighteen years of uninterrupted prosperity the popular tragedian held the reins of government in the little Thespian Temple, which his genius devoted to the noblest purposes of his art. After his retirement, and that of his successor, Miss Marriott, the theatre fell into disrepute, and old Sadler's Wells was fast approaching its final stage of dissolution, when lo! from its ashes, like the marvellous bird of which sages tell—in pristine splendour, eclipsing the external glories of the original—arises New Sadler's Wells, under the auspicious management of Mrs. Bateman.

On entering the stalls the visitor becomes aware of the extensive alterations. The theatre has been completely remodelled, and presents to the spectator an imposing interior. The form of the building has been preserved, no doubt to the delight of the Islingtonians, who would not have their memories of the old house entirely obliterated, and whose affections are fixed, we might say, on the bricks and mortar. The decorations are all in the newest style; and the theatre, as it stands, must be pronounced one of the handsomest and most commodious in the metropolis. A new act-drop by Mr. John O'Connor, representing Sadler's Wells in 1779, is exceedingly picturesque, and received the marked approbation of the audience. A poetic address, written by Tom Taylor, and spoken with extraordinary elocutionary skill by Miss Bateman, was the first item in the programme. Of this the salient points, especially the allusion to "brave old Phelps," were vociferously cheered, and at its conclusion Miss Bateman was recalled and received a floral tribute from her admirers. Following this came Pocock's drama of "Rob Roy," the merits and demerits of which are so well known as to require in this place but a passing comment. A faultily constructed, singularly erratic drama, it affords opportunities for singing and acting which have obtained for it a lasting acceptation from the public. It also affords scope for spectacular display. Mrs. Bateman has been lavish in expenditure, placing the piece upon the boards with a splendour that old Sadler's Wells has never seen surpassed. The national costumes have been reproduced with minute exactness, and effective business introduced following the traditions of the Theatre Royal Edinburgh. The scenery, comprising a series of Scotch landscapes by Messrs. O'Connor, Gordon, Harford, and others, is superb. A view of the Pass of Loch Ard, in the third act, down which is seen to flow a cascade of real water, is exceedingly picturesque, and drew from the audience unmistakable manifestations of approval. This scene is memorable for a Highland jig and sword dance, executed by Gilroy's troupe of dancers and pipers, as also a combat between Dougal and Captain Thornton, which obtained for the artists an immediate recall to the footlights. To the general performance considerable praise must be awarded. The honours of the evening, however, fell to the share of Mr. Walter Bentley and Miss Bateman in the respective characters of Rob Roy and Helen MacGregor. The lady's impersonation of the bold outlaw's wife is one of the finest we remember to have witnessed. She gave with masterly precision the varying phases of the character, exhibiting rage, grief, indignation, sense of injustice, retaliation, with a force and truthfulness that had an electrical effect upon the audience. In person and acting she appeared the *beau ideal* of Scott's celebrated chieftainess; a grander presentation of the weird Amazonian woman can scarcely be imagined. As Rob Roy, Mr. Walter Bentley showed histrionic abilities of a high order. In the scene of the outlaw's capture the actor reached the climax of his powers, and at the fall of the curtain he was enthusiastically summoned to the footlights. The Bailie Nicol Jarvie of Mr. Edmund Lyons was a meritorious performance, and the Dougal of Mr. R. Lyons was exceedingly clever and picturesque. The Rashleigh of Mr. N. Wheatcroft was also deserving of praise. Miss Maud Irvine essayed the character of Diana Vernon. The lady's voice is sweet and flexible, and in the popular song, "Robin Adair," she was loudly encored. Francis Osbaldistone was enacted by Mr. Richard Drummond. The National Anthem was sung at the close of the performance, when Mrs. Bateman appeared in the midst of her three children. The greeting she received testified the public appreciation of her efforts and the heartfelt wish of all present for the ultimate success of the experiment.

COURT.

A new and original one-act comedy, entitled "A Clerical Error," by H. A. Jones, has been produced at this theatre. The dialogue is not remarkable for wit and brilliancy; but the story is novel and interesting, and the situations are worked out with a degree of ingenuity that secures for the whole a successful issue. The plot may be briefly sketched. A country Vicar becomes enamoured of his young ward, who, being penniless, he has adopted into his home, and towards whom he consequently stands in the position of a benefactor. The discrepancy in their ages appears at the outset an insuperable barrier. The girl, moreover, is violently in love with the Vicar's nephew, one Richard Capel, who reciprocates her passion. A feeling of duty and obligation induces the lady to do violence to her feelings and consent to become the wife of her guardian. Ultimately the Vicar, discovering the secret of his ward's attachment, relinquishes his claim, and the curtain falls on the pronounced clerical benediction in favour of the happy couple. Mr. Wilson Barrett's assumption of the Vicar, whose unlucky penchant for his ward occasioned so much entanglement, was truly excellent, his exhibition of suppressed grief on discovering his error being natural and artistic. The same may be said of the honest, manly way in which, at the opening of the scene, he declared his passion. Mr. Arthur Dacre made the most of Dick Capel, and Mr. G. W. Anson's Jeremiah Perry was, in its way, an artistic study. The part of the heroine, Minnie Heritage, found a pleasing exponent in Miss Winifred Emery. In obedience to a summons, the artists appeared upon the stage at the fall of the curtain, and the author bowed his acknowledgments from a private box.

At Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment on Monday evening next, Oct. 20, Mr. Corney Grain will give for the first time his new Musical Sketch, entitled "A Quiet Visit;" and on Wednesday, Oct. 22, a New First Part will be produced, entitled "The Pirate's Home," written by Gilbert A'Beckett, music by Vivian Bligh.

A novel entertainment, entitled "Dreams of Assyria," is being given at the Egyptian Hall. It consists of six of the stories from the "Arabian Nights," illustrated by tableaux, introducing superb dresses and ornaments, excellent scenic effects, and characteristic music, both European and Oriental.

Mr. Toole laid the memorial-stone of the new Royalty Theatre in Glasgow last Saturday afternoon, in the presence of a numerous assemblage, among whom was Mr. Sims Reeves. The theatre, which is a handsome structure, capable of holding about 2000 persons, is already partly built, and is to be opened early in December.

AN ENDOWED THEATRE.

The question of a subsidised theatre has been brought into distinct prominence by the *Times* of last week. The shameful neglect of the poetical drama, and the spasmodic efforts occasionally made in its favour, have excited alternately no inconsiderable amount of indignation and contempt, until at last the attention of some intelligent persons has been turned to the subject. Among these is Madame Pfeiffer, who has written a long and eloquent letter to the leading journal, which, in return, has complimented her with a leading article in support of her application. The lady sees clearly that no dependence is to be placed on popular sympathy. The elements of a proper appreciation are not possessed by the crowd. She turns, therefore, to the select few, and to these she proposes to set a profitable example. She recognises the difficulty of obtaining help from the State for the establishment of a theatre devoted to the production of the poetic drama. But she thinks it not unreasonable to believe that there are a hundred persons in this land which we call England, "ready to back their belief in the high schooling power of art by coming forward with one thousand pounds each for the establishment of a fund for its advancement." There can be no reason "to show why the purchase and endowment of a house by private persons should be open to objection." "Such a temple of Art," she continues, "lifted above the thunders of the gods, and uninfluenced by their preference for folly and buffoonery, sustained by a committee of the best-disciplined taste of the time, and presided over by one having the breadth of intellectual training like that, let us say, of Prince Leopold, would become a meeting-ground and rallying-point of the nobility of mind, and a standard of excellence to all loyal aspirants." Such a theatre, the lady thinks, need not be large. "The theatre at Meiningen," she says, "in which such complete dramatic effects have been achieved, is a theatre no larger than the average of our own minor ones. If, on the other hand," she adds, "it should be objected that an undertaking on so small a scale would be out of proportion with the magnitude of our surroundings, let it be remembered that it would claim to be but a beginning—a new centre of dramatic life, which might be expected to expand with time, and to give rise to many an offshoot. . . . If the protection afforded to dramatic art by the establishment of an endowed theatre should be seen to fulfil the end in view, a notable addition to the confidence of its advocates would naturally result, and the new institution would be likely to become the parent of similar ones in various parts of the kingdom; each of our manufacturing centres being fully equal to fostering for itself an offshoot from the original stem."

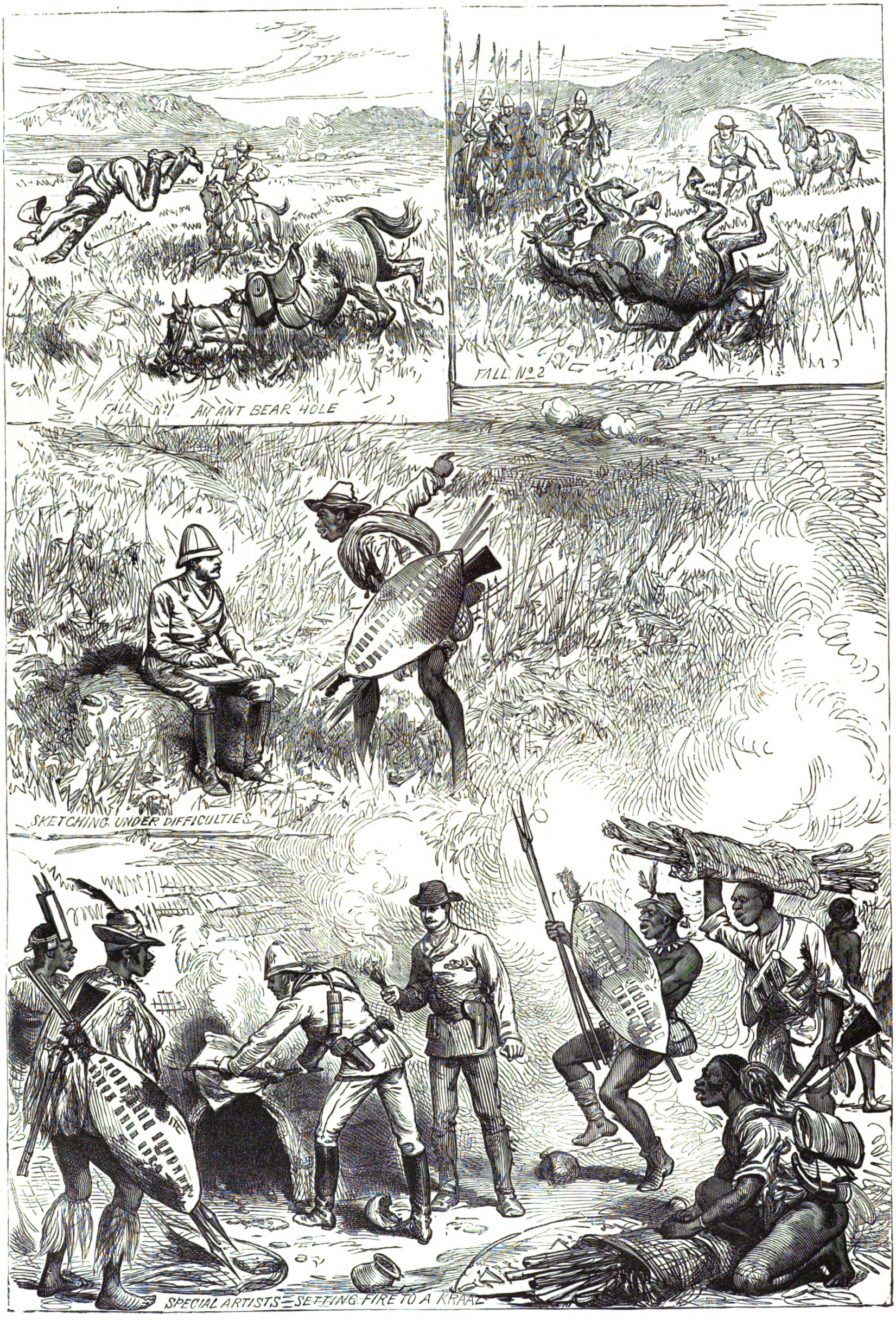
In reference to the improbability of obtaining vulgar appreciation for refined art, Madame Pfeiffer reasonably doubts whether there exists even in the highest quarters an available nucleus of culture, possessing width of view and technical experience sufficient to guide a national theatre at once triumphantly on its way. Our highest circles are deficient in certain æsthetic qualities; they need themselves elocutionary training, and have to learn grace of manner. This consideration certainly adds to the difficulty. One thing is conceded, that the moment is clearly not unfavourable for a determined effort to supply an acknowledged defect in our national institutions. The *Times* points out that the fair advocate of the Endowed Theatre of the future does something more than merely advocate its institution; something more practically effective. She offers to contribute the sum of one thousand pounds towards the endowment of a theatre under suitable conditions. "If," adds the *Times*, her offer "should meet with a suitable response from other quarters, there is no reason why the experiment should not be tried, in a manner most in accordance with our national genius, of establishing a theatre in which something more elevated and elevating might be aimed at than the mere gratification of the popular tastes of the moment."

In accepting a proposition like this, which we do with earnestness and sincerity, it must be considered that money, after all, is the least element in the affair. When England's chief poet placed himself at the head of a theatre he possessed in his own person the qualifications of a manager and dramatist, and by their exercise obtained the means of carrying out his projects. A friend of the writer, recently deceased, the founder, builder, and proprietor of more than one theatre, and uniformly successful, as it were by instinct, had shortly before his death accepted a plan for a people's theatre at the West-End on a scale of magnitude and with a completeness of purpose that would have ensured success. He was also provided with manager, poet, and drama, leaving nothing to chance, and having to find nothing but the capital. This was already within his command. Any capitalist willing to adopt his ideas can receive full information from the present writer. Above all things, theatres require individuality for their successful conduct.

On Tuesday a conference of the Miners' Associations of the United Kingdom was opened at Leeds, and extended over several days. Mr. A. Macdonald, M.P., presided over the meeting, and delegates representing the mining interest in all parts of the kingdom were present.

The receipts on account of revenue from April 1, 1879, when there was a balance of £6,915,756, to Oct. 11, 1879, were £37,951,191, against £38,192,016 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £6,243,389. The net expenditure was £47,391,655, against £47,726,765 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on Oct. 11 amounted to £1,057,841, and at the same date in 1878 to £1,161,064.

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OUR SPECIAL ARTIST'S ADVENTURES IN ZULULAND.—SEE PAGE 366.

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THE ADVANCE ON CABUL: GENERAL SIR F. ROBERTS'S FORCE ADVANCING UP THE HAZARDARAKHT DEFILE TO THE SHUTARGARDAN.—SEE PAGE 364.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.

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OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF CLANWILLIAM.

The Right Hon. Sir Richard Charles Francis, Earl of Clanwilliam, Viscount Clanwilliam and Baron Gilford, in the Peerage of Ireland; and Baron Clanwilliam in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, a Baronet of Ireland and G.C.H., died on the 7th inst., at 32, Belgrave-square. His Lordship was born Aug. 15, 1795, the only son of Richard, second Earl of Clanwilliam, by his wife, Caroline, Countess of Thunn, and succeeded to the peerage honours when only ten years of age. He was educated at Eton, and, entering the diplomatic service, was attached in 1814 to Viscount Castlereagh, one of the Plenipotentaries to the Congress of Vienna. From 1817 to 1819 he was private secretary to the same nobleman (then Marquis of Londonderry and Foreign Secretary). He was afterwards for a short period in 1822 Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In that year he acted as Chef de Chancellerie to the Duke of Wellington's mission to the Congress at Verona, and from 1823 to 1828 he was Ambassador at Berlin. The following year he was created a Peer of the United Kingdom as Lord Clanwilliam. The Earl married, July 5, 1830, Lady Elizabeth Herbert, second daughter of George, eleventh Earl of Pembroke, and had by her (who died Sept. 20, 1858) one daughter, Selina Catherine, married first to Granville Edward Harcourt Vernon, Esq., M.P., and secondly to John Bidwell, Esq., of the Foreign Office, and four sons—viz., 1, Richard James, Lord Gilford, now Earl of Clanwilliam, Rear-Admiral R.N., C.B., a Lord of the Admiralty; 2, the Hon. Robert Henry Meade, of the Prince of Wales's Household, Assistant Under-Secretary at the Colonial Office; 3, the Hon. and Rev. Sydney Meade, Rector of Wylye, Wilts; and, 4, Lieutenant the Hon. Herbert G. P. Meade, R.N., who died in 1868.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Admiral Charles Smith, on the 5th inst., at 1, Queen's-road, Tunbridge Wells.

Captain George Edward Sheward Cartwright, late 83rd Regiment, on the 8th inst., at Bath, aged thirty-two.

James Tomlin, Esq., Staff Commander, R.N., late of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, on the 9th, at Woodlands-villas, Blackheath, within a few days of his eighty-ninth birthday.

The Rev. William Grigson, M.A., thirty-three years Rector of Whinburgh and Westfield, in the county of Norfolk, on the 6th inst., at Norwich, in his seventieth year.

John Beswicke Greenwood, Esq., J.P. and D.L., sometime Chairman of Quarter Sessions of the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the 9th inst., at Dewsbury-moor, in his eighty-third year.

Adam Seaton Findlater, Esq., of The Slopes, Kingstown, an eminent Dublin merchant, on the 12th inst., in his seventy-second year.

The Hon. Mrs. Nangle (Mary), on the 27th ult., at Gibraltar. This lady, born Oct. 4, 1836, was elder sister of Arthur, present Viscount Valentia, and was married, Feb. 24, 1855, to Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Chidiock Nangle.

Sophie, Mrs. Kennedy, widow of the Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy, of Dunure, and only daughter of the late Sir Samuel Romilly, on the 9th inst., at Dalquhanan Castle, Maybole, N.B., aged seventy-nine.

Robert Alexander Houston, Esq., of Clerkington, Haddington, J.P. and D.L., on the 3rd inst., aged forty-one. He was eldest son of the late Colonel Alexander Houston of Clerkington, and grandson of General Sir Robert Houston, K.C.B., and married, 1874, Clara Constance, daughter of General Burdett.

Lady Constance Harriet Middleton, on the 7th inst., at Belsay Castle, Northumberland, aged thirty-six. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of the present Earl Amherst, and was married in 1871 to Sir Arthur Edward Middleton, Bart., M.P., by whom she leaves a young family, the youngest son being born on the 1st inst.

Jane, Mrs. Arcedeckne, widow of Andrew Arcedeckne, Esq., of Glevering Hall, Suffolk, and Golden Grove, Jamaica, on the 5th inst., at 61, Grand Parade, Brighton, aged fifty-four. Mrs. Arcedeckne, professionally known as Miss Elsworthy, was at one time an admired tragedy actress, and, during Mr. Fechter's tenancy of the Lyceum, played with much success the Queen in "Hamlet."

Edward George Herbert Odell, Esq., of Carriglea, J.P. and D.L. of the county of Waterford, on the 30th ult., at Ardmore, aged thirty-five. He was born Sept. 6, 1845, the eldest son of the late Edward Odell, Esq., of Carriglea, by Harriette Richarda, daughter of Sir John Nugent Humble, Bart., and was twice married—first, to Lady Selina Hastings, daughter of the sixteenth Earl of Huntingdon; and secondly to his cousin, Elizabeth, elder daughter of Sir J. Nugent Humble, Bart.

Dr. Black, F.R.C.P., on the 12th inst., at his residence in Queen Anne-street. He was a graduate of the University of Oxford, where he obtained his M.D. degree in 1839, and in the following year was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. The deceased was early in life appointed assistant physician, and subsequently physician, to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He also held the appointment of physician to Christ's Hospital and to the Marine Society. Dr. Black was for some years a member of the council and also examiner at the College of Physicians.

Colonel Robert Algernon Smith-Dorrien, of Haresfoot, Herts, on the 8th inst., at his seat near Great Berkhampstead, aged sixty-five. He was youngest son of James Smith, Esq., of Ashlyns Hall, High Sheriff of Herts, 1831. He married, in 1845, Mary Anne, daughter of Thomas Drever, Esq., by Mary, his wife, daughter of Thomas Dorrien, Esq., of Haresfoot, and thereupon assumed the additional surname and arms of Dorrien. His eldest son, Thomas Algernon Smith-Dorrien-Smith, Esq., of Tresco Abbey, Scilly, Cornwall, having succeeded his uncle, the late Augustus Smith, Esq., M.P., has added the surname of Smith by Royal license.

The *South Wales Daily News* reports the capture of a sword-fish in the Wye, at Chepstow. It measured eight feet six inches in length, and its "sword" is three feet long.

Mr. Harding, of Piccadilly, has invented and patented a useful little apparatus for ready letter writing, which he calls the Nelson Writing Tablet. It contains several sheets of note paper and adhesive envelopes combined. An indelible ink pencil in a solidified form is used instead of a pen, and when the note is written it is detached in an instant, folded, and ready for the post. By travellers and invalids the Nelson writing tablet will be regarded with especial favour.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J G F (Ramsgate).—We wish to communicate with you on the subject of your problems. Please inform us of your precise address.

J H S (Witney).—We are obliged for the trouble you have taken. One of the games appears below.

F H B (Ilkley).—Thanks; the problem shall appear in due course.

W W W (Kingston).—King and Rook draw against King and two Bishops, unless there is something exceptional in the position. We cannot assist you in the other matter referred to in your letter.

C F J (Swansea).—We shall be glad to hear that your local club prospers. The problem shall be examined.

J S (Middlesboro').—If, as you say, you read this column regularly, you must have seen our notices of the chess periodicals published in England.

H P (Ootacamand, India).—The game is interesting, and shall be published.

W L (Swanmore).—Please look at 1. R to K 7th.

E N F (Abbey-road).—The construction seems to have been troublesome; we note the correction of the last version.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1857 received from H J Baker and W. Byres.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1858 received from Onno (Utrecht), F West, Carlos (Lille), J Smith, R Shindler, W J E, C F Nash, Orazio, Emile Frau (Lyons), Nalfracam, Luton Chess Club, Dabbshill, E M L, Thorpe Reading Room, W O S Harnett, E B Fulton, W Byres, A J H (Rugby), J Bumstead, and Rev. J S St J.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1859 received from Onno, Copiapino, Cant, T Barrington, W Betts, J M F (Dublin), C S Coxe, An Old Hand, C F Nash, Ryecroft, Elsie, R Jesson, T Greenbank, S Stripe, W Hoskin, H Langford, C Darragh, E P Vulliamy, E Worsley, A M S, G H V, E H H V, L S D, S Farrant, J Radermacher, Lulu, C A Duliphard (Rouen), Orazio, F L Dyke, G Fosbrooke, R Arnold, E Elsbury, Problematicus, W P Welch, East Marden, F R Jeffrey, G L Mayne, W de P Crousaz, C C L, F West, Ben Nevis, D Templeton, R Ingersoll, W S Leest, J W W, Little Woman in White, James Dobson, A T Ridding, Norman Rumbelow, Thorpe Reading Room, Dabbshill, R F N Banks, A R, H Brewster, W M Curtis, Shadforth, E L G, E B Fulton, D L A (Harrogate), M A Morton, E L Green (Swansea), H L G, O Wolter, J Smith, C F Jones, A J H (Rugby), W Byres, T H Knight, R Shindler, Hereward, Fred Dewhurst, Alpha, Julia Short, E H Brooks, C F Jones, W O S Harnett, C C Elmore, D W Kell, and Helen Lee.

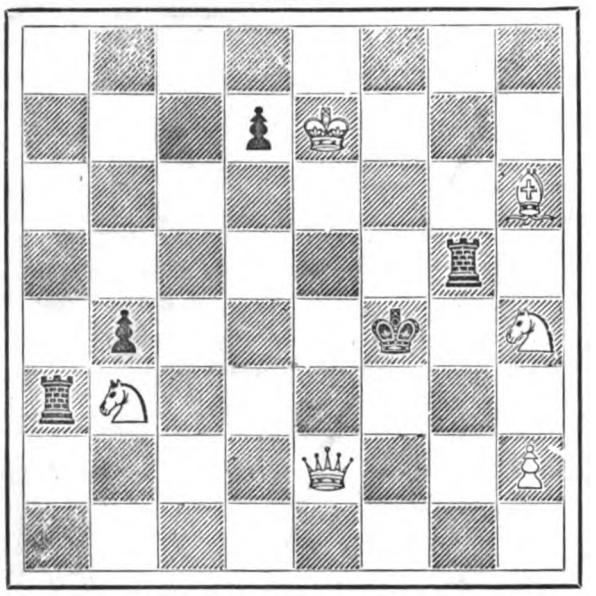
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1858.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Kt 2nd	K to Q 5th
2. P to Q 3rd	K to B 6th
3. B to K 5th. Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1861.

By W. T. PIERCE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

On the 1st and 2nd inst. Mr. Blackburne visited the Witney Athenæum Chess Club for the purpose of exhibiting his skill in "blindfold" and "simultaneous" games. On the first evening of his visit he played, seeing the boards, the Rev. Dr. Payne, the president of the club, Mr. J. H. Shayler, the vice-president, and ten other gentlemen simultaneously, winning eleven games and drawing one. The drawn game was that in which Mr. Blackburne was opposed by the president. On the following evening he contended against the same number of players *sans voir*, and won all the games.

The following is one of the latter series won against Mr. SHAYLER.

(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Kt to B 2nd	Kt to Kt 5th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	15. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	16. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
4. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	17. Q R to K sq	Q R to K sq
5. P to K B 4th	B to R 3rd	18. R to K 3rd	P to K R 4th
He might have pushed the P to Kt 6th, and in that way attained the beaten track of the books.		19. Q to Q 2nd	K to R sq
6. P takes P	B takes P	20. B to K 2nd	It takes P
7. B to Q B 4th	B to K Kt 5th	Black's play in this game, although it shows him to be inexperienced, is not without promise. Here he falls into a trap that has been skilfully prepared for him.	
8. P to Q B 3rd	Q to K 2nd	21. R takes R	Q takes R
9. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	22. B to Q 3rd	Q to Q 4th
10. Kt to Q R 3rd	Castles	White now mates in three moves by 23, B to K 5th (ch) and 24. Q to R 6th (ch). &c.	
11. Q to Q 3rd	B to K R 4th		
12. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt		
13. Q B takes P	Q to Kt 3rd		

A Game played recently at Purssell's Chess-Rooms between Mr. G. C. HEYWOOD and another Amateur.

(*Allgaier-Thorold Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Q to K 2nd	B to B 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	13. P to R 5th (ch)	
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	Very well conceived, as preparatory to the sacrifice of the exchange.	
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th	13.	Kt takes P
5. Kt to Kt 5th	P to K B 3rd	14. R takes B	K takes R
6. Kt takes P	K takes Kt	15. Kt to B 3rd	B takes B
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	If 15. Kt to B 3rd, then follows—16. B to B 7th and 17. R to K B sq, &c.	
8. B takes P	P takes P	16. Q takes P (ch)	K to Kt 4th
We believe Black's seventh move is inferior to 7. P to B 6th; and there can be no question as to the imprudence of his last move, as it exposes his King to a fierce attack.		17. Q takes B (ch)	K to R 5th
		As good as anything else in the position.	
9. B to B 4th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd	18. Kt to K 4th	P to Kt 6th
10. B to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd	19. B to B 7th, and Black resigned.	
11. Castles	B to Kt 2nd		

A Game played at the Chess Club, Buda-Pesth, between Dr. JAKOBY and Herr KENEBY.—(*French Opening.*)

WHITE (Dr. J.)	BLACK (Herr K.)	WHITE (Dr. J.)	BLACK (Herr K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	14. Kt to Kt 6th	R to B sq
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	15. P to K B 4th	P takes Q P
3. B to Q 3rd		16. P takes Q B P	R to K sq
This mode of conducting the attack is decidedly inferior to 3. P takes P.		17. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q sq
3.	Kt to K B 3rd	18. Kt to Kt 5th	
4. P to K 5th	Kt to Q 2nd	Well played. White conducts the game with much spirit and enterprise.	
5. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q B 4th	18.	P takes Kt
6. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	Forced because of the threatened mate, and now the important file is open to the adverse Rook.	
7. Castles	B to K 2nd	19. P takes P	Kt to B 2nd
8. B to K 3rd	Castles	20. R takes Kt	K takes R
9. Kt to Q 2nd	Q to Kt 3rd	21. R to B sq (ch)	B to B 3rd
10. P to Q R 3rd	P to B 3rd	22. Kt P takes B	Q to Kt 4th
Very weak indeed. Black's best chance of breaking through is on the other side, although it would not be prudent to capture Kt P at present.		23. Kt to K 7th (dis. ch)	K to B sq
11. Kt to K B 4th	R to B 2nd	24. Q to R 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd
12. B takes P (ch)	K takes B	25. Q takes P.	Mate.
13. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq		

The winter season of the City Chess Club will be inaugurated on the 17th inst. by a general meeting of the members. Among the subjects for discussion is the appropriation of five guineas for a memorial of the late Herr Löwenthal, and the settlement of the handicap for the ensuing year.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Enoch and Sons have just issued an excellent Pianoforte Tutor, compiled by Mr. Franklin Taylor, whose special merits as an executant and as a teacher render him peculiarly qualified for the production of a work of this class. As pointed out in Mr. Taylor's preface, his Tutor differs from most others in its combination of the didactic with the practical, being divided into chapters, each containing a portion of theoretical instruction, followed by lessons for practice. Within the compass of less than a hundred pages, and at the price of five shillings, the Tutor comprises a large amount of well-arranged information, interspersed with technical exercises and a varied selection of short pianoforte pieces, altogether well suited to develop the pupil's executive powers and musical taste, in preparation for the study of the classical works of the great masters.

Messrs. Forsyth Brothers have published a cantata entitled "Watchfulness" ("The Parable of the Ten Virgins"), composed by Dr. Hiles. The text is compiled from the Holy Scriptures by Mr. W. A. Barrett, and the music is written for treble and contralto voices, sometimes solo, sometimes choral. A well contrasted accompaniment serves to set off the vocal effects, which are throughout pleasing, and appropriate to the sentiment of the words. The cantata will be welcome in choral societies and domestic circles. The same publishers also issue several effective songs by the same composer. These are "The Gallants of England" (a cavalier song), "Hark! the ripple of the Fountain" (ballad), and "May"—all lying within a moderate compass. Some pleasing, and not difficult, pianoforte pieces also come from Messrs. Forsyth, among them being—"Intermezzo," by Leo Kerbusch; "The Fairy of the Forest" (sketch); "Sweet Anne Page" (gavotte); and "La Bella Marguerite" (rondo élégante), by W. F. Taylor; "Parade March," by Felix Löwe; "Sarabande," by F. Stanislaus; and "Barcarolle," by F. Unger; a spirited "Tarantella" (preceded by a graceful "Andante") by L. Kerbusch, being for violin and pianoforte.

From Messrs. Duncan Davison and Co. we have a very characteristic song, "I'll love my love for ever," by E. Oldham. This admits of some effective declamation, and is within the most ordinary vocal range. "Ah! se tu fossi meco" is a graceful romanza by Francesco Berger, written in a suave, melodious style, and requiring little more than the compass of an octave. This and "Amor et Graziella"—two lively polkas for the pianoforte by H. Stiehl—are also issued by Messrs. Duncan Davison.

Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.'s recent publications include a set of six songs from "Gwen," a drama in monologue by the author of "The Epic of Hades." The music is by Professor G. A. Macfarren. No. 1, "As on the clear hill-sides," is a smoothly written melody, which is well contrasted by occasional florid passages in the accompaniment; No. 2, "Oh vermeil rose and sweet," is very flowing and expressive, and is especially suitable to a contralto voice; No. 3, "What shall I do for my love," is of a somewhat brighter character; No. 4, "Oh, soft dove," having much gentle tenderness; No. 5, "Bring with you the last sweet rose," although extremely simple, is very expressive, and is available for any voice, being especially suitable for a tenor; No. 6, "When I walked careless on the hills," is somewhat of a declamatory character, with an effective change of tempo and of key (from minor to major) towards the close. All the songs being within the range of any voice, it is needless to specify the compass of each. The accompaniments are written with special taste and skill. The same publishers likewise issue an arrangement for the pianoforte, by Sir Julius Benedict, of "The World's Delight," the Chinese national air ("P'oo Teën Loh"). This curious melody (communicated to the arranger by the Chinese Minister) is constructed on a series of notes of the diatonic scale, omitting the supertonic, the fifth, and the seventh. The melody, as transcribed, has much more tunefulness and regularity of rhythm than are popularly ascribed to Chinese music, of which it is a very interesting specimen.

Messrs. Schott and Co. have brought out a series of very interesting arrangements for violin (with pianoforte accompaniment), by G. Haddock. These comprise the "Entr'acte" and "Ballet" from Schubert's charming music to the drama of "Rosamunde;" the "Air" and "Gavotta" from Bach's orchestral "Suite" in D; the "Canzonetta" from Mendelssohn's first string quartet; and the minuets (and trios) from Mozart's symphony in E flat, and his string quartet in D minor. The transcriptions are well done; but we do not see the necessity for change of key made in some instances. A very graceful "Barcarolle" for violin (with pianoforte accompaniment), by Carl Hause, and a well-written and characteristic "Ballabile" ("alla moda antiqua") for two performers on the pianoforte, by Mr. Lindsay Sloper, are also published by Messrs. Schott.

Messrs. Ashdown and Parry publish a pleasing song and an effective march, both composed by Juliana Wurtzburg. The song is entitled "She showed me roses in my morning dream." The melody, although simple, is taking; and the compass extends only from C sharp below the lines to F sharp on the fifth line. The other piece—"The March of the May-Queen"—is graceful and melodious, being contrasted with a vivacious intermediate "quick-step."

Mr. T. B. T. Hildyard, M.P., having resigned the chairmanship of the Notts Quarter Sessions, the Hon. Henry Strutt, son of Lord Belper, was on Monday elected in his stead.

The annual conference of the Evangelical Alliance will be held in the Free Assembly Hall, Edinburgh, on the 28th inst. and following days.

The Bishop of Manchester, who last Saturday distributed the prizes of the successful students in connection with the art and science classes of the Bury District Co-operative Society, said there was nothing that argued more for the stability and well-being of society in general in England in times so critical as those through which we were passing than the extension of the system of co-operation among the great body of the working men. Referring to the subject of recreation, the Bishop said he did not think that one could listen to a play of Shakspeare's, such as "King Lear" or "Hamlet," or any good play by great actors, and worthily put upon the stage, without feeling benefited, and if all plays were of that kind he, as a minister, should have no hesitation in recommending the people to go to them. On the question of opening libraries, picture-galleries, and the like on Sundays, his sentiment might be in favour of opening such institutions, and yet he could not without fears and apprehensions as a Bishop say that he could thoroughly go in for it. He had been asked his opinion upon the proposal to open the Manchester Royal Institution on Sundays, and he had asked if they did open it not to do so during church services. He was glad to find that it had been decided not to open the institution during church hours, so that there would be three hours during which the people could go and see papers and pictures without being debarred from the proper observances of the Lord's Day.

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DRESS MATERIALS FOR AUTUMN.
All-Wool Ancolas, Casimirs, and Bege, from 1s. to 1s. 6d.
Estamene, Witney, and other Serges, 1s. to 1s. 6d. (very wide).
Cashmere Merinos,
All the New Shades, 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d. per yard.

250 FULL SIZE
BLACK CASHMERE POLONAISES, richly Embroidered with Silk, 24s. and 27s. 6d. each.

SPECIAL SALE OF 300 PIECES
FINE VIGOGNE-MERINOES, in all the New Shades of Colour, 43 inches wide, 1s. 9d. per yard; usual price, 2s. 9d.

BLACK, WHITE, AND ALL THE NEW COLOURS.
RICH VELVET-VELVETEENS
In Plain, Striped, and Rich Damassé.
The new Black as advertised, 1s. 11d. to 4s. 9d. per yard.

SPECIAL SALES of CHEAP GOODS.
800 pieces of rich Silk Repp Wool Poplins and Popeline Velour at 1s. and 1s. 3d.; formerly 2s. 6d. and 3s. 9d. per yard.
Several Thousand pieces best French Percales, Cambrics, and Brilliants, now selling at 4½d. and 6½d. per yard.

FRENCH BEAVER, BEAR, and OTTER HATS and BONNETS in all Colours. } Untrimmed from 6s. 11d. Trimmed from 10s. 6d.

CASH PRICES. Parcels free.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

NEW WINTER DRESSES.—Scarborough Tweed Serges. Price 7½d. per yard. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, No. 52, Oxford-street, W.

POMPADOUR NOVELTIES in Velvet, Silk, and Wool, now used in combination with Cashmeres, Foulé Twills, Serges, Silks, &c. Patterns and parcels carriage paid.—T. VENABLES and SONS, Whitechapel, E., House Furnishers and General Drapers.

MADAME ELLIOT'S stylish DRESSES, from 63s.; Children's Dresses, beautiful material, 25s. 6d. complete.

MADAME ELLIOT'S CORSETS, splendid shape, will suit and improve any figure. Special Corsets for ladies inclined to embonpoint; also, another speciality for slight figures. Young Ladies' Corsets, from 5s. 6d.
8, Great Portland-street (four doors from Oxford-street).

SEALSKINS, ULSTER CLOTHS, SHOWERPROOF TWEEDS, &c., for LADIES' JACKETS and MANTLES. Also an immense variety of Woollen Goods for Gentlemen's and Boys' Wear, in all qualities, at very moderate prices for cash.
C. MEEKING and CO., Woollen Warehouse, 111 and 112, Hatton-garden, London.

MODES PARISIENNES.—The CASHMERE SHAWLS, Oriental Pattern, and the Real INDIAN CASHMERES, trade-mark, with transparent Chinese Borders, which have obtained a Gold Medal, will be the materials most in fashion during the season. M. LE HOUSSEL, Proprietor of the Union des Indes, 1, Rue Auber, Paris, will send a magnificent collection free on application.
CACHEMIRES EXOTIQUES, from 5 francs 25 cents; width, 40 in. to 47 in.

FASHIONS.—A Vacancy will shortly occur in one or two departments of a Journal devoted to Ladies' Fashions. The Editor will be glad to hear from modistes, milliners, or other ladies possessing facilities for acquiring an early and special knowledge concerning matters of fashion. Ladies who can also contribute papers upon this subject and that of needlework, &c., should address—Editor, 11, Ave Maria-lane, London, E.C.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES BOUGHT FOR CASH.—Mr. and Mrs. PHILLIPS, THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, 31, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, London, W., the old established buyers of LEFT-OFF CLOTHES AND ALL KINDS OF PROPERTY—Diamonds, Antique Lace, Furniture, Old Armour, Tapestry, Antique Brocades. Ladies and Gentlemen waited on at any time or distance, with the strictest privacy, as heretofore, by Mr. and Mrs. PHILLIPS, the Old Curiosity Shop, 31, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, London, W.
Established Upwards of Half a Century.

BREIDENBACH'S PHLOMIS (Sweet Scented). Beautifully fragrant and lasting. 2s. 6d. to 40s. Bottle. BREIDENBACH'S MACASSARINE, invaluable for preserving the growth of the Hair. 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. Bottle Of all Chemists and the Makers, 157a, New Bond-street.

THE HAIR.—A Lady can CONFIDENTLY recommend a perfectly harmless Recipe for restoring Hair speedily to its original colour, free from any injurious ingredient whatever, and VERY INEXPENSIVE. Full particulars and price sent on receipt of directed envelope to M. B., 13, Paved-court, The Green, Richmond, Surrey.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR. If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalculæ," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Florline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailed everywhere.

SOZODONT.—The Peerless liquid Dentifrice. Its use imparts the most fragrant breath; it beautifies, cleanses, and preserves the teeth in a surprising manner. It gives a delightfully fresh taste and feeling to the mouth, removing all Tartar and Scurf from the Teeth, completely arresting the progress of decay, and whitening such parts as have already become black by decay or neglect. Impure Breath caused by Bad Teeth, Tobacco, Spirits, or Catarrh, is neutralised by Sozodont. The price of the Fragrant Sozodont is 3s. 6d., put up in large bottles, fitted with patent sprinklers for applying the liquid to the tooth-brush. Each bottle is inclosed in a handsome toilet box. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and by JOHN M. RICHARDS, Great Russell-street, London. Observe the Name SOZODONT on the label, box, and bottle.

TOOTH-ACHE. INSTANT CURE. FORMS A STOPPING, SAVES THE TOOTH.
J. Hounsell, Esq., Surgeon, Bridport, writes:—"I consider BUNTER'S NERVINE a specific for Toothache. Very severe cases under my care have found instantaneous and permanent relief."
Of Chemists, 1s. 1½d. per Packet.

JAMES SPENCE and CO., WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRAPERS, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD, LONDON, sell all goods at MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. PATTERNS FREE to any part of the World. All Parcels CARRIAGE-PAID.

SERGES! SERGES!
WELSH, WEST OF ENGLAND, AND SCOTCH.
Our Stock of this ever useful, cheap, and fashionable material is unequalled in quality and quantity by any house in the kingdom. All the following are guaranteed Fast Dyes:—
27 in. WEST RIDING .. .. .. 6½d.
29 in. "ROUGH AND READY" .. .. .. 7½d.
29 in. "REAL WELSH" .. .. .. 8½d.
ALL-WOOL ESTAMENE .. .. 12½d.
ALL-WOOL EXTRA FINE .. .. .. 15½d.
ALL-WOOL DEVONSHIRE .. .. .. 18½d.
ALL-WOOL KERSEYMERE .. .. 1s. 11½d.
Patterns free.
JAMES SPENCE and CO.

FRENCH FLANNEL SERGES IN FINE ART COLOURS.
These goods are made of the very best Long Wool, and we hold a guarantee from the Manufacturer with regard to their Washing qualities. They have the appearance of a fine Indian Cashmere, and are especially suitable for Clinging Toilettes, Afternoon Tea Gowns, or Robes de Chambre.
There are two qualities:—
Quality No. 1, 30 inches wide, 1s. 11½d. per yard.
" No 2, 21 " 1s. 6d. "
JAMES SPENCE and CO.

POMPADOUR FLANNEL SERGES.
These goods will be the rage of the coming season. They have been specially made for us, and the lovely Patterns cannot be obtained elsewhere.
The "Young Ladies' Journal" says:—"The Pompadour Flannels, of which Messrs. J. Spence and Co., St. Paul's-churchyard, have a choice assortment of patterns and colours, will be very much worn during the autumn and winter months for ladies' morning robes and for pinafore dresses for young ladies and children. They may be had on light, dark, and black grounds, the pretty little floral patterns being very attractive." These flannels measure 29 inches in width. The price is 2s. 11½d. per yard. Patterns free.
JAMES SPENCE and CO.

KNOCKABOUT CORDUROY CLOTH. This is a new Cloth, specially made for us, and will be a great success.
It defies the hardest wear, and comprises a black and ten good dark shades.
27 in. wide, price 1s. 4½d.
Patterns post-free.
JAMES SPENCE and CO.

NEW POMPADOURS for POLONAISES and DRESS TRIMMINGS.
These goods are all decided novelties, and are even more varied than our well-known Pompadour Cambrics, which were so fashionable in the Spring and Summer Season.
The prices vary according to quality; but all classes will find something to meet their requirements.
Prices from 10½d. to 3s. 11d.
Patterns post-free.
JAMES SPENCE and CO.

THE DRESS of the FUTURE.
AUTUMN and WINTER FASHIONS.
SPENCE'S VELVETEENS (REGISTERED), CORDUROY, PLAIN and POMPADOUR, In 100 Lovely Colours.
ST. PAUL'S VELVETEEN.
LOUIS VELVETEEN. } At reduced
LINDEN OZONID VELVETEEN. } prices.
ERECT PILE VELVETEENS.
CORDUROY VELVETEENS.
BROCHE CORDUROY VELVETEENS.
POMPADOUR VELVETEENS.
FIRST AUTUMN DELIVERY.—Ladies should at once write or Patterns to Inspect these Novelties.
Prices in Black, from 1s. 6d. to 5s. 11d.
Prices in All Colours, 1s. 11½d. to 3s 11d.
Press Notice.—The Velveteens sold by Messrs. Spence, St. Paul's-churchyard, at 1s. 11½d., are very good for so low a price. They are soft velveteens with a thick pile, and soft velveteens always wear the best.—See the "Queen," "Young Ladies' Journal," "Morning Post," "Court Journal," &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
We take this opportunity of stating that we have prepared for the present Season a beautifully ILLUSTRATED and elaborately designed CATALOGUE, which, besides containing a complete Price List of Goods, contains also a Sketch of "St. Paul's Cathedral," expressly written for us by that talented writer, GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, which of itself is sufficient to stamp the book with no ordinary interest and value.
J. S. and CO. beg to call special attention to the increased facilities given to their Country Patrons by sending PARCELS CARRIAGE-PAID to the nearest Railway station. This NEW ARRANGEMENT will enable Customers to make selections from our Autumn and Winter Novelties without paying a personal visit to London or counting the cost of carriage (a most important item with many resident in the country), and we can confidently assert (ours being a Wholesale as well as Retail trade) that our prices will be found considerably below any Retail drapers. Our NEW CATALOGUE, containing a full price list, will be found invaluable.
New Fashion-Book and Catalogue post-free, containing Sketch by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.
ALL PARCELS SENT CARRIAGE-PAID.
JAMES SPENCE and CO.,
76, 77, 78, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

WITNEY BLANKETS. Thousands of pairs of Blankets are sold every year which are called "Witney Blankets," but are not the genuine make.
To insure getting the REAL WITNEY BLANKET, write to
F. CLAPPEN and CO., WITNEY, OXON.
All blankets carriage paid to any Railway Station in the Kingdom. Special goods and quotations for Charities. Terms, cash with order, or on delivery. Write for price-list, post-free.

WAUKENPHAST'S BOOTS for LADIES.
Patent Leather Court Shoes, Silk Lined, 7s.
Walking Oxford Shoes, 8s. 6d. to 25s.
Winter Walking Boots, 14s. to 28s.
Shooting and Country Wear, 34s.
60, Haymarket, London, S.W.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO has been proved, by its unparalleled success of fifty years, to be the best Dentifrice for procuring White and Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Fragrant Breath, being perfectly free from all deleterious and acid compounds, which give a temporary whiteness to the teeth, but ultimately ruin the enamel. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.

TAMAR INDIEN.—Owing to the marked success of this fruit-lozenge—so agreeable to take and universally prescribed by the Faculty for Constipation, &c.—Base Imitations are being foisted on the public. The genuine preparations bear the title "Tamar Indien." Price 2s. 6d. per Box.
E. GRILLON, Wool Exchange, E.C.; and all Chemists.

MEDICINAL FOOD, WASTING DISEASES, and CONSUMPTION are ARRESTED, the strength and weight are restored and maintained, and the appetite improved by the Food known as

PANCREATIC EMULSION, which has been for the last twenty years recognised by the Medical Profession as a NECESSARY FOOD for persons having a tendency to WASTING, CONSUMPTION, &c.

SAVORY and MOORE, New Bond-street, London, and Chemists everywhere, from whom Pamphlets, containing full particulars and Medical Testimonials, may be obtained, gratis, on application.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.
The best English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism. Sure, safe, and effectual. No restraint of diet required during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM cured by the use of Dr. Laville's Curative Liquor or Pills. To be obtained of all respectable Chemists, price 11s. per Bottle. All who are afflicted with these diseases should read Dr. Laville's celebrated treatise, in English, on "The Treatment and Cure of Gout and Rheumatism;" post-free, 4d., of F. NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
Address—F. COMAR, 28, Rue St. Claude, Paris.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
Happy Days! There is something of regret and gloom in the first appearance of grey hairs; our prospects are often blighted by their premature appearance. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER happily affords a safe and sure means for restoring hem again to the freshness and beauty of youth. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is no new low-priced article.
It is the old-established standard and reliable article known and spoken most highly of in every civilised country. Every good thing for the hair that the most scientific men of the Old and New World can suggest are combined in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. It requires only a few applications to restore grey hair to its youthful colour and lustrous beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection and beauty. Dandriff is quickly and permanently removed. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
There are two special qualities which determine and fix the superiority and excellence of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER:—First—Its prompt, quick action, and the new growth, life, and vigour that it is sure to give to the hair, never failing by a few applications TO RESTORE GREY OR WHITE HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, imparting to the hair a delightful aroma, fresh, delicate, and unchangeable in any climate. Second—Its easy application without any previous preparation of the hair; without that sticky and disagreeable sulphur odour found and complained of in other preparations. It never stains the skin or linen. It retains the hair in any desired position, and is cooling and cleansing to the scalp.

FLORAL BELL, FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR LIQUID DENTIFRICE.
The admiration of the world, "THE FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR or LIQUID DENTIFRICE." Language fails to give expression to the beauty or the utility of a beautiful set of white teeth. With no other charm the possessor may well feel proud. Dentists, chemists, and physicians all recommend and use the FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR or LIQUID DENTIFRICE. It is truly unequalled for cleansing, preserving, and beautifying the teeth, giving them a pearl-like whiteness and hardening the gums. It removes all tartar hardens the enamel, arrests decay, and imparts to the breath at all times a most delightful fragrance.
A few drops on the brush night and morning is all sufficient. Tooth pastes and powders are discarded after a trial of FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR or LIQUID DENTIFRICE. It is purely vegetable, which may account for the absence of froth in your mouth during its use. A chemical that produces froth may be necessary in soap to cleanse the skin, but all chemicals are certain destruction to the teeth. The enormous and constantly increasing sale for this article enables the proprietor to offer it at the very low price of Two Shillings and Sixpence a large Bottles. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dépôt, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

COLDS CURED BY DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM, or Anti-Catarrh Smelling-Bottle.
ALKARAM. COLDS.
ALKARAM. COLDS.
ALKARAM. COLDS.
IF inhaled on the first symptoms, ALKARAM will at once arrest them, and cure severe cases in half an hour. Sold by all Chemists, 2s. 9d. a Bottle. Address, Dr. Dunbar, care of Messrs. P. Newbery and Sons, 37, Newgate-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

FITS.—EPILEPTIC FITS OR FALLING SICKNESS.—A certain method of cure has been discovered for this distressing complaint by a physician, who is desirous that all sufferers may benefit from this providential discovery; it is never known to fail, and will cure the most hopeless case after all other means have been tried. Full particulars will be sent by post to any person free of charge.
Address: Mr. WILLIAMS, 10, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, London.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

CORPULENCE.—Dr. YATE HOLLAND'S POWDERS (or PILLS) speedily and safely absorb superfluous fat and reduce corpulency, however long standing. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per Box. MARTIN and CO., 3, Paradise-road, London, S.W. or through any Chemist. Beware of imitations.

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH RUPTURE.—PRATT'S WATER-PAD TRUSSES are the most effectual Cure.—Apply to J. F. Pratt, Surgical Mechanician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 420, Oxford-street, London.

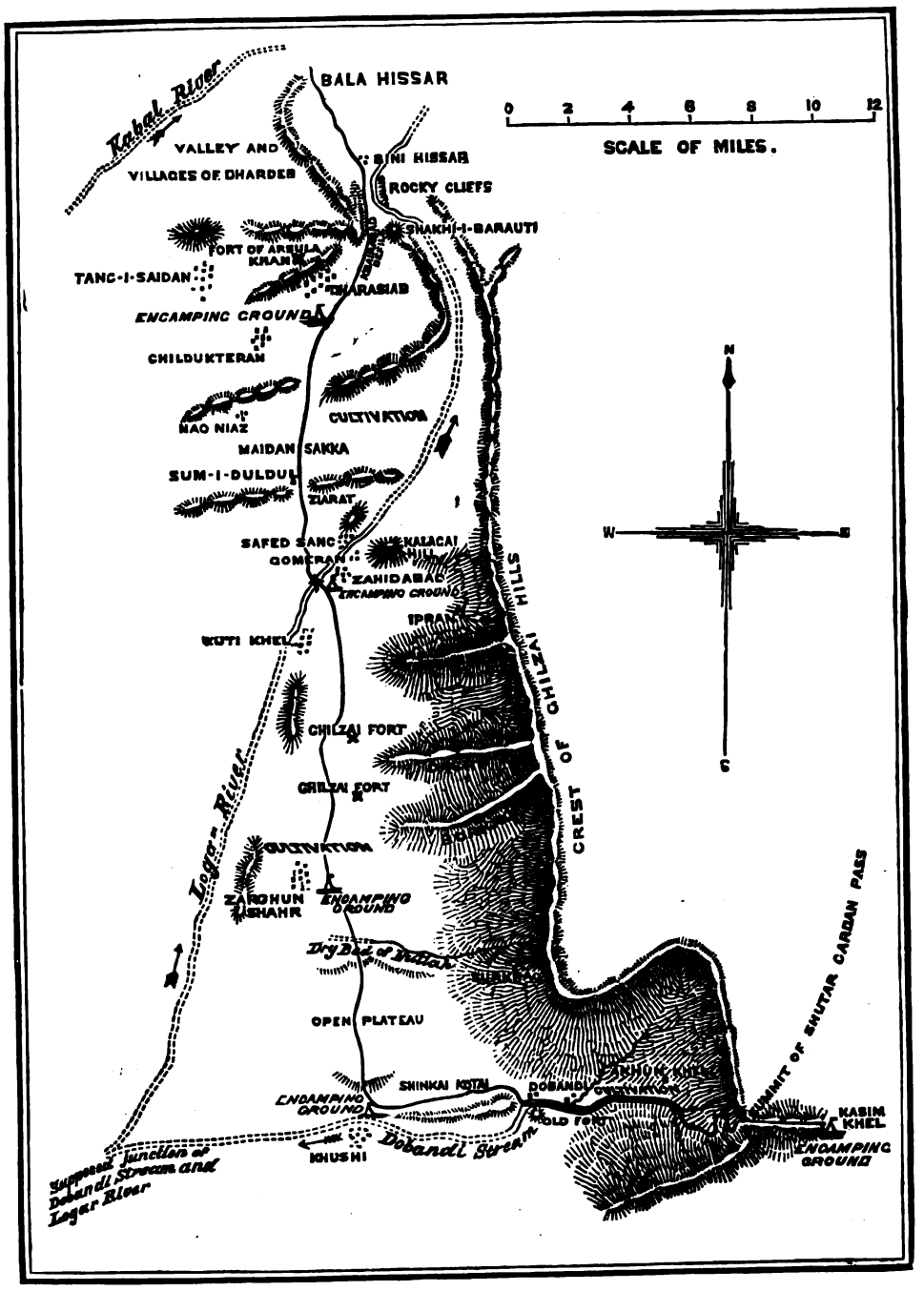
NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials post-free.—R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Price 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEN and SONS, 6, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. London; Pinaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Chariots, Brussels.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY? Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

DIAMONDS. JEWELLERY. WATCHES. CLOCKS. SILVER.
Mr. STREETER, New Bond-street, W.
ORIGINATOR and SOLE INTRODUCER of STANDARD 18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.
READY-MONEY VALUE GIVEN FOR READY-MONEY PAYMENTS.
CATALOGUE POST-FREE FOR TWO STAMPS.

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GENERAL ROBERTS'S ADVANCE ON CABUL: THE ROAD BETWEEN KASIM KHEL AND CABUL.



"We have a strong guard of the Ameer's Highlanders on the gate."—Sir Louis Cavagnari's Letter.

ONE OF THE HIGHLAND GUARD OF THE AMEER.



A TROOPER IN THE AMEER'S CAVALRY.—SEE PAGE 354.

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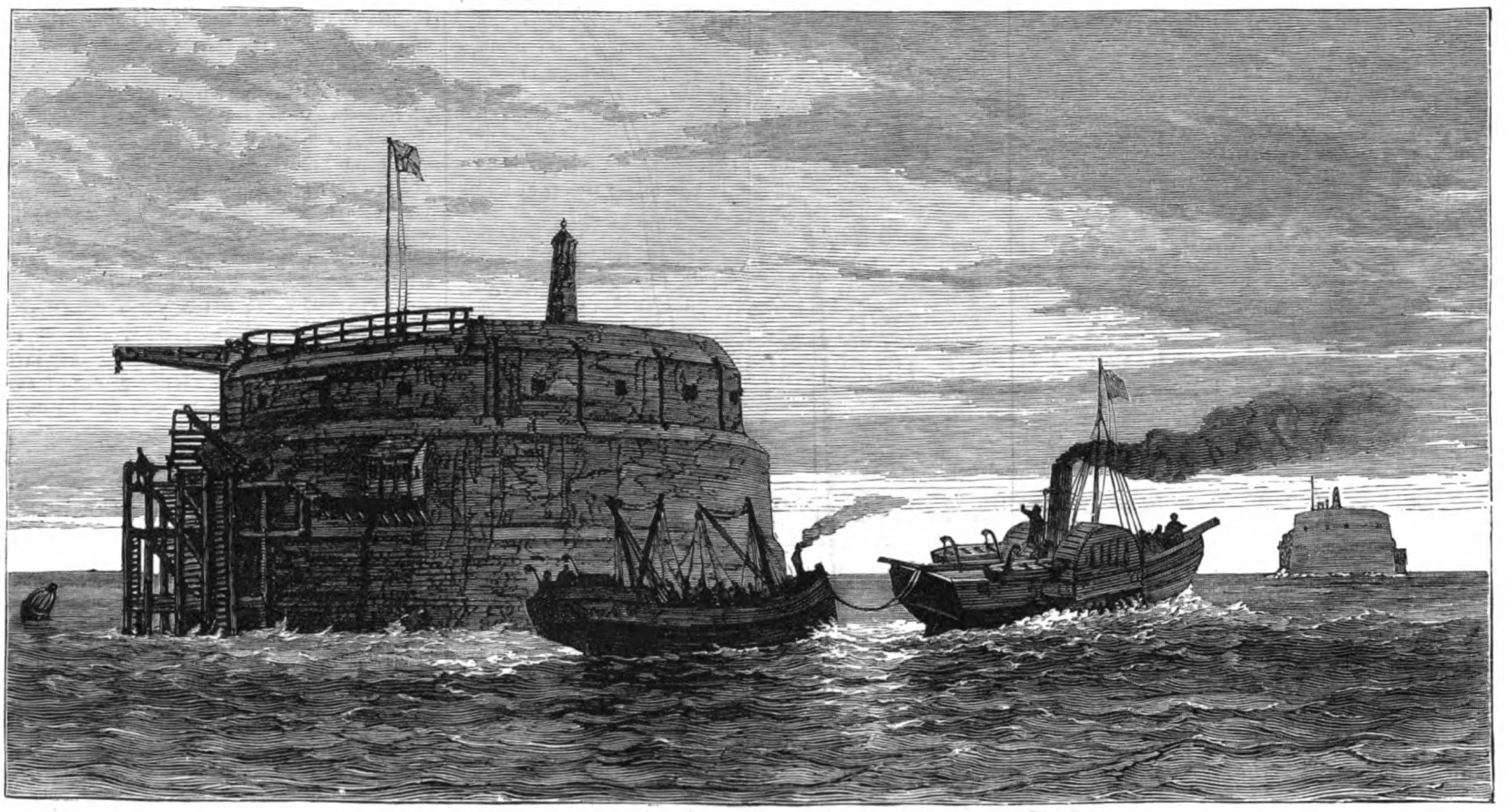
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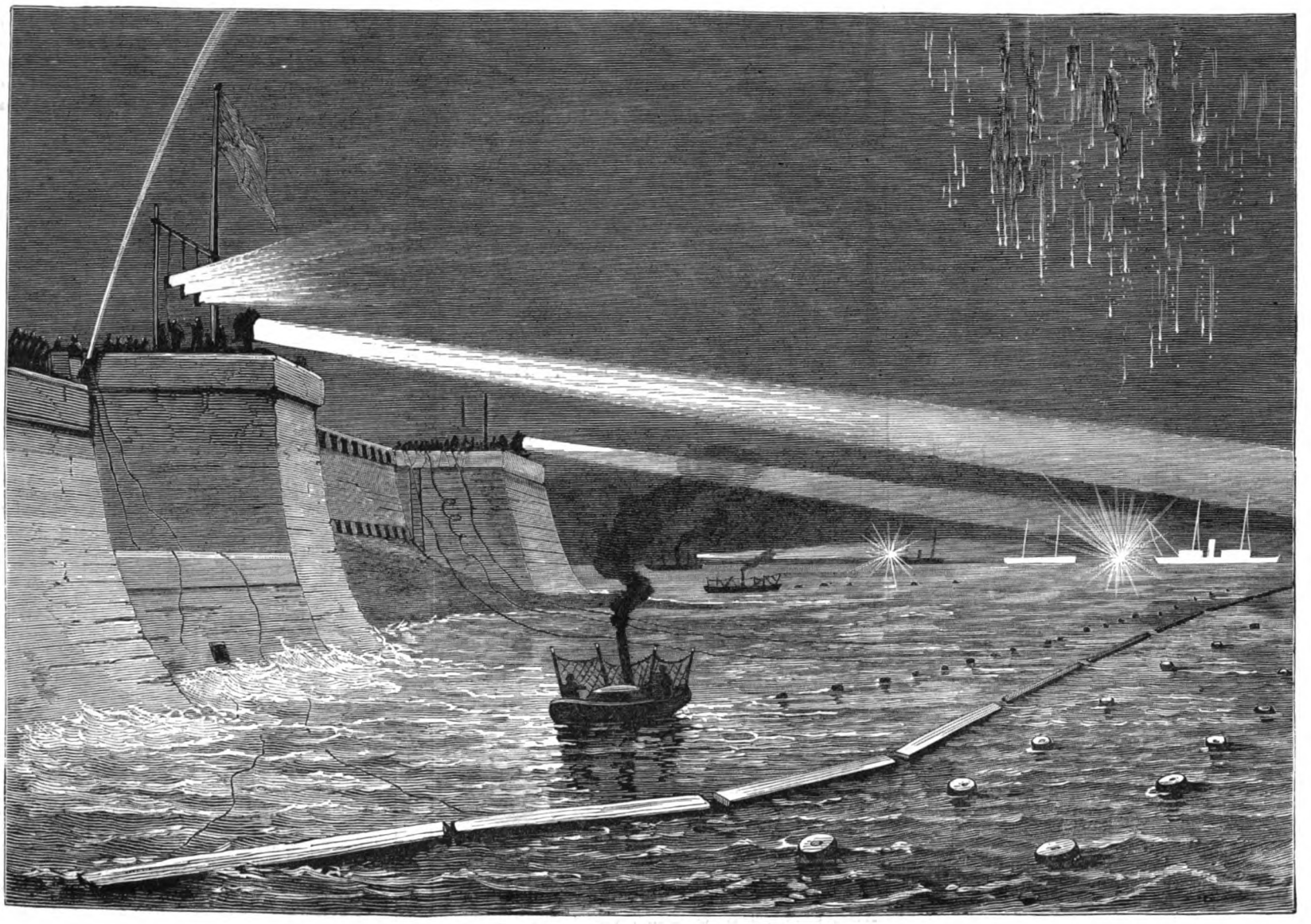
No. 2106.—VOL. LXXV. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879. WITH SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE. BY POST, 6½D.

EXPERIMENTAL DEMONSTRATION OF TORPEDO WARFARE AT PORTSMOUTH.

SEE PAGE 375.



TORPEDO-TUG TOWING OUT SUBMARINE MINE PAST SPIT FORT.



VIEW FROM SOUTH OUTWORK OF FORT MONCKTON.

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BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst., at Sunnyside Cottage, Macclesfield, Cheshire, the wife of J. Walter H. Thorp, of a son.

On the 19th inst., at Horton-crescent, Rugby, the wife of J. Herbert Simpson, M.D., of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at Croix près Roubaix, France, Eliza Agnes, née Leach, wife of the Rev E. Champnets Irwine, M.A., Vicar of Hinton-Admiral, Hants, of a son (Eric Hamilton).

On the 16th inst., at 55, St. George's-road, Eccleston-square, the Hon. Mrs. Athoil Forbes, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at the parish church, Croydon, by the Rev. Charles B. Rowland, Vicar of Wolverley, uncle to the bride, Theophilus, third son of the late J. M. Morlet, of South Norwood, to Rachel Juliet, second daughter of S. N. Rowland, of Waddon Court, Croydon.

On the 22nd inst., at the parish church, Bingley, by the Rev. A. P. Irwine, M.A., Vicar, Rural Dean of South Craven, Alfred, second son of Jas. B. Leach, Esq., of Croix près Roubaix, France, to Alice, second daughter of Henry Beldon, Esq., of Goitstock, near Bingley, Yorkshire.

DEATHS.

On the 10th ult., at Bridge End, Egremont, Nicholas Mossop, Esq., eldest son of the late Henry Mossop, Esq., of Black Beck House, Haile, Cumberland, aged 51 years.

On the 15th inst., at 5, Church-terrace, Lee, Elizabeth Jane Durham, aged 52 years.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 1.

SUNDAY, OCT. 26.

Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: Ezek. xxxiv.; 1 Tim. iii. Evening Lessons: Ezek. xxxvii. or Dan. i.; Luke xviii. 31—xix. 11.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. C. McDowall, Head Master of Highgate School; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. W. J. Butler, Vicar of Wantage.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. J. H. Chradle, Minor Canon of Westminster; 3 p.m., Canon Prothero.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. Rev. W. Hulton; 3 p.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. W. R. Jolley.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. W. Benham, Vicar of Margate; 7 p.m., Rev. C. J. Robinson, Rector of West Hackney.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger.
Welsh Church (St. Nicholas Cole Abbey), Queen Victoria-street, E.C., 2.30 and 6.30 p.m., Rev. E. T. Davies, Liverpool.

MONDAY, OCT. 27.

St. Paul's Cathedral, morning, the Bishop's Visitation; sermon by Rev. E. Capel Cure.
National School of Cookery, 5 p.m. (Professor Church on the Chemistry of Food).
Close of St. Pancras Working Men's Exhibition, Drummond-street, Hampstead-road.
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Musical Association, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, OCT. 28.

St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles.
St. Paul's Cathedral, Consecration of Rev. A. W. Sillitoe as Bishop of New Westminster; sermon by Right Hon. and Rev. Earl of Mulgrave, Vicar of Worsley.
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. B. Thompson Lowne, on the Brain and its Relation to Mind).
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. J. T. Abdy on Law—four days).
Evangelical Alliance, Conference at Edinburgh opened.
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Races: Brighton Autumn Meeting (two days), Worcester Autumn Meeting (two days).

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29.

Hare-hunting begins.
Accession of Albert I., King of Saxony, 1873.
Society for Development of Science of Education, 7.30 p.m. (Mrs. Bryant on Logical Sequence).
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, OCT. 30.

Full Moon, 2.10 a.m.
Royal Toxophilite Society (extra target).
Royal Albert Hall, Mr. Carter's Choir, 8 p.m. ("The Messiah").
Races: Lincoln (three days).

FRIDAY, OCT. 31.—Luis I., King of Portugal, born, 1838.

SATURDAY, NOV. 1.—All Saints' Day.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°		Miles.	In
October 12	30·498	45·5	44 7	·97	10	49·7	42·2	E.	40	0·015*
13	30·331	46·7	45·6	·96	10	50·7	44·0	NE. NW. WNW.	90	0·010
14	30·100	47·9	45·5	·92	10	53·8	44·0	WNW. W. N.	169	0·005
15	30·186	41·2	32·4	·73	4	47·9	37·8	N.	228	0·000
16	30·143	40·7	32·4	·74	4	48·8	33·8	N. NNW.	184	0·005
17	29·776	47·1	43·4	·88	10	56·4	34·3	SW. WSW.	286	0·000
18	29·927	46·8	39·4	·78	6	51·3	42·7	NW. W.	167	0·090

* Dew and fine rain.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·535	30·330	30·179	30·154	30·211	29·834	29·903
Temperature of Air	44·8°	46·6°	49·7°	42·8°	42·8°	50·2°	46·2°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	44·1°	45·8°	48·4°	40·2°	38·9°	48·2°	41·7°
Direction of Wind	NE.	NW.	WNW.	N.	NNW.	WSW.	NW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 1.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 25	11 53	—	0 16	0 37	0 55	1 15	1 33	1 49	2 5	2 20	2 35	2 52	3 7

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, THREE and EIGHT.
OPENING OF THE FIFTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR.
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.
Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery 1s. No fees. No charge for programme. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Doors open at 1.30 for day performances; 7.30 for the evening performances.
Every West-End omnibus runs to the doors of the Hall.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.
SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, OCT. 25, 27, and 28.—THE IRON CHEST—Mr. Irving.
WEDNESDAY, 29.—HAMLET—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 30 and 31, the Theatre will be closed; and on
SATURDAY, NOV. 1, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE will be produced—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
Box-Office open Ten to Five. No fees of any kind.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the world. Variety Artistes at Eight. PAT'S PARADISE (last weeks), at Nine. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Misses. Aguzzi, Broughton, Powell, and Corps de Ballet. Prices, 6d. to £2 2s.

CANTERBURY.—DR. CARVER, the Great American Marksman. Champion Rifle Shot of the World. Every Evening, at 10.15.
"Nothing more wonderful of the kind has ever been done with a rifle."—Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.

DR. CARVER.—Extraordinary Rifle-Shooting while riding full speed on Winnemucca. Double shots at flying objects, and coins, the wonderful Jump Shot, throwing the lasso, &c.—THE CANTERBURY.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.—THE PIRATE'S HOME, written by Gilbert a'Beckett, music by Vivian Bligh; after which A QUIET VISIT, a new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain; and BACK FROM INDIA. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight. Morning Performances every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

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WILL FINALLY CLOSE ON SATURDAY, NOV. 8.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879.

A slight revival of Trade throws a rather brighter and warmer tint over the prospects of the country than has been seen for a long time past. Whether it will be a continuous and growing change for the better cannot as yet be safely pronounced upon. It is a present good, at any rate. It checks further depression. It kindles hope. It wakens up from deathlike torpor commercial enterprise. Capital is watching its opportunities with an eagerness that is somewhat feverish and will need not a little self-restraint. We will not speculate upon the hereafter. It may suddenly disappoint us, or it may slowly develop elements of permanence. We have a trying winter before us. The sun has not shed upon this part of the world his usual amount of balmy and ripening influences. In some way or other, no doubt, we are destined to realise the evil consequences of so dominant a fact. A long swoon—for the state of trade may be fitly represented by such a figure—cannot be endured without a succession of painful, even if they prove to be recovering, experiences, and, for a considerable period yet to come, even at best, we shall walk staggeringly where we were wont to move erect.

There is some resuscitation, too, of political life. A last Parliamentary Session, as they approach it, stirs the blood of parties. We may be said already to have entered upon a season of electioneering, and public discussion, mainly conducted by the foremost Leaders of political thought and action, is actively at work, not within the precincts of Westminster Palace, but in the great provincial centres of industry and population. Speaker after speaker takes up the theme of debate, most of them treating it from a party point of view. The Press reports their rhetorical efforts, and the people read, from day to day, the *pros* and *cons* of a great national argument. There can be no objection to this. It is a useful preliminary to a General Election. It may evolve more heat and passion than is compatible with a calm judgment of the interests of the country, but, at least, it tends to enlighten as well as to stir men's minds, and, to some extent, to adjust the balance between the "ins" and the "outs." What will be the upshot of it all when the poll comes to be taken by Constitutional authority it is not for us to predict. But the process being applied by all political sections for the purpose of swaying the will of the majority is, unquestionably, spite of some drawbacks, a healthy and health-giving one.

The circumstances, economic and political, which now beset the Government of the United Kingdom can hardly be described as fortunate or flattering, though, as has been already intimated, they are a trifle less gloomy than they have been of late. The policy of the country in its relation to other States, or even to its own Colonies, shows nowhere any very decided marks of success. In such military contests as those in which we have taken part we have not been baffled. We are strong in all the moral qualities which give victory to armies. We equip with the best arms of precision those whom we call upon to fight our battles. We cheer them on to the encounter. We pay special honours to those who survive it. But a mere predominance of physical force, although it underlies, constitutes but a small part of the government of nations. Take Afghanistan as an instance. We have entered the City of Cabul triumphantly. We have occupied it with our forces. We have proclaimed martial law to be law for the inhabitants within a circuit of ten or a dozen miles. We may have to do the same thing at Candahar and Herat, and we may do it, perhaps, without much loss of life. But, whatever may be said of this, it is not the policy which the British Nation desires. Say it is forced upon us by necessity—by the abdication of Yakoob Khan—it still remains true that we are governed rather than that we govern. It is not of choice that we virtually annex Afghanistan, but we have put ourselves into a position in which the virtue becomes a necessity. We sit upon the safety-valve of the engine, not because we wish to do so, but because we must. But we know the danger to which we are exposed. Our weak point in India is that of Finance, and even before the occupation of Afghanistan Indian Finance was burdened up to the full scale of its capacity.

Take, again, South Africa. The power of Cetewayo is broken. The King himself is a prisoner in Cape Town Castle. Not a British soldier remains in Zululand. Sir Garnet Wolseley has devised and applied a new framework of settlement for the inhabitants of that region—one that we do not think less of because the Colonists object to it. But the problem which our South African possessions presented to us for solution is not solved. The soldier has done his work; but it cannot be pretended that the statesman has been equally successful. There is neither unity, nor, as far as can be seen, a germinant principle of unity, in the work which has been achieved. Haphazard aggressiveness seems to be the present temper of the colonial mind, in place of reverence for justice and conformity to law. Things are not so bad, perhaps, as they were twenty, or even ten years ago; but the march of improvement is extremely slow, and one cannot detect among the elements of practical policy in South Africa any that has within itself the power of fusing civilised and uncivilised populations into one living and coherent mass.

If now we turn our eyes to Continental Europe, they will rest upon a less perplexed, perhaps, but by no means a pleasing *ensemble*. Diplomacy is understood (possibly without sufficient reason) to be mining and countermining the interests of Peoples. Great armaments are being kept up, to the sad detriment of industrial pursuits, with the view of one day extending the sphere of political rule. Meanwhile, rumour takes advantage of the prevailing uncertainty to invent, or at any rate to spread abroad, statements which have but little foundation in facts. Germany and Austria are, it is given out, to become united in alliance; Russia and France are thereupon supposed to be approaching each other; and Great Britain, it is conjectured, will cast in her lot with the former, if only to save Turkey from expulsion from Europe. Such things are talked about in the high places of political conference and action. They scarcely ever come to much. They do but little to determine the conduct or the fortune of nations. Paper schemes are not very apt to accelerate, or to impede, the natural course of events—much less schemes that are merely imaginary. When these latter have served their purpose on the Stock Exchange they have done their worst. They have no influence upon the deep current of international affairs.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice continue at Balmoral. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess and the Empress Eugénie, drove out yesterday week. Prince Leopold left the castle for Sheffield. Lieutenant Bigge, R.A., who had been a personal friend of the Prince Imperial, and was on a visit to the Empress Eugénie at Abergeldie Castle, dined with the Queen on Saturday. Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and the Grand Duke and Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse, attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at the castle by the Rev. Archibald Campbell. In the afternoon the Queen, with the Princess, the Grand Duke and Hereditary Grand Duke, went to Abergeldie and visited the Empress Eugénie. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, has visited Miss Farquharson at Invercauld. The Queen takes daily drives around the Royal demesnes, and the Princess rides frequently. The Grand Duke and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse have left Balmoral upon their return to Germany. The Lord Chancellor has left the castle. The Hon. Ethel Cadogan has succeeded the Hon. Amy Lambart as Maid of Honour in Waiting. Lieutenant-General Sir H. Ponsonby has arrived at the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Czarewitch and Czarevna, arrived at the Northern Terminus at Paris by the Cologne express on Saturday last from Copenhagen. They were received by the Grand Duke Alexis, Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador in Paris, and Mr. F. O. Adams, First Secretary to the British Embassy. The King of Denmark had travelled with their Royal Highnesses to Frankfort-on-Maine, where he took leave of the Royal family, and proceeded to Gmünden, to join the Queen of Denmark on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland. The Prince and Princess, with their relatives, stayed at the Hôtel Bristol during their sojourn in Paris. Shortly after their arrival the Prince and the Czarewitch called on the President of the Republic at the Elysée, their visit being returned by M. Grévy on Sunday. The illustrious party dined together at the Café Anglais on Saturday evening, and afterwards went to the Vaudeville Theatre. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, with the Czarewitch and Czarevna, were entertained at luncheon at the Russian Embassy by Prince Orloff. The Grand Dukes Nicholas and Alexis, the Grand Duchess Catherine and her daughter, the staff of the Embassy and of the Consulate, and the members of the Royal and Imperial suites were present, covers being laid for thirty. The Prince and Princess, the Czarewitch, and Czarevna dined

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en famille at the Café Anglais on Monday, and afterwards went together to the Opera, where they occupied the Presidential box. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Czarewitch and Czarevna, went to the Théâtre Français on Tuesday night. On Wednesday the Prince visited Mdlle. Sara Bernhardt's studio, and was shown the *buffon* group which she is finishing for the Princess. Her Majesty's ship Bacchante, having on board Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, arrived at Palermo yesterday afternoon. The Prince and Princess have returned to Marlborough House. Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales arrived in town on Monday from Denmark.

The Duchess of Edinburgh is convalescent. The Grand Duke and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt have arrived at Eastwell Park on a visit to the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duchess. Lady Emma Osborne has succeeded Lady Harriet Grimston in waiting on her Royal and Imperial Highness; and Captain the Hon. D. J. Monson has succeeded CaptainClarke as Equerry in Waiting to the Duke.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have consented to open a grand bazaar, which will be held in the dome of the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, early in the ensuing month, in aid of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army.

Prince Leopold arrived at Sheffield on Saturday last from Balmoral. The Prince was received at the Victoria railway station by Mr. Mark Firth and by the Mayor and Corporation. An address was presented and gracefully responded to by his Royal Highness, after which he drove with his host, Mr. Firth, to Oak Brook, the local volunteers and yeomanry forming guard and escort. The Prince opened Firth College at Sheffield on Monday in the presence of a large assemblage of those interested in higher education. The college, which is to be a local home of University education, has been erected at a cost of £20,000, and is the gift of Mr. Mark Firth to the town. In addition to providing the college, he has also given £5000 towards an endowment fund, and this fund now reaches £15,000 towards the £25,000 required. Mr. Mark Firth presented the deed of gift to the Prince, who acknowledged it in an eloquent speech, after which he handed the trust deed of the college to Mr. T. Roberts, jun., who received it on behalf of the trustees. His Royal Highness, on behalf of the subscribers, then presented to Mr. Mark Firth a portrait, bust, and a cheque for £1500, as a testimonial in recognition of his benefactions. The £1500 will be devoted to the foundation of the Firth scholarships in connection with the college. The Prince, on leaving the college, went to the Cutlers' Hall, where the Cutlers' Company and the Town Trustees presented addresses to his Royal Highness, after which he was entertained at luncheon by the Mayor and Corporation in the hall, and afterwards visited Firth Park, opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales four years since. The day was kept as a general holiday, and the Prince was greeted by all with the utmost enthusiasm. Prince Leopold had a busy day on Tuesday, visiting the principal steel, cutlery, and electro-plating works at Sheffield, and witnessing the rolling of a steel plate for one of her Majesty's ships, and the Bessemer process of making steel. In the evening he attended a ball given by his host, Mr. Firth. On Wednesday the Prince visited the St. George's Museum, Walkley, founded by Mr. Ruskin.

The Duke of Cambridge has returned from his inspection of the garrison at Edinburgh.

The Empress Eugénie attended Divine service on Sunday in the Roman Catholic church, Braemar. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Stewart. The Empress frequently exchanges visits with the Queen at Balmoral.

His Excellency Count Karolyi returned to the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, on Saturday last, from visiting Earl and Countess Delawarr at Buckhurst Park. Countess Karolyi has returned from Filey. His Excellency has taken a house at Brighton for the season. His Excellency Count Münster has left Carlton House-terrace for Hanover and Berlin. The Ambassador Baron Von den Brincken will act as Chargé-d'Affaires. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough have arrived at Portarlington, to reside some time at Emo Park, the residence of Lord Portarlington. The Earl and Countess of Clarendon arrived at The Grove, Watford, on Saturday. Lord Lyons has arrived at Knowsley on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby. Lord Houghton and the Misses Milnes have arrived at Alnwick Castle, Northumberland, from Scotland. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and Mrs. Gladstone, with Mr. Herbert and Miss Gladstone, have arrived in Harley-street from Venice and Paris.

The daughter of the Earl and Countess of Rosebery was baptised at Epsom on Sunday afternoon. Lord Hartington was one of the sponsors.

The infant daughter of Mr. H C. Okeover and the Hon. Mrs. Okeover was baptised at Okeover church, near Ashbourne, on the 16th inst. The Queen was godmother to the child, being represented by Lady Waterpark. The infant was named Victoria Alexandrina. The Dean of Lichfield performed the ceremony. The Queen presented to her godchild a massive gilt cup beautifully embossed, on which were engraved the names of the little girl and of her godmother, "Victoria R. and I."

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Mr. John Edward Gordon, son of Lord Gordon of Drumearn, was married to Elizabeth Anna, daughter of Mr. John Snowdon Henry, late M.P. for South-East Lancashire, on Saturday last, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George Prothero, assisted by the Rev. F. W. Farrar, D.D., Canons of Westminster. The church was crowded in every part by the children from Bethnal-green, Spitalfields, the Borough Home, the London Medical Mission, &c., who testified by various tokens their affection for the bride and bridegroom, who had for many years taken a warm interest in their welfare. The bride's dress was of ivory satin, trimmed with old point d'Alençon. The only ornaments were bouquets and tendrils of natural exotic flowers. The bridesmaids, Miss Morley and Miss Sybil Dyke, wore costumes of ivory plush and cashmere, plush caps trimmed with Mechlin lace, and white heather and ivy, the badge of the Clan Gordon. The gifts numbered nearly 200, and included many from the children of different schools and homes, and old servants of both families.

A marriage has been arranged between Lord Maurice Fitz-Gerald, second son of the Duke of Leinster, and Lady Adelaide Forbes, eldest daughter of the Earl of Granard.

The marriage of Lieutenant W. C. James, Royal Scots Greys, only son of Lord Justice James, and Miss Millais, eldest daughter of Mr. John Everett Millais, R.A., is to take place in town on Nov. 28.

A marriage is announced, and will shortly take place, between Mr. Arthur Henderson Fairbairn, eldest son of Sir Thomas Fairbairn, Bart., of Bambridge, Hants, and Miss Ethel Fuller, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, of Trayton House, Richmond, Surrey.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Charles Stuart Wortley, younger son of the Right Hon. James Stuart Wortley, Q.C., formerly Recorder of London and Solicitor-General, and Miss Beatrice Trollope, daughter of Mr. T. Adolphus Trollope.

TORPEDO WARFARE DEMONSTRATIONS.

An interesting performance for the instruction of the naval and military services in the use of torpedoes and submarine mines took place on the night of Thursday, the 16th ult., in front of the shore to the west of Portsmouth harbour, below Haslar Hospital, where Fort Monckton and Fort Gilkicker command the roadstead of Spithead. These forts are supported by Southsea Castle on the eastern side of the entrance to Portsmouth, also by the Spit Fort and several other batteries, along the shores of a bay two miles wide by more than a mile in radius, which no hostile fleet could enter. The western shore, which is immediately opposite Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, is protected by a stone wall and causeway against the encroachments of the sea. At the harbour end is Blockhouse Fort, which commands the fairway; at the other end Fort Monckton defends the entrance from the west and prevents a landing at any part of the wall. The plan of the mimic warfare on Thursday week may now be explained. It was supposed that a fleet of the enemy's ironclads had forced the passage of the Needles and run the gauntlet of Hurst Castle, and was preparing to make a night attack upon the dockyard and ships. Before the fleet, however, was able to command the dockyard, it was necessary that a passage should be cleared through a channel defended by submarine mines, supplemented by various kinds of obstructions, floating and fixed. The fort at Gilkicker and all batteries on the shore were supposed to have been silenced by the fire of the enemy's ships. The only heavy artillery remaining for the defence of the mines was some of the guns of Fort Monckton. But these were supported by a battery of field artillery (the L battery of the fourth brigade, from Hillsea), and two battalions of infantry, represented by a couple of detachments of ninety men each, furnished by the 24th Regiment and the Royal Marines, under the command of Major Keough, of the 12th Foot. On the water the defenders had four guard-boats, manned by marines and bluejackets, under the command of Captain Dowding, of the Asia. At the moment of the attack the enemy was understood to have cleared a passage through the advanced mines 120 yards wide up to a point within range of the defenders' guns, and was about to dispatch boats forward to remove obstructions and to open by countermining, or by other means, a channel for his fleet through the remainder of the defended approach. Hence the contest which we are describing between the Royal Engineers and the navy, which latter force was represented by the Bloodhound, Vesuvius, and Lightning, and six launches from the Vernon and Hecla, the whole being under the command of Captain Gordon, R.N.

The channel, the possession of which was so obstinately contested, was bordered on one side by the sea-wall already mentioned the other side being an imaginary line, indicated by the Speedy and Medina, tenders, which were moored at wide intervals, and exhibited lanterns in their rigging. The defended area measured 1800 yards long and 800 yards broad. The attacking vessels were obliged to pass over it, breaking out from it either at the end or the sides. In contiguity with the farther or imaginary boundary line there was supposed to be a channel 150 yards wide for the use of friendly or neutral craft entering or leaving the port. The engineers were obliged to preserve the freedom of the channel, at the same time that they secured its defence. This they accomplished by sinking a number of "observation" mines, which would not explode by either mechanical or electrical contact, but only from connection with the shore after cross bearings had shown that the enemy had approached within the range of the submarine mines. While these conditions rendered them dangerous only to an enemy, the depth at which they were sunk enabled vessels to pass over without coming into collision with them. The remaining breadth of the channel was closed, and it was here that the most exciting part of the contest took place. Close in shore a number of mechanical mines had been dropped as a precaution against the passage of small "creeping" craft. These torpedoes exploded by mere percussion, automatically, and without any assistance from the shore. Nearer the middle of the locked channel, and a little farther removed from the point of entrance, three nests of buoyant torpedoes had been fixed. These were fired by electric contact the moment the enemy's boats completed the circuit by bumping against them. It may thus be imagined that the defences were of a very formidable character, especially as their whereabouts could only be determined by "creeping." This was accomplished by means of grapnels, dragged over the ground where the mines were supposed to be. As soon as the hook fastened upon the moorings of a torpedo or its cable, a small charge of gun-cotton, contained in a canister fixed inside the grapnel, would explode, and the torpedo would be rendered impotent by the fracture of its connections. The Royal Engineers had adopted the unusual precaution of placing a colossal boom, 600 yards long and ten inches square, across the closed channel, so that none of the electric cables could be approached until this unexpected barrier had been removed. It was at this point that the battle culminated. A brilliant ray of electric light was kept constantly playing upon the boom from a lantern worked by seventy Grove's cells and stationed onboard a boat moored at its shore extremity. The attacking small craft were supposed to be well peppered from the shore, the infantry, stationed on the right and left flanks of the fort, and also within the curtain, keeping up an imaginary fusillade, while the guns and field-pieces on the parapet directed an imaginary mitraille of case and shrapnel over the whole area. Colonel Shaw, R.E., was in chief command of the land defences; Captain John Ramsay, R.E. (the officer in command of the submarine miners), was in special charge of the torpedo arrangements.

In reality, it need not be said, the submarine mines and countermines were harmless. The charges in each case were supposed to represent 500 lb. of gun-cotton, and to be worth £50 each. As the explosion of torpedoes of this size would be not only extremely dangerous, but much too expensive, imagination was largely brought into play. Each mine and counter-mine was provided with a "blowing charge" consisting of a couple of pounds of powder, the exploding of which, either by concussion or electrical contact, being visible, was sufficient to show that the engine was operative and had accomplished its work. Every boat, therefore, which detonated a charge was supposed to have been blown to pieces, and every boat which was found to be within a radius of 30 feet of the explosion was obliged to retire from the contest in a disabled condition. The electric light was very largely employed. The lights afloat were on the Wilde principle, while two on the bastions of the fort were generated by a D Gramme and a Siemens machine. One of the guard-boats carried an M Gramme machine: the light at the boom was worked by a battery formed of Grove's cells.

The attacking flotilla, which had assembled at the harbour rendezvous at nine o'clock in the evening, began cautiously feeling their way into the protected waters from the south-west. The furnaces were screened as much as possible to prevent the glare of the fires being observed by the defenders, while the vibrations of their engines were so subdued as to make it difficult for the ear to detect their approach. The guard-boats carried white flags at the stern, while the steam-launches were distinguished from each other by boards being lashed across their funnels. Each hit was recorded by a prearranged code of signals, and it was not long before the whole of the six launches belonging to the enemy were signalled out of action. Before the whole flotilla, however, was placed *hors de combat*, one daring steam-launch was observed to tow a row-boat alongside the booms, to which the inmates succeeded in attaching a charge of dynamite. This was at once exploded, as soon as the hostile craft had retired to a safe distance. The injury was not immediately apparent, but it was subsequently demonstrated to have been sufficiently fractured to allow of the Bloodhound passing through the breach. The Bloodhound itself was the first to begin dropping a line of counter-mines in the midst of the defenders' torpedoes. This was one of a projected double line which was intended to sweep a channel 700 yards in length; but as she afforded a clear and comparatively bulky target for artillery, she was disabled and compelled to retire before she could explode them. The Lightning was equally unlucky, notwithstanding her enormous speed and low hull; the Vesuvius, however, was perfectly successful, and was enabled not only to drop the second line of counter-mines, but to explode them; but whether they fell within the fatal radius of 30 ft. remained to be determined by subsequent examination. At any rate, as the diameter of the destructive energy would only be 60 ft., this was not considered sufficient to admit of the passage of an ironclad. Practically, therefore, the safety of the dockyard was not endangered by the enemy's operations.

We are indebted to an officer of the scientific branch for the sketches that furnish our Illustrations of this affair, which was witnessed by a multitude of spectators from the sea-wall and from the piers at Portsmouth, besides those privileged to stand on the ramparts of Fort Monckton, including the military attachés of several foreign Embassies.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed present another novelty, in the shape of a clever little sketch entitled "The Pirate's Home," which now forms the first item in their programme. The piece is full of little quaint sayings that irresistibly excite the risible faculties of the audience; and has, moreover, considerable merit in the way of characterisation. The action takes place on a desolate island lying off the western coast, the sole inhabitant of which is one Lonesome George (Mr. Alfred Reed), whose love of solitude has become a chronic affection, and who has, moreover, a natural antipathy to the sound of a human voice. In the indulgence of this propensity he is disturbed by the advent of certain tourists, who make their appearance severally upon the scene, and greatly disturb the equilibrium of his feelings. Assuming the attire of Sir Whipley Creme (Mr. Alfred Bishop), he is mistaken for that worthy by Mrs. Pleyer Cardswell (Miss Lucy Williams), and much merriment is the result of the illusion. The whole is interspersed with a pleasant little love-story, the principals of which are Digby Straigh (Mr. Corney Grain) and Rosie Templeton (Miss Edith Brandon). A misunderstanding taking place in consequence of a bicycle, and the letters between the parties having been intercepted, some complication ensues. Ultimately the mists clear away, and a reconciliation is effected. The acting is good. Mr. Corney Grain gives an excellent rendering of Digby Straigh, and Mr. Alfred Reed as Lonesome George is exceedingly amusing. The female interest is admirably supported by Miss Lucy Williams and Miss Edith Brandon. The Sir Whipley Creme of Mr. Alfred Bishop is also a noteworthy performance. The piece is written by Gilbert A Beckett, and the music composed by Vivian Bligh. Following this comes Mr. Corney Grain's new musical sketch "A Quiet Visit," in which that gentleman's vocal and instrumental abilities are exhibited to the intense delight of the audience.

Mr. W. J. Metcalfe, Q.C., has been appointed Judge of the Bristol County Court, in the room of the late Mr. Fisher.

The Mayor of Crewe paid into the bank £500 towards providing a public park for the town, the donation being made in lieu of giving banquets during his year of office.

Professor Max Müller gave on Monday the opening address of the session in connection with the Birmingham and Midland Institute, of which he is president for the year. The lecture was delivered in the Townhall, which was crowded, and was preceded by the distribution of the prizes to the successful students of last session.

The East Suffolk Chamber of Agriculture on Tuesday discussed the agricultural depression, amongst the speakers being Colonel Barne, M.P., Lord Waveney, and Mr. F. S. Corrace. A resolution was passed affirming that the burdens imposed by law on agriculture were a serious disadvantage in competition with the foreigner.

The exhibition of paintings at the Manchester Royal Institution was opened to the public, free of charge, on Sunday afternoon. The Mayor and other members of the Corporation, who were present, expressed themselves highly gratified with the result of the experiment, not a single complaint being made against any individual, although 4194 persons, representing all classes of society, passed the turnstile.

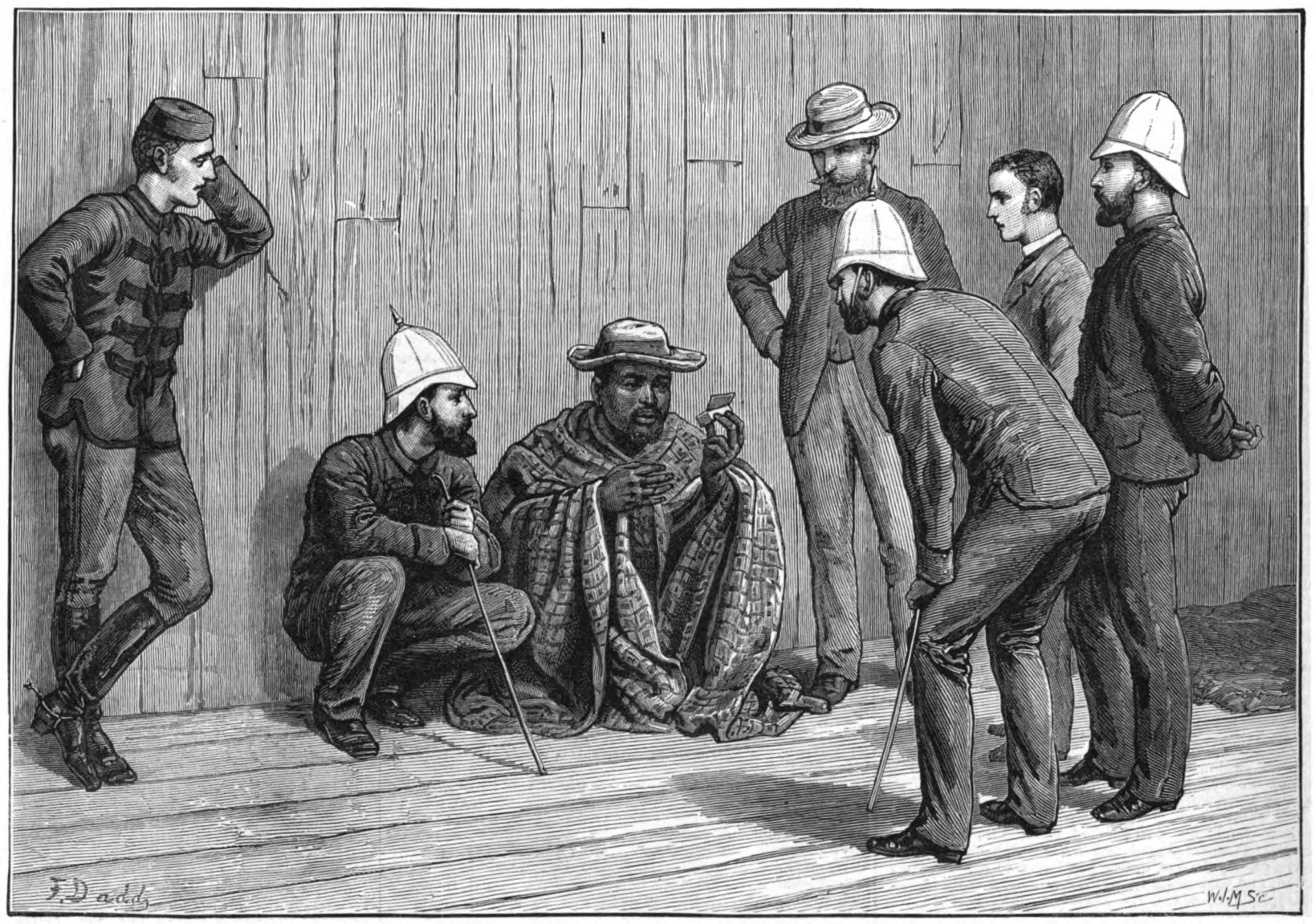
It is proposed to unite Liverpool and Birkenhead by a subway under the Mersey twenty-nine feet wide and two miles long, estimated to cost half a million. The Birkenhead Corporation promise to guarantee one fourth the capital, and the other three fourths, it is hoped, may be guaranteed by the Mersey Docks Board, railways interested, and the Liverpool Corporation.

At a meeting of the Town Council of Inverness held on the 16th inst., it was unanimously resolved to present the freedom of the burgh to Mr. John Bright, M.P., who was then residing in the district. A deputation waited on the right hon. gentleman, who expressed his thanks for the intended honour, but said he could not accept it at present, as he went south the next day. It was also resolved to confer the freedom of the burgh on Mr. Duncan McLaren, M.P.

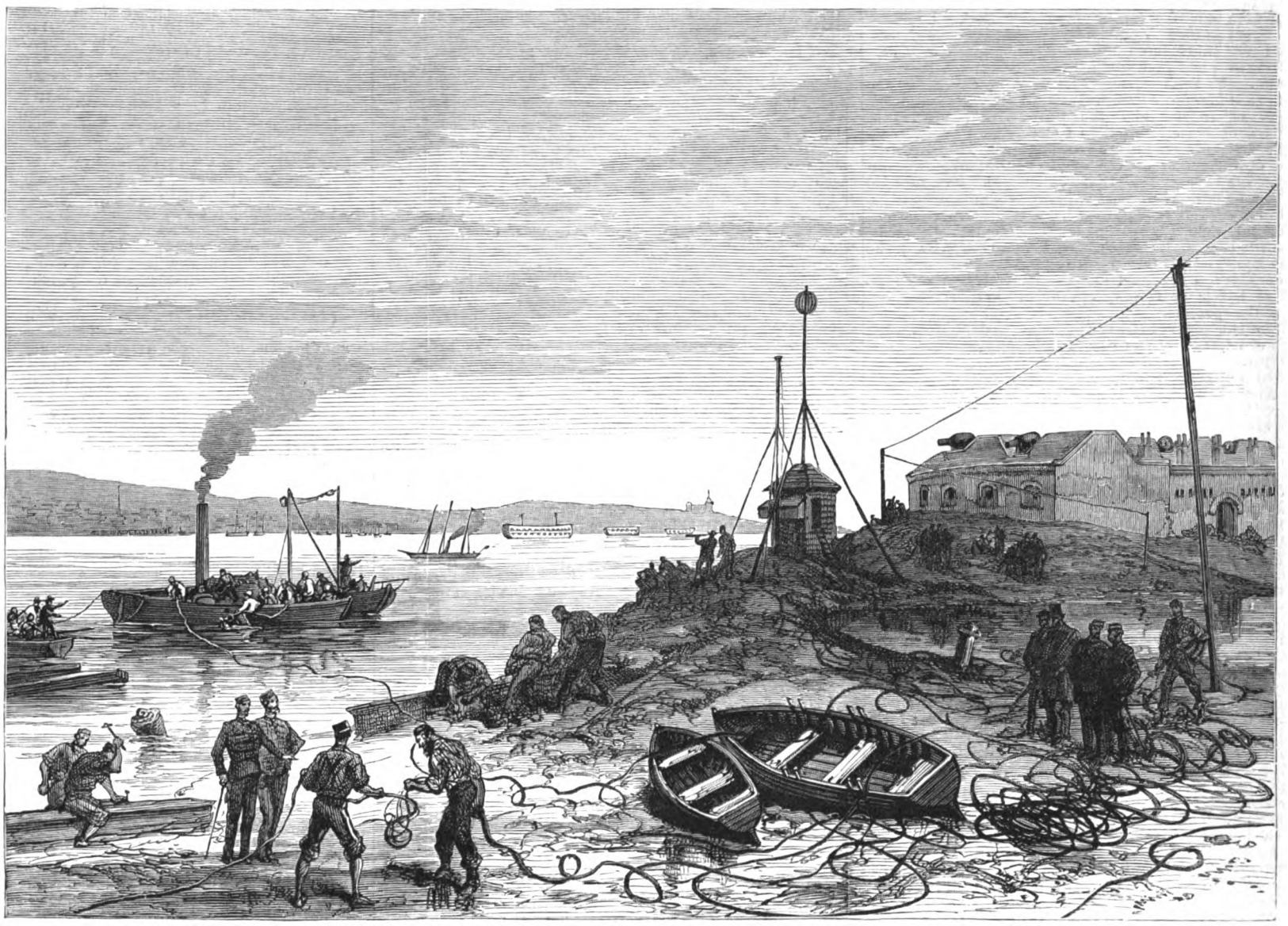
At the congress of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, held in the Manchester Townhall last September, Mr. John Heywood, of that city, and of 18, Paternoster-square, London, exhibited some oak reading-cases of all sizes, which were much approved. A case prepared by the firm for preserving copies of this paper (why is the word "Illustrated" omitted in the title affixed?), though somewhat cumbrous, has a neat appearance, and is, of course, durability itself.

The Sanitary Congress assembled on Tuesday at Croydon, where the proceedings opened with a luncheon. Mr. Drummond, who presided, pointed out that the object of the institute was the promotion of a knowledge of sanitary science, and the appointment of qualified officers as local inspectors, who were not to obtain such appointments until after an examination. An exhibition of sanitary manufactures was afterwards held; and in the evening the address at the opening of the Congress was delivered by Dr. B. W. Richardson.

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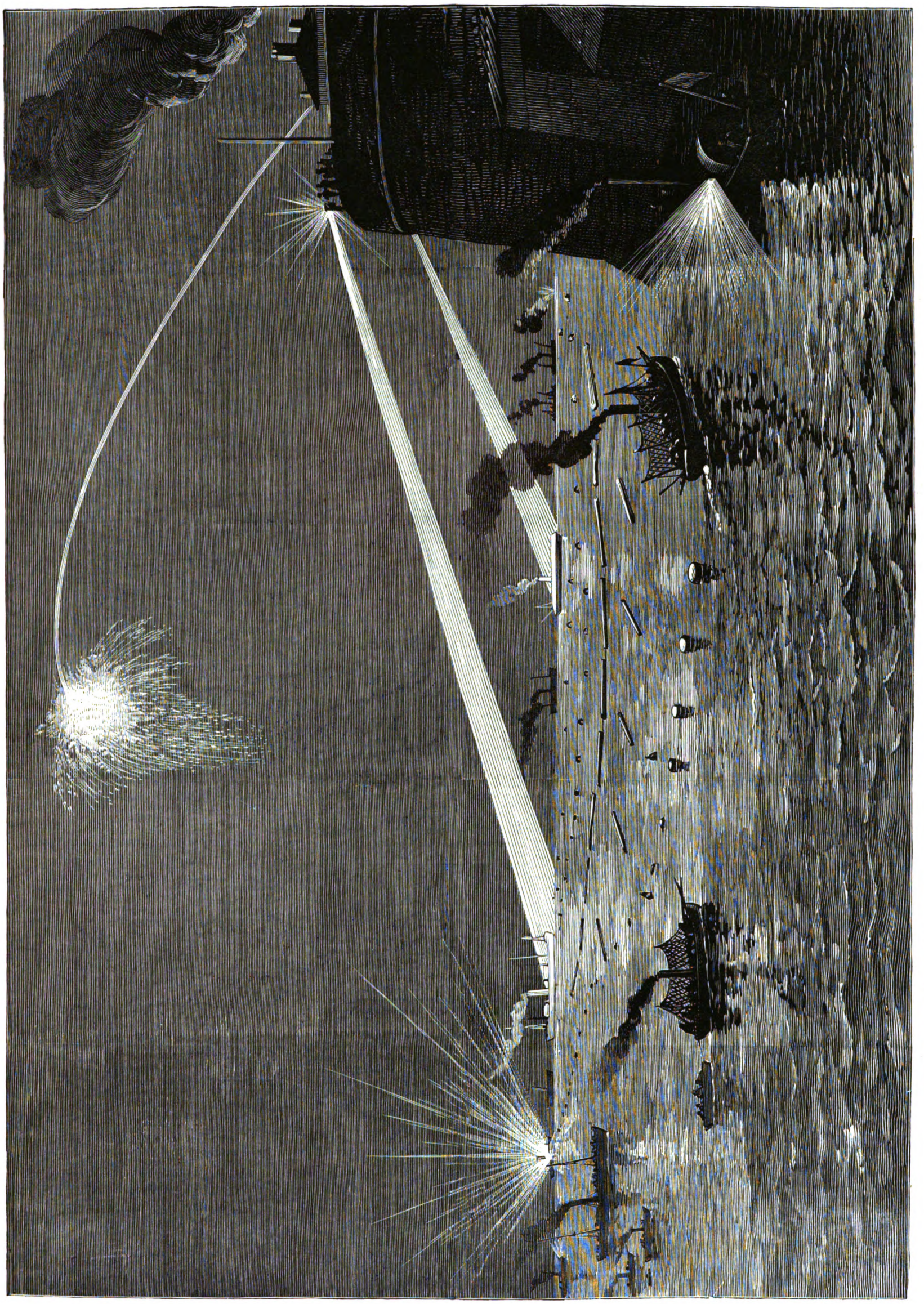


CETEWAYO RECEIVING VISITORS IN THE CASTLE, CAPE TOWN.—SEE PAGE 378.



TORPEDO WARFARE DEMONSTRATION AT PORTSMOUTH: PREPARING SUBMARINE MINES AT FORT GILKICKER.—SEE PAGE 375.

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TORPEDO WARFARE DEMONSTRATION AT PORTSMOUTH: NIGHT ATTACK ON BOOM AND SUBMARINE MINES BY NAVAL TORPEDO-BOATS.—SEE PAGE 375.

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THE OCCUPATION OF CABUL.

The Ameer Yakoob Khan has abdicated, leaving to the British-Indian Empire the grave responsibility of either nominating a successor to the rule of Afghanistan, or undertaking the government of that half-conquered and distracted country. The British military occupation of its capital has met with no further opposition from the natives, or from the broken remnant of the Afghan army; but a sinister accident, the explosion of the great magazine of ammunition in the Bala Hissar, with the destruction of a vast quantity of arms and stores, has excited much alarm in the city, though happily few lives were lost by this disaster.

General Sir F. Roberts has reported to the Indian Government that his entry into Cabul produced a favourable impression. The Ameer pleaded indisposition as a reason for not accompanying the British Commander on the occasion. Immediately after entering the city, on the 12th inst., General Roberts issued a proclamation warning the people against resistance and declaring that the British Government is desirous of tempering justice with mercy, and will therefore spare the city. Martial law is proclaimed in Cabul and the neighbouring district within a distance of ten miles. A Military Governor will be appointed, whom the people are warned to obey. A heavy fine will be levied on the citizens, the precise amount of which will be notified hereafter. A general disarmament is ordered, and a searching inquiry is to be made into the circumstances of the outbreak. Finally, the proclamation offers a reward for the surrender of the persons implicated or for information leading to the capture of those concerned in the outrage.

A force of British troops of all arms marched through the city on the 13th inst.

General Hills has been appointed Military Governor of Cabul, assisted by Nawab Gholam Hussein Khan.

The Afghan troops who left Ghuzni to join the mutineers at Cabul have dispersed, abandoning twelve guns, to secure which a detachment of troops has been dispatched by General Roberts.

Eighty-five guns and mortars were found in the Bala Hissar, together with a large quantity of arms and ammunition for Snider rifles, the ammunition having been apparently manufactured in the country.

The explosion of the Balar Hissar magazine took place on Thursday, the 16th, about noon, but was followed by smaller explosions. Captain Shafto, R.A., with a Subadar Major, three havildars, and a dozen men of the 5th Goorkhas, and one soldier of the 67th Regiment, were killed. The troops have been removed from the Bala Hissar and encamped on the Siah Sung, outside the city. The cause of the explosion is not known.

A formal inquiry has been commenced into the circumstances of the attack on the Residency and murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his companions on Sept. 3. It is stated that the road from Jellalabad, through Jugdulluck and the Khoord Cabul, is open, and that General Gough will send a flying column to Cabul immediately.

The country of the Ghilzais is still unsettled, but the victory at Charasiab has produced a marked change in the attitude of the Khan of Lalpura. The hostile tribes between Ali Kheyl and the Shutargardan seem to be dispersing. An expedition has been sent to relieve the garrison of an outpost in the Naga hills.

CETEWAYO IN CAPETOWN CASTLE.

We have to thank Mr. Cecil Woodmass, a Lieutenant attached to the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, for his sketch of the interview of a party of officers of the army lately in Zululand, with the captive Zulu King in the castle at Capetown. The gentlemen admitted to visit Cetewayo upon this occasion were, besides our correspondent, Lieutenant H. M. Nuthall, of the 58th Regiment, the Hon. Rupert Carington, of the Grenadier Guards, and Mr. T. F. Kynnersley-Gardner, of Lonsdale's Horse. The King was accompanied by Captain Ruscombe Poole, R.A., who has the charge of him, and by Mr. Longcast, the interpreter, as he knows only the Zulu language. His Majesty was robed in a checker-patterned table-cloth, and wore a wideawake hat; he squatted or sat on the floor with his knees drawn up, and his chin resting upon one hand over the knees, which is a Zulu habit; and he seemed rather in a sulky humour. But he shook hands, and responded to the remarks that were made about his voyage and arrival at Capetown, and seemed to feel an interest in hearing that several of his visitors were at the battle of Ulundi, and that everybody admired the bravery of the Zulus in the late war. He accepted from Mr. Nuthall a snuffbox, which Captain Poole showed him how to open, and he applied his nose to the snuff with an exclamation of approval. Mr. Rupert Carington also gave him some cigarettes, which were likewise accepted; and, after shaking hands again with Cetewayo, the visitors took their leave. In the sketch we have engraved Captain Poole appears seated beside Cetewayo, and Lieutenant Nuthall bends forward to speak with him, having just handed him the snuffbox.

THE EVACUATION OF ZULULAND.

The very last British army corps has now quitted the country bounded by the Tugela, the Blood River, and the Pongolo, which was lately the independent Zulu Kingdom. It is to be divided into six or seven native principalities, each under a vassal chieftain owning the paramount supremacy of the British Government, with a Political Resident for North Zululand, and one for South Zululand, who will not interfere with the ordinary administration, beyond enforcing the prohibitions stipulated for by Sir Garnet Wolseley. The chiefs are not to be allowed to keep up standing armies, to put any person to death for witchcraft, or to import firearms and ammunition. They will not permit European settlers to buy land of the Zulus, and they may, if they think fit, exclude foreign traders and Christian missionaries of the white race. One of the chiefs, who possesses a large and valuable district adjoining Natal, is Mr. John Dunn. He is the son of a Scottish medical practitioner in Natal, and was fairly educated, but chose a wild, free life among the Zulus, with whom he has dwelt since his youth. Being an adopted member of the Zulu native community, and never a professing Christian, he has not scrupled to marry a plurality of wives, this condition being indispensable to a man of social respectability among the Zulus; and he obtained the rank of an Induna, with all the privileges of chieftainship, from the personal favour of Cetewayo, to whom he rendered some important services. It has been wrongly supposed that Mr. Dunn was to be appointed a British Resident, or representative of her Majesty's Government in Zululand. This is not the fact, and there seems to be no reason why he should not be recognised as a Zulu chief, on equal terms with the others who have signed the engagement imposed by Sir Garnet Wolseley. Our Illustration this week, from one of our Special Artist's Sketches during the late military campaign, shows the scene on the road in the march of a baggage-train, when some of the laden waggons, drawn by teams of twelve or even sixteen bullocks, have come to a standstill in going up a steep hill, and the soldiers are compelled to push behind, or put their shoulders to the wheel.

KAFFIR WOMEN AT PIETERMARITZBURG.

The British province of Natal, which has a native African population of nearly 300,000, and scarcely 20,000 Europeans, may be considered rather as a Kaffir and Zulu protectorate, than as a colony of our own people. Its British element, though it has belonged to her Majesty's dominions thirty-three years, does not seem to grow much more considerable; and in this respect it offers a striking contrast to New Zealand, where the two races are in a reverse proportion to each other. The Zulus of Natal have lived, for an entire generation, under the rule of a civilised government; yet their social and moral condition remains just the same as that of the Zulus, about equal in number, who were subjects of Panda and Cetewayo in the adjacent kingdom. A few converts have been made, and some hundreds of children educated, by the efforts of religious missionaries, both Church of England and Wesleyan; but heathenism still prevails, with polygamy and the slavery of the female sex, tolerated by colonial law. The native people in general, throughout the up-country districts, living in associated tribes under their own chiefs, and possessing herds of cattle with ample pasture, will not take employment from European farmers or planters. It has therefore been found necessary to import some thousands of coolies from India for the work of sugar cultivation along the coast. This produce, in 1875, amounted to no more than £100,000 in value, while that of coffee and other tropical growths was scarcely anything; and the apparent exports of Natal really consisted, in great part, of the wool, hides, ivory, and other natural products of the upland plains in the interior. Such is the backward industrial condition of Natal and so poor its prospects of developing any independent and substantial resources of wealth that it cannot be expected to join in a South African confederation bearing its fair share of financial burdens. The Zulus, however, in and about the towns of Durban and Pietermaritzburg, are disposed to take light household and street work, though they will not toil in the fields. Mr. Anthony Trollope speaks of their carrying his portmanteau, running an errand, or holding a horse for sixpence; they will scrub floors, sweep the roads, tend pigs, and the like, and the women enter domestic service. Our Special Artist lately in Natal saw Kaffir women selling pieces of sugar-cane, which is greedily sucked by their own countrymen. The squatting figure of an Indian coolie, of whom the English little girl is buying fruit, appears at the left-hand corner of his sketch.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

President Grévy was waited upon last Saturday by the Franco-American Committee, who were introduced by M. Foucher de Carill. M. Waddington and M. Léon Say were present. M. Grévy expressed his desire for a commercial treaty with the United States, and after remarks to the same effect from the two Ministers he concluded by saying, "We are about to work in concert to attain the purpose which you are pursuing."

The Prince and Princess of Wales have visited Paris on their way home from Denmark.

Mr., Mrs., and Miss Gladstone dined on Sunday with M. Waddington, the guests including M. Léon Say, M. Le Royer, and other officials. On the previous evening M. Emile de Girardin entertained at dinner Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Madame de Novikoff, Madame Adam, General Kirieff, M. Scherer, M. Lebey, M. Portalis, M. Detroyat, M. Bardoux, and the staff of his journal the *France*. At dessert M. Bardoux proposed a toast in honour of England and of Mr. Gladstone, who made a very complimentary reply.

M. Lepére, the French Minister of the Interior, has dismissed M. Caryon-Latour from his post of Mayor of Virelade, in the Gironde, in consequence of his having been present at the Legitimist banquet given at Bordeaux on the 29th ult. Twenty-two Mayors and Deputy Mayors in La Vendée, who took part in a Legitimist manifestation on the 14th inst., M. Matton, Mayor of Guers, in the Var, and M. Bertrand, Deputy-Mayor, who attended a banquet in honour of M. Blanqui, have also been dismissed.

M. Humbert, the amnestied Communist, has been condemned to six months' imprisonment and 2000f. fine for insulting the French magistracy, and for defending acts criminal according to the law. The manager of the *Marseillaise* has been fined 5000f. and sentenced to two months' imprisonment for publishing M. Humbert's speech.

A dry dock was inaugurated on Sunday at Bordeaux. The President of the local Chamber of Commerce, in the course of his speech on the occasion, said that the commerce of the port had risen from 156,318 tons in 1850 to 855,181 tons in 1878. Cardinal Donnet was present at the ceremony.

SPAIN.

There have been serious floods in Spain, attended with great loss of life. The evening of Tuesday, the 14th inst., was ushered in by a heavy storm, accompanied by torrents of rain, which swept across the provinces of Malaga, Granada, and Seville, making itself specially felt in Murcia and in the broad basin of the Segura, which lies embosomed between mountain ranges. Under ordinary conditions, the storm would have spent itself without further damage than the possible destruction of crops and vineyards. But in the valley referred to no sufficient means existed for the escape of the torrents which came tumbling down the mountain sides, and the beds of the rivers and streams, though at this season for the most part dry, afforded no sufficient channels for the volumes of water poured into them. The stormed raged without intermission for seven hours, and by midnight the streams had overflowed their banks and began to inundate the plain. During the two hours which followed the floods continued to rise, and the villages and mills which cover the plain were first flooded, and then in many instances swept completely away. Terrified by the rising deluge, and absolutely destitute of the means of escape, the inhabitants sought refuge in the upper stories of their houses; but in too many cases the foundations proved insufficient to support the strain, and habitations and inhabitants were engulfed. In the towns of Malaga and Murcia the streets were converted into rapid rivers. The gas was extinguished, and the total darkness not only added to the general panic, but considerably increased the dangers to which the unfortunate inhabitants were exposed. Torches were improvised by the municipal authorities, and by the most strenuous exertions many lives were saved which must otherwise have been sacrificed. From one village it is reported that the Curé alone succeeded in saving himself by taking refuge in the belfry of his church. In the town of Murcia nearly one hundred and fifty corpses have been found. The greatest losses both to life and property occurred, however, in the villages and fields which covered the broad expanse of the valley. Not only have the crops been completely destroyed, but movable property of every description, including household effects, mill machinery, and agricultural implements, have been swept away by the floods. Further details state that 2000 houses have been destroyed, that 570 dead bodies have been found, and that it is believed that more than 1000 people have lost their lives. An earnest appeal to public charity has been made by the Spanish Government, and large donations are coming in. Queen Isabella has subscribed 5000f. for the sufferers. King Alfonso has visited the plain of Murcia and distributed relief among the sufferers.

By twenty-two votes against two the members of the Committee appointed by the Cortes to consider the reforms to be introduced in Cuba have rejected the proposal for gradual emancipation, and have agreed to recommend that the slaves shall be entirely emancipated in seven years from the date of the passing of the bill by the Cortes.

PORTUGAL.

General elections held on Sunday throughout the country for members of the Chamber of Deputies resulted in the return of a Government majority. Of 127 deputies elected ninety are Ministerialists. The Government has completely triumphed in Oporto and Lisbon.

HOLLAND.

The Budget for the Dutch Indies presented by the Minister for the Colonies to the Second Chamber has been modified. The deficit of 6,000,000 fl. has been reduced by 2,500,000 fl. in consequence of the increased amount of coffee for sale, and the estimated diminution of the expenses of the Dutch troops in Acheen in view of the recent very favourable intelligence received thence. It is probable, therefore, that a loan will be superfluous. Among the items in the Budget are a subsidy for the steam-packet service to Java and China, and a grant for the education of officers for the army in the Dutch Indies.

The Second Chamber of the States General has adopted, by 45 votes against 15, the proposal for the entire abolition of flogging in the navy.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William has returned to Berlin.

Lord Odo Russell, after a holiday of nearly four months, returned to Berlin with his family last Sunday evening to resume the duties of his office, which, in his absence, have been ably performed by Sir John Walsham. Marshal von Moltke has also returned to town.

Herr von Bülow, the First Secretary in the German Foreign Office, died at Frankfort on Monday. He had obtained leave of absence on account of ill-health, and was on his way southward at the time of his death. Herr von Bülow was the second Plenipotentiary of Germany at the Berlin Congress.

The Prussian Budget for 1880-1 will, it is stated, show a deficit of about 42,000,000 marks. Prussia's matriculatory contribution to the Exchequer of the German Empire is estimated at 22,000,000 marks. A Berlin telegram says that the final decision of Herr von Bennigsen to accept his re-election to a seat in the Prussian Diet is regarded as essentially strengthening and thereby again bringing into prominence the right wing of the National Liberal party, whose views are more moderate, and who are more inclined to an understanding with the Government.

The Prussian Minister of Public Instruction has reiterated his decision that he will no longer permit mixed schools.

An association, representing several thousand school teachers of Germany, has presented an address of thanks to Dr. Falk, the late Minister of Education, for the course pursued by him when in office.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

His Majesty Francis Joseph returned to Vienna on Tuesday morning from Hungary, and received the Spanish Ambassador Extraordinary, the Duke de Baylen, who came to pay his State visit and in official form seek the hand of the Archduchess Elizabeth.

Baron Haymerle, who has been spending some days in Buda-Pesth, also returned to Vienna on Tuesday morning. His short stay in the Hungarian capital has brought the Minister of Foreign Affairs into contact with some of the leading men in Hungary, the mutual impression being highly satisfactory.

Count Coronini, a Constitutionalist, was last week elected President of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath. Dr. Smolka, a Pole, and Baron Goedel-Lannoy were elected Vice-Presidents. The draught of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was distributed on Monday among the members of the Upper House. The majority of the members are decidedly Constitutionalists. Nevertheless, the Address is drawn up in an autonomist sense, conformably with the views of the minority.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath the candidates of the Right were elected members of the committee for the control of the national debt by a majority of ten votes. Subsequently a motion in favour of the abolition of the newspaper stamp duties was introduced.

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna, telegraphing yesterday week, says:—"Since last night a violent snowstorm has been raging over the town. The roofs of the houses and all open places are covered with snow several inches deep. From all sides of the neighbourhood come in similar accounts, and the telegrams of the Meteorological Observatory speak of the wintry visitation as extending all over Galicia, Russia, and the Alpine regions, heavy snowfalls, with the thermometer at freezing-point, being reported south of the Alps."

The Pesth correspondent of the *Daily News* states that Kossuth has made arrangements for the publication of his essays, memoirs, and letters.

RUSSIA.

Two Imperial decrees were published in St. Petersburg on Tuesday conferring upon General Todleben the title of Count and upon Admiral Nowsilsky the Order of St. Andrew on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the bombardment of Sebastopol.

A statement recently published by a London morning paper that the Russians had occupied Merv is officially contradicted. The Simla correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that news has been received there that the Russians, in consequence of their recent defeat at Geok Tepe, are retreating towards the Caspian.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Ministry has resigned, and last Saturday a new Cabinet was formed, in which Said Pasha is Grand Vizier; Sawas Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, Minister of the Interior; Aarifi Pasha, President of the Council; and Safvet Pasha, Director-General of Reforms. A later telegram states that Safvet Pasha had an audience of the Sultan on Sunday, and is reported to have tendered his resignation of his position in the new Cabinet. Osman Pasha, the *Times'* correspondent states, remains Minister of War. The Sultan, a Reuter's telegram says, has expressed to Sawas Pasha his desire for an amicable arrangement with Greece upon the frontier question. The telegram also states that it is considered probable that the Porte will abandon the project of a new loan which Aarifi Pasha was on the point of contracting

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through the Imperial Ottoman Bank on the basis of farming out the Customs.

The delimitation of the Russo-Turkish frontier in the neighbourhood of Batoum has been completed.

ROUMANIA.

That part of the revision of the Constitution concerning the abolition of disabilities on account of religion was passed by the Chamber of Deputies last Saturday night by 133 votes against nine. On the announcement of the vote M. Rosetti, President of the Chamber, made a speech stating that the Chamber of Revision had completed its labours. He added that in all the difficult circumstances in which Roumania had been placed there had been no more arduous task than that which had now been overcome. The representatives of the country had repressed their innermost feelings to make this unanimous proclamation of the national will before Europe.

AMERICA.

Orders have been given to the United States troops to return from the White River settlement, the Ute Indians having fled over the mountains. The Governor and people of Colorado have demanded the removal or extermination of Indians in that State.

The result of the popular vote on the question of Chinese immigration into California shows that 883 votes were given in favour of its continuance and 154,638 against it.

A New York telegram states that great depredations are being committed in New Mexico by the Apache Indians, and that 500 troops have been sent in pursuit of them.

Last week there were thirty-one deaths from yellow fever at Memphis.

CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament has been further prorogued until the 28th of next month.

The Princess Louise sailed from Quebec last Saturday for England, on board the Allan Royal Mail steam-ship Sarmatian.

The Marquis of Lorne returned to Ottawa. It is understood that the Marquis will visit England at Christmas, returning subsequently to Canada with Princess Louise.

We hear from Quebec that the trial of Sir Francis Hincks for the offence connected with the recent failure of the Consolidated Bank was concluded on Monday. He was found guilty of having signed false returns to the Government. The trial of the other directors has been postponed until next term.

A Copenhagen paper states that the Duke of Cumberland contemplates renouncing his claim to the throne of Hanover.

Sir M. Hicks Beach has appointed Mr. Philip Sandford to the headmastership of Durban School, in the colony of Natal.

Its adhesion to the Geneva Convention has been signified by the Republic of Bolivia.

A telegram from Simla states that the Governor of Bombay has travelled fifteen miles upon a locomotive on the railway through the Bolan Pass.

Eight transports, escorted by two ironclads, and conveying 4000 troops as reinforcements for the Chilian army at Atacama, are reported to have sailed from Valparaiso on Sept. 21.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Company (Limited) announce that they have resolved to reduce the tariff to 6d. per word from the day of the opening of the French trans-Atlantic cable for traffic.

Two thousand Belgian colliers struck work on Tuesday in the Produits Flenu pits, and were followed by the men in the Mons-à-Ciply pits. In both cases the motive alleged is the refusal of the employers to grant an increase of wages.

News of the outbreak of a fresh revolution at Hayti on the night of the 3rd inst. has reached the Haytian Minister at Washington. The provisional Government was quietly deposed, and a new Administration established.

According to intelligence received at Cairo from Massowah, the mission of Gordon Pasha to King John of Abyssinia has resulted in placing the relations between Egypt and Abyssinia on a satisfactory footing. King John is reported to have renounced his claims to Massowah, but will be allowed to choose a more southerly point of communication with the sea.

Sir Daniel Cooper has been officially informed from Sydney that, in view of the importance of the art-collections forwarded from Europe, the Government of New South Wales had some time since granted a sum sufficient for defraying the cost of a building especially suitable for their exhibition. The design of the building is by Professor Rouleaux, the German Commissioner.

The political news from Melbourne by the overland mail chiefly relates to the discussions in Parliament on the proposed amendment of the tariff, and the bill introduced by the Government for the reform of the Constitution. The Legislative Assembly had done little else but discuss these measures for four weeks. The principal items of general news have already been given in telegrams sent in anticipation of the mail.

The *Gazette* announces that Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., now her Majesty's Minister Resident to the Swiss Confederation, has been appointed Minister to the Argentine Republic; the Hon. Hussey Crespigny Vivian, C.B., now her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, to be Minister Resident to the Swiss Confederation; and Mr. Edward Baldwin Malet, C.B., to be her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt.

News comes from Simla of disturbances on the Assam frontier. The Naga tribe, which murdered an English officer nearly five years ago, and against which an expedition was sent in the spring of 1875, has again become troublesome. Mr. G. H. Damant, deputy commissioner and political agent for the Naga Hills, was killed at Khonama, to which place he had gone with an escort of eighty men to seize a quantity of ammunition which had been stored there by the Nagas. Mr. Damant expected that the natives would submit quietly; but on his approach the Nagas fired on the party, killing the British Commissioner and about half of the escort. The remainder, however, attacked the rebels, only a few of whom escaped. A wing of the 44th Regiment has been ordered to Golo Ghat.

The supply of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada was again much below the average of recent periods, though not quite so small as the previous week as regards live stock.

Lord Hatherton having received a deputation from the Staffordshire Potteries Board of Arbitration, has consented to act as arbitrator in the dispute between the employers and workmen in the earthenware and china trades.

The Medical Society of London, the oldest of the learned societies of medicine in England, opened its 107th year of work on Monday, at its house in Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, at 8·30 p.m. The president, Dr. Cockle, M.A., F.R.C.P., gave a short introductory address, followed by a communication from Dr. Richardson on "The use of the sphygmophone in diagnosis."

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Aston, William, to be Vicar of St. Thomas's, Bradford.
Bagot, Lewis Richard Charles; Vicar of Stanton Lacy.
Bertie, Alberic Edward; Rector of Albury, Oxon.
Birch, W. M., Vicar of Launceston; Vicar of Ashburton.
Butler, George W.; Rector of West Knighton-with-Broadmayne, Dorset.
Buttanshaw, Francis; Rector of Smeeton Westerby.
Chamberlen, Lawrence J.; Vicar of Chatburn, near Clitheroe.
Childs, William Linington; Perpetual Curate of St. George's, Portsea.
Compton, Lord Alwyne, Archdeacon of Oakham; Dean of Worcester.
Connell, R.; Curate-in-Charge of St. Anne's, Hindsford, Manchester.
Evans, Howard Heber; Vicar of Mapperley, Derbyshire.
Ffoulkes, Henry Powell; Rector of Whittington.
Fleming, Arthur Buchanan Willis; Rector of North Stoneham.
Foster, Joseph; Rector of Greatham.
Goucher, John Wheelock; Rector of Portlemouth.
Graham, H.; Perpetual Curate of Salterford-in-Kettlehulme, Cheshire.
Granville, A. K. B.; Perpetual Curate of St. Edmund's, Bearpark, Durham.
Gray, John Durbin; Vicar of Nayland, Suffolk.
Greaves, Talbot; Chaplain of Christ Church, Mentone.
Gueritz, José Fortescue Lawrence; Rector of Templeton.
Harris, John Charles; Perpetual Curate of Marbury, Cheshire.
Hayes, Thomas; Vicar of St. Mary-le-Gill with St. James, Barnoldswick.
Hughes, Richard; Rector of Southam.
Hurt, Richard Norman; Vicar of Sandal Magna.
Irwine, Edward Champneys, Vicar of Hinton Admiral, Hampshire; Chaplain of the English-speaking Residents at Yokohama, Japan.
Jenkins, David; Rector of Llanfair Orllwyn, Cardiganshire.
Jones, David, Rector of Bishopston; Prebendary of Clydey.
Kerr, William Pattison; Rector of Hilfield, Dorset.
Lathbury, Robert Henry; Rector of Denham, Bucks.
Lee, George Edward; Rector of St. Andrew's, Guernsey.
Lewis, John Tomkins; Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Hull.
Lister, James Maxfield; Incumbent of Allenheads, Northumberland.
Lowry, Charles Henry; Vicar of Kirkby Ireleth.
Macharness, Charles C.; Chaplain and Censor of King's College, London.
Marsh, Frederick T.; Senior Curate of Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts.
Martin, Charles; Rector of Wood Norton, Norfolk.
Morrow, Thomas K. M.; Vicar of St. Philip's, Hardman-street, Liverpool.
Malet, Clement Drake Elton; Rector of Lympstone.
Mandell, John Heneage; Minister of the new District Chapelry of St. Cuthbert, Haydon Bridge.
Mousley, Charles; Rector of Stirchley.
Murray, F. R.; Incumbent of Heart's Content, Newfoundland.
Nares, Owen Alexander; Vicar of Kerry.
Neame, William John R.; Perpetual Curate of Bedford Chapel, Exeter.
Phillips, William Davies, Rector of Crunweare; Prebendary of Caerfarchell.
Poppelwell, John H.; Perpetual Curate of St. Martin's, Haverfordwest.
Ponsonby, Maurice John George; Vicar of New Swindon, Wilts.
Reeve, C. R., Curate of Messing; Rector of Little Henny.
Robertson, Charles; Vicar of Belford, Northumberland.
Royds, Alfred Littledale; Perpetual Curate of Chelford, Cheshire.
Scaly, H. A.; Assistant (Civil) Chaplain at Malta.
Shipton, George, Vicar of Barlow; Vicar of Brampton.
Spooner, G. H.; Perpetual Curate of St. Philip's, Orrell Hey, Lancashire.
Tarlton, J. H.; Rector of Lutterworth.
Towers, G.; Vicar of Cowgill.
Waldy, Arthur Garmondsway; Perpetual Curate of Horsley Woodhouse.
Winslow, C. D.; Rector of St. Nicholas', Blundell Sands.
White, G. Cecil; Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Marlborough.
Wilkinson, T. H.; Preacher of Magdalen Hospital, Streatham.
Winsor, A. S.; S.P.G. Missionary at Burin, Newfoundland.
Wood, Henry William; Rector of Norton Canes.—*Guardian.*

Her Majesty has appointed the Ven. Lord Alwyne Compton, Archdeacon of Oakham, to the vacant Deanery of Worcester.

The Rev. R. Hay Hill, Rector of Parham, has been presented by the Phœnix Lodge, Thetford, with a silver inkstand and the badge of the Order of Odd Fellows. He has also received a purse of money from the parishioners of St. Peters.

The parish church of Godalming was reopened on the 16th inst. by the Bishop of Winchester. The cost of the restoration, which has been defrayed by subscription, amounts to £7000. The architects were the late Sir Gilbert Scott and Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., of Godalming.

An explosion of gas occurred at St. Mary's Church, Brecon, on the 16th inst., almost entirely wrecking the north aisle of the edifice, and completely destroying a handsome stained-glass window in the chancel. A plug having been left out of a new pipe caused the damage.

Various works of repair and adornment have lately been done to the chancel of Yate Church, Gloucestershire, including an east window by Burlison and Grylls, a rich tile pavement, and some carving. The architect was Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., of Godalming and Gray's Inn, the cost of the whole being borne by the Rector, the Rev. A. Pontifex.

The parish church of Smallbridge, near Rochdale, has been reopened, after having been closed for several weeks in order to be cleaned, repaired, and beautified. An altar-piece, painted by herself, was presented by the wife of the Vicar, Canon Cook. It is executed in oils, and is a representation of "The Last Supper," after Leonardo da Vinci.

St. Peter's, Blackley, has been thoroughly renovated, the chancel enlarged, an organ chamber added, the west-end gallery thrown open to the parishioners, and free sittings increased by one hundred—so that church accommodation has been provided for nearly 1000. The organ has also been enlarged, the entire cost of the works being about £1350.

Three separate conferences at Wells, Bath, and Taunton have been held this week, the subjects set down for discussion being "The Prospects of the Church as likely to be affected by the recent Proceedings in the Convocations of the Two Provinces" and "Friendly and Benefit Societies and other Means of Promoting Thrift among the Working Classes."

The Rev. J. B. Pearson, LL.D., Vicar of Newark, has been elected to the vacant bishopric of Newcastle, in New South Wales, by the Church Synod. The election has to be ratified by the Provincial Bishops. Dr. Pearson obtained a fellowship at St. John's College, Cambridge, after graduating at the head of the class in the Moral Science Tripos in 1864.

The Church of St. Helena, Willoughby, near Alford, which has been thoroughly renovated under the care of Mr. Fowler, of Louth, was reopened on the 9th inst., by the Bishop of Lincoln, who preached on the occasion. The cost of the restoration of the nave has been £1100, towards which the Rector (the Rev. J. Warren) has contributed £200, besides undertaking the chancel. Lady Willoughby has given £300.

On the 16th inst. the Bishop of Bedford opened a new mission-hall in the parish of Spitalfields. It will be worked by laymen preparing for holy orders, who will thus gather experience in a populous parish and under the guidance of the parochial clergy. The Bishop said he regarded the scheme as a very hopeful feature in the work at the East-End, and congratulated the Rector, the Rev. R. C. Billing, on the work he was permitted to inaugurate.

The Church of St. Barnabas, Warrington, was consecrated last Saturday by the Bishop of Chester. When completed, the structure will consist of a nave, chancel, with aisles, and a handsome spire; but the nave only has at present been built. The service was largely attended by the principal residents of the neighbourhood. This church is the result of a mission which was begun five years ago by Mr. Wilkinson in a cottage in one of the slums which abound in the Bank Quay district. The church is entirely free and open; and it is intended that the Sunday and week-day services shall be arranged so as to meet the special needs of the working classes.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol began his visitation on Tuesday at Gloucester Cathedral. His Lordship combated the evolution theory, and advised that modern phases of unbelief should be met by a broad statement of the basis of Christian faith.—The Bishop will continue the charge to-morrow. The Peterborough Diocesan Conference was opened the same day, the Bishop presiding. The Bishop of Ely opened an Archidiaconal Conference at Cambridge.

The report of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge states that the receipts from subscriptions, benefactions, and legacies during the year ending March 31 last amounted to £26,309, as against £28,041 in the previous year. The amount voted for various purposes was £28,687, the actual payment of a portion of which will probably be extended over a year or two. An arrangement has been made under which the society has undertaken the whole cost of building and maintaining the Church College at Tottenham, for one hundred students, the National Society making a contribution of £2000 towards the expense already incurred, and transferring the property without reserve to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Davis Chinese Scholarship has been awarded to W. H. Wilkinson, Balliol; commended, Rev. J. C. Coen, Balliol.

The new debating-hall of the Oxford University Union Society, erected from the plans of Mr. Waterhouse by Messrs. Parnell, of Rugby, at a cost of about £6000, was formally opened on the 16th inst., when the president, Mr. Cook, of New College, presided.

The open scholarships offered by the association for promoting the higher education of women in Oxford have been awarded to Miss M. E. Roberts and Miss E. A. Pearson. The Mary Somerville Scholarship for Mathematics has been awarded to Miss E. Pidgeon, and a Lady Margaret Exhibition to Miss Smith. On the 16th inst. the Bishop of Oxford held a short dedicatory service of prayer at Lady Margaret Hall. The service was quite private, none being present but the Lady Principal (Miss Wordsworth), the students and household, the committee of the hall, and a few friends.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Rev. G. H. Sing, B.A., Scholar of Christ's, fourth in First Class of Tripos of the present year, and A. J. Wallis, B.A., Scholar of Trinity, bracketed Fourth Wrangler, and equal First Smith's Prizeman of the present year, have been elected to Fellowships at Corpus Christi.

Two Exhibitions for proficiency in Hebrew have been awarded at Queens':—Higham, Faversham Grammar-school, £40; Trower, Merchant Taylors' School, £25.

The corner-stone of Ridley Hall was laid yesterday week by Bishop Perry. The site is at Newnham, not far from the Ladies' College, Newnham Hall, and Selwyn College will also be in the same neighbourhood. Only a principal's residence, lecture-hall, and rooms for twenty students are projected at present. It is intended for graduates who are preparing for holy orders, though it is thought undergraduates may avail themselves of some of the lectures. After the laying of the stone the company were entertained at luncheon.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, IRELAND.

The conferring of degrees upon students of the Queen's University, Dublin, took place last week. The Duke of Leinster, who presided, remarked that there had been a steady increase in the number of students during the past few years. Last year there were 886, while this year they had risen to 920. Of these one third were Presbyterians, one fourth Roman Catholics, and one fourth members of the Church of Ireland, the remainder belonging to other denominations.

The annual public meeting of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, was held on the 15th inst., Lord Aberdare, President of the Council, and also President of the Board of Education, in the chair.

The following prizes have been awarded at University College, London:—Andrews Entrance Prizes (£20 each), English and other languages, H. R. Williams; Science, Arthur Berry and J. G. Pease. Medical Entrance Exhibitions, tenable for two years—£30, S. C. Jones; £20, E. W. Emtage; £10, Conrad Pereira.

The new schools of St. Wilfrid, which with the other buildings have been erected by the Duke of Norfolk, at Heeley, at a cost of £10,000, were opened on the 15th inst. by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Leeds. The noble Duke, according to the *Sheffield Telegraph*, intends also to erect a church close to the schools on a scale of considerable magnificence.

The Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe has resigned the chairmanship of the Cornwall Quarter Sessions, owing to his having been appointed Lord Chamberlain.

The prize of £100 offered by Mr. E. J. Watherston, through the Society of Arts, for an essay on the Art of the Silversmith, has been awarded, with the Society's silver medal, to Mr. Herbert Singer.

The Earl of Bradford has offered to present to the Walsall Town Council, on certain terms and conditions which have been agreed to, forty-six acres of land of Reed's wood, near Walsall, to convert the same into a public recreation-ground.

Mr. Massey, M.P., speaking at an Odd Fellows' gathering at Tiverton on the 16th inst., said that all political parties—whose differences, by-the-way, were greatly to the national benefit—were agreed in supporting friendly societies as calculated to remedy the Englishman's proverbial want of thrift.

At the Miners' Conference in Leeds on the 15th inst. the emigration scheme was under consideration. It was agreed that the scheme should be a national one, and not worked in connection with the Miners' National Association. The sum of £6 will be allowed to a member going to America and £12 to one going to Australia or New Zealand. On the 16th the rules of the newly-formed National Emigration Association, which were discussed on the previous day, were adopted by the conference, and ordered to be printed. The delegates connected with the Miners' National Union subsequently revised the rules of that body.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., as president for the year of the Salt Schools, delivered his inaugural address at Saltaire on the 16th inst., and spoke of the provision for secondary education in this country generally. He thought it would be found that there was a great want of really good education for the poorer section of the middle class. But the question arose how was this want to be provided for? He did not think the State would undertake the cost of dealing with the subject, as it had dealt with that of primary education; nor did he think it would be necessary for the State to deal with it. The time had come, however, when the friends of education should consider the subject.—Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P., at Nottingham the same day distributed the prizes and certificates to the successful students at the lectures and classes in connection with the University extension scheme. The Hon. Henry Strutt, M.P., presided, and said that since the scheme was inaugurated in the town, seven years ago, 8200 tickets had been issued, representing nearly 100,000 possible attendances at the lectures and classes.

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THE MILITARY EVACUATION OF

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR

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ZULULAND: A BLOCK ON THE ROAD.

PECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 376.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"Mr. Dick," in "David Copperfield," experienced an insurmountable difficulty in excluding some reference to Charles the First's head from the Memorial which he was continually drawing up. One of the difficulties of Editors just now is to keep the head of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, out of the newspapers. The grisly cranium of the nobleman who was beheaded on Tower Hill in Burning Queen Mary's time, for his participation in Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion, has been haunting the public during at least three weeks of the "silly season." The archæologists have been at loggerheads over this *caput mortuum*. It has been called "a neglected relic." Proposals have been made to exhibit it in a glass case at the National Portrait Gallery. Altogether, the Duke of Suffolk's head has grown to be somewhat of an infliction.

Referring to "Mr. Dick" again, you will remember that when Miss Betsy Trotwood solemnly asked what she should do with poor, dusty, ragged, footsore, neglected, destitute David Copperfield, who had fled to his aunt for protection, the eccentric memorialist, after attentively contemplating the deplorable object before him, replied, "I should wash him." Paraphrasing "Mr. Dick," I should say that the best thing to do with the Duke of Suffolk's head would be to bury it. This whilom wearer of a ducal coronet was neither a remarkable nor an agreeable nobleman. He rebelled at the wrong time, and the head which he lost was the reverse of a wise one. Moreover, he and his Duchess cruelly ill-treated their beautiful, accomplished, and virtuous daughter, Lady Jane Grey, with "nips, bobs, and pinches" (to use Lady Jane's own words), and other little Spartan severities, which formed an integral part of domestic discipline in the eighteenth century. The poor girl used to rejoice when the hour arrived for her to read Greek with her tutor, good Master Roger Ascham. He taught her to construe her Testament, and her Plato too, without having any recourse to "nips, bobs, and pinches."

Mem: Touching the "heads of the headless" I may mention that, in a disused burying-ground just behind the house which I inhabit, there moulder the headless corses of Fletcher, Deacon, Chadwick, Berwick, Syddal, Blood, Morgan, and Dawson—Shenstone's "Jemmy" Dawson—all hanged, drawn, and quartered on Kennington-common for participation in the rebellion of 1745-6. Dawson, Blood, and Morgan's heads were given up to their friends. The rest were exposed—two at Manchester Cross and two at Carlisle. The headless trunk of the gallant Colonel Towneley, a Lancashire gentleman of long descent, who commanded the Manchester regiment in the Pretender's service, was buried in old St. Pancras churchyard. The Colonel's head was, I have heard, until very lately, preserved in a glass case in the drawing-room of a London mansion, the property of a lineal descendant of the ill-fated Jacobite gentleman who was slaughtered at Kennington. I think that this interesting relic has since received reverent interment.

Mr. Archibald Forbes is prosperously pursuing his lecturing tour in the provinces. Somebody has sent me from Southport, "the Ramsgate of the North-West"—am I right in likening Southport to Ramsgate?—an illustrated journal containing a capital lithographed portrait of Mr. Forbes and an enthusiastic "copy of verses" about his exploits. Of another distinguished journalist do I also hear as about to make his appearance on the lecturing platform. Mr. Henry Sutherland Edwards, special correspondent, novelist, dramatist, essayist, and musical critic, is to lecture on Monday next, at Steinway Hall, on "The Opera." I think that Mr. Edwards once wrote a history of the Opera; in any case, there are few living writers so well qualified as he is to discourse on the subject of the lyric drama.

Mr. Vernon Heath has been writing to the *Times* to complain that, while plenty of information has recently been made public touching the size and height of memorable English trees, it is extremely difficult to obtain any accurate data—or, indeed, any data at all—respecting the age and history of our monarchs of the forest. This is especially the case with regard to that wondrously beauteous woodland tract, Burnham Beeches. I happened to stumble the other day over a whole treasury of picturesque lore on the subject about which Mr. Vernon Heath is so inquisitive. This is a book entitled "Sylva Britannica; or, portraits of English forest trees," by George Jacob Strutt, and is illustrated by a number of exquisitely beautiful etchings of trees. In this delightful tome (to which is appended a "Sylva Scotica," or account of the forest-trees of North Britain, portraits and historic biographies are given of all of our most renowned trees—from the Panshanger and the Wotton to the Creeping and the Cowthorpe oak; from the Chipstead to the Tutbury wych elm; from the Tortworth chestnut, which, when Mr. Strutt wrote, was the oldest tree in England, to the aged chestnut in Cobham Park known as "the Four Sisters;" from the cedars at the Palace School, Enfield, to the Great Cedar at Hammersmith House. I notice one omission—that of the superb cedars of Lebanon at Pope's Villa, Twickenham. This (to me) fascinating book bears no date; but looking through the list of subscribers (mine is a large-paper copy, and I had to pay rather a "stiff" price for it) and finding therein the names of "The King's most Excellent Majesty" and his "Royal Highness the Duke of York," I am inclined to think that "Sylva Britannica" first saw the light about 1826. The book ought to be reprinted, and the plates—if they are not accessible—reproduced by the autotype process.

Mem.: If you ever ponder over the question as to what becomes of all the old engraved copper-plates, of which many thousands have disappeared from human ken, I should advise you to read M. Arsène Houssaye's "Life and Works of Jacques Callot." In M. Houssaye's amusing pages you will find that the mother of Madame Graffigny, a grandniece of the famous etcher, who inherited a portion of his belongings, sent a large number of Callot's finest plates to a copper-founder, to be by him transformed into pots and pans for culinary use. Another of Callot's next of kin had some of his illustrious relative's plates made into a basin for shaving purposes. The Prince de Craon purchased this most "barber-ous" basin for a large price, and preserved it as a curiosity in his picture-gallery.

I received the other day a post-card bearing a Cornish post-mark, and mildly reproaching me with so frequently mentioning the drama in this column. "Theatres," my anonymous mentor solemnly remarked, "have been a nest of ruin to many." That may be. I will promise my anonymous post-card sender not to say a word about things theatrical for a long time to come; but this week I must really crave indulgence in drawing attention to two dramatic performances which are to take place at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, on the evenings of Oct. 30 and Nov. 6. The performances are to consist of the comedy of "Where there's a Will there's a Way," and selections from "Hamlet." It may soften the ire of those who object to the drama if I hint that the performance of which I am speaking will be an amateur one. The ladies and gentlemen who will take part in it are, I think, mostly neighbours of mine, and the entertainment will be for the benefit of a most admirable charity called the Hospital for Sick Children, in Great Ormond-street. G. A. S.

POLITICAL.

The *Illustrated London News* for April 13, 1872, contained a page Engraving of that triumph of Conservative organisation, the display of gay flags and banners, and the presentation to Lord Beaconsfield (then Mr. Disraeli) of numberless addresses of fealty in the spacious Pomona Palace of Manchester. Odious though the comparison may be, it is fair to question whether, even with the advantage of being a Minister in power instead of in Opposition, the Marquis of Salisbury has, seven years later, scored for his party so brilliant a success at Manchester as the Prime Minister did on the memorable occasion to which we allude. Easier by far is it, however, to criticise than to construct and defend a policy. The Foreign Secretary had to undergo several ordeals. To begin with, the noble Marquis on the morning of Friday week received an outspoken address from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and in the early part of his reply he named the gigantic armaments as the main cause of the increase in protective duties abroad, and expressed the hope that time would bring enlightenment to the countries wherein free trade was discountenanced; but when the Foreign Secretary came to refer to the prayer for action in the direction of reducing foreign duties on home products, whilst promising that every effort should be made to bring about the reduction, he insinuated that to the abandonment of protective duties by previous Governments without negotiating for reciprocal repeals on the part of other Powers might be attributed our unsatisfactory fiscal relations with other countries. This flavour of "Reciprocity" was not altogether palatable to some of his hearers; but his Lordship had the meeting with him again when he stated that the Indian cotton duties were "in principle wrong, and ought not to be allowed to continue," although the Indian Famine necessitated their retention at present. His Lordship, with Mr. Cross and Colonel Stanley, next paid a visit to the Exchange, where he was made practically aware of the divergence of political opinion in Manchester; but naught but cheers greeted the Foreign Secretary at the luncheon given him in the Conservative Club in the afternoon, and at the banquet in the Free Trade Hall in the evening. Mr. J. W. Maclure, the Conservative Marshal of the whole demonstration, took the chair at this banquet; and Lord Salisbury and Lady Constance Stanley looked down from the balcony on a goodly gathering of Conservative chiefs, including, besides the guest of the evening, Mr. Cross, Colonel Stanley, Mr. Egerton, Lord Wilton, and Lord Cranborne, Mr. H. Birley, M.P., and Mr. Hardcastle, M.P. The formal toasts and responses were in no way notable, if we except an unhappy reference made by Colonel Stanley to the absence of his brother, the Earl of Derby, and the Home Secretary's vague allusions to Lord Hartington's recent compliment to Mr. Parnell. The Marquis of Salisbury spoke with his habitual terseness and clearness, but travelled for the most part over familiar ground. He began with a lively justification of his trenchant circular against the Treaty of San Stefano; and, in eulogising the Berlin Treaty, conducted his admiring listeners on a kind of cheap Cook's excursion to Eastern lands. In this branch of his theme, in brief, he claimed the credit of having "pushed this Bulgaria back from Salonica, we have pushed it back from Adrianople, we have pushed it behind the Balkans, and left the Balkans in the military possession of Turkey as a bulwark for the protection of Constantinople." Turkey had then a pungent reminder that she must reform. There followed the passage which has occasioned more comment in Europe than any other portion of his speech. We quote it:—

> If the Turk fails, remember that Austria is now at Novi-Bazar, and has advanced to the latitude of the Balkans, and that no advance of Russia beyond the Balkans or beyond the Danube can take place unless the resistance of Austria is conquered (Cheers). Austria herself is powerful, and I believe that in the strength and independence of Austria lie the best hopes of European stability and peace (cheers); and what has happened within the last few weeks justifies us in hoping that Austria, if attacked, would not be alone (Renewed cheering). The newspapers say—I know not whether they say rightly—that a defensive alliance has been established between Germany and Austria (Loud cheers). I will not pronounce an opinion as to the accuracy of the information, but I will only say that to all who value the peace of Europe and independence of nations, I may say, without profanity, that it is "good tidings of great joy" (Loud cheers).

The Afghan policy of the Government was next defended tooth and nail, on the score that it was necessary for England to possess the Suleiman range of mountains for the adequate defence of India, and that it was indispensable to have an Envoy at Cabul to counteract the intrigues of Russia. Lord Northbrook was blamed in a manner for not obeying the Government in carrying out these views. The late war was declared to be necessary, the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari and suite was deplored, General Roberts's expedition to Cabul referred to, "but the policy in its main lines is not altered: it is defence, not dominion, that we seek." His Lordship found consolation in the fact that the Opposition had no policy to place before the country; and ridiculed the puny land reform suggested by some Liberal orators as promising no more than that "some three years hence, in some particular cases, the farmer will have to pay his rent to two squires instead of one squire." Regarding the Church, Irish Home Rule, and the threatened reversal of our Foreign Policy, the noble Marquis also held that a Liberal Ministry could not be trusted.

Lord Salisbury more than once on Saturday expressed the wish that all his colleagues could have been present with him to witness what he termed the "magnificent demonstration of opinion in favour of the Conservative cause," which on the face of it drew "Conservative working men in their thousands" to the Pomona Gardens and Palace. But, from the fact that the noise was so great that very little the Foreign Secretary said could be heard by the great majority of the Saturday half-holiday makers, the value of the Pomona demonstration may not, perhaps, be rated so high as it was in his Lordship's figure of speech. The Pomona Gardens are to Manchester what Cremorne used to be to London, save that the dancing resort at Manchester is far more popular. Free admission to the gardens, therefore, may of itself be deemed no ordinary inducement to vast numbers to visit them; and this remark is, of course, as applicable to Liberal as it is to Conservative assemblages. Lady Salisbury, Lady Wilton, and Lady Constance Stanley graced the platform on Saturday, as well as their liege lords. About a hundred laudatory addresses from Lancashire Conservative Associations were presented to Lord Salisbury, who was congratulated for bringing about "Peace with Honour," and sympathised with on account of the "unpatriotic opposition" he had had to encounter. The noble Marquis (who had in the morning been entertained at luncheon by the Carlton Club) had to satisfy himself with a very brief speech, the tumult being stronger than his penetrating voice. When a factious Opposition had attacked them the Government had found support in the people who were true to "the good old cause." They would still maintain "the Church and the Monarchy" intact, and uphold the "national honour." In phrases rather than in facts, it will be seen, did the Foreign Secretary indulge, his one solid argument being that the Ministry had kept this country out of war with Russia, whereas, twenty-five years ago, a Liberal Ministry had drifted into a war with that Empire. Colonel Stanley having striven to make himself heard in the same strain, the zealous and indefatigable chairman, Mr. Maclure, begged Lord Salisbury next to address the 15,000 to 20,000 persons outside the hall; and two or three pithy speeches were, accordingly, made outside by the noble Marquis. To stimulate the Conservative cause in Manchester still further, the Foreign Secretary on Monday opened the Moss Side Conservative Club ere he left the city.

Manchester Liberals, in their turn, play trumps this week. Mr. Egerton ventured at the Pomona Palace last Saturday to say he was quite sure the Liberal meeting under the same roof would not be so enthusiastic as the gathering which he essayed to address. Yet Mr. Robert Leake, chairman of the Liberal committee, may probably be excused for holding a different opinion. The Marquis of Hartington, after sojourning with Lord Derby as his guest, is to be entertained at the Reform Club by Mr. John Slagg, Liberal candidate for Manchester; is to receive an "Address of Confidence" in the Free Trade Hall from Lancashire Liberal Associations on the Friday evening; and his Lordship is to crown his work by accompanying Mr. John Bright to the Pomona Palace on Saturday afternoon, when both are to address the meeting.

Birmingham follows suit on Saturday with a Conservative demonstration at the Aston Lower Grounds, among the daring Conservatives announced to carry the war into the enemy's country being Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Secretary for the Colonies, the Marquis of Hertford, and Captain Burnaby, who is ambitious of being returned to represent Birmingham.

Mr. Childers was the first ex-Minister to reply to Lord Salisbury. The right hon. gentleman on Monday evening, in addressing his constituents at Knottingley, disrobed himself still further, as it were, of the lamb's clothing he is wont to wear in the House. He was quite brisk in his allusion to "the goddess Pomona," and his ironic felicitation of Lord Salisbury because he had not "called his own Prime Minister a weathercock, or likened his colleague and near relative to Titus Oates." Proceeding to business, Mr. Childers submitted the arguments of Lord Salisbury to a rigid analysis, condemned them, and marvelling at the Foreign Secretary's indiscretion in speaking of the alliance of Germany and Austria as "good tidings of great joy," feared that in the future "some such price as Savoy and Nice may have to be paid to the Liberator of the Balkan peninsula." Reverting to his Pontefract speech, Mr. Childers said in answer to certain criticisms of that address, that he was for maintaining a British Navy equal at least to any three nations of the world; that to Ireland, as well as England, he would extend a large measure of county government, and that he would do his best to extricate the country from dangerous perplexities in which it might be involved, albeit no Liberal Minister could repudiate responsibilities incurred with the approval of Parliament. As regards the land, he desired

> Four distinct reforms—a better security for tenants' improvements, extended power for selling land (now so mischievously tied up), the compulsory register of title without trusts and simplicity of transfer, and the sale of large quantities of land held in mortmain, now producing nearly £3,000,000 a year.

The other reforms in his programme were "the extension of household suffrage to the counties, the removal of the last grievance of Nonconformists, and the abatement of abuses in the Church." As a last word, Mr. Childers emphatically censured the financial policy of the Government, of which, indeed, he has been a frank critic during the past Session.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's speech at an agricultural dinner held at Christchurch on Tuesday may be placed next in importance to the address of Mr. Childers. It may be said to have improved the position he secured by his candid avowal in the House of the faults of the Porte; for, while awarding due praise to the Czar for the enlightened and liberal measures passed during his reign, the hon. member discriminately observed that "the Emperor of Russia and the Government of that country were carried away by the torrent of an unknown democracy." He, therefore, expressed satisfaction at the coalition of Germany with Austria, as it would have the effect of resisting "the invasive tendencies of Russia"—not of the Emperor, but of his agents, whose action in Eastern Roumelia he had had personal experience of. But the greater number of recent speeches have had a ring in them unmistakably hostile to the Government. From Mr. Herschell's characteristically clear sentences at Durham on Monday, Sir Henry Havelock's martial accents at Sunderland, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen's trumpet-notes, and Mr. Brassey's well-reasoned argument at Deal on Tuesday, Mr. Ernest Noel's utterances at Dumfries, Mr. Briggs's amusing address at Blackburn, Sir Wilfrid Lawson's "gay wisdom" at Brampton, and Mr. Ingram's outspoken speech at Boston, the Government could gather none of that encouragement which Lord Salisbury gained at Manchester, and which Mr. Raikes offered them at Chester on Monday.

In Ireland Mr. Parnell rested on Sunday last, leaving it to Mr. Davitt, the released Fenian, to fan the land flame; but on Tuesday Mr. Parnell made amends by taking part in the institution of a Land League for Ireland, of which the hon. member was chosen President.

The sum of £640,695 10s. 4d. was paid in the year ended March 31 last as excise duty on sugar used in brewing.

Two Lincolnshire farmers have sailed for New Zealand, in compliance with a requisition from upwards of 500 farmers and landowners, who occupy or own in the aggregate considerably more than 100,000 acres, asking them to proceed to that colony, in order that, after personal inspection, they may report upon it as a field for emigration for farmers possessed of means, and capitalists, with special reference to such as have had experience of farming in Lincolnshire.

The police have now satisfied themselves that the Miss Edwards, whose disappearance in Liverpool last month has created some excitement, has not met with a violent death or been unlawfully detained anywhere. In all her proceedings she has been a voluntary agent. It appears to have been satisfactorily ascertained that she travelled direct to Shrewsbury, via Birkenhead, on the day she left home, and that from the 30th ult. to the 10th inst. she was staying at Corbett's Temperance Hotel, in Birmingham.

The Congregational Union of England and Wales closed its thirty-ninth autumnal meeting at Cardiff on the 16th inst., when papers were read on Special Missions for the Revival of Spiritual Life in the Churches, and other subjects. The assembly resolved to recommend to the consideration of the county associations the conducting of special missions by competent and well-certified persons, at the same time suggesting that the Council of the Church Aid and Home Missionary Society might render some help in this work. It was expressly stipulated that the missions must not be of a sensational character.

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THE CENTRAL AMERICAN ISTHMUS CANAL.

The project of a ship canal through the isthmus of Central America, to connect the Atlantic with Pacific Ocean navigation, presents no insurmountable engineering difficulty. It has, during the last four or five years, been revived by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the author and successful conductor of a similar great undertaking at the Isthmus of Suez. But the idea has often been propounded, though with different proposed routes for the canal, and its practicability is beyond all doubt; the only question is that concerning the reality of its commercial advantages. These would apparently be confined to the European traffic with the west coast of South America, Peru, and Chili, with New South Wales and New Zealand, and with the Sandwich Islands. It would not shorten the voyage from England to China, to Singapore, or to Calcutta; but the home voyage from Australia, which now goes round Cape Horn, would be very much easier and more convenient. The traffic between the United States of North America and China or Japan, which now either crosses the breadth of the continent by railway to the port of San Francisco, or passes the narrowest part of the isthmus by the Aspinwall and Panama Railway, seems not yet to demand a ship canal. M. de Lesseps has therefore failed to win the prompt support of subscribing capitalists, at the present moment, to a scheme which is, nevertheless, quite likely to be carried out whenever circumstances shall make it urgently desirable. These circumstances may arise from the commercial progress of Australasia, or from increased activity on the Pacific coasts of America; but not, in all probability, from any change in the course of traffic between Europe and Asia. The Suez Canal has settled that question.

As to the kind of canal required to satisfy the interests of navigation, the ideal canal would be one like that of Suez; a broad and deep trench which ships could enter in any state of the tide, a passage without tunnel, and, above all, without locks, necessitating complicated manœuvres and loss of time. Unfortunately, the extensive and long-continued explorations which have been made show that in all the length of the American isthmus, from Tehuantepec to the Rio San Juan of Colombia, bounding the Bando Cordillera on the south, there does not exist any depression fulfilling the necessary conditions. The lowest heights are found in Darien, 410 ft., and in the Isthmus of Panama, 300 ft. With such heights, if the canal is made by an open trench, the excavation would cost a sum hardly to be thought of. From Port Escoces, on the Isthmus of Panama, to San Miguel the distance is under forty miles—less than half the width of the neck between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea—and it was with reluctance that engineers were forced to recognise that the summit level was everywhere high, that the ridge was rocky, and that it would be almost impossible to get water for the higher levels of a canal.

Another route, though less immediately obvious, had long been considered preferable for this purpose. The Republic of Nicaragua has a territory bounded on the north by Honduras, on the south by Costa Rica. The northern part of this territory, including Segovia and a part of Chontales, borders on the high plateau of Honduras, and shares in its mountainous character. The southern part—separating this highland district from the high mountain group or centre of elevation in Costa Rica—is the basin of the Nicaraguan Lakes, lying transverse to the Cordillera range, which it interrupts—a country of broad, fertile plains, about 300 miles long by 150 wide. In its centre are the Lakes of Managua and Nicaragua, which collect the water flowing inward, and discharge them through one great outlet—the San Juan river—into the Caribbean Sea. Lake Nicaragua has an extreme length of over one hundred miles, and an average width of forty miles. The water in most places shoals very gradually, and there are only a few points at which vessels of any size can approach the shore. The general depth—in some places not less than forty fathoms—is, however, ample for purposes of navigation, except near the mouth of the San Juan. That river, from the lake till it debouches at Greytown, is, with its windings, about 120 miles long, and in the rainy season, from May till October, has a large volume of water. Till the survey made by Colonel Childs, in 1851, for the company formed under the shelter of a diplomatic convention between Great Britain and the United States, it was supposed that the river San Juan was navigable continuously from Greytown to Lake Nicaragua. This proved to be a fallacy, and the line surveyed by him comprised three divisions. It did not include Lake Managua, or Leon, at all. The western division was a proposed canal from the little port of Brito, on the Pacific, to the point where a stream called the Rio Lajas flows into Lake Nicaragua, rather more than eighteen miles. The middle division was from this point, across the lake, to San Carlos, at the head of the San Juan River, rather more than fifty-six miles. The eastern division was in two sections—the first, slack water navigation on the San Juan River from San Carlos to a point opposite the mouth of the Rio Serapiqui, ninety miles and a fraction; the second, a canal from this point to the port of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, twenty-eight miles and a fraction—giving (with fractional distances) a total length from ocean to ocean of about 194 miles. The isthmus of Rivas between Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific Ocean has, it is true, an altitude of only about 150 feet, but the length of the track and the presence of the lake render a level canal impossible there It is thus necessary to decide to adopt either a level canal—that is, without locks, but with a tunnel—or a canal with locks; and even the latter, along any of the tracts that have been surveyed, except by Nicaragua, would require also the cutting of a tunnel.

The International Commission appointed in 1876 by the Governments of the French Republic, the United States, and the Central American Republics, at the instance of M. de Lesseps, made a practical comparative examination of these and several other proposed routes, including those crossing the isthmus of Darien, and more than one availing itself of the Atrato river to the south, also in the State of Colombia. Lieutenant Lucien Wyse, of the French Navy, was actively employed in the surveys of these routes; and the members of the International Commission deliberated further upon the question whether it would be better to have a canal without any tunnels, but with many locks and sluices connecting its different levels, or to have a level canal passing through one or more tunnels. They decided in favour of the latter system, which has led them back, after all, to the choice of a route across the isthmus of Panama. This route is from Limon Bay, up the Chagres and the Obispo, on the Atlantic side, and down the valley of the Rio Grande to the port of Panama, on the Pacific side. It would be a level canal forty-four miles long, with a tunnel of three miles and a half; and it could be constructed in six years, at a cost of 475,000,000 francs. The proposed canal route is near the Panama Railway, passes through a well-peopled region, and there is no difficulty as to ports. Lieutenant Wyse's commission warmly advocates this scheme, as being preferable to any other. The time wasted in passing locks, the difficulty and expense of maintaining them, and other considerations, induce them to advise that all idea of a canal with locks should be abandoned; and of all possible level canals with tunnels that just mentioned seems to this commission the one presenting altogether the most favourable conditions.

The Illustrations we give are from sketches by a correspondent who travelled through Central America in March and April, 1867, ascending the San Juan to Lakes Nicaragua and Managua, and visiting the Chontales gold and silver mines. A sketch of the seabeach at Panama, on the Pacific Coast, belonging to the Federal Republic of Columbia, is also included. The existing railway to this port from Aspinwall, or Colon, was opened in 1855, and has a large traffic. Its length is forty-eight miles, and the journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific shore can be made in two hours.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Viscount Stormont being appointed Vice-Lieutenant of Perthshire.

We are authorised to say that the Indian Museum will be finally closed to the public this (Saturday) afternoon, at four.

The first stone of the Townhall for Limehouse was laid on Tuesday. The site, which is adjacent to the parish church, cost £23,000, and the edifice will involve an outlay of £10,000.

The Mercers' Company have voted ten guineas to the funds of Mrs. Hilton's Crèche Infant Home and Infirmary, in Stepney-causeway.

Mr. William Clode has been appointed Secretary of the Registrar-General's Department, Somerset House, in place of Mr. J. T. Hammick, who has retired from the service.

By one hundred and four votes against thirty-four, the proposal to open the Guildhall Library on Sunday has been negatived at a Court of Common Council over which the Lord Mayor presided.

The Sheriffs-elect of London and Middlesex (Mr. C. Woolloton and Mr. E. K. Bayley) gave their inaugural banquet in the Merchant Taylor's Hall on Tuesday night. About 240 gentlemen were present.

An exhibition of the paintings, water-colour drawings, and etchings of the late Edwin Edwards will be opened early in November at 168, Bond-street.

Messrs. Pilgeram and Lefèvre, of King-street, St. James's-square, have issued a fine etching by Leopold Lowenstein from the picture by Joseph Israels called "Anxious Moments." The pathetic sentiment of the picture is well reproduced in the print, which is remarkable for its tender sobriety of tone.

Private views of the twenty-seventh annual winter exhibition of pictures by British and foreign artists, at the French Gallery in Pall-mall, of the fifteenth annual exhibition of water-colour drawings by British and foreign artists, at Mr. McLean's gallery, Haymarket, and of Mr. Arthur Tooth's Winter Exhibition of High Class Pictures, at No. 5, Haymarket, take place to-day.

The opening meeting of the students of the College for Working Women for the ensuing session took place last Saturday evening, Mr. A. Macmillan, the treasurer, in the chair. Professor Henry Morley was amongst the speakers.

Mr. John Wood, F.R.S., Professor of Surgery and Surgeon to King's College Hospital, has been elected a member of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons; and Dr. W. Howship Dickinson, F.R.C.P., has been elected an examiner in medicine.

Baron Henry de Worms presided on Wednesday afternoon at the seventy-third anniversary of the Licensed Victuallers' Schools. The list of subscriptions read by the secretary, Mr. W. Smalley, was a large one, being headed by the chairman with a munificent donation.

One of the last (if not the last) of the coaches to leave the road is the "Thames Ditton," the horses or which are to be sold at Aldridge's next Wednesday. They are the property of Mr. John P. Robinson, who has horsed the coach this season, and intends doing so next year.

The annual convention of the ministers and Sunday-school teachers of the London Auxiliaries was opened on Wednesday in Finsbury Chapel—Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., presiding in the morning, and Mr. Justice Lush in the evening. Amongst the papers read was one on the approaching centenary of the establishment of Sunday-schools.

A successful trial of the electric light, on the system invented by Messrs. Siemens and Halske, has taken place at the British Museum; the large reading-room being brilliantly illuminated by means of four lamps, while seven smaller lamps are employed to light up the entrance-hall and the exterior of the building.

A deputation of the National Sunday League last Monday waited upon the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, acting in the absence of the Lord Chamberlain, to present a statement of their views in regard to the action taken by the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe in forbidding theatres licensed by him to be let for the services known as "Sunday Evenings for the People."

Professor J. Bryce on Tuesday distributed the Queen's prizes, certificates, and scholarship funds at the Old Ford-road School of Science and Art, North Bow, and in the course of his address alluded to the beneficial results which females would derive from a study of Art, and impressed upon all the students the necessity of being thorough and practical in their studies.

The following has been chosen as the route of the procession on Lord Mayor's Day:—Queen-street, Upper Thames-street (a part of which is in the ward of Dowgate, which the Lord Mayor represents), Arthur-street, London Bridge, Southwark Bridge-road, Southwark Bridge, Cannon-street, Fleet-street, Strand, and so on to Westminster, the return journey being by the Embankment.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the second week in October was 79,543, of whom 43,329 were in workhouses and 36,214 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1878, 1877, and 1876 respectively, these figures show an increase of 2538, 2466, and 1784. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 974, of whom 691 were men, 226 women, and 57 children under sixteen.

The detectives Meiklejohn, Druscovitch, and Palmer, who were sentenced to two years' imprisonment for their connection with the "great turf frauds," were released from prison on Tuesday morning. The solicitor Froggatt, who was sentenced at the same time to a like term of imprisonment, was detained in custody and taken before Mr. Alderman Fowler, at the Guildhall Justice-room, on a charge of misappropriating some trust money.

The annual Prize Meeting of the Islington Company of the North Middlesex Rifles (29th) took place at the Child's-hill Range last week. The Company drills at the Agricultural Hall, and has been gradually increasing in strength till it now numbers 130 men. The prizes shot for were a Silver Cup, presented by the Mohawk Minstrels of the Agricultural Hall; an Illustrated Bible, presented by Mr. W. J. Willcocks, of Barnsbury, and a number of money prizes given by Mr. G. R. Larratt, in memory of his son, a former member of the company, Mr. H. Stringer, and the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Company. The following is a list of winners:—Corporal Fountain (who also won the Company Badge), Sergeant Shaw, Sergeant Ross, Private Herbert, Corporal Harris, Corporal Hackney, Sergeant Powell, Lance-Corporal Tenniswood, Private Wade, Sergeant Tregear, and Lieutenant Salter.

At the meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers on Tuesday Mr. Deputy Walter, on behalf of the Finance and Improvement Committee, recommended that the improvement of Fleet-street, by the New Law Courts, should be extended to Chancery-lane, and that notices should be served to take the freeholds of the properties up to, but not including, the corner house. This was agreed to, and Mr. Bedford observed that the work would cost at least £50,000 or £60,000.

An order of the Committee of Council on Education directs that the returning officer for the triennial election of the School Board for London shall be Sir Thomas Chambers, Q.C., M.P., Recorder of the City of London. The School Board consists of fifty members, apportioned as follows:—Chelsea, four; City, four; Finsbury, six; Greenwich, four; Hackney, five; Lambeth, six; Marylebone, seven; Southwark, four Tower Hamlets, five; and Westminster, five. The election is to be held on Thursday, Nov. 27.

In reference to the coming School Board election, a conference of delegates was held on Tuesday afternoon at the office of the Board of Works for Westminster, and a resolution was passed affirming—"That it is exceedingly desirable, in the interest of the ratepayers, that independent candidates should be nominated in each division, who, while encouraging elementary education, will pledge themselves to check all sanctiful and lavish expenditure."—On the same day Miss Helen Taylor addressed a crowded meeting of the Southwark ratepayers in her candidature for re-election to the School Board at the Drill-hall, Neckinger-road, Bermondsey.

A girl who for more than a month has been an inmate of Hampstead Workhouse, who called herself Gertrude Florence Villars, and gave a romantic account of herself as having wandered all the way from the extreme west of England, has been claimed by Mrs. Eyres, living at Shepherd's-bush, as her daughter. It has been ascertained that she ran away from her situation at Shepherd's-bush because she had been threatened with dismissal for sitting up in bed at night reading novels by candlelight. The name Gertrude Florence Villars is supposed to have been borrowed from one of her favourite novels. The mother has taken her daughter home.

The Metropolitan Board of Works at their meeting yesterday week received and referred to a committee a memorial from the vestries and district boards of the metropolis praying for the removal of gates and bars in certain thoroughfares, which caused serious obstruction and loss of time. The Building Act Committee reported that, having received a full report upon the Gaiety Theatre from the superintending architect, they were of opinion that the existing arrangements for egress are fairly satisfactory, and that there was no sufficient ground for the complaints that had appeared in the newspapers.

Last week 2637 births and 1499 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 135, and the deaths by 43, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes further rose last week to 21·6—a higher rate than has prevailed in any week since the middle of May. The deaths included one from smallpox, 31 from measles, 73 from scarlet fever, 14 from diphtheria, 27 from whooping-cough, 26 from different forms of fever, and 48 from diarrhœa. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 220 deaths were referred, against 227 and 230 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 30 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of scarlet fever showed a further increase of 7 upon recent weekly numbers, but were 24 below the corrected weekly average: 20 were returned in the north, 18 in the east, and 22 in the south groups of districts; 11 of the deceased scarlet fever patients had resided in St. Pancras. The fatal cases of fever, which had been 38 and 29 in the two previous weeks, further declined to 26 last week, and were 10 below the corrected average: one was certified as typhus, 22 as enteric or typhoid, and three indefinitely as low or continued fever. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 201 and 190 in the two preceding weeks, rose to 318 last week, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 46; of these 192 resulted from bronchitis and 73 from pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 62 deaths. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer last week was 30 in. The mean temperature was 45·0 deg., being 6·3 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of twenty years. The mean was very considerably below the average on each day of the week.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN NOVEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near and to the left of Venus during the morning hours of the 11th. She is near Mercury on the 15th, she is near Jupiter during the evening hours of the 20th and 21st, she is near Saturn during the evening hours of the 23rd and the 24th, and she is near and to the right of Mars during the night common to the 26th and 27th, and to the left of Mars during the following night. She is nearest the Earth on the 14th, and at her greatest distance on the 27th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the 7th	at 55 minutes after	5h.	in the morning.
New Moon	,, 14th	,, 38	,,	0	,, morning.
First Quarter	,, 20th	,, 55	,,	6	,, afternoon.
Full Moon	,, 28th	,, 57	,,	8	,, afternoon.

Mercury sets on the 2nd at 4h. 56m., or 25 minutes after the Sun; on the 17th at 4h. 54m., or 45 minutes after the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 15th, at his greatest eastern elongation (21 deg. 56 min.) on the 21st, and stationary among the stars on the last day of the month.

Venus is a morning star, rising on the 7th at 3h. 1m. a.m., on the 17th at 3h. 2m. a.m., and on the 27th at 3h. 12m. a.m. She is in her ascending node on the 9th, and near the Moon on the 11th.

Mars on the 6th rises at 4h. 35m. p.m., and on the 9th at 4h. 20m. p.m., being at the same time as the Sun, and after this he rises in daylight. He sets on the 14th at the same time as the Sun rises—viz., 7h. 18m. a.m. On the 26th he sets at 6h. 1m. a.m., or 1h. 39m. before the Sun rises. He is in his ascending node on the 10th, in opposition to the Sun on the 12th, and near the Moon on the 27th. He is due south on the 1st, at 0h. 48m. a.m., on the 15th at 11h. 27m. p.m., and on the last day at 10h. 10m. p.m.

Jupiter is an evening star; he sets on the 7th at 18 minutes after midnight, on the 17th at 11h. 43m. p.m., and on the 27th at 11h. 7m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 21st, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 26th. He is due south on the 1st at 7h. 38m. p.m., and on the last day at 5h. 51m. p.m.

Saturn sets on the 8th at 3h. 46m. a.m., on the 18th at 3h. 4m. a.m., and on the 28th at 2h. 22m. a.m., and is visible throughout the night till these times. He is near the Moon on the 24th. He is due south on the 1st at 9h. 59m. p.m., on the 15th at 9h. 1m. p.m., and on the last day at 8h. 0m. p.m.

The new station at Lime-street, Liverpool, which has been constructed by the London and North-Western Railway Company at a cost of £200,000, was formally opened on Monday. The entire area of the two stations is 28,100 square yards, the new portion covering 13,700 yards. The tunnel has been enlarged and opened for a distance of a quarter of a mile from the bottom end, and it is in contemplation to make it wide enough for four lines of rails from Lime-street to Edge-hill. The terminus now comprises eleven platforms.

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KAFFIR WOMEN SELLING SUGAR-CANE IN PIETERMARITZBURG.—SEE PAGE 378.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

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SKETCHES IN CENTRAL AMERICA: PROPOSED ROUTES FOR THE ISTHMUS CANAL.—SEE PAGE 386.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Newmarket Houghton Meeting doubtless compares unfavourably with the Second October in point of sport, but, given fine weather, our last visit to the famous heath until the following year is sure to be a pleasant one. Proceedings began on Monday with the Trial Stakes, in which Villager, who had all the worst of the weights with Advance and Reefer, beat his five opponents with such ridiculous ease, that his stable companion, Leoville, at once came to 4 to 1 for the Cambridgeshire. The ready victory of Typhoon (7 st. 11 lb.) in the Flying Stakes makes Lucetta, who has twice defeated him of late, a very smart filly indeed; and the next race of more than passing interest was the Criterion Stakes, for which the field was by no means of such calibre as has generally been the case. Duke of Cumberland, who was unpenalised, started a very strong favourite, but he was in trouble a long way from home, and a desperate finish between Preston Pans and Dora resulted in a head victory for the former. It is a great thing for Prince Charlie to be able to claim paternity of the best staying two-year-old of the season, and it may be remembered that he himself won this race in 1871, having a flyer like Cremorne behind him. The match between Touchet (8 st. 7 lb.) and Belphœbe (8 st. 10 lb.) was generally considered a very near thing, as slight odds were first laid on the mare and then on the horse, but Touchet had matters all his own way in the race.

A heavy programme on Tuesday contained no race of much importance except the Cambridgeshire. The feature of the betting towards the finish was the great fancy for Lartington (7 st. 4 lb.), who, after being erroneously reported to be scratched, started an equal favourite with Leoville. There was also a sustained run upon Falmouth (7 st. 10 lb.) which brought him to 8 to 1; but Ragman (6 st. 9 lb.), who was sold to Count Lagrange, together with the rest of Jennings' horses prior to the race, and Harbinger (7 st. 4 lb.) went to much longer odds than those at which they had been quoted previously. Owing to the fractiousness of Flash Man and Lartington three breaks away occurred, and then the flag fell, and the lot seemed to get away in excellent order. The first to break the line were La Merveille and Lartington, but whereas the former was quickly drawn back, the Ashgill colt on the left cut out the work, followed by Sunburn, who in turn was succeeded on the top ground by Ragman, Leoville, Rylstone, Adamite, and Caxtonian, with Out of Bounds and Falmouth at their heels. When they had fairly settled down into their places Lartington resigned the command in favour of Sunburn, who came on at a tremendous pace, closely attended by Ragman and Leoville on his own side and Lartington on the lower ground, Caxtonian being well up in the centre, while immediately in attendance upon the favourite on the left were Flash Man and Sarsaparilla. The field soon assumed straggling proportions, and as they streamed past the Rowley Mile Stand there was already a long tail, the rearmost division comprising Ismael, Rob Roy, Rhidorroch, and Breadfinder. Soon after passing this landmark Sunburn slightly increased her advantage, and was followed by Lartington, Leoville, Ragman, Harbinger, The Bear, and Exeter, with Lord Clive, Discord, Caxtonian, and Fitz-Plutus lying well up, and La Merveille at the head of the others. Approaching the Red Post, Lartington was hopelessly beaten, and retired, leaving Sunburn with a lead of fully two lengths of Caxtonian, who was in turn as far in front of Ragman, Out of Bounds, and La Merveille, with Discord, Leoville, and Breadfinder at the head of the remainder. Two hundred yards from home Sunburn was beaten, and Caxtonian was left in front, only, however, to be joined in the next few strides by La Merveille and Out of Bounds, of which pair the former got the better of an intensely exciting race in the last few strides and won by a head. A similar distance separated the second and third, and Sunburn was placed fourth, a length behind Mr. Crawfurd's filly. Discord was fifth, Breadfinder sixth, Leoville seventh, Fitz-Plutus eighth, Sarsaparilla ninth, Ragman tenth, and the last lot comprised Rylstone, Mr. Gretton's pair, Jessie Agnes, Blue Ridge, Rhidorroch, Spendthrift, Lansdown, Adamite, Stylites, Rob Roy, and Flash Man. La Merveille was third for this race last year to Isonomy and Touchet, and, since that time, she has only figured in public twice. Falmouth and Harbinger were never dangerous; but, looking at the forward running of Discord, Mr. Gretton had a grand chance of repeating his Isonomy triumph with Westbourne, had he not struck him out of the race when he found that he had been so heavily backed by the outside public. Lord Rosebery well deserves a slice of luck, considering the persistently bad fortune that has dogged his colours all this year, and Constable has made a famous beginning after his illness. The best performance in the race was accomplished by Out of Bounds (7 st. 9 lb.); and a man must be a bad loser indeed who will argue that the advantage of Fordham's services were not well purchased by carrying 3 lb. extra.

There was not a very grand day's racing on Wednesday, when the weather, though comparatively warm, was dull and showery. As it has been decided that Beaudesert will not run again in public until the Two Thousand Guineas, the Dewhurst Plate appeared to be quite at the mercy of Grace Cup, who was second in the Middle Park Plate, and escaped a penalty. Her eleven opponents did not include anything of much character, and she won just as she liked from Ambassadress and Dora. Milan, a stable companion of Dora, was the only one, except the winner, that was backed with any spirit; but Goater could not get him into a place. Lord Rosebery followed up his recent successes by winning two more races, and the remaining events need no comment.

Mr. G. D. Rowe, of University College, has been elected president of the Oxford University Boat Club, in the room of Mr. W. H. Grenfell, of Balliol, whose term of office has expired; and Mr. A. F. Hills, also of University, has been elected president of the Oxford University Athletic Club, vice Mr. M. Shearman, of St. John's, who also had fulfilled his term of office.

While aquatic matters in this country are confined to a paper warfare between Elliott and Boyd, America and Australia have been by no means idle. The projected race between Edward Hanlan and C. E. Courtney created greater excitement than has ever been known in the history of boat-racing; but, on the morning of the day fixed for the contest, it was discovered that both Courtney's boats had been sawn in half, and it was, therefore, impossible for him to compete. Mutual recriminations and accusations ensued, and, pending the receipt of fuller news than has been given by cable, we prefer to say nothing about the matter. In Australia, Edward Trickett, the champion of the world, has defeated Michael Laycock with great ease, and his friends are fully prepared to back him against Hanlan.

On Saturday afternoon last about 7000 people assembled at Stamford-bridge to see the second and third bicycle races between Mr. H. L. Cortis and John Keen. The distances were one and five miles, and the professional secured both, winning the mile by a foot, in 2 min. 52 1-5 sec., and the five miles by two feet, in 15 min. 30 sec.

The annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance was held in Manchester on Tuesday, and began with a conference of the General Council in the Friends' Meeting-house in Mount-street. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., was in the chair, and there was a very large attendance, including several members of Parliament. He urged the members to use every endeavour, in view of the coming general election, to have candidates returned to Parliament who would help to diminish the "master-curse" of the British nation. In response to the appeal for special subscriptions sums amounting to over £5000 were promised in the room. Sir W. Lawson headed the list with £1000, Mr. Hugh Mason gave £500, and the Messrs. Pease £600. In the evening Sir W. Lawson took the chair at the annual public meeting in the Free Trade Hall, at which it is estimated about 4000 persons were present. A supplementary meeting was held in a neighbouring building, at which it is stated 1800 persons attended, and 1000 more had to be refused admission.

A presentation was recently made at Padstow, on the coast of Cornwall, to five young ladies, the Misses Prideaux Brune and Miss Nora O'Shaughnessy, in the shape of silver medals and votes inscribed on vellum, which had been awarded to them by the National Life-Boat Institution, in acknowledgment of their intrepid services in proceeding in their boat through a rough sea, and saving, at considerable risk of life, an exhausted sailor from a boat which had been capsized, during squally weather, off Padstow, on the 9th ult., two of his companions having perished before their arrival. Samuel Bate, late assistant coxswain of the Padstow life-boat, was towing the ladies' boat astern of his fishing-smack, when, seeing the accident, they nobly requested to be cast off, and on that being done he states that they rowed "like tigers" to the rescue through a heavy sea, and he has no doubt that the man saved would have perished, like his companions, but for their prompt arrival.

The laying of a stone in the basement of the new Eddystone Lighthouse by Lady Lopes, on Saturday last, marked a distinct stage in the works on the reef—the commencement of building operations in the west dam. A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* states that during the past few weeks of favourable weather the work of landing stone on the rock has progressed at the rate of upwards of a hundred tons per week. Mechanical improvements have also much facilitated the placing of the blocks. Sir Massey, Lady, and Miss Lopes, Admiral Farquhar, and the company of ladies and gentlemen who landed on the rock on Saturday, spent nearly an hour upon the works. Lady Lopes deposited the usual coins of the realm under the block; and, it being the first in the dam, and that by which all the work in that section will be regulated, the process required as much care as the placing of the foundation-stone by the Duke of Edinburgh. In the course of laying the first stones in the western dam the workmen found an interesting relic in the shape of a pair of lead weights, in all probability belonging to the clock in Winstanley's Pagoda, which went by the board in the memorable storm on the night of Nov. 26, 1703. The probability of this is increased by the fact that these weights were found on the side of the New House Rock, which faces the old tower.

Remissions of rent have recently been made as follows:—Sir John Heathcoat Amory, Bart., M.P., of Tiverton, has informed his tenants that 20 per cent will be allowed off their rents in the case of all who pay at his half-yearly audit, early next month. Sir John Errington, of Cheshire, has returned the whole of the tenants on his estate 10 per cent on their respective rentals. The joint proprietors of the Trevalyn estate, the Rev. J. S. Darvell, Captain C. Griffiths Boscowen, and Mr. Trevor Parkins, have made their tenants a similar allowance on the past half-year's rental. Mr. Martin M'Donnell, a large landed proprietor, announces that he will allow a half-year's rent to his numerous tenantry paying under £10, and 30 per cent to those paying over. In his letter announcing this, he states that public works are necessary to keep the people from starving through the coming winter. At his half-yearly rent audit the Rev. W. Hanbury, Rector of Charleville, remitted from 10 to 20 per cent. Mr. John Sullivan, of Curramore, has given an abatement of from 30 to 50 per cent to the tenants on his county Limerick estate. Captain Douglas has reduced the rents on his county Longford estate 20 per cent. The *Sussex Express* states that the Duke of Richmond has deferred payment of the rents due from his tenants on Sept. 29 to Jan. 1 next, and that the Earl of Sheffield has postponed the collection of his Michaelmas rents until the end of November. Lord Sheffield has also informed his agricultural tenants that in consequence of the continuous depression he will then make the same abatement in their rents as he made at the audit in April last—namely, 25 per cent.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

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THE NEW RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE SEVERN, AT LYDNEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—SEE PAGE 390.

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THE SEVERN RAILWAY BRIDGE.

The opening of the new railway bridge over the lower part of the Severn at Lydney, twenty miles below Gloucester, took place yesterday week. A short line of railway, only five miles in length, has been constructed, to join the South Wales lines, at this place, with the Bristol and Birmingham Railway at Berkeley. Lydney is on the right, or west, bank of the river, where it is nearly a mile wide, but narrows somewhat upwards, about Sharpness and Purton Passage. The new line commences by junctions with the Severn and Wye and the Great Western Railways at Lydney, whence it crosses the Severn by a bridge three quarters of a mile in length, and terminates at the Sharpness Docks by a junction with the Midland Railway. It thus brings the Midland Railway into communication with the Severn and Wye Railways, and, consequently, with nearly all the collieries and ironworks in the Forest of Dean. It shortens the distance from South Wales to Bristol by thirty miles, and if a junction half a mile in length were made at Stonehouse between the Midland and the Great Western Railways it would reduce the length of the journey from South Wales to London by fourteen miles. The line also supplies the pressing necessities of the trade of the district, and affords an improved communication for the extensive and increasing traffic of the Forest of Dean with the south-west of England. The Severn Bridge Company, of which Mr. W. C. Lucy is chairman, is about to be amalgamated with the Severn and Wye Railway Company. It has been assisted in the undertaking by the Midland Railway Company, the Sharpness Docks Company, and the Gloucester and Birmingham Navigation Company, each subscribing £75,000, the total cost being £400,000.

The bridge is, of course, the prominent engineering feature of the scheme. This structure is 4162 ft. in length, including a masonry approach viaduct on the north side of the river, and a swing bridge over the Gloucester Canal on the south side. The bridge proper consists of twenty-one spans or openings, composed of bowstring girders carried on piers formed of cast-iron cylinders placed in pairs transversely to the length of the bridge under the ends of the girders. The cylinders are sunk deep into the rock which forms the bed of the river, and are filled in with concrete. Of the twenty-one spans the first at the Lydney, or north end of the bridge, is 134 ft. 6 in. wide from centre to centre of the piers; there are then two spans of 327 ft., each followed by five of 171 ft. each, the remaining thirteen spans being 134 ft. each. The two large spans—the piers for which are composed of four cylinders—occur over the navigable portion of the river. They have a headway of 70 ft. above high water, ordinary spring tides. The headway of the remaining spans gradually decrease from 70 ft. to 50 ft. The first thirteen piers, counting from the south side, are formed of cast-iron cylinders, 6 ft. in diameter, and from 1¼ in. to 1½ in. thick. They are cast in 4-ft. lengths, and are bolted together on the inside through flanges. The cylinders were sunk through the sand in the ordinary way of excavating inside and weighting them. Compressed air had to be used to keep the water out. The diameters of the cylinders in the piers Nos. 14 to 18 are 9 ft. below low water and 7 ft. above that level. The cylinders of piers Nos. 19 to 21 are 10 ft. in diameter below and 7 ft. in diameter above low water. The superstructure consists of a series of bowstring girders placed in pairs over each span, and carrying between them the cross girders upon which the flooring rests. The rails are carried on longitudinal timber sleepers resting on wrought-iron longitudinal bearers, and the flooring consists of iron plates. In the two largest spans of 327 ft. each the main girders are 38 ft. deep at the centre. The connection between the bridge proper and the high-level land at the Lydney end is effected by a masonry viaduct, of twelve arches, 70 ft. in height. At the south end the bridge is connected with the railway works by a swing bridge, 200 ft. in length, turning on its centre upon a circular pier of heavy masonry. The bridge weighs 500 tons, and moves upon a live ring, the turning being effected by a steam-engine inclosed in a small house on the bridge. One half of this bridge carries the line over the shore of the river; the other spans the Gloucester canal, the bridge being swung for large vessels to pass. The Severn bridge has been built in four years, at a cost of £200,000. The consulting engineer is Mr. Thomas E. Harrison. Mr. Keeling and Mr. G. W. Owen were jointly concerned as engineers; the work, however, has been carried out by Mr. Keeling. The contractors for the approach-railway were at first Messrs. Vickers and Cooke, but this work was completed by Mr. Griffith Griffiths. The contract for the bridge was taken by Hamilton's Windsor Ironworks, by whom the work has been very efficiently carried out.

The opening ceremony was attended by the Earl of Ducie, Lord Lieutenant of the county, Earl Bathurst, and other noblemen and gentlemen, the Mayors and city or borough aldermen of Gloucester, Birmingham, and other towns, and the railway officials of the district. They came from Gloucester by special train, crossed to Sharpness Docks, and were entertained with luncheon under a marquee, Mr W. C. Lucy presiding at table. We give an Illustration of the new Severn Railway Bridge.

A public meeting has been held at Croydon for the purpose of inaugurating an ambulance centre. A deputation from the central committee attended and explained the objects of the movement, and classes to teach "first aid to the injured" were at once formed. Centres have lately been established at Waltham Abbey and Shoeburyness, and are about to be opened at Liverpool, Hereford, Cheltenham, Bristol, and Twickenham.

Major Chard and Surgeon-Major Reynolds were entertained at dinner yesterday week by the members of the Wanderers' Club at their house in Pall-mall. About one hundred gentlemen were present, and Lord Headley presided.—The members of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club at Ryde gave a banquet the same day to Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel J. Browne, on his return from Afghanistan. The proceedings were private.—The Council of the British Medical Association have resolved to give a dinner to Surgeon-Major Reynolds, V.C., who has received the gold medal of the association for his bravery in Zululand in tending the wounded while under fire.—At a luncheon held at Crediton Townhall on Monday (Sir John Shelley in the chair), Colonel Buller presented Private Lethbridge, of the 13th Infantry, who had seen active service in the Zulu war, with a handsome silver watch, gold chain, and locket, which had been subscribed for by his fellow-townsmen on his return to his native town. Corporal Berry, 1-24th, would have been similarly honoured but he remains in Africa, where he has bought his discharge. His brother represented him, and his present will be transmitted by Sir J. Shelley.—The Mayor of Portsmouth has received a telegram from Lord H. G. Lennox, M.P., expressing his cordial approval of the proposed welcome home to the seamen and soldiers from Zululand, and requesting that his name may be added to the local committee.—At a meeting of the committee appointed to arrange for a testimonial to Captain Lord Gifford, V.C., at Cirencester, held on Tuesday (Earl Bathurst presiding), it was resolved that the presentation, consisting of a breakfast service, should take place at a public dinner on Nov. 11.

ST. CRISPIN'S DAY.

This day, Oct. 25, is set apart in our calendar to St. Crispin, and, to quote the spirited speech that Shakespeare has put into the mouth of King Henry V. when he addressed his army of 30,000 men before the famous Battle of Agincourt, fought and won by the English on Oct. 25, 1415, "this day is called the Feast of Crispian." Not that Crispian was all one with Crispin, for they were not one, but two, and in that speech by the King he mentions them as "Crispin, Crispian," and ends his address with the words "that fought with us upon St. Crispin's day." The poet used whichever name was required by the metre of his line. He also calls Crispian "Crispianus," and he was otherwise known as Crispinian. The two brothers Crispin and Crispian were sprung of a noble Roman family, and having embraced the Christian faith, left Rome for Soissons, where they were imprisoned and tortured to death by the Governor, Rictius Varus, in the year 287, when Maximian was Emperor. During the daytime the brothers preached the Gospel, and, in order to support themselves, worked at night at the trade of shoemaking, as had been done at an earlier period by Anianus, Bishop of Alexandria, who is said to have received instruction from St. Mark. But while Anianus, the episcopal shoemaker, is scarcely remembered, the names of Crispin and Crispian are of world-wide reputation, the place of honour, as the patron saint of shoemakers, being given to the elder brother, Crispin.

In the *London Magazine* for 1825 the gentle Elia mystified the members of "the gentle craft," as well as his learned readers, by an article in which were mentioned some extraordinary works, such as "The Soleary System," "The Sutrina Hobeana," "The Ars Calcearia," "The Hypodemania, or the History of the Passion of Shoe-buying," and "The Scytotomical Decameron, or Ten Joyous Days in a Shoe Warehouse." But "the Rev. Tom Foggy Dribble," who was supposed to have made use of those books, was a good-natured caricature of the Rev. Thos. Frognall Dibdin, and the entire article was a witty burlesque on the erudition of that once-famous bibliomaniac and antiquarian. But, in that paper, Charles Lamb mentioned a genuine production, "The History of the Gentle Craft," originally published in 1584, and reprinted in 1723 and again in 1758. It is a 12mo (5½ by 3 inches in size), and contains 146 pages and several very rude woodcuts. Charles Lamb says that a copy of this little book was sold for 15 guineas; and I know that Lord Alvanley's copy was sold, in 1858, for £3 19s. I possess a copy of the work, in which the story of the two brothers, Crispin and Crispian, is transferred to England and the neighbourhood of Canterbury, and romantically treated in a manner that does not accord with the versions of Alban Butler and Lusius; for, while Crispian goes to the wars, Crispin is made "the Emperor's shoemaker" to King Logria, and makes shoes for his daughter, the Princess Ursula, who falls in love with him, is told by him that he is a prince by birth, and is privately married to him. There are some curious adventures, but no martyrdom; for the King pardons them, and they live happily ever after. In connection with this Kentish story it is somewhat remarkable that when John Weever, the antiquary wrote his "Funeral Monuments," in 1631, he described a heap of stones on the beach at Widde, near Stonend, which was said to mark the graves of Crispin and Crispian, who had been shipwrecked and cast ashore at that spot. The first baby-boy of Prince Crispin and Princess Ursula gave rise to the old proverb, "A shoemaker's son is a Prince born."

A story is told of Henry VIII. going through the London streets at night in disguise that he might see for himself how the constables and watch performed their duties; and that he went into a cobbler's shop to get his boot mended, and that he drank with the cobbler, and asked him to come to the palace and inquire for him by the name of Harry Tudor; and how the cobbler went and recognised the King, who gave him the freedom of his cellar and an annual pension of forty marks. A somewhat similar story is told of the Emperor Charles V. of Germany, who, on Oct. 25, wandered in disguise into the shop of a Flanders cobbler in order to get his boot mended. The cobbler refused to do this, because they did not do a stitch of work on St. Crispin's Day; but he invited the stranger to drink with him, and proposed the King's health. "Do you love him, then?" asked the other. "Ayo," said the cobbler, "I love his long-noseship well enough; but, I should love him more, if he would tax us less." The next day the cobbler was summoned to the palace, and was horrified to find that his long-noseship was his companion on St. Crispin's Day; but the King thanked him for his hospitality, and begged him to say what benefit he would wish to be bestowed upon him. The simple-minded cobbler could think of no other request than this—that the cobblers of Flanders should bear for their coat-of-arms a boot surmounted with the Imperial crown. This was granted, as was also his further request that cobblers should take precedence of shoemakers. A dispute on this point occurred at Frankfort so lately as July, 1863, and had to be settled by the authorities. On St. Crispin's Day, 1861, the King of Hanover and his son were received into the Corporation of Cobblers at Hanover.

In England, the Cordwainers' and Cobblers' Company was incorporated so far back as the year 1410; but the title of Cobblers fell into contempt, and is not now used by the company, whose fine hall is in St. Distaff's-lane, St. Paul's. In 1813, a work was published on "The Art and Mystery of a Cordwainer," written by Frederick Rees. The word cordwainer is a corruption of *corduainier*, which itself was a corruption from *cordonnier*; Cordova, or Cordua, being famed for that leather, of which we are told, in Hudibras, of some who "have been kicked till they know whether a shoe's of Spanish or neat's leather," a delicacy of perception engendered by tenderness of the cuticle. In Paris the shoemakers celebrated St. Crispin's Day by a mass at the Church of St. Peter, Montmartre, up to Oct. 25, 1868, on which day, instead of the usual statue of the Saint, the *Frères cordonniers* carried a huge boot, to the great merriment of the spectators. The ecclesiastical authorities therefore refused, in 1869, to perform the usual ceremonies unless the image of St. Crispin was borne in the procession; and, as the *cordonniers* preferred the huge boot, St. Crispin's Day was not observed as a religious festival. That French word *cordonnier*, or *cordinnier*, was introduced (in the "Quentin Durward" days) into Scotland, where a shoemaker was called a cordiner; though soutar, or souter, is the more familiar term. Burns' Souter Johnny was John Lauchlin, a shoemaker of Ayr. Sir Walter Scott, in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel," spells the word in its Latin form, when he calls Watt Tinlinn "sutor and archer." It was Apelles, the painter to Alexander the Great, who, when a cobbler had found fault with the sandals in one of his pictures, and then proceeded to criticise the other portions of the painting, checked him with the words *Ne sutor ultra crepidam:* "The shoemaker should not go beyond his last."

St. Crispin's Day is celebrated at Stirling and elsewhere in Scotland in a highly convivial way by the Crispin Clubs; but we may hope that their old saying, "On the twenty-fifth October, Ne'er a souter's sober," will have dropped into decadence. At Selkirk on St. Crispin's Day the members of the Crispin Club were compelled to "lick the birse," which was a bunch of bristles, the emblem of their craft, and was mouthed by all in turn. When Sir Walter Scott was initiated he washed the birse in his wine, but was compelled, as a penalty, to drink the polluted liquor. Prince Leopold had to go through the ceremony in 1819, when he was made a Sutor of Selkirk. St. Crispin's Day at Birmingham in 1866 produced a case for the magistrates, in which a witness spoke of shoemakers' tools as "snobs' tools"—snob being one of the many names given to makers and menders of boots and shoes, who are also known as welters, cleaners, clickers, blockers, runners, closers, repairers, restorers, translators, clobberers, and slobberers. The last title, according to a North-country legend, had its origin from a Jew shoemaker who insulted the Saviour on His way to Calvary, and was told by Him that he was a sneak and a slobberer, and that all his race should be slobberers till the end of time. A more curious term for "snobs' tools" is "Sir Hugh's bones," the meaning of which is explained in a story in "The Gentle Craft," wherein Sir Hugh, before his death with the Princess Winifred, bequeaths his bones to the shoemakers, at whose trade he had worked, and who, in memory of him, called their tools "Sir Hugh's bones."

As there are upwards of 300,000 shoemakers in Great Britain, St. Crispin's Day will, no doubt, be duly observed by numerous workmen in Sheffield, Kettering, Wellingborough, Leicester, Northampton, and other centres of the trade—a trade, by-the-way, which has contributed more recruits to the Army than any other trade, and which is also the trade most in request by the afflicted inmates of the Earlswood Asylum, to whom, in its soothing influence, it is indeed "the gentle craft." When King John was at Northampton he gave one shilling for his dress-boots and sixpence for his slippers; but when our Queen and the Prince Consort passed through there, on their way to Burleigh, the Prince was presented with a pair of boots. There is a saying, "You may know when you are within a mile of Northampton by the smell of the leather and the noise of the lapstones." The mud-boots for our Crimean soldiers were made there.

St. Crispin's Day, in that Crimean war, 1854, will ever be remembered for the Battle of Balaclava and the Charge of the Light Brigade. Tennyson's poem thereupon, both in metre and idea, was evidently suggested by Michael Drayton's poem, written in 1619, on "The Battle of Agincourt," both of these famous fights being fought on St. Crispin's Day. And, although the fastidious Laureate has made numerous alterations in his poem, yet, in its original form, there was one passage that was evidently suggested by the Shakspearean speech of King Henry to his soldiers before the Battle of Agincourt. Tennyson's lines—now suppressed—were as follow:—

> Honour the brave and bold!
> Long shall the tale be told;
> Yea, when our babes are old—
> How they rode onward!

St. Crispin's Day, 1869, was celebrated at Deane, Northamptonshire, by the reopening of the parish church, after considerable restoration, when the Bishop of Peterborough (Dr. Magee), in his sermon, made eloquent mention of the battle of Balaclava and the Charge of the Light Brigade, in which an important part was taken by the late Lord Cardigan. He is buried in Deane church, where his tomb is sculptured by Boehm with scenes from the battle. After the service Lady Cardigan took her visitors to the paddock, where was the charger that was ridden by Lord Cardigan in the battle; and, although he was now twenty-five years old, he had sufficient spirit to break away from his groom, and dash off in a gallop round his paddock. His grave is now to be seen there, not so very far removed from the last resting-place of his gallant master, of whom it was said, that he leapt the parapets before the Russian guns as coolly as he would an ox fence in Northamptonshire. Both at Agincourt in 1415, and at Balaclava in 1854, British heroism was splendidly displayed on St. Crispin's Day.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

INDIAN HILL-TRIBES.

The region of British India called the Terai, or Marsh Land, a part of Kumaon, with the Bhawar, an upland forest tract adjoining this, at the foot of the Himalayas, extends from Nepaul westward above Rohilcund, to the Dehra Doon; and it differs considerably from the general character of Upper India. It is a dense jungle, with a very unhealthy climate, and infested by tigers, wild elephants, and other formidable beasts, but has a population of mixed races, to which belong the Taroo and the Bhootea, whose portraits were sketched by Mr W. Simpson, our Special Artist, during his travels in India with the Prince of Wales. The Bhootea, a nation of Tartar race, who give their name to the country of Bhootan, are nearly allied to the people of Thibet on the northern side of the Himalayas. Most of the other tribes in the Terai are of Hindoo descent, speaking a dialect of Hindee, and professing the Brahminical religion, of which the "joghi," or fanatical mendicant friar, is a devout adherent and servant. The other portrait is that of a Mahratta chief belonging to Scindia's province of Gwalior, which was likewise visited by the Prince of Wales.

THE BURNING GHAUT, CALCUTTA.

The customary rite of burning the bodies of the dead, and committing their ashes to the waters of the sacred river, has not entirely fallen into desuetude among certain castes and races of the Hindoo subjects of the Empress Victoria. This practice has often been witnessed, in a place appointed for the purpose, on the banks of the Ganges at Calcutta. It cannot fail to remind the student of classical literature of similar scenes described by the Greek and Latin poets of antiquity. The recent advocacy of "cremation," as a scientific substitute for the usual Western mode of "earth-to-earth" sepulture, may claim such venerable Oriental examples as somewhat in its favour. But there is a deep-seated repugnance in the European mind at least since it has been imbued with the traditions of Christendom, to this deliberate and systematic destruction of the mortal remains of humanity. The actual sight of the Burning Ghaut is too shocking for the majority of our countrymen at the capital of British India. Our Artist long since made a sketch of this remarkable spectacle, which will be quite sufficient for the curiosity of home readers.

A public library was opened for the use of the inhabitants of Chatham on the 16th inst. The library is in connection with the Congregational Institute, and has been formed entirely through the exertions of the Congregationalists of the town.—The foundation-stone of a new Workmen's Club and Institute was laid at Chatham last Saturday by Mr. George Winch, who is building the institute at a cost of over £2000. The institute will consist of a lecture-hall, library, and reading-room, billiard and smoking-rooms, as well as hot and cold water baths. There will be a refreshment-bar, at which beer besides other refreshments will be sold.

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MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

We have already given an outline of Mr. Mapleson's prospectus of his autumn season of Italian opera performances, and have now to record the opening thereof with "Aïda" on Saturday last. This latest of Verdi's stage productions was originally produced at Cairo in 1872, and was first given in England at the Royal Italian Opera-House in 1876 (with Madame Adelina Patti in the principal character); having been brought out by Mr. Mapleson in June last, when the cast included Mdlle. Kellogg in the title-part, Madame Trebelli as Amneris, Signor Campanini as Radamès, Signor Galassi as Amonasro, Signor Foli as Ramfis, &c. In last Saturday's performance Madame Marie Roze appeared as Aïda for the first time in England; another important feature having been the repetition of Madame Trebelli's fine performance as Amneris. The first-named lady achieved a genuine success by her refined and impassioned singing and her earnest acting. The expressive delivery of Aïda's romance, "O cieli azzuri" stood in strong contrast to the effective declamation with which that character's shares in the duet with Amneris, that with Amonasro, and those with her lover, Radamès, were given. The performance of Madame Roze was throughout a complete success. Of Madame Trebelli's Amneris it is unnecessary to say more than that it was as excellent as in the representations already commented on, last summer. Signor Frapolli, as Radamès, gained an encore for his romance "Celeste Aïda," which was his most successful effort; the declamatory music of the part being less suited to him than that of most other characters in which he has appeared. Signor Pantaleone was the Amonasro, as in the latest representations of the opera during the past season—and again gave a highly effective rendering of the character, both in its musical and its dramatic aspect. The cast was completed by Signor Pinto as Ramfis (the High Priest), and Signor Susini as the King.

The excellence of the scenery, and the splendour of the costumes and stage pageantry, were again noticeable features in the performance. The National Anthem preceded the opera, which was ably conducted by Signor Li Calsi. There was a very full attendance; and there seems to be every prospect of similar results throughout the season—the attractions of the performances being heightened by the advantages of low prices, early hours, and non-restriction to the arbitrary rules of fashionable evening dress.

On Monday Mdlle. Ilma di Murska appeared, for the first time these four years, as the heroine in Meyerbeer's "Dinorah," and sang with brilliant effect. The Slumber-song in the first act was given with much gentle grace; Dinorah's share in the following quaint duet with Corentino having been sung with arch expression and fluent vocalisation. In the Bell-trio that closes the first act Mdlle. di Murska proved that she can excel in the cantibile as well as in the bravura style. In this latter respect, her delivery of the difficult "Shadow-song" in the second act was a splendid display of finished executive skill. In rapid scale-singing, passages of shakes, and the command of an exceptional range of high notes, it was a performance of very special merit, and elicited such enthusiastic applause as to necessitate the repetition of the concluding "Allegro." In the fine trio of the torrent-scene, and in other instances, Mdlle. di Murska was also eminently successful, and her reception was such as to indicate that she will again be as popular as during her previous seasons here. The Goatherd's song, at the beginning of the second act, was expressively sung by Madame Pisani, who was much applauded. As on former occasions, Signor Frapolli sang and acted well as Corentino, and Signor Rota was again the representative of Hoel; subordinate characters having been filled by Mdlle. Lido, Signor Franceschi, and M. Thomas. Mr. John Hill conducted the opera with practised ability.

On Tuesday "Carmen" was given, with a repetition of the fine performance of Mdlle. Minnie Hauk in the title-character; and the transference of the part of Escamillo (Toreador) to Signor Pantaleoni, who, in several instances, justified the good opinion he had already gained. The characters of Michaela, Paquita, and Mercedes were sustained, respectively, by Mdlles Lido, Laura Stelzner, and Barnadelli; that of Don José by Signor Tecchi, as before, as were some of the subordinate parts. Signor Li Calsi conducted.

For Wednesday "Lucia di Lammermoor" was announced, with Mdlle. di Murska in the principal character. "Aïda" was to be repeated on Thursday; Mdlle. Minnie Hauk was to appear as Mignon on Friday (yesterday)—for the first time in England; and this (Saturday) evening "Faust" is to be given, with a cast more or less familiar.

THE BRISTOL TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL.

This celebration closed yesterday (Friday) week, with a performance of "The Messiah." Our last week's record was necessarily incomplete, leaving the performances of the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday to be referred to now. On the first-named day Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was given, with the special feature of Madame Albani's fine singing in some of the solo soprano music; the most important item in which, the great air "Hear ye, Israel" (which opens the second part of the oratorio) was rendered with the same admirable qualities of voice and style as on previous occasions by the same artist. The other soprano music was brightly sung by Miss Emma Thursby; the remaining principal solo vocalists having been Madame Patey, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Santley.

Wednesday evening's concert opened with Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony, finely played by Mr. Charles Hallé's excellent band, led by Herr Straus, the programme having also included the same composer's hymn, "Hear my prayer," with Madame Albani as solo vocalist, and Brahms's cantata, "Rinaldo," besides miscellaneous pieces. Brahms's work is written for tenor solo, male chorus, and orchestra, the text being adapted from Goethe's poem based on the well-known episode from Tasso's poem. The work has already been spoken of in reference to its performance at a Crystal Palace concert, where, as at Bristol last week, the tenor solo was finely sung by Mr. E. Lloyd, the other portions of the score having been also worthily rendered. The miscellaneous portions of the concert referred to comprised Cherubini's overture to "Anacreon," the introductions to the first and third acts of Wagner's "Lohengrin" (admirably performed by the band), vocal solos by Mesdames Albani and Patey, Miss Emma Thursby, and Mr. Barton McGuckin, and a very effective setting (for chorus and orchestra) by Mr. E. Hecht, of "The Charge of the Light Brigade," conducted by the composer. In this, as generally throughout the festival, the fine singing of the Bristol choir was conspicuous.

Thursday morning's performances of Mozart's "Requiem" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" call for but slight mention, these works—grand and beautiful as they are—being familiar to all from frequent repetition. The soloists in the latter were Mesdames Albani and Trebelli, Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. Santley; in the former, Miss Emma Thursby, Madame Patey, Mr. Barton McGuckin, and Mr. Hilton.

The specialty at Thursday evening's concert was Beethoven's leviathan symphony, the ninth and last of the series, including the choral finale, a setting of Schiller's "Ode to Joy." This elaborate work received an admirable interpretation in every respect, the solo vocalists having been Miss E. Thursby, Madame Patey, Mr. Barton McGuckin, and Mr. Santley. The first part of the concert now referred to opened with Mendelssohn's fine overture composed for a German version of Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas," and concluded with the garden scene from Goldmark's symphony, "A Rustic Wedding," having also comprised miscellaneous vocal solos, and Raff's "Gavotte and Musette" for pianoforte, charmingly played by Mr. Hallé.

As already said, the celebration closed with the usual festival climax "The Messiah," in which Madame Albani again (as recently at the Hereford Festival) proved that she can excel in sacred music equally as in that of the stage. The other solo vocalists were Miss Thursby, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. B. McGuckin, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Hilton.

Fresh tribute is due to the excellence of Mr. Charles Hallé's conducting—an onerous office under any circumstances, but especially so when combining therewith the position of solo pianist. Mr. Riseley's co-operation at the organ has been a serviceable accessory; and the efficient fulfilment of the duties of chorus-master by Mr. D. W. Rootham must not be overlooked.

The pecuniary success of the festival appears to have answered all expectations, and the excellent institutions in whose behalf the performances were given—the Bristol Royal Infirmary and General Hospital—will doubtless derive such aid therefrom as their extended operations urgently call for.

Mr. Walter Bache's eighth annual pianoforte recital took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when the programme comprised his own performance of a varied selection of pianoforte pieces by Liszt, besides several songs by the same composer rendered by Mr. Santley.

This week's programmes of M. Rivière's Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre have included a "Trafalgar" night on Tuesday, a classical night on Wednesday, and a Scotch Festival on Thursday. Yesterday (Friday) Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was to be given, and this (Saturday) evening the anniversary of the Battle of Balaclava is to be celebrated by a grand military concert.

At a meeting of the committee of the Sacred Harmonic Society held on Tuesday evening, it was decided that, as the directors of Exeter Hall are now in a position to continue the society's tenancy of the hall, the concerts will be given in that building as heretofore. The opening performance of the forty-eighth season will therefore take place in November. The committee understand that the building will not be available for musical purposes after October next, and the concerts for the season 1879-80 will therefore be the last series given by the Society in Exeter Hall.

Mr. William Carter's new season will open at the Royal Albert Hall on the 30th inst., when "The Messiah" will be performed. "The Hymn of Praise" and "Stabat Mater" will be given on Dec. 18, "The Messiah" again on Jan. 1, "Elijah" on Feb. 19; and there will also be four national concerts.

THEATRES.

"Fernande" has been withdrawn from the bills of the Court Theatre, and a new and original comedy, in three acts, from the prolific pen of Mr. H. J. Byron, entitled "Courtship, or the Three Caskets," has been substituted in its stead. Mr. Byron takes a somewhat cynical view of the subject his story illustrates, exhibiting wealth and station as woman's foremost attractions in the race for matrimonial distinction, beauty and goodness appearing as simple makeweights in the balance. He also presents the novel spectacle of a woman wooed by neglect and assumed indifference less erringly than by other and more seductive methods. "She is a woman, and therefore may be wooed," sagely observes the hero, alluding to his mistress, further supplementing, "She is a woman, and therefore may be won." Acting on this conclusion, he proceeds to inflict upon his idol every petty slight and indignity which his tyranny, under the name of disinterested passion, can devise. The lady has a taste for painting—he finds fault with her pictures and praises those of her opposite neighbour. She visits the theatre; he declines to accompany her, preferring to stay at home and flirt with an insignificant lady acquaintance. When, in short, his conduct approaches the height of absurdity, and he appears in a light truly ridiculous, then we behold the phenomenon of a woman wooed and won. But, with all his perversities, our hero comes nobly forth at an important crisis, when, apparently dispossessed of rank and fortune, the lady is suddenly deserted by her butterfly wooers, and she discovers at her side her single stanch adherent. The same, however, is but a plot concocted between the heroine and one Blatchford, her confidential adviser, to test the sincerity of her suitors. Discovering the deception practised, the lover becomes indignant, and declares his engagement with the heiress null and void. The lady is ultimately released from her dilemma by the discovery of her uncle, supposed to be drowned, in the person of Mr. Blatchford, and a right understanding is speedily effected between the parties. Such is a brief outline of the plot, which, it may be seen, is composed of slender materials. The author mainly depends upon the smartness of his dialogue, which in this production does not fall short of his previous efforts. Laughter and applause attend his numerous witticisms; and, despite the discrepancies in his story, the curtain falls on a complete success. We may remark that the same scene serves for the three acts, and that the action is comprehended within the space of twenty-four hours. The acting is good. Mr. Charles Coghlan gives a masterly rendering of the hero, Edward Trentham, and the foppish effrontery of the high-born Claude de Courcy is admirably depicted by Mr. Wilson-Barrett. As the vulgar Phineas Gubbins, Mr. G. W. Anson is irresistibly comic; and the characters of Mr. Blatchford and Tom Lilford are adequately represented by Mr. Edward Price and Mr. H. Reeves Smith. Miss Amy Roselle is charming as the heroine, Millicent Vivian; and Mrs Leigh Murray gives a droll impersonation of a widow, Mrs. M'Tartar. Miss Emmeline Ormsby as Fanny Trevelyan is unaffected and natural. On the first night the author and his exponents were loudly summoned at the fall of the curtain.

At the Imperial, Miss Lytton has replaced the "Beaux Stratagem" with the younger Colman's comedy of "The Poor Gentleman." The piece, as we know, has sterling merits, and appears as highly relished by modern audiences as it was by those of a bygone generation. Undoubtedly, it has lost none of its flavour in the process of keeping, and the jokes of Dr. Ollapod and the argumentative proclivities of Sir Robert Bramble are as richly enjoyed as ever. The cast is a strong one, Mr. Lionel Brough appearing as Dr. Ollapod, Mr. William Farren as Sir Robert Bramble, and Mrs. Stirling as Miss Lucretia M'Tab. The whole is well mounted.

At the Olympic, Mr. J. R. Gibson has appeared as Sir Pertinax Macsycophant in Charles Macklin's comedy of "The Man of the World." Mr. Gibson has cultivated a fine Scotch accent, and is a clever, intelligent, and painstaking actor. His assumption of the character was perfectly successful.

Mr. Hollingshead has completed his arrangements for a season of two months' French plays at the Gaiety Theatre next season. Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt, with M. Coquelin and a strong company, will appear for the first month. "Frou Frou," "Adrienne Lecouvreur," "Jeanne Marie," are among the plays proposed, as well as a selection from the classic repertory. During the second month the company of the Palais Royal will represent their most favourite pieces.

The Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, was reopened on Monday night after extensive enlargements and alterations, which have occupied the past three months.

A figure of Cetewayo has been added to Madame Tussaud's Exhibition.

THE QUARTERLIES.

In the October number of the *Quarterly Review*, there are several articles of literary and historical discussion worth reading; Pascal for one, Albert Dürer for another, being stars of individual celebrity that have not lost their attraction. As topics of home interest, the history of the College of Physicians, from their "Roll" set forth with biographical sketches by Dr. W. Munk, and the life of Bishop Herbert de Losinga, founder of Norwich Cathedral in the twelfth century, take hold of the Englishman's mind. Continental nations, with their conflicting views of religion, morals, and government, since the French Revolution of 1789, afford an endless study, to which Count Joseph de Maistre, and his opinions of Russia sixty years ago, may contribute something. A review of Mr. Froude's biography of Julius Cæsar deals seriously, but temperately, with the vicious public character of the author of Imperial despotism in the Roman world. "The Weather and its Prediction" is a brief account of the recent employment of scientific observations and computations for a purpose of great practical usefulness. Another favourite historical subject, the life of Henry IV. of France, is treated with sufficient attention. The recent sore feeling and outcry of a section of the Anglican High Church clergy, under the operation of laws enforcing the Royal authority in matters ecclesiastical, gives occasion to an article, intended to conciliate them with the prospect of a working Convocation. The impending party struggle between the supporters and opponents of the present Ministry is heralded by a stern political note of defiance, entitled "Principles at Stake." The *Quarterly*, in short, maintains its solid Conservative, orthodox and national character, is as respectable as ever, but not very brilliant.

Quite unlike it, as everybody knows, is the *New Quarterly Magazine*, with its mixture of fiction and poetry, æsthetic criticism, utilitarian statistics, and Radical politics, each kind tolerably well supplied in the current number. The quality of the last-named species may be considered rather drastic. Its first dose is to advocate the wholesale transfer of Indian administrative offices, district collectorships or magistrateships, from Englishmen to natives of India. In the second place, Irish Home Rule, which is described as something very different from Repeal, finds a resolved champion, "a Home-Rule M.P.," who greatly admires Mr. Parnell. The army short-service system and the reforms of workhouse management and visiting proposed by Mrs. Nassau Senior, are treated in a practical manner. The series of descriptive notices of the great public schools is continued with one upon Rugby. Mr. R. L. Stevenson contributes a tale, "The Story of a Lie," which is not wanting in vigour, but lacks delicacy of sentiment, though not positively objectionable in any way. There is, on the contrary, an exquisite refinement of feeling, and the glow of poetic imagination, in "The Maid of Song," by Dr. T. Gordon Hake. A critical essay on "Realism in Dramatic Art," leading to a severe condemnation of such pieces as "L'Assommoir," deserves thoughtful consideration in these days of sensational excitement. The works and studies of the late Mr. G. H. Lewes, as literary artist and critic, man of science, and philosopher, came under the notice of another writer.

The contents of the *Church Quarterly Review*, as usual, have been assorted mainly for the instruction or gratification of clerical readers, or those who cherish a sympathy with that reverend order in view of High Church doctrines. Leaving, however, such dissertations as those on "Diocesan Synods," "Preaching in Rome," and "The Doctrine of the Fathers on the Real Presence," we find articles upon English middle-class education, the Wellington despatches, and the art and "faith" of Phidias, which have more general interest. There is one of antiquarian biography, that of "St. Hugh of Lincoln."

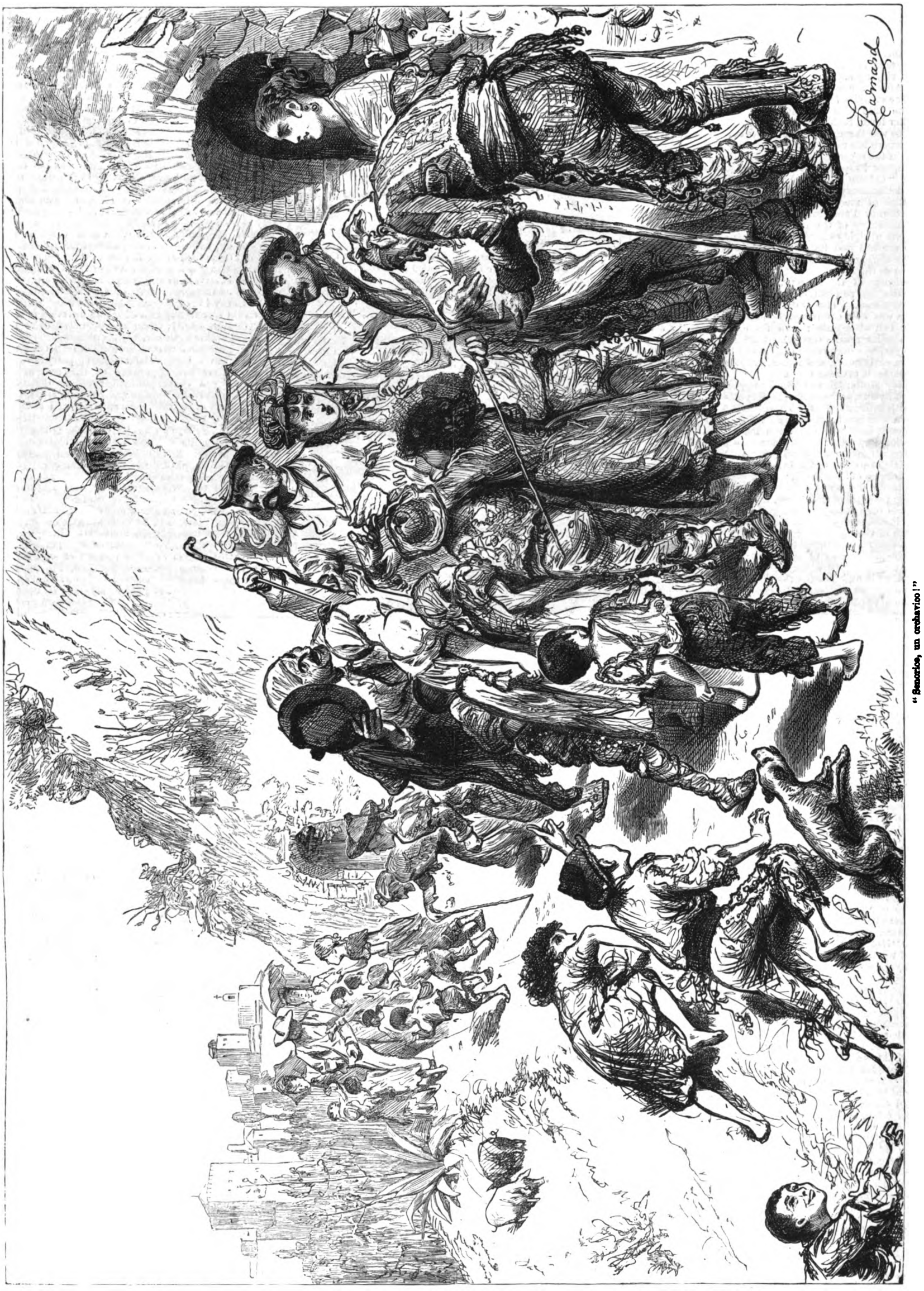
THE GIPSY CAVES OF GRANADA.

The tourist in Spain, while at Granada, having duly admired the Alhambra, with its historic Moorish magnificence, and visited the tomb of the Catholic Sovereigns Ferdinand and Isabella, may stroll up the neighbouring hillside. He may there find a series of human burrows in the earth, not much unlike a rabbit warren. These habitations of "the Spanish Gipsy"—for we are reminded of George Eliot's fine dramatic poem—have a curious aspect; but with odd little whitewashed chimneys cropping out of the ground above them, and the doorways overhung with trained vines, they are not destitute of comfort. In summer they afford a cool dwelling-place, and they are equally snug in winter. If they were generally kept clean, they would be as tolerable as many rustic cottages in England. The inhabitants, men, women, and children, have a singular propensity for extracting small coins from the purses of foreign visitors. They call these indiscriminately "Franchutes," which in their dialect is Frenchmen. Gipsy women accost each lady of the party with a proposal to tell her fortune. The younger fry of boys and girls are not less willing to show their agility in a "rona," or scramble for coppers. One word is constantly on their lips; that is "un orchavico," the minutest piece of money, worth about half a farthing. The "senorico," as they call the strange gentleman, is vociferously importuned for this trifling gift.

It was stated at a conference on emigration and the depressed state of trade, held on Monday at the Homerton Evangelical Hall, that the ex-Mayor of Natal is prepared to take out in a short time 200 artizans, provided each man can raise £10, and a resolution was passed asking the various friendly societies if they are desirous of forming a fund by which the subscribers would have the privilege of voting passages for persons who had been nominated to go to the colonies.

The Great Northern Railway Company ran for the first time last Saturday a dining-room and drawing-room car from King's-cross to Peterborough and back. About fifty persons travelled on this trial-trip, and the arrangements worked successfully. These cars will be attached for the present to the morning and afternoon express-trains between Leeds and King's-cross; and, as soon as the arrangements can be brought into thorough working order, second as well as first class passengers will be admitted at a small charge for dinner.

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HOLIDAY SKETCHES: TOURISTS IN SPAIN VISITING THE GIPSY CAVES AT GRANADA.—SEE PAGE 391.

"Senorico, un cachavico!"

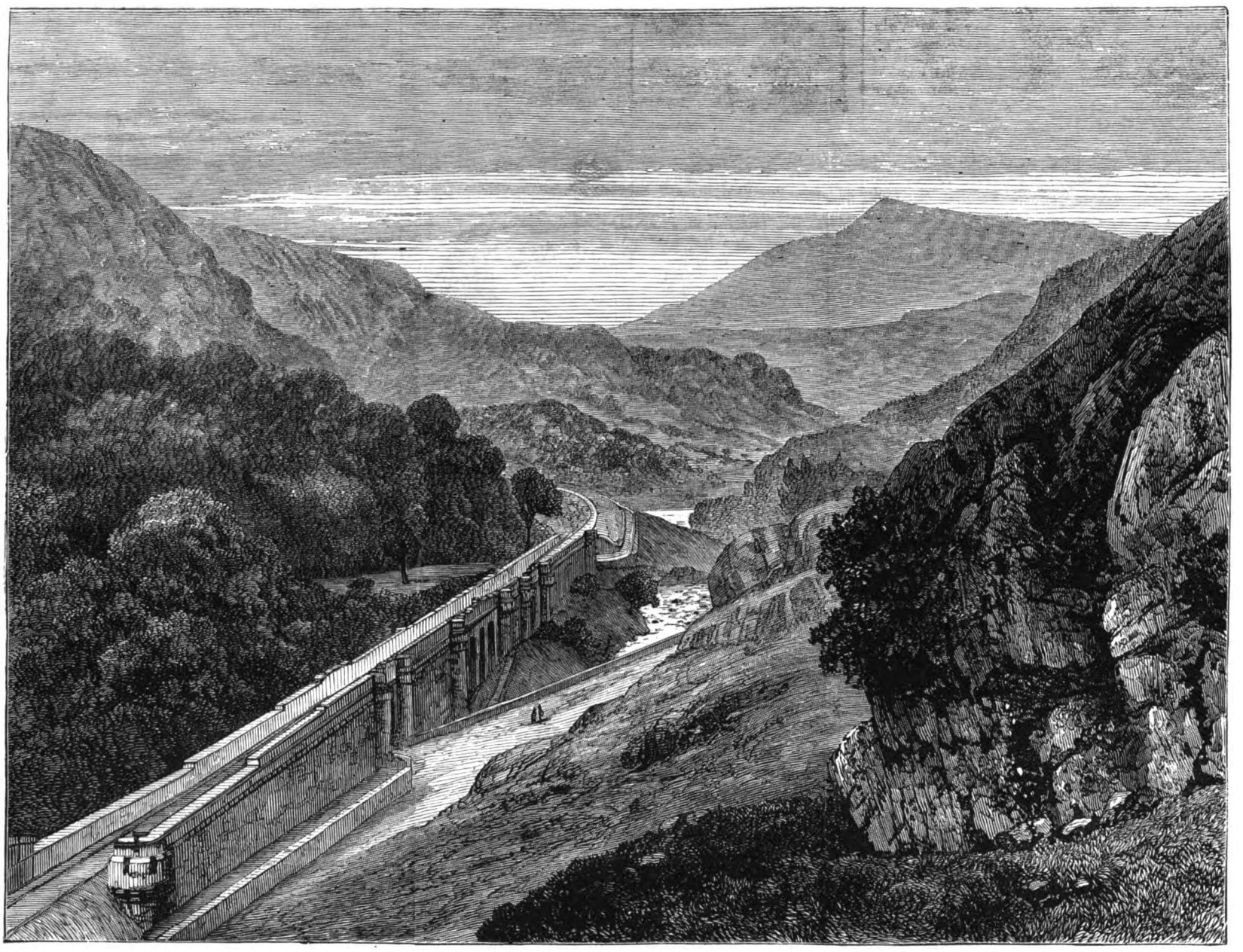
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THE RAILWAY FROM BETTWS-Y-COED TO FESTINIOG, NORTH WALES.

SEE PAGE 394.



THE RIVER LLEDR, AT BRYN-Y-FEDW, NEAR DOLWYDDELAN.



THE LLEDR VIADUCT, LOOKING WEST.

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OBITUARY.

REV. SIR C. MACGREGOR, BART.

The Rev. Sir Charles Macgregor, Bart., M.A., Rector of Swallow, Caistor, Lincolnshire, died on the 12th inst., aged fifty-nine. He was the second son of Sir Patrick Macgregor, first Baronet, Serjeant-Surgeon to King George III., by Bridget, his wife, daughter and heiress of James Glenny, Esq., of Quebec, and became Baronet at his brother's death in 1846. He was successively Canon of Bristol, Vicar of Cabourn, Rural Dean, and Select Preacher at Cambridge University, and had been Rector of Swallow since 1854. Sir Charles married, Oct. 2, 1845, Eliza Catherine, daughter of the late John Jeffreys, Esq., of Fynone, near Swansea, and had three sons and three daughters. His eldest son and successor, now Sir William Gordon Macgregor, Bart., was born Sept. 11, 1846.

BISHOP RUSSELL.

The Right Rev. William Armstrong Russell, Missionary Bishop of North China, died on the 5th inst. He was born at Ballydavid House, in the county of Tipperary, 1821, the son of Marcus Carew Russell, Esq., and was educated at Middleton School, in the county of Cork, and at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1847, the year of his ordination, he proceeded as a missionary to China, and was consecrated Bishop in 1872. Dr. Russell was the author of many essays, tracts, &c., in the Chinese language, into which he translated the Scriptures and Book of Common Prayer.

BISHOP CHAPMAN.

The Right Rev. Bishop Chapman, D.D., died on the 20th inst. at Wooton Courtney, Somersetshire, in his eightieth year. Dr. Chapman was for some time one of the masters of Eton College, and in 1845 was appointed first Bishop of Colombo. He resigned his see in 1862, and was afterwards elected a Fellow of Eton College. In 1863 he was presented to the living of Wooton Courtney by the College authorities. He took great interest in local institutions, especially the British Orphan Asylum.

The deaths have also been announced of—

John Mercer, Esq., J.P., F.C.S., on the 10th inst., at Oakenshaw House, near Accrington, aged fifty-four.

Captain Frederick Montgomerie, late 99th Regiment, and Chief Constable of West Sussex, on the 12th inst.

Lady Lubbock, wife of Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., at High Elms, Down, Kent. Her Ladyship was a daughter of the late Rev. Peter Horden, of Charlton-cum-Hardy, and was married in 1856.

Mr. Henry Rougier, on the 16th inst., at his residence in Inverness-gardens. He was highly esteemed for his taste and liberality in matters of fine art and music, and by a large circle of private acquaintance.

David Ogilvy, Esq., barrister-at-law, on the 13th inst., aged sixty-six. He was son of Alexander Ogilvy, Esq., by Marcia, his wife, daughter of Major-General the Hon. Mark Napier, and was grandson of Sir John Ogilvy, fifth Baronet, of Inverquharity.

William Ewart Gott, Esq., of Armley House, near Leeds, J.P., on the 12th inst., suddenly, at Harrogate, aged fifty-two. He was second son of the late William Gott, Esq., of Wyther, Yorkshire, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of William Ewart, Esq., of Liverpool.

Dr. William Thomas Domville, C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets and Hon. Surgeon to the Queen, at Haslar Hospital, on the 21st inst., after a protracted illness, from fever. In consequence of his illness the firing of heavy ordnance at the recent torpedo attack was dispensed with.

Loftus Warren Peacocke, Esq., at Stoke, Devon, formerly of Upland, Carmarthenshire, late 52nd Light Infantry, on the 4th inst., aged fifty-eight. He was the youngest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Peacocke, Scots Fusilier Guards, and nephew of the late General Sir Marmaduke Warren Peacocke, of Reeves Hall.

Major-General Thomas Hardy Chamberlain, late Bengal Staff Corps, on the 16th inst., very suddenly, at Spring-grove, Isleworth. He was son of Sir Henry Chamberlain, Bart., by his second wife, and was brother of Rear-Admiral William Charles Chamberlain, General Sir Neville Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., and Lieutenant-General C. T. Chamberlain, C.S.I.

Thomas Bourne, Esq., of Liverpool, J.P. and D.L., Lieutenant-Colonel 4th Lancashire Light Infantry Militia, on Aug. 28, at Glen Fyne, Argyllshire, aged sixty-five. He was brother of Colonel James Bourne, of Hackinsall and Heathfield, M.P. for Evesham, and third son of Peter Bourne, Esq., of Liverpool, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of James Drinkwater, Esq.

Thomas Harries, Esq., of Cruckton Hall, Shropshire, J.P., late Lieutenant-Colonel 63rd Regiment, on the 12th inst., aged sixty-four. He served in the Crimea, including Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol, and had received the medal with four clasps, Turkish medal, and orders of Legion of Honour and Medjidie. He was eldest surviving son of Francis Blithe Harries, Esq., of Benthall Hall, by Emma Gertrude, his wife, daughter of the late Edward Jenkins, Esq., of Charlton Hill, Shropshire.

Dr. Arthur Leared, senior physician to the Great Northern Hospital, late physician to the British Civil Hospital, Smyrna, the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, and lecturer on the practice of medicine at Grosvenor-place School, on the 16th inst. Dr. Leared took the degree of B.M. at Dublin in 1845, and M.D. in 1860. He was also Doctor of Medicine of Oxford. In 1871 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He was a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and of many of the learned and scientific societies in the metropolis.

Alfred Henry Garrod, Esq., F.R.S., late Professor of Zoology at King's College, London, and Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution. He was a son of Dr. Garrod, F.R.S., consulting physician to King's College Hospital, and was a graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was first on the natural science honours list in 1872, and soon after taking his degree was elected to a fellowship at St. John's, and was subsequently appointed an examiner in the University. Mr. Garrod held the post of prosector to the Zoological Society, and was widely known for his researches and writings on comparative anatomy. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1876.

The proposal of the War Office to compel the retirement or removal to the reserve of all volunteers over fifty years of age has been modified, with a view to meeting special cases.

The creditors of the City of Glasgow Bank have received payment of the third dividend on their claims. The liquidators have now paid to the creditors in the three dividends, amounting to 13s. 4d., a sum of about £7,400,000, which, irrespective of the 5 per cent interest, leaves about £3,600,000 yet to pay.

CHESS.

W H T (Yokohama).—The amended position shall be examined.

W P (Wimbledon).—We refer you to the notices of the chess periodicals below.

W S L (Rochester).—Very few amateurs would look at a five-move problem, otherwise we should have pleasure in obliging you.

D W C (Barnaul, Siberia).—Thanks for the problem. We are always glad to hear from you. The first batch have not been forgotten.

Hereward (Oxford).—Please see the notice to W. L. You shall have an early report upon the problems.

W L (Swanmore).—We have pleasure in complying with your request to state that a Black Pawn placed on Black's Q R 5th will foil the attacks in Problem No. 1856, commencing 1. R to K 7th and 1. Kt to Kt 5th.

Homunculus (Kirkby-Lonsdale).—Your first attempt has not succeeded; try again.

Alpha.—Thanks for your note. We have not the number at hand, but shall refer to it in the course of the week.

B A (London Institution).—Your question answers itself. A professional player, necessarily gets his fees from the persons who employ him in that capacity.

East Marden.—Thanks; it shall be carefully examined.

E E (Portsmouth).—We have not space in this column for criticism of critics. Write to some of the monthlies.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1858 received from E Burkhard (Berlin), J Nepveu (Utrecht), Underwood, J M G (Sandycove), Black Watch, Thorpe Reading-Room, J G Finch, Ernest Haynes, Scotia, No Name, and J H Dobinson.

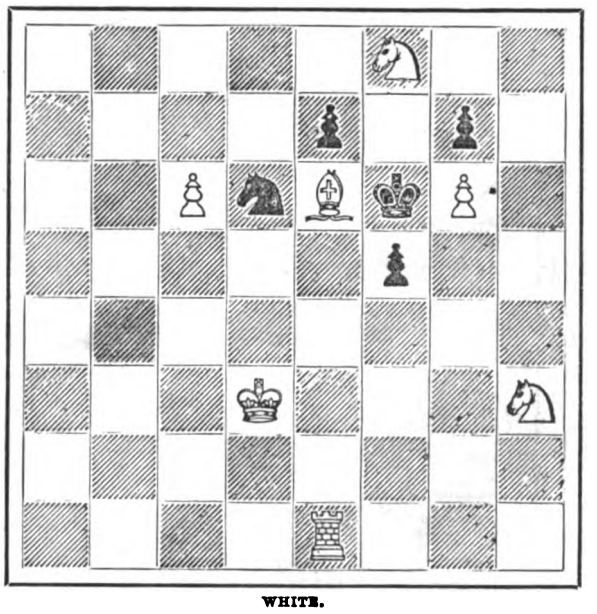
Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1859 received from J Nepveu (Utrecht), Emile Frau (Lyons), R Bohm (Vienna), Carlos (Lille), J G Ryles, W F Wills, Polichinelle, J Radermacher, No Name, Underwood, J Wilkie, J G Finch, G C Baxter, J Bumstead, and Boltsridge.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1860 received from East Marden, Shadford, Copiapino, Nalfracam, Problematicus, Hereward, Cant, Lulu, J W W, L Sharswood, T Barrington, Elsie, Nerina, R Gray, D W Kell, E Elsbury, G L Mayne, R Jessop, G Fosbrooke, B L Dyke, Orazio, Little Woman in White, N Warner, Ben Nevis, H Langford, Onno, M O'Halloran, D Templeton, B H Brewster, Helen Lee, Lorna, S Farrant, H Barrett, F A Bright, Polichinelle, Dot, E H H V, Mth, D McIntosh, W D Jones, S Stripe, R F N Banks, J Radermacher, J Nepveu, J M G (Sandy Cove), Underwood, R H Brooks, F West, O Wolter, C C L, M H Moorhouse, Thorpe Reading-Room, Dabbshill, John Sargent, J Wilkie, W Leeson, G C Baxter, W M Curtis, E L G, W Hoskin, J C M (Stranraer), Boltsridge, James Dobson, L S D, A J H (Rugby), R Shindler, Alpha, W O'S Harnett, N Rumbelow, Eyecroft, E P Vulliamy, Julia Short, and W Leeson.

Solution of Problem No. 1859.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q Kt 5th	Any move
2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1862.
By Carl Eggert.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A smart Skirmish between the Rev. G. A. Macdonnell and another Amateur.
(*King's Knight's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. B to B 4th	B to Kt 2nd
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd
6. Castles	P to K R 3rd
7. P to K Kt 3rd	B to R 6th
The correct move here is 7. P to Kt 5th.	
8. R to B 2nd	P takes P
9. B takes P (ch)	
A capital conception.	
9.	K takes B
10. P takes P	K to K sq
11. Kt to K 5th	P takes Kt
12. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
13. R to B 7th (ch)	K to B 3rd
If he had played the Kt to K 2nd interposing, White recovers the two pieces sacrificed with a fine attack in hand.	
14. P to Q 5th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
15. B to K 3rd (ch)	K to R 3rd
16. Q to K 2nd (ch)	P to Kt 4th
17. P to Q R 4th	B to Q 2nd
18. P takes P (dble ch)	K to Kt 2nd
19. R takes K B	Kt to K B 3rd
20. Q to B 4th	P to R 3rd
A decidedly injudicious move, uncovering his King and enabling White to get rid of the Pawn that obstructed the action of his Queen.	
21. P takes P (ch)	R takes P
22. R takes R	Kt takes R
23. Kt to B 3rd	Q to K B sq
24. R takes B	
White plays this attack in dashing style.	
24.	Kt takes R
25. Q to B 6th (ch)	K to B sq
26. Q tks Q Kt (ch)	K to Q sq
27. P to Q 6th	
The *coup juste*.	
27.	P takes P
28. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to B 4th
29. Q to B 6th	R to Kt sq
30. B to Q 2nd, and wins.	

A Game played between "Delta" and Mr. H. Gordon, a son of our old contributor "Gamma."
(*Muzio Gambit.*)

WHITE (Delta).	BLACK (Mr. G.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. B to B 4th	P to Kt 5th
5. P to Q 4th	P takes Kt
6. Q takes P	P to Q 4th
7. B takes Q P	P to Q B 3rd
8. B to Kt 3rd	Q takes P
9. Q B takes P	Q takes Q Kt P
10. B takes P (ch)	K to Q sq
11. Castles	Q takes R
12. Kt to B 3rd	B to B 4th (ch)
13. K to R sq	Q to Kt 7th
14. B to K 5th	Kt to K 2nd
15. B takes R	B to Q 2nd
16. B to K 5th	Q to Kt 5th
17. B to R 5th	
Down to this point the moves have been played in the same order as in a game between "Delta" and an Indian amateur, published by us a few months ago.	
17.	Kt to Kt 3rd
In the game referred to in the last note the defence here played 17. B to Q 3rd, after which White could have won as follows:—	
18. Q to B 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd
19. Q takes Kt	Kt to R 3rd
20. B to Kt 4th	R to Q sq
21. R to B 7th	B takes B
22. Q takes K B (ch)	Q to Q 3rd
23. Q takes Q (ch)	R takes Q
24. P to K 5th (ch)	K to B 2nd
25. P to K 6th, and wins.	
18. B takes Kt	P takes B
19. R to Q Kt sq	Q to B 5th
20. R takes P	Kt to R 3rd
21. Q to Q sq	Q to K 3rd
22. B to Kt 3rd	K to B sq
23. R to Q Kt sq	B to Kt 5th
24. Q to Q 4th	B takes Kt
25. Q takes B	Q takes K P
A Punic gift.	
26. R to K sq	
26. Q to R 5th looks strong, but the move in the text is better; ex. gr.:	
26. Q to R 5th	Q to B 5th
27. P to K R 4th	B to K 3rd
28. R to Kt 2nd	Q to B 8th (ch)
29. K to R 2nd	B to Q 4th
30. P to B 3rd	Q to B 8th
31. R to K B 2nd	R to Q 2nd
32. Q to R 3rd	P to B 4th, &c.
26.	Q to Q Kt 5th
27. Q to Q 3rd	Kt to B 4th
28. Q takes P	K to Kt 2nd
29. Q to Q 6th	R to Q B sq
Very weak. 29. Kt to R 3rd is a better resource.	
30. B to B 2nd,	
Black resigned.	

The contents of the English chess magazines for the current month are unusually varied and instructive. The *Chessplayers' Chronicle* (W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican) presents a large number of games, carefully annotated, tourney problems, and the events of the chess-playing and problem-composing circles in the monthly record. The remarkably able review of Mr. Gossip's Theory of the openings is concluded, and the initials appended show that these clever papers have been contributed by the Rev. Mr. Wayte.

The *Huddersfield College Magazine* (John Watkinson, Fairfield, Huddersfield) opens with two competing problems in the conditional tourney, and these are followed by an account of the match between Messrs. Potter and Mason from the pen of the former gentleman, illustrated by one of the games played in the match from the *Illustrated London News*. A challenge problem in twenty-one moves, by G. Reichelm, of Philadelphia, dedicated to Mr J. A. Miles, who offers the sixth volume of the *Westminster Papers* as a prize for the first correct solution; "Chess Jottings," and three tourney problems make up an excellent number.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated April 12, 1870) with two codicils (dated Aug. —, 1876, and July 31, 1879) of Mr. Edward Blore, late of No. 4, Manchester-square, who died on the 4th ult., was proved on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Edward William Blore, the son, Charles Keyser, and the Rev. Thomas Vere Bayne, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator makes provision for his other children, and then gives the whole of his real estate and the residue of his personal estate to his son, the said Rev. Edward William Blore.

The will (dated July 15, 1873) of Mr. William Wilthew Smith, formerly of Watling-street and late of Glasserton, Bournemouth, who died on the 13th ult., was proved on the 9th inst. by Mrs. Eliza Jane Smith, the widow, John Jaques Smith, the brother, and Charles William Smith, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator leaves to his wife £500, the cash in the house, household furniture, plate, jewellery, and a sum of upwards of £4550 Consols; to his executors £200 each; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his wife for life: at her death he distributes such residue among his brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces.

The will (dated Dec. 11, 1862) with a codicil (dated Jan. 1, 1876) of Mr. Ambrose Weston, late of Lincoln's Inn, and of Bramley, Surrey, barrister-at-law, who died on the 10th ult. at Brighton, was proved on the 10th inst. by William Weston, the son, James Weston, George Weston, and James Weston (the son of testator's cousin, George Weston), the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator gives his real estate at Copner, near Portsmouth, and at Camberwell, and all his leasehold property, to his son William; £14,000 stock in the Government funds upon trust for his son Charles, and other bequests.

The will (dated July 27, 1878) with a codicil (dated May 17, 1879) of Mr. Frederick Richard Lee, R.A., late of Broadgate House, Pilton, near Barnstaple, Devon, who died on June 5 last, at Vleesch Bank, Hermon Station, Malmsbury, South Africa, was proved on the 30th ult. by Colonel Hugh Robert Hibbert and Archibald Donaldson, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator leaves his estates in South Africa and all his property in London and elsewhere to his daughter, Mrs. Hibbert, subject to the payment of annuities and legacies to his son, grandchildren, and others.

The will (dated Nov. 16, 1876) with a codicil (dated Dec. 1, 1876) of Miss Mary Josephine Elliott, formerly of No. 92, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, but late of South Villa, Hampton Wick, who died on the 8th ult., was proved on the 3rd inst. by Mrs. Louisa Grace Golding, the sister, the acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. Among other legacies, the testatrix bequeaths £20 to the convalescent fund of the Berks County Hospital, Reading, and £10 to the poor of each of the parishes of Binfield and Hurst, Berks. As to the residue of her property, the testatrix gives one half to her said sister, and the other half upon trust for her nephew, William Charles Golding.

The will (dated Feb. 8, 1879) of Mr. Robert Fowler, late of Winterborne Whitchurch, Dorset, yeoman and maltster, who died on July 23 last, was proved on the 11th inst. by Joseph Gustavus Fowler, the son, and Mrs. Mary Ann Phelps Fowler, the widow, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all his estate and interest in the chancel of the parish church of Winterborne Whitchurch to his son, the said Joseph Gustavus Fowler, his heirs and assigns, absolutely, on condition that he do keep the memorial windows which he, the testator, had put up, the family tablets therein, and also the chancel itself in good order and condition. The remaining provisions of the will are in favour of his wife and children.

The will (dated Nov. 26, 1855) of Mr. Richard Henry Billiter, late of Barcombe Mills, near Lewes, Sussex, miller and seed crusher, who died on Aug. 27 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Mrs. Mary Billiter, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all his estate and effects, subject to the payment of his debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, to his wife.

The will (dated June 21, 1876) of Mr. Moses Cohen, late of No. 30, Clifton-gardens, Maida-hill, who died on Aug. 31 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Mrs. Kate Cohen, the widow, Lionel Cohen, and Nathaniel Levy, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000.

The will (dated May 23, 1859) with a codicil (executed Dec. 3, 1878) of Mr. John Napper, late of Ifold House, Kirdford, Sussex, who died on Aug. 3 last, has been proved by Mrs. Anne Napper, the widow, and the Rev. Edward St. John, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £5000.

NEW RAILWAY IN NORTH WALES.

The new line from Bettws-y-Coed to Festiniog, through the Lledr Valley, has been constructed by the London and North-Western Railway Company for the purpose of obtaining access to the famous slate quarrying district of Merionethshire. This line, which has now been opened for traffic, is only twelve and a quarter miles in length, and of the ordinary guage. It forms another valuable link in the chain of Welsh railway communication, as it not only opens up to the tourist a grand and charming stretch of country before little known or frequented, except by pedestrians, anglers, and artists, but also provides superior facilities for the large output of slates from the various quarries in active operation in that neighbourhood. The terminus of the line, at Blaenan Festiniog, adjoins the station of the Festiniog narrow guage railway, which enables passengers to get to and from Port Madoc, Barmouth, and other places on the Welsh coast. The cost of the line has been upwards of half a million sterling, and so heavy and difficult has been the nature of the works, that its construction has extended over a period of five years. The whole of the works have, however, been satisfactorily carried out under the superintendence of the company's district engineer, Mr. W. Smith, C.E. We present two Illustrations, one of the Lledr Viaduct, and one of the valley of that river at Bryn-y-Fedw, not far from Dolwyddelan, at the foot of Moel Siabod.

A shock of earthquake is reported as having been distinctly felt at several places in West Cumberland at about half-past five last Saturday morning. At Maryport, in several houses chairs, doors, and tables were rattled.

Liverpool emigration returns for August show an increase of over 6000 as compared with last year. Only one tenth of the emigrants were Irish, two thirds having been English. The total number was 14,739, against 9302 last year.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided on the 16th inst. over a great demonstration held at Carnarvon in connection with the Welsh auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Bishop of Bangor, Lord Penrhyn, Mr. Bulkeley Hughes, M.P., and others took part in the proceedings.

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CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING-HILL, W.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN ENGLAND.

Black Corded Silk	1s. 9d. per yard.
Extra Quality	2s. 9d. "
Handsome Gros Grain	3s. 9d. "
Very Rich	4s. 9d. "
Superb Faille	5s. 11d. "

"GROS DU MONDE" (100 Shades to match). CASHMERES, &c., 2s. 9d. per yard.

CHAPMAN'S SPECIALITY
VELVETEENS.
The Acme of Perfecti n. First price, 2s. 11½d. per yard.

CHAPMAN'S SPECIALITY
VELVETEENS.
The Acme of Perfection. Second price, 3s. 11d. per yard.

CHAPMAN'S SPECIALITY
VELVETEENS.
A Superb Choice of Colourings, 1s. 11½d.

CHAPMAN'S SPECIALITY
VELVETEENS,
In Louis Quinze and Pompadour Designs, 2s. 6d.

CHAPMAN'S SPECIALITY
VELVETEENS.
Corduroys in Black and 100 Choice Colourings, 2s. 6d.

THE QUEEN writes:—"Mr. Chapman's Velveteens bear the most crucial tests for wear and durability."

CASHMERES and MERINOS.

Cashmeres and Merinos	The Purest Wools.
Merinos and Cashmeres	The Finest Dyes.
Cashmeres and Merinos	The best Qualities.
Merinos and Cashmeres	The Largest Stock.
Cashmeres and Merinos	And Cheapest for Value
Merinos and Cashmeres	In London.
Cashmeres and Merinos	In Delicate Shades.
Merinos and Cashmeres	For Bridesmaids' Wear.
Cashmeres and Merinos	For Evening Wear.
Merinos and Cashmeres	For Useful Wear.
Cashmeres and Merinos	40 in. wide, 1s. 6¾d. per yard.
Merinos and Cashmeres	45 in. wide, 1s. 11½d. per yard.
Cashmeres and Merinos	48 in. wide, 2s. 11½d. per yard.

RAINBOW BROCADES.
The popular fashion of using rich materials for trimming purposes has introduced many elegant fabrics that are peculiarly effective when judiciously used These stylish Brocades are chiefly composed of silk. I have seen some Paris Model Dresses in which these Brocades were used that looked charming, and equal to anything at 10s. 6d. the yard, but th price is only 3s. 11½d. per yard, and they are 26 in. wide. Pattern free.

WOOLLEN OATMEAL CLOTHS.
Having in mind the remarkable Sale during th past season of washing Oatmeal Cloths, I have arranged with a celebrated Scotch firm to produce me a cloth which exactly resembles the summer fabric in manufacture, only that this is made entirely from wool. A most suitable cloth for winter purposes, and a great novelty, for which I am the sole consignee; 25 in. wide, 1s. 11½d. per yard.

SERGES.

Yorkshire Serge	6s. 6d.
Welsh Serge	6s. 9½d.
Welsh Tweed	6s. 9½d.
Welsh Homespun	6s. 11½d.
Estamene Serge	1s. 2½d.
Devonshire Serge	1s. 6d.

ORIENTAL SKIRTINGS.
Rich Thick Faille Stripes, all colours, splendid quality. Two yards. Skirt length, 40 in. wide, 4s. 11d. and 6s. 6d. per yard. Other Skirtings, with handsome Silk Stripes, on contrasting grounds, in different designs, 2s. 11½d. to 5s. 9d per yard, 40 in wide. A really useful good-looking Skirting, 40 in. wide, 1s. 4d. per yard.

PATTERNS of above Goods free to any part of the Globe. Carriage paid upon parcels exceeding £1 in value, PROVIDED THE ORDERS ARE ACCOMPANIED BY CASH. This refers to Great Britain and Ireland.
CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING-HILL, W.

ON AN AVERAGE, about every seven days AN OPPOSITION VELVETEEN to the "LOUIS" is started and endeavoured to be introduced to public notice under one name or another. Not only is the style of making up, and the stamping of the name on the back of every yard resorted to IN ORDER TO DECEIVE, but they are actually asserted to be equal or superior. THE Proprietor of the "LOUIS" Velveteen, whilst admitting that "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery," cannot but caution the public that the genuine article is stamped,
EVERY YARD AT THE BACK, THE
"LOUIS," VELVETEEN,
in plain letters.
AVOID ALL IMITATIONS UNDER
WHATEVER NAMES THEY
ARE OFFERED.

POMPADOUR NOVELTIES in Velvet, Silk, and Wool, now used in combination with Cashmeres, Foulé Twills, Serges, Silks, &c. Patterns and parcels carriage paid.—T. VENABLES and SONS, Whitechapel, E., House Furnishers and General Drapers.

NEW WINTER DRESSES.—Scarborough Tweed Serges, price 7¾d. per yard. Patterns free.
JOHN HOOPER, 32, Oxford-street, W.

SEALSKINS, ULSTER CLOTHS, SHOWERPROOF TWEEDS, &c., for LADIES' JACKETS and MANTLES. Also an immense variety of Woollen Goods for Gentlemen's and Boys' Wear, in all qualities, at very moderate prices for cash.
C. MEEKING and CO., Woollen Warehouse,
111 and 112, Hatton-garden, London.

"Soft, pure, and warm as the Elder-down."
BOOTH AND FOX'S REAL DOWN QUILTS, UNDER SKIRTS (present fashion), LADIES' VESTS, and DRESSING-GOWNS (also for Gentlemen) secure the perfection of HEALTHY WARMTH WITHOUT WEIGHT. The purity and lasting qualities of these celebrated goods are unequalled. The genuine bear the names of BOOTH and FOX, London, Cork, Manchester, Glasgow. Sold by Drapers and Upholsterers.

SHIRTS and COLLARS, unequalled for quality and accuracy of fit.
Ten per cent discount for prepayment.
POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

AS MADE FOR HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
ALEXANDER'S SEWING-COTTON and ALEXANDER'S KNITTING-COTTON are THE BEST. They are noted for superior quality.
Sold by all Drapers and Haberdashers.

JUDSON'S DYES.

CHURCH DECORATION.
Brilliant glazed inks for Text Writing. Add a few drops of Judson's Dyes—Magenta, Violet, Blue, Sultan Red, Cerise, or Canary—to a Sixpenny bottle of Judson's Superior Gum. Write with a brush.

UNBROKEN RICE
May be dyed many brilliant colours with Judson's Dyes. Gummed lettering when sprinkled with the coloured rice is very effective. Soak the rice for three hours in cold water, then stir in some boiling water and half a bottle of dye. Yellow peas when dyed Scarlet make excellent imitation holly-berries; they will also dye Violet, Magenta, and Green.

JUDSON'S DYES.—A Sixpenny Bottle of Magenta will make a quart of beautiful Ink for Writing or Marking.
JUDSON'S DYES.—For Colouring everything.
24 Colours, 6d. per Bottle, of Chemists everywhere.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES BOUGHT FOR CASH.—Mr. and Mrs. PHILLIPS, THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, 31, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, London, W., the old established buyers of LEFT-OFF CLOTHES AND ALL KINDS OF PROPERTY—Diamonds, Antique Lace, Furniture, Old Armour, Tapestry Antique Brocades, Ladies and Gentlemen waited on at any time or distance, with the strictest privacy, as heretofore, by Mr. and Mrs. PHILLIPS, the Old Curiosity Shop, 31, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, London, W.
Established Upwards of Half a Century.

MOURNING.
PETER ROBINSON'S
COURT AND FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
REGENT STREET,
Nos. 256 to 262.
The ONLY Address for the Mourning Warehouse.

ON RECEIPT of LETTER or TELEGRAM, Goods will be sent on approbation to any part of England, no matter the distance, with an experienced and excellent-fitting Dress-maker to take measures and orders.
Address—Nos. 256 to 262, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

JAUBERT'S BLACK SILKS.
100 pieces, excellent value,
2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 9d., 4s. 9d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 9d., 7s. 6d.

BONNET et CIE'S BLACK SILKS.
From 1s. to 2s. 6d. below list prices,
5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s. per yard.

LYONS VELVETS in BLACK.
Perfection of make, at
10s. 9d., 11s. 6d., 13s. 9d., 14s. 9d., and 16s. 9d.

256 to 262, REGENT-STREET.

MANTLES.
A great variety of new shape
MANTLES and JACKETS,
suited for present wear,
At PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street.

COSTUMES at 2 Guineas, Complete.
New Styles in Serge and other useful Materials, suited for the present and coming season.
At PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street.

AT £2 10s. 6d., COSTUMES in FRENCH CASHMERE, fashionable and perfectly new styles, with sufficient material for Bodice.
At PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street.

AT 1s. the Yard.
New and very serviceable materials, suited for the Autumn Season, including some strong and well-made SERGES, and a variety of other useful Materials.
At PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street.
OBSERVE.—Patterns of all Goods free, and Made-up Articles sent on Approbation.
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THE ESSEX FLOUR AND GRAIN COMPANY, LIVERPOOL-ROAD, LONDON, N., supply the best goods only. Flour: Whites for Pastry, per 56 lbs., 10s. 8d.; Households, for Bread making, 10s.; Wheaten Meal for Brown Bread, 9s. 4d.; Best Scotch Oatmeal for Porridge, per 14 lbs., 2s. 10d.; American Hominy, 2s. 6d.; Barley, Buck Wheat, and Mixed Corn for Poultry, per bushel, 5s.; Indian Corn, 4s. 8d.; Middlings, 2s.; Bran, 1s.; Pearl Split Peas, per peck, 3s.; Split Egyptian Lentils, 3s.; Meat Biscuits, per 14 lbs., 2s. 6d.; Barley Meal, per 48 lbs., 5s.; Lentil Flour, per 1b. tin, 8d.; per 14 lbs., 6s. All other kinds of Grain and Seeds. Price-List on application. Special quotations for large orders. P.O. Orders and Cheques to be made in favour of George Young.

EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS.
"THE FRESH AND SPLENDID distinction of a Gold Medal, now given in 1878."—Paris Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."
FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT.
Guaranteed pure Cocoa, only deprived of the superfluous oil.
Sold in Packets and Tins.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS.
FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
A CHOICE PREPARED COCOA.
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.
"No more delicious, refreshing, nourishing, and wholesome beverage has ever been manufactured."—Morning Post.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoas Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c.
The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestive Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis.
In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.
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HORNIMAN'S TEA for Forty Years has commanded a large sale, because it can always be relied on for strength, flavour, and cheapness. It is the best tea imported. Sold only in Packets.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Pure, mild, and mellow, delicious, and most wholesome. Universally recommended by the profession. The Cream of Old Irish Whiskies.
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Dr. Hassall says:—"Soft and mellow, pure, well-matured, and of very excellent quality."
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Dublin Exhibition, 1865, the Gold Medal.
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ORANGE CHAMPAGNE is a Non-Intoxicating Drink, made simply from Oranges, and perfectly wholesome. Highly suitable for Christmas Parties. Quarts, 7s. per dozen; Pints, 4s. Bottles 2s., and Cases 1s., until returned.—Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, and Wine Merchants.
CHAS. CODD and CO., 79, Copenhagen-street, London.

WILLS' "WESTWARD HO!"
WILLS' "WESTWARD HO!"
NEW SMOKING MIXTURE.
"When all things were made, none was made better than Tobacco; to be a lone man's Companion, a bachelor's Friend, a hungry man's Food, a sad man's Cordial, a wakeful man's Sleep, and a chilly man's Fire. There's no Herb like it under the canopy of Heaven."—Kingsley's "Westward Ho!"
In 1 oz., 2 oz., and 4 oz. Packets, lined with tinfoil.
WILLS, W. D. and H. O

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailed everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR. If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d.
Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

JAMES SPENCE and CO.,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRAPERS,
ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD, LONDON,
sell all goods at MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
PATTERNS FREE to any part of the World.
All Parcels CARRIAGE-PAID.

SERGES! SERGES!
WELSH, WEST OF ENGLAND, AND SCOTCH.
Our Stock of this ever useful, cheap, and fashionable material is unequalled in quality and quantity by any house in the kingdom. All the following are guaranteed Fast Dyes:—

27 in. WEST RIDING	6½d.
28 in. "ROUGH AND READY"	7½d.
29 in. "REAL WELSH"	9½d.
ALL-WOOL ESTAMENE	12½d.
ALL-WOOL EXTRA FINE	15½d.
ALL-WOOL DEVONSHIRE	18½d.
ALL-WOOL KERSEYMERE	1s. 11½d.

Patterns free.
JAMES SPENCE and CO.

FRENCH FLANNEL SERGES IN FINE ART COLOURS.
These goods are made of the very best Long Wool, and we hold a guarantee from the Manufacturer with regard to their Washing qualities. They have the appearance of a fine Indian Cashmere, and are especially suitable for Clinging Toilettes, Afternoon Tea Gowns, or Robes de Chambre.
There are two qualities:—
Quality No. 1, 30 inches wide, 1s. 11½d. per yard.
" No. 2, 37 " 1s. 6d. "
JAMES SPENCE and CO.

POMPADOUR FLANNEL SERGES.
These goods will be the rage of the coming season. They have been specially made for us, and the lovely Patterns cannot be obtained elsewhere.
The "Young Ladies' Journal" says:—"The Pompadour Flannels, of which Messrs. J. Spence and Co., St. Paul's-churchyard, have a choice assortment of patterns and colours, will be very much worn during the autumn and winter months for ladies' morning robes and for pinafore dresses for young ladies and children. They may be had on light, dark, and black grounds, the pretty little floral patterns being very attractive." These flannels measure 29 inches in width. The price is 2s. 11½d. per yard. Patterns free.
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KNOCKABOUT CORDUROY CLOTH.
This is a new Cloth, specially made for us, and will be a great success.
It defies the hardest wear, and comprises a black and ten good dark shades.
27 in. wide, price 1s. 4½d.
Patterns post-free.
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NEW POMPADOURS for POLONAISES and DRESS TRIMMINGS.
These goods are all decided novelties, and are even more varied than our well-known Pompadour Cambrics, which were so fashionable in the Spring and Summer Season.
The prices vary according to quality; but all classes will find something to meet their requirements.
Prices from 10½d. to 3s. 11d.
Patterns post-free.
JAMES SPENCE and CO.

THE DRESS of the FUTURE.
AUTUMN and WINTER FASHIONS.
SPENCE'S VELVETEENS (REGISTERED),
CORDUROY, PLAIN and POMPADOUR,
in 100 Lovely Colours.
ST. PAUL'S VELVETEEN.
LOUIS VELVETEEN. } At reduced
LINDEN OZONID VELVETEEN. } prices.
ERECT PILE VELVETEENS.
CORDUROY VELVETEENS.
BROCHE CORDUROY VELVETEENS.
POMPADOUR VELVETEENS.
FIRST AUTUMN DELIVERY.—Ladies should at once write or Patterns to Inspect these Novelties.
Prices in Black, from 1s. 6d. to 5s. 11d.
Prices in All Colours, 1s. 11½d. to 3s. 11d.
Press Notice.—The Velveteens sold by Messrs. Spence, St. Paul's-churchyard, at 1s. 11½d., are very good for so low a price. They are soft velveteens with a thick pile, and soft velveteens always wear the best.—See the "Queen," "Young Ladies' Journal," "Morning Post," "Court Journal," &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
We take this opportunity of stating that we have prepared for the present Season a Gradually ILLUSTRATED and elaborately designed CATALOGUE, which, besides containing a complete Price List of Goods, contains also a Sketch of "St. Paul's Cathedral," expressly written for us by that talented writer, GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, which of itself is sufficient to stamp the book with no ordinary interest and value.
J. S. and CO. beg to call special attention to the increased facilities given to their Country Patrons by sending PARCELS CARRIAGE-PAID to the nearest Railway station. This NEW ARRANGEMENT will enable Customers to make selections from our Autumn and Winter Novelties without paying a personal visit to London or counting the cost of carriage (a most important item with many resident in the country), and we can confidently assert (ours being a Wholesale as well as Retail trade) that our prices will be found considerably below any Retail drapers. Our NEW CATALOGUE, containing a full price list, will be found invaluable.
New Fashion-Book and Catalogue post-free, containing Sketch by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.
ALL PARCELS SENT CARRIAGE-PAID.
JAMES SPENCE and CO.,
76, 77, 78, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

MOURNING.
MESSRS. JAY'S experienced Dressmakers and milliners travel to any part of the kingdom, free of expense to purchasers, when the emergencies of mourning require the immediate execution of orders. They take with them dresses and millinery, besides materials at 1s. per yard and upwards cut from the piece, all marked in plain figures, and at the same price as if purchased at the London General Mourning Warehouse in Regent-street.
Reasonable estimates are also given for household mourning at a great saving to large or small families.
JAYS', REGENT-STREET.

BLACK MARINE SERGE,
ALL WOOL, 27 in. wide, only 15d. per yard. A specialité manufactured expressly for JAYS', REGENT-STREET.

FASHIONABLE CASIMERE COSTUMES,
FROM the LATEST PARIS MODELS, including length for Bodice, and trimmed with silk or Crape, 2½ guineas each.
Pencil Sketches post-free, if desired.
JAYS',
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
REGENT-STREET, W.

BREIDENBACH'S PHILOMIS (Sweet Scented). Beautifully fragrant and lasting. 2s. 6d. to 40s. Bottle. BREIDENBACH'S MACASSARINE, invaluable for preserving the growth of the Hair. 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. Bottle Of all Chemists and the Makers, 157B, New Bond-street.

SOZODONT.—The Peerless Liquid Dentifrice. Its use imparts the most fragrant breath; it beautifies, cleanses, and preserves the teeth in a surprising manner. It gives a delightfully fresh taste and feeling to the mouth, removing all Tartar and Scurf from the Teeth, completely arresting the progress of decay, and whitening such parts as have already become black by decay or neglect. Impure Breath caused by Bad Teeth, Tobacco, Spirits, or Catarrh, is neutralised by Sozodont. The price of the Fragrant Sozodont is 3s. 6d., put up in large bottles, fitted with patent sprinklers for applying the liquid to the tooth-brush. Each bottle is inclosed in a handsome toilet box. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and by JOHN M. RICHARDS, Great Russell-street, London. Observe the Name SOZODONT on the inlet, box, and bottle.

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which produces the full curative effects in
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OF ALL CHEMISTS.

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INDIAN SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

SEE PAGE 390.



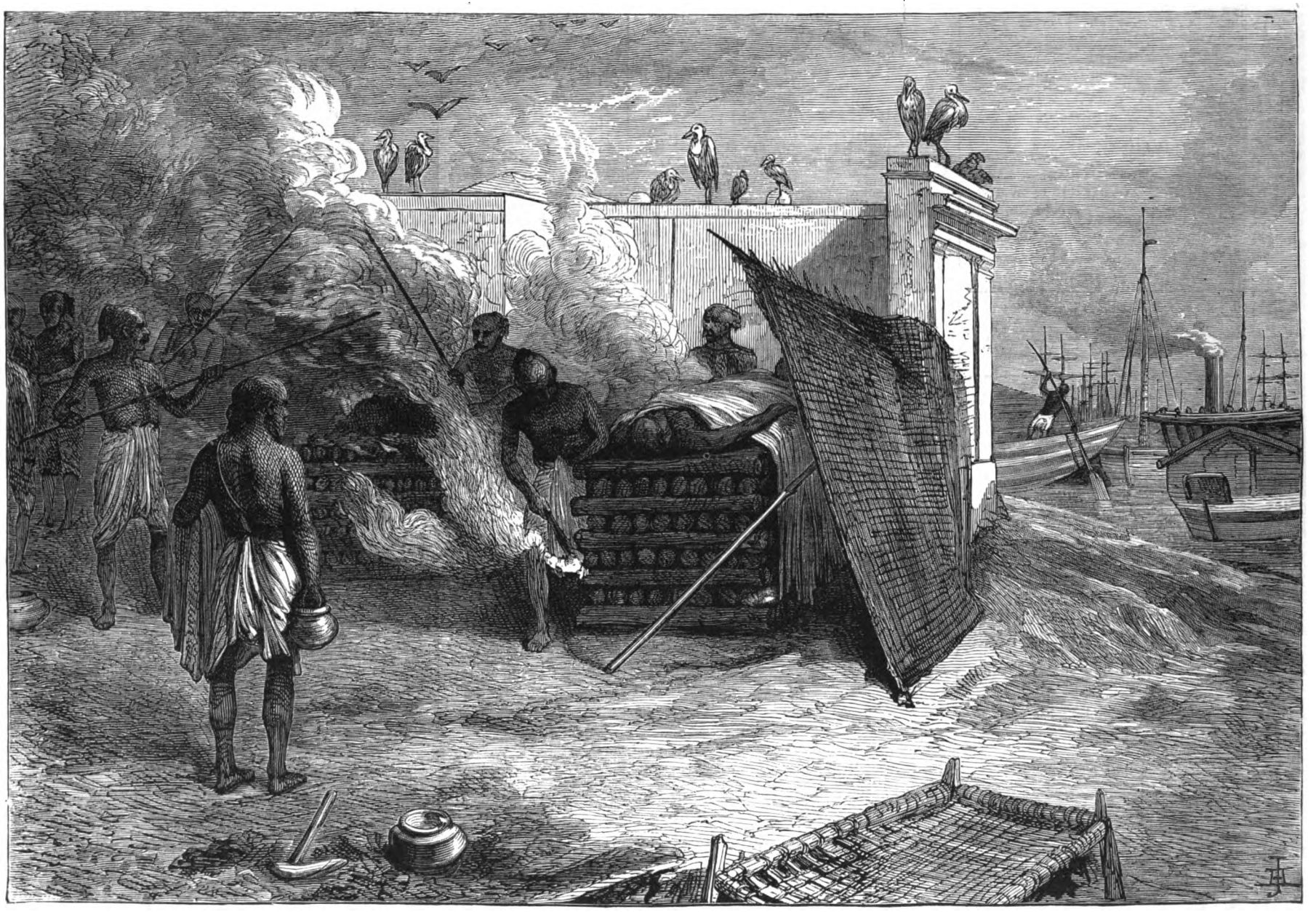
JOGHI DAS, A TAROO OF THE TERAI.



A MAHRATTA CHIEF, OF GWALIOR.



JODA, A BHOOTEA OF THE TERAI.



THE BURNING GHAUT AT CALCUTTA.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2107.—VOL. LXXV. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1879. WITH SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE GREAT FLOODS IN SPAIN: ORIHUELA.—SEE PAGE 399.

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BIRTHS.

On the 22nd ult., at 8, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, the wife of L. M. Casella, of a daughter.

On the 23rd ult., at 107, Lancaster-gate, the Hon. Mrs. Pelham, of a son.

On the 23rd ult., at 82, Harley-street, W., the Hon. Mrs. Lyulph Stanley, a son.

On Sept. 21, at Widcombe Lodge, Kussowlie, India, the wife of Thomas A. Cox, Esq., of a son.

On Sept. 27, at Ootacamund, Nilgiri-hills, Madras, the wife of Lorne A. Campbell, Madras Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd ult., at St. Augustine's Church, Queen's-gate, Lieutenant-Colonel Warde, of Squerryes Court, Westerham, Kent, to the Hon. Anastatia Kathleen Lucia O'Brien, daughter of the late Lord Inchiquin, of Dromoland, in the county of Clare, Ireland.

On the 23rd ult., at Great Houghton, Northampton, by the Rev. the Chancellor Wales, the Rev. Sir Henry Gunning, Bart., to Frances Rose, elder daughter of the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Spencer, Rector of the parish.

On Oct. 29, at St. Stephen's, Hampstead, by the Rev. R. B. Jukes, assisted by the Rev. W. M. Jukes and the Rev. H. N. d'Almaine, uncles of the bride, Edward, William Batt, Esq., late of Shanghai, to Mary Hewson (Minnie), eldest daughter of Miles Prendergast Jukes, Esq., of 38, Belsize Park, South Hampstead.

DEATHS.

On the 14th ult., at Lisbon, Henrietta Maria Carpenter, daughter of John and Jane Carpenter, late of Falmouth.

On the 22nd ult., in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, Sir George Buckley Mathew, K.C.M.G., C.B., late H.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil, in his 73rd year.

On Oct. 21, at Chiselhurst, Mary Marguerite, Comtesse des François de Pontchalon, daughter of Captain Dennison, R.N.

On Oct. 27, Lady Floyd, widow of Major-General Sir Henry Floyd, Bart., in her 76th year.

On Oct. 15, at Stockholm, Countess Elizabeth Augusta Piper, aged 68, Mistress of the Robes to H.M. the Queen of Sweden, and daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Baker, K.C.B., and Sophia Augusta, Baroness Ruuth, of Sweden.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 8.

Sunday, Nov. 2.

Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: Dan. iii.; 2 Tim. iii. Evening Lessons: Dan. iv. or v.; Luke xxii. 1—31.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Butler, Master of Harrow; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev J. G. Tetley, Vicar of Highnam, Gloucestershire.
Whitehall, 1 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. A. Whitehead, Vicar of St. Peter's, Thanet; 7 p.m., Rev. A. G. Meugens, Vicar of Burton-Joyce.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

Monday, Nov. 3.

Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m.
Michaelmas Law Sittings begin.
Reception of the Judges by the Lord Chancellor, noon.
National Gallery reopens.
Christian Knowledge Society, opening of New House, Northumberland-avenue, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1 p.m.; service at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, sermon by the Bishop of Durham, 11 a.m.; conversazione at Willis's Rooms, 9 p.m., addresses by the Bishop of Rangoon and others.
National School of Cookery, 5 p.m. (Professor Church on the Chemistry of Food).
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m.
Farmers' Club, 4 p.m. (Mr. J. G. Edwards on the Future Aims of the Farming Interests, with discussion).
Medical Society, 8 30 p.m.
City and Guilds of London Institute, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. E. Ayrton—first of twelve Lectures on some of the Practical Applications of Electricity and Magnetism).
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.

Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Society of Biblical Archæology, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Hormuzd Rassam on Excavations and Discoveries in Assyria; M. E. Naville on a Decree of Ptah Totunen in favour of Ramsès II. and III.).
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dean J. W. Burgon on Divinity—four days).
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Brighton Dog Show (Kennel Club), four days.
Liverpool Races (three days).

Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Gunpowder Plot, 1605.
Agricultural Society, noon.
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. Mallet on the Probable Temperature of the Primordial Ocean of our Globe; paper by Professor J. W. Davis).
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p m.
Society for Development of Education, 7.30 p.m. (Dr. Roth on Physical Education and Hygiene in Schools).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
City and Guilds Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. H. E. Armstrong, first of twelve lectures on the Principles of Chemistry).
Brighton Dog Show (three days).

Thursday, Nov. 6.

Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Rev. G. Henslow on the Origin of the (so-called) Scorpoid Cyme; Dr. F. Day on Instincts and Emotions in Fish; Mr. H. M. Ward on the Development of the Vegetable Embryo).
London Church Choir Association, seventh annual festival, St. Paul's Cathedral, 7.30 p m.
Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "Elijah").
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. Auerbach on Alizarine Blue; papers by Messrs. C. O. Sullivan, H. E. Armstrong, Nakamura A. G. Smith, and J. S. Thomson).

Friday, Nov. 7.

Moon's last quarter, 5.55 a.m.
City of London College, 6 p m. (Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy).
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Sweet on the Oldest English Texts).
Races: Alexandra Park Second Autumn Meeting (two days).
Governesses' Institution, general court and elections, noon (Earl of Harrowby in the chair).
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m. (Professor T. Rupert Jones, the President, on Geology and its Uses.)
Dundee Dog and Poultry Association Show (two days).

Saturday, Nov. 8.

Cambridge Michaelmas Term divides at noon.
Election of Mayors.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Physical Society, 3 p.m. (Captain Armstrong on a Standard Cell).
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
October 19	29·525	55·0	52·3	·91	10	60·1	48·2	SW.	400	0·120
20	29·414	47·2	36·6	·69	4	55·1	41·5	WSW. W. WNW.	313	0·005
21	29·876	44·2	37·6	·79	6	51·7	40·0	WNW.	115	0·020
22	29·924	47·5	46·4	·96	10	54·3	38·0	WNW. SW.	84	0·020
23	30·069	52·8	50·2	·91	10	57·1	51·8	SW.	63	0·030
24	29·732	55·2	53·6	·93	9	59·1	53·6	SW. SSW.	202	0·220
25	29·753	43·9	37·5	·80	3	55·0	36·8	WNW. W. WSW.	98	0·010

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·608	29·350	29·850	29·943	30·028	29·817	29·732
Temperature of Air	56·5°	50·5°	46·8°	49·2°	53·3°	50·0°	48·6°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	54·4°	44·4°	43·0°	48·2°	51·8°	51·6°	45·6°
Direction of Wind	SW.	W.	WNW.	WSW.	SW.	SW.	W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 8.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 25	13 39	2 55	9 12	4 28	4 45	5 5	5 25	5 47	6 10	6 40	7 10	7 43	8 —

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ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1879.

Speculation has been rife during the week as to the chances of a General Election before the end of the present year. Reasons have been assigned for and against the occurrence, none of which, looked at separately, nor all of which, taken together, can be regarded as presenting any very high degree of probability. The likelihood is that the public will have no certain foreknowledge of what is about to take place until the *Gazette* shall inform them that the present Parliament is dissolved. In many respects an immediate dissolution is preferable to a deferred one. It is seldom that the Session of Parliament next preceding its Constitutional demise is productive of much important or useful legislation. Members are too intent upon what is to come after to give due consideration to that which is before them. An electioneering Session is almost sure to be a comparatively barren Session. Party passions usually run highest when the issues with which they have to do approach most nearly to their close. The present Parliament is necessarily losing much of that authority which it enjoyed in the earlier part of its career. The successor to its inheritance is now the principal object of men's expectation. Curiosity is chiefly excited in regard to what it will be in character and what it will do when Power is transferred to it, and less importance is attached to the proceedings, foreseen or possible, of the Legislature the term of whose existence is about to expire. For public reasons, therefore, of a general nature, bearing upon political progress, and quite irrespective of Party, one would choose, if it were in his power to do so, to shorten as much as possible what may be called "the pangs of dissolution."

On the other hand, it would seem undesirable to precipitate just now the excitement of a General Election. At any time it is a detriment to trade, diverting into a boisterous and unproductive channel those energies which are required in the ordinary routine of business. The present moment would be specially ill-chosen for such a political struggle "all along the line." Ill-chosen, we mean, of course, in regard to the Trade interests of the Empire. These are just reviving, after a long decline; are beginning to shake off a torpor which appeared to be interminable; are surmounting—if, indeed, this is not too highly coloured a description of their present state—the difficulties with which they have been beset; and are acquiring, it may be, somewhat prematurely, renewed confidence, and nearly forgotten strength. They are specially susceptible now to external influences of an alien character. They cannot bear the shock of a General Election without suffering a disadvantage therefrom. It is just possible that six months hence they will have sufficiently recovered from previous depression to be able to spare the temporary attention and activity which a political crisis like the present is sure to involve. Under present circumstances, it cannot fail to be regretted that the course of business in the country should meet with any other check than that which may arise out of its own internal condition; and, in this view of the question, such a postponement of it as may be found compatible with law and with the political well-being of the community would meet with general acquiescence.

But the British Public will rejoice to see the next General Election behind, instead of in front of it. The suspense which is caused by the prospect of it is, for the time being, worse than any decision at which it must arrive, be it what it may. It paralyses by its very nature a vast amount of useful action. It diminishes the country's influence for good upon political movements in all parts of the world. What England will be, or say, or do, in any given case affecting the proximate future is usually an important factor in the government of European States. Uncertainty, therefore, is not only unpleasant to ourselves, but is disadvantageous to the principles and interests which we wish to prevail abroad. No moribund Parliament can exercise powerful control over the Foreign Policy of the Empire, which, necessarily in the case supposed, falls under the exclusive guidance (unchecked by the counsels of the people's representatives) of the Government for the time being.

No one, however, can reasonably complain of being left at present without a political stimulus, or means of enlightenment. The Titans of the political sphere are exerting themselves with almost unprecedented earnestness. The battle of Parties is assuming quite an heroic form. Chief follows chief with briefest interval in using the weapon with which he may chance to be most familiar for purposes of offence or defence. All the chief statesmen and orators of the country and the times pass and repass across the stage in quick succession. The struggle becomes more exciting as weeks roll on; the rhetoric more passionate, the stake at issue more distinctly visible. Let the General Election come when it will—next week or next autumn—the electors will know pretty well what is the question they are called upon to decide. The judgment they will deliver in either case will rest upon the past and reach forward to the future. No doubt, it will in many instances be qualified by personal and local feelings. But there is a fair prospect that, on the whole, it will be intelligible and final. Final, that is, so far as political movements can assume such a character.

One result, we fancy, of the present conflict of Parties may be confidently anticipated—namely, a somewhat closer attention than has been given of late to the domestic policy of this country. Legislation, it is true, is very far from being the most effective instrument for fashioning social good. But, other things being equal, it is always to be desired that law should keep pace with the progress of the community. There still remains much in our Statute book that calls for repeal, and there is much needing to be enacted. Little has been done, and that little very imperfectly, to adapt the expressions of public authority to the changing state and obvious needs of modern society. We shall, no doubt, have a spell of domestic legislation in the next Parliament, with which Party soever the majority may lie. So far the Nation, we think, has some reason to be glad. No reputation we may gain abroad ought to make us content to go slipshod at home. We are told upon the highest authority what to think of a man who neglects his own household. Such neglect, we rejoice to think, can only be temporary in this country. The indifference of to-day is sure to be cured by the increased earnestness of to-morrow.

It is stated that Lord Sydney has been appointed Captain of Deal Castle, in the room of the late Lord Clanwilliam.

The Earl of Stamford and Warrington has presented to the town of Altrincham about sixteen acres of land for the purposes of a public park.

Lord Northbrook, as head of the Indian Institute Committee, has received a letter from the Maharajah of Vizianagram intimating that the Maharanee intends contributing £1000 toward the fund now being formed by Professor Monier Williams for establishing an Indian institute at Oxford.

The opening of the Sydney International Exhibition, at the capital of New South Wales, on Sept. 17, was briefly reported by telegraph in the London papers at that time. But the first detailed account of it in print has just now reached us from Adelaide, the capital of South Australia. The *South Australian Register*, of Sept. 19, contained a report, five or six columns in length, telegraphed by its own correspondent from Sydney to Adelaide, describing the exhibition and the opening ceremonial. This edition of the Adelaide newspaper has been sent to England by the steam-ship Garonne, of the new Orient Line, coming homeward through the Suez Canal, but has been forwarded from Alexandria viâ Brindisi. It arrives here some days before any Sydney papers of Sept. 17 can be expected.

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THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice passed a day or two at the Glassalt Shiel last week; and during their sojourn the Empress Eugénie paid a visit to her Majesty, who showed the Empress through all the rooms in the Royal Cottage, and entered the servants' hall while tea was being served. During the absence of the Queen from Balmoral a dance was given by command of her Majesty in the Iron Ball-Room, near the castle, to the keepers and ghillies and a few of the tenantry on the local estates. The Queen, accompanied by the Empress Eugénie and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the vicinity of Balmoral on Saturday, and the Duke de Bassano, Mdlle. de Lariminet, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Principal Tulloch dined with her Majesty. On Sunday the Queen and the Princess attended Divine service at Crathie church, Principal Tulloch officiating. The Rev. Principal, with Sir Stafford Northcote, the Minister in attendance, dined with her Majesty. On Monday the Queen and Princess Beatrice visited the Empress Eugénie at Abergeldie, and walked and drove with her. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Lord Advocate, and Mr. Peel arrived at the castle, and dined with her Majesty. The Queen held a Council on Tuesday at Balmoral, after which the Privy Councillors left the castle. Lady Churchill left Balmoral for the south, having been succeeded as Lady in Waiting by the Countess of Erroll. Captain Edwards has arrived, and Colonel Prikard has left, the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace upon their arrival from Paris yesterday week. Prince Leopold visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. The Grand Duke of Hesse, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke, arrived at Marlborough House on Saturday last from Eastwell Park on a visit to the Prince and Princess. Prince Louis of Battenberg also arrived. Princess Christian and the Duke of Edinburgh visited the Prince and Princess, and remained to luncheon. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught likewise visited their Royal Highnesses. The Prince and Princess, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, and the Grand Duke and Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Sunday. The Rev. T. Helmore, the Rev. A. H. Sitwell, and the Rev. W. Rowe Jolley officiated. Prince Ferdinand of Glücksburg, first cousin of the Princess, arrived at Marlborough House in the afternoon on a visit to their Royal Highnesses. The Prince and the Grand Duke of Hesse visited Mr. Boehm's and Mr. Sydney P. Hall's studios on Monday. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by their daughters and the Grand Duke and Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Ferdinand of Glücksburg, and Prince Louis of Battenberg, went to Madame Tussaud's in the evening. Prince Christian visited the Prince and Princess and the Grand Duke of Hesse at Marlborough House on Tuesday. Prince Ferdinand of Glücksburg and Prince Louis of Battenberg visited the Tower of London, the Bank of England, and the General Post Office. The Prince and Princess went to St. James's Theatre in the evening. On Wednesday the Prince enjoyed a day's pheasant shooting in Windsor Great Park. Colonel A. Ellis has succeeded Captain Stephenson, R.N., as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

The Duke of Edinburgh will hoist his flag on board the Penelope, at Harwich, on the 13th inst., and assume the duties of Admiral Superintendent of the Royal Naval Reserve.

Princess Louise of Lorne, on board the Sarmatian, reached the bar of the Mersey on Tuesday afternoon. Colonel M'Neill (representing the Queen) and the Duke of Argyll in the steam-tender Stormcock, met the Sarmatian at two o'clock, fourteen miles outside the bar. The passage had been stormy. The Sarmatian was detained sixteen hours before reaching Father Point in the St. Lawrence, and nineteen hours off Anticosti by snowstorms and heavy gales. Princess Louise did not appear to have suffered more than the ordinary fatigue, but she only went on deck three times. A suite of state rooms on the port side was appropriated to her Royal Highness, but by her desire there was no division between her part of the saloon and the part devoted to the other passengers. She dined with the ordinary voyagers three times. The Duke of Argyll and Colonel M'Neill disembarked when the Sarmatian arrived up the river; the Princess remaining on board the Sarmatian until the next morning, when she landed, and travelled from the Central Railway station to London, where she was met by the Princess of Wales and the Duke of Teck. Her Royal Highness drove to Kensington Palace, which will be her home until March, when she will return to Canada. The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Moreton, Lady Sophia Macnamara, and Miss Moreton were of the Princess's suite.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught received their wedding gift from Ireland on Saturday last. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, accompanied by Lord Clonmell, the Hon. Charles Bourke, and Sir G. B. Owens attended at Buckingham Palace and handed to the Duke the book relative to the presentation of plate made by the Irish people, and to the Duchess a selection of Irish lace. An address was read by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and responded to by their Royal Highnesses, after which the deputation were entertained at luncheon at the palace. The Duke and Duchess intimated to the Lord Mayor their intention to visit Ireland for two months in the spring, including the week of the Punchestown races. Their Royal Highnesses went to St. James's Theatre in the evening. The Duchess, having become a patroness of the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, has evinced her interest by sending a donation of £25 in aid of the funds. The Duke and Duchess have consented to preside on the 13th inst. at the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the City of London College.

Prince Leopold arrived at Oxford on Tuesday, and proceeded to his rooms in Christ Church. His Royal Highness was the guest of the Vice-Chancellor (the Rev. Dr. Evans, Master of Pembroke College) in the evening; and on Wednesday, in his official capacity as Provincial Grand Master, he presided at the annual Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Oxfordshire, held in the Apollo University Masonic Hall, when the appointment and investiture of Provincial Grand officers for the ensuing year were made. The Prince presided at the annual dinner held at the Clarendon Hotel Assembly Rooms.

The Duke of Cambridge on Saturday returned from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Eastwell Park.

The Empress Eugénie attended Divine service in St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, Braemar, on Sunday. The Rev. James Stewart celebrated mass. The Empress has returned from Abergeldie to Chiselhurst.

His Excellency Count Schouvaloff has returned to the Russian Embassy from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Eastwell Park. The Duke and Duchess de Marino have arrived on a visit to the Right Hon. W. F. and Mrs. Cowper-Temple at Broadlands, Romsey. The Marquis of Ailesbury, having returned from Germany, has joined the Marchioness at Savernake Forest, Wiltshire. The Earl of Dunoughmore has arrived at Knocklofty House, Clonmel. The Countess of Mayo and the Ladies Bourke have left town for Palmerston House, Kildare. The Earl of Wicklow has arrived at Shelton Abbey, Arklow, from the Continent. Viscount and Viscountess Stopford have arrived at Cannes. Lord Sandhurst has left for India.

The sixth annual Fancy Dress, Polo, and United Counties' Hunt Ball will be held at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, on the 26th inst., and the International Promenade Concert in the Dome on the following day.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. T. Lyon Thurlow, son of the late Hon. and Rev. Thomas Thurlow, of Baynard's Park, Surrey, with Miss Emily Sumner, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Sumner, of Puttenham Priory, Surrey, was solemnised at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, on the 22nd ult. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Winchester. The bride, who was given away by her cousin, Mr. Montgomerie, was attended to the altar by the Countess Violet von Schlippenbach, Miss Cunynghame, Miss Fellowes, and Miss Knight. The bride was attired in a dress of ivory white satin duchesse, draped with Brussels point, the bodice being trimmed with lace to match, and a veil of Brussels lace was fastened to the hair with diamonds over a wreath of white roses and white heath. The jewels worn included a diamond necklace and a large diamond pendant, gifts from the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were dressed in white silk costumes trimmed with scarlet, and white felt hats and feathers, and each wore a locket given by the bridegroom. Lord Thurlow officiated as best man to his cousin. After the marriage the wedding party reassembled at the Misses Sumner's residence, 96, Eaton-place, to breakfast, after which Mr. Thurlow and his bride left for Baynard's Park.

The marriage of Mr. Christopher W. Wilson, of High Park, Westmorland, eldest son of Mr. Wilson, of Rigmaden, in the same county, and Miss Edith Townsend Farquhar, daughter of Lady Townsend Farquhar and the late Sir Minto Townsend Farquhar, Bart., M.P., was solemnised on Saturday last at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Edward Capel Cure, Rector. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Sir Robert Townsend Farquhar, was attired in white satin duchesse, trimmed with antique Brussels lace and ornamented with bouquets of orange-flowers and myrtle; she wore a wreath of the same bridal flowers, and a veil of Brussels lace completed her toilette; the jewels worn were diamonds and pearls. The bridesmaids were Miss Isabel and Miss Nellie Farquhar, Miss Florence Cumming, the Hon. Antoinette de Saumarez, the Hon. Rhona Tollemache, and Miss Ada Newton. They wore costumes of crême broché foulard trimmed with crême satin and Bretonne lace, and toques of ruby velvet. On their dresses were bouquets of natural roses of a deep ruby colour, and they carried bouquets to match. The bridegroom presented each lady with a cream satin and mother-of-pearl fan, having the initals E. and C. W. and a spray of roses and forget-me-nots painted on each. The bride and bridegroom left for Hastings. The bride's travelling dress was of blue Vicuna cloth, trimmed with velvet and silver fox fur. The presents numbered 300.

The Rev. Sir Henry John Gunning, Bart., was married on Thursday week to Frances Rose, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Spencer, Rector of Great Houghton, Northamptonshire. The ceremony took place at Great Houghton church.

Marriages are arranged between Lord Tenterden, K.C.B., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Mrs. Henry Rowcliffe, widow of Mr. Henry Rowcliffe, Q.C., and youngest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Bailey, of Lee Abbey, Lynton, North Devon; and between Mr. John M. Gladstone, youngest son of Mr. T. Steuart Gladstone, of Capenoch, Dumfriesshire, and Isabel Constance, only daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Judge of the Supreme Court, Bombay, son of the late Sir John Bayley, Bart.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Cole, Isaac J. Cowden, to be Perpetual Curate of Upton, near Wiveliscombe.
Cox, Henry; Vicar of Knowl-hill, Berks.
Donne, William; Minister of All Hallows', East India Docks.
Fisher, William Henry; Rector of Alfold.
Hayter, Thomas Miller; Master of St. Dunstan's, East Acton.
Hudson, Thomas Percy; Prebendary of Bilton in York Cathedral.
Machell, Robert Beverley; Prebendary of Botevant in York Cathedral.
Mills, Septimus Henry; Perpetual Curate of Rawdon, Guiseley.
Peers, William Henry; Vicar of Harrow Weald.
Quirk, James Francis; Vicar of Grasby, Lincolnshire.
Ridley, J.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, the Mersey.
Swalwell, John; Vicar of Shinnington.
Vyvyan, H.; Rector of Withiel.
Warren, William; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Trent Park, Enfield.
Whitaker, George; Rector of Newton Tony, Wilts.—*Guardian.*

On Monday the Bishop of Peterborough consecrated the new Church of St. John the Baptist, at Higglescote.

Frampton church, which has been restored at the charge of Mr. Richard Sheridan, of Frampton House, was reopened yesterday week by the Bishop of Salisbury.

The Rev. A. W. Sillitoe, Bishop-elect of New Westminster, was on Tuesday morning consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral. The sermon was preached by the Rev. the Earl of Mulgrave, Vicar of Worsley.

The new church of Middleton-in-Teesdale, which has been rebuilt by Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler on the lines of the old one, was reopened on the 23rd ult. by the Bishop of Dover, acting for the Bishop of Durham.

Miss Mary Travis, of Cottingham, Yorkshire, whose hundreth birthday was celebrated at the commencement of last month, was yesterday week baptized by the Vicar of the parish, the Rev. C. Overton. Miss Travis was brought up in the Society of Friends.

A fine three-light window, by Mayer and Co., has been erected in the abbey church of Stafford.—The west window of St. John's Church, Great Sutton, Chester, has recently been filled with stained glass, under the superintendence of Mr. David Walker, architect, of Liverpool, the artists being Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne.

The parishioners and friends of St. Barnabas, South Lambeth, have presented a purse of 200 guineas, an illuminated address, and a silver inkstand to the Rev. J. H. Barber, Curate-in-Charge, who is leaving the parish; and the members of the ladies' Bible class and the Sunday school teachers have given him a reading-chair, and a piece of plate to Mrs. Barber.—The parishioners of Farnham Royal, Bucks, have presented their Rector with a handsome clock, a family Bible, and a purse of £136, as a token of love and esteem, and in commemoration of the twenty-fifth year of his incumbency.

The Bishop of London began his third visitation at St. Paul's on Monday. There was a large attendance both of clergy and churchwardens, citations having been issued to those of 475 churches, or, including chapels-of-ease, more than 500. The Rev. E. Capel Cure, Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square, preached. After the sermon the clergy and the churchwardens assembled in the choir, where the communion was administered by the Bishop, assisted by Bishop Piers Claughton and the Dean. The visitation has continued during the week, the Bishop delivering his charge on Friday.

THE GREAT FLOODS IN SPAIN.

Our Foreign News of last week gave some account of the disastrous floods in the south of Spain, chiefly in the provinces of Murcia and Granada, caused by sudden rain-storms, beginning on the 14th ult;, which swelled the mountain torrents of the Sierra Sagra and the Sierra Nevada. The river Segura, flowing from the first-named range eastward to the Mediterranean coast, through Murcia and part of Valencia, overflowed its banks, and the inundation submerged a fertile and populous district. One of our Illustrations is a view of the town of Murcia, the capital of the province of that name. It stands in the middle of a luxuriant "huerta," or plain, irrigated after the style of the Moors, and hard by flows the Segura, the Serebis of the ancients. On its banks the vegetation is very active, with rich fields of tall canes, aloes, esparto, and maize, and here and there the peasants' houses, with thatched roofs and made of earth, hard baked. Wherever there is water in the sunburnt provinces of the south of the Peninsula the country has a pleasant aspect. Murcia a few days ago possessed gardens and inclosures where flowers and shrubs in plenty could be seen under palm trees and mulberries. The lower parts of the town are near the Segura, and these suburbs of San Benito and San Lorenzo are protected by high embankments, between which in ordinary times is a sluggish stream meandering across a broad and rocky bed. Beyond Murcia, down the river, are many villages like Alcantarilla and Benjajain, which also stand in huertas and well-cultivated plains. The stream in its course towards the sea receives many tributaries, on whose banks are situated Lorca, on the Mundo, Totana, Hellin, and Lorqui. In the lower valley is the important town of Orihuela. These districts in the valleys of the Mundo and Segura were the scene of the floods. They had experienced an unusually hot summer even in that torrid region, and for several months not a drop of rain had fallen, not a cloud had been seen until the violent storm, which in one night brought an overwhelming deluge. Lorca and Orihuela, which are towns, respectively, of twenty-three thousand and fifty thousand inhabitants, were surprised and flooded. The damage done in Orihuela was even greater than at Lorca, as a suburb was entirely under water for two days. More than five hundred houses were either destroyed or had to be abandoned by order of the authorities. Nearly two thousand five hundred persons were left homeless, having saved nothing but what they had on when taken away from their houses by the boats and barges manned by sailors and Civil Guards. In Lorca the force of the flood was so great that not only the poorer dwellings in the suburbs, but large and strong houses of the gentry, were turned into a heap of ruins. In some houses whole families are reported missing, and the Alcalde of Lorca says that seventeen hundred persons are destitute. He also reports that he has found nearly one hundred bodies, mostly women, children, and invalids, who could not be moved quickly enough. In Orihuela the casualty list exceeds eighty victims, and, as in the case of Murcia, no exact total can yet be given. The ruins will not easily be explored when the local authorities have to look after fifteen thousand fugitives or destitute persons in three provinces, not to speak of those who persisted in staying at half-ruined houses and farms. The loss of property and life in the rural districts is quite appalling. The Governors and members for Murcia, Alicante, and Almeria believe that more than three thousand human beings have perished, while three millions sterling would not cover the material losses of towns and wealth. Along the south coast of Spain, from Almeria westward to Malaga, and to the boundary of the province of Seville, many localities situated beneath the Sierra Nevada have felt this calamitous visitation. We present views of several of the places above named, the seaports of Almeria and Malaga, and the unfortunate town of Orihuela, as well as Murcia. All ranks and classes in Spain, from King Alfonso and the highest grandees and prelates downwards, are engaged in the work of providing and dispensing relief to the distressed people.

A supplement to the *Gazette* announces the further prorogation of Parliament to Dec. 19.

A life-boat has been stationed at the end of Southend pier.

The annual conference of the Evangelical Alliance (British Organisation) has been held this week at Edinburgh.

Mr. Hunter Rodwell, M.P., Q.C., has been elected chairman of the West Suffolk Chamber of Agriculture.

The authorities of the British Museum have determined to keep open the reading-room, which is now illuminated by the electric light, for one month until seven p.m.

Mr. John Blackwood, the head of the house of Messrs. William Blackwood and Sons, for the last thirty-three years editor of *Blackwood's Magazine*, died at his country residence, Strathyrum, St. Andrew's, on Wednesday morning.

The London School Board on Wednesday resolved to appoint an additional assistant schoolmaster to the training-ship Shaftesbury, and to give preference to a Roman Catholic candidate, in consequence of the number of boys on the ship belonging to that Church.

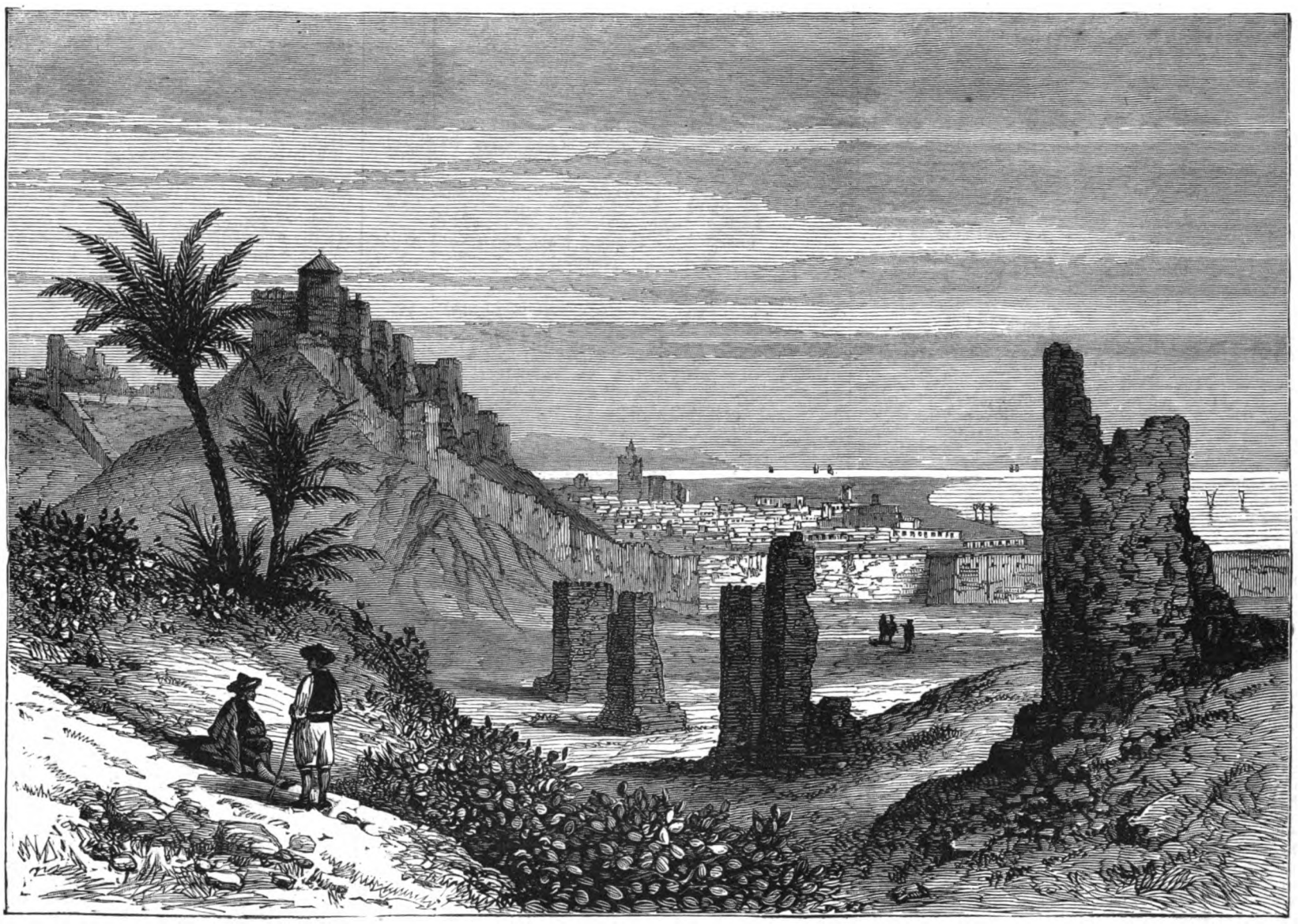
The sittings of the Sunday-School Union were resumed and concluded on Thursday week at Finsbury Chapel. Sir Charles Reed, in taking the chair, defended Sunday-school teachers from the charge that, while inculcating the principles of the Bible, they at the same time taught denominationalism.

At the Central Criminal Court on Saturday last Adolphus Rosenberg, proprietor and publisher of *Town Talk*, was put upon his trial on three separate indictments charging him with publishing libels concerning Mr. and Mrs. Langtry, Mr. and Mrs. Cornwallis West, and Lord Londesborough in that paper. In regard to the case of Mr. and Mrs. Langtry, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and, on that account, the prosecution in the other cases was not carried out. The Judge postponed the delivery of his sentence till Monday, and meanwhile Messrs. Head and Mark, the printers of the paper, who had pleaded guilty to the charge of publication, were admitted to bail. On Monday Adolphus Rosenberg was sentenced by Mr. Justice Hawkins to eighteen months' imprisonment for the libels upon Mrs. Langtry and to enter into his recognizances in the sum of £1000 to keep the peace for a further term of eighteen months at the expiration of the sentence; for the libel on Lord Londesborough he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment; and for the libel on Mrs. Cornwallis West also to six months' imprisonment, all three terms to be concurrent—why not consecutive? The printers of the paper were ordered to enter into their recognizances in £1000 to appear for judgment when called upon to do so.—Mr. Henry Cox, the proprietor of the *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette*, appeared on Tuesday at the Bow-street Police Court, in answer to an adjourned summons charging him with publishing in his paper, in an article headed "People we Meet on Racecourses," a libel on Mr. Matthew Dawson, a Newmarket trainer. It was stated in court that the case had been arranged, the defendant having agreed to pay all the costs, and to publish in various papers a retractation of the libellous statements.

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THE GREAT FLOODS IN SPAIN.

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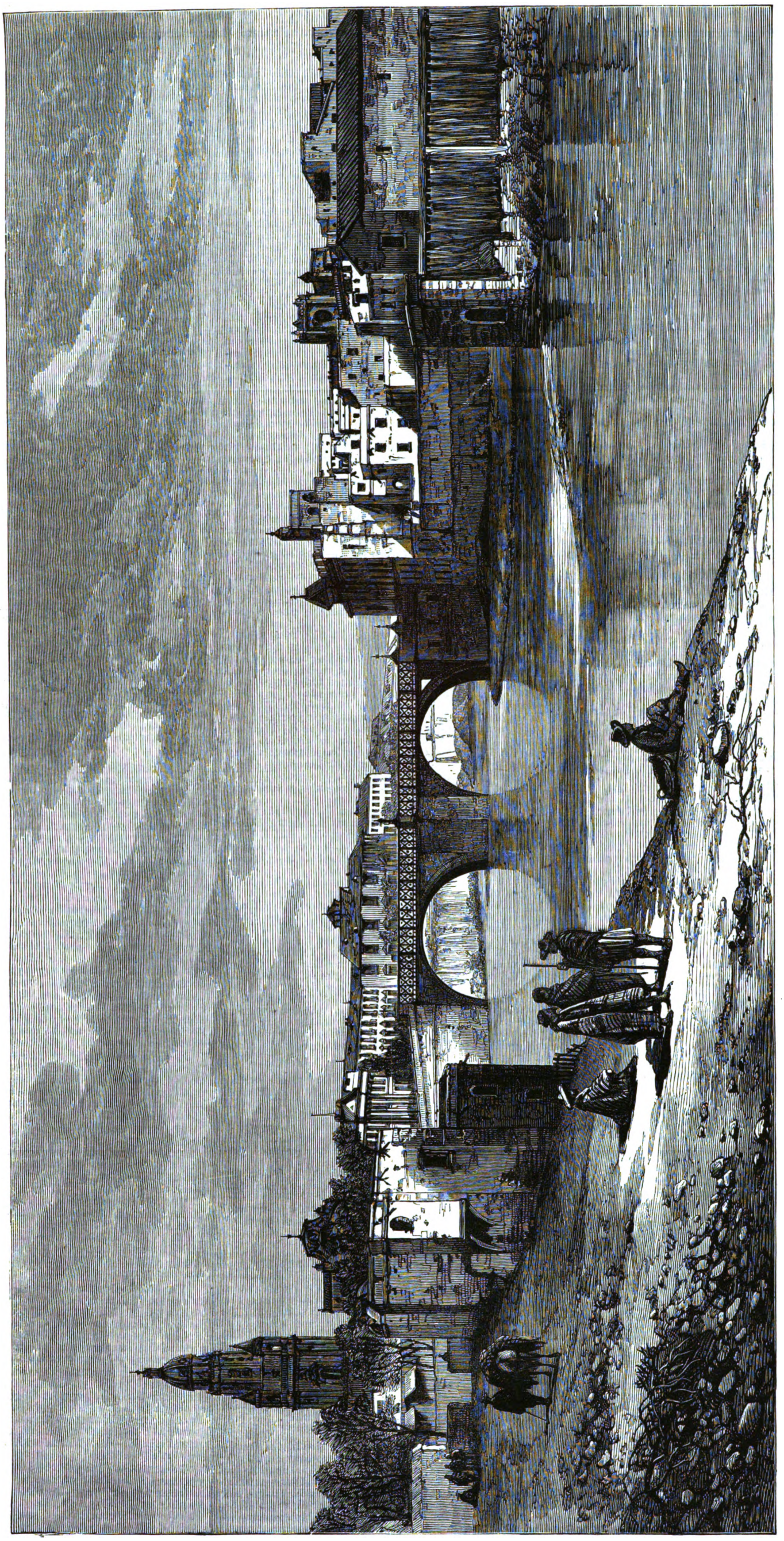


ALMERIA.



MALAGA.

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THE GREAT FLOODS IN SPAIN: TOWN OF MURCIA.—SEE PAGE 399.

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THE AFGHAN DIFFICULTY.

The British military occupation of Cabul is daily strengthened by completing the defensive lines; and the opening of permanent communications with the Peshawur and Khyber Pass column, throughout the Khoord Cabul and Gundamuk, will be accomplished in a few days more. The route from Ali Khel, over the Shutargardan, will then be abandoned for the winter, as the snow must soon make it impassable; and Colonel Money, who had some severe fighting with the Ghilzais on the 19th ult., will bring the regiments under his command, with four mountain guns, on to Cabul. General Sir F. Roberts has quartered a portion of his force at Sherpur, and expects to collect sufficient supplies for the winter. He has received the submission of the head men of Kohistan, north of Cabul.

The city is quiet, under the rule of Major-General J. Hills, V.C., C.B., the Military Governor. Inquiry into the circumstances of the attack on the Residency is proceeding. Meanwhile, Sirdar Yahya Khan, Yakoob's father-in-law, the ex-Governor of the city, also the Wazeer and the Mustaufi, or Finance Minister, are under close arrest. The special commission of inquiry consists of Colonel Macgregor, Dr. Bellew, and Hyat Khan. Another commission, consisting of Brigadier-General Massy and Majors Moriarty and Guinness, has sentenced five men to death, including the City Kotwal, who was prominent in inciting and organising the resistance at Char-Asiab on the 6th ult., also a man implicated in dishonouring the bodies of members of the Embassy. They were hanged on the 20th in front of the Residency. The Ameer is voluntarily in General Roberts's camp, which, though under no restraint, he never leaves, declining even riding exercise with the General or his Aide-de-Camp. He is apparently in a pitiable state of apathy and depression.

The latest news, to the hour of this writing, is by a telegram from the Viceroy of India on Wednesday. A large force of Taraki Ghilzais, under Sahib Jan, was at Shahjui on the 24th ult., about to attack the camp of General Hughes. It was defeated and dispersed by Colonel Kenuedy, with the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, detachments of the 59th Infantry and 2nd Belooch Regiment, and three guns of the 11th Brigade Royal Artillery. The loss on our side was two men killed and twenty-six wounded, amongst the latter Captain Sartorius, of the 59th, and Captain Broom, of the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. Gent, a member of the advanced Left, who was Prefect of Marseilles under M. Gambetta, is gazetted Governor of Martinique.

Madame Patti had a brilliant success at the Trocadéro Charity on Thursday week. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Russian Princes were there. Every seat was occupied. The receipts were 74,000 francs. La Diva sang airs from "Semiramide" and "Hernani," and was in splendid voice. There was no opposition whatever.

A new comic opera, entitled "La Jolie Persane," in three acts, was performed at the Renaissance, Paris, on Tuesday night. The words are by MM. Leterrier and Vanloo; the music is by M. Lecocq.

"Lightning trains" between Paris and Marseilles began on Monday running at the rate of nearly forty-five miles an hour, which in France is considered a feat.

SPAIN.

On Monday the Cabinet Council adopted the bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba on the following bases:—The abolition is to come into effect immediately after the promulgation of the law. Freed slaves to remain under the protection of their present masters, who will be required to pay them wages for a period of eight years. At the end of each year an eighth part of the slaves on each estate to become absolutely free, the selection being determined by lot. Particulars of the last census taken in Cuba have been published in the *Official Gazette* of Madrid, from which it appears that the numbers of the inhabitants are—Whites, 764,164; free negroes, 344,050; negro slaves, 227,902; Chinese, 58,400. Since 1870 the number of slaves has decreased by 136,000.

The treaty of peace between Spain and Peru, ratified and signed by the Peruvian Government, was received on Monday by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

A violent storm has occurred near Malaga. Two persons were drowned and considerable damage was done to property. Fresh floods have occurred in Murcia and Almeria.

ITALY.

On the 26th ult. the monument in commemoration of the piercing of the Alps was unveiled at Turin. The King, the Duke of Aosta, the Ministers, and the Presidents of the Chamber and the Senate were present.

Signor Parboni, a popular orator, speaking at the unveiling of a statue on Sunday to the memory of Giuditta Tavani, who was killed by the Pontifical Zouaves in 1867, declared that Rome would rather perish than again fall under the domination of the priests.

At a Congress in favour of a partial disarmament which was held at Naples resolutions were adopted urging the European Governments to arrive at an arrangement for effecting a simultaneous and proportional disarmament.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William has, with his usual energy, recommenced the conduct of State affairs. Several Ministers and Court notabilities have had audiences with his Majesty since his return to Berlin.

The Emperor William opened the Prussian Diet on Tuesday with a speech from the throne in which he alluded to the new tariff, which, however, would not affect the estimates for next year to an appreciable extent, and the deficiency in the revenue would have to be met by a loan. Bills would be presented on the trade in spirituous liquors and for the purchase of the railways, and his Majesty announced that the Government would propose the construction of several new lines. Other matters of internal reform were mentioned, which, said the Emperor, would "open up an extensive field of important legislative labour." Various passages of the speech were received with applause. At the entry of the Emperor into the hall, as also at his departure, three cheers were given for his Majesty. The Upper House proceeded to the election of its president and vice-presidents, and re-elected the former occupants of those offices by acclamation—The Duke von Ratibor is president, Count Arnim von Boitzenburg first and Chief Burgomaster Hasselbach second vice-president.

A telegram from the *Globe* correspondent at Berlin states that Prince Bismarck is confined to his bed, but that his illness is not of an alarming nature.

The Grand Dukes Alexander and Paul of Russia arrived at Berlin on Monday evening, and paid a visit to the Emperor and the Royal Princes on Tuesday. In the afternoon a banquet was given by the Emperor in honour of the Grand Dukes.

Marshal von Moltke celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday on Sunday, and among the congratulations sent to the aged strategist was a lifesize portrait of the King of Saxony, the gift of his Majesty.

The funeral of the late Herr von Bülow took place yesterday week in the Church of St. Matthew, Berlin. The Emperor, Prince Frederick Charles, all the Ministers, Ambassadors, and members of the Diplomatic Body at present in Berlin, Field Marshal Count von Moltke, and many Generals were present.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In Monday's sitting of the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath the draughts of the addresses of the majority and the minority in reply to the Speech from the Throne were read and discussed. On the motion for the general debate, no member rose to address the House, and consequently the discussion of each separate clause was proceeded with. The first two paragraphs of the address of the majority were adopted without debate. A discussion, however, ensued upon the third paragraph, in which several Archdukes and Cardinals took part. Count Taafe, the Minister President, addressed the House, saying that the paragraph under discussion was not quite compatible with the Speech from the Throne, but that in other respects the two addresses were in harmony. The Government was desirous that the Constitution should not only repose upon the laws of the country, but should also take root in the hearts of the people. He therefore desired the adoption of a single address for the purpose of general reconciliation. Herr Hübner then proposed an amendment, which was referred to the Address Committee, by which it was immediately discussed, the sitting of the House being meanwhile suspended. Upon the resumption of the sitting the reporter of the committee announced that the two parties had not been able to come to an agreement. The House then divided upon Herr Hübner's amendment, which was supported by the Government, but rejected by 78 votes against 59. Ultimately the Address of the majority with the insertion of the paragraphs concerning the military law was adopted *en bloc*.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Lower House the Minister of Finance presented the Estimates for 1880. The balance closes with a deficit this year of twelve million florins. This deficit it is proposed to cover without having recourse to any new credit, and for this purpose the Government would propose several alterations in the stamps and special taxes, increasing the tax upon lottery prizes to 20 per cent, raising the stamp duty on playing cards, introducing a fixed stamp duty on remittances and reimbursements of money, abolishing various abatements of taxation, increasing the stamp upon applications to the judicial tribunals and on contracts of insurance. The total increase of revenue which the Government expects from these changes is 5,800,000 fl. Moreover, the Government intends to impose a tax on the consumption of home mineral oils, and at the same time increase the customs duty upon petroleum from 3 fl. to 8 fl., thereby providing an addition to the revenue of 4,800,000 fl. According to the Ministerial proposals, the duty on brandy is to realise an additional revenue of 1,500,000 fl. The Government furthermore propose as temporary measures only applicable to the year 1880 the imposition of a 10 per cent tax upon passenger traffic on railways and steamers, and a supplementary tax upon all incomes exceeding 1400 fl.; these measures are estimated to yield 4,000,000. The financial statement concluded by stating that reductions in the expense of administration, a thorough reform in the system of taxation, the introduction of a general income tax, and the taxation of joint-stock companies, would firmly secure a financial equilibrium in the future.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet yesterday week Bills were presented by the Government for establishing a Customs union with Bosnia and Herzegovina, and for the union of Dalmatia, Istria, the town of Brody, and several Hungarian free ports on the Adriatic, with the Customs territory of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

Count Szapary, Minister of Finance, introduced the Hungarian Budget for 1880 in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on Tuesday. It shows a deficit of 18,000,000 fl., for covering which 15,000,000 fl. of rente not yet issued and railway obligations to the nominal value of 11,000,000 fl. are still available. The Minister declared that his department was prepared to pay the coupon due on Jan. 1 next from this year's Treasury balances. The Minister subsequently introduced a bill relating to the application of the sinking fund, the issue of bonds for the relief of landholders, and of bonds for redeeming the wine tithes, by which the Minister expects to realise a saving of 4,000,000 fl. per annum. He also presented bills for securing an increase in the customs duty upon petroleum, the abolition of taxes upon articles of luxury, and for modifying the income tax of the second class and the tax upon transport.

RUSSIA.

General Kaufmann left St. Petersburg last Saturday evening for Tashkend. A *Daily News* telegram says that a considerable number of friends and admirers assembled to bid adieu to him at the Nicolai Railway Station, and filled the platform.

The Chief of Police in Moscow has come to an agreement with the military authorities to organise a system of night patrols of the military to co-operate with the police in preventing disturbances.

An Imperial Ukase has been issued at St. Petersburg ordering that in future all infantry troops when on duty shall in all cases have fixed bayonets.

Seventeen peasants have been tried for burning a supposed witch to death near Nijni Novgorod. All were acquitted except three, sentenced to Church penances.

TURKEY.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that at the sitting of the Commission for the Rectification of the Turco-Greek Frontier yesterday week, the Turkish delegates declared that that part of Thessaly and Epirus which was left to Turkey by the line of frontier indicated in the thirteenth protocol of the Berlin Congress would be in an isolated position and without a port, and that it was therefore impossible to accept it. The Greek members of the Commission stated their demands; and Sawas Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed a note to the Powers pointing out that these demands exceed the frontier line indicated in the thirteenth protocol of the Berlin Congress.

Sir Henry Layard, Lady Layard, Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, and Said Pasha dined with the Sultan on Saturday.

ROUMANIA.

By a large majority, the bill for the revision of the Constitution was passed by the Senate on Thursday night. On Sunday the Senate voted political rights to 888 Jews who had served in the Roumanian army during the war of independence. There were thirty-eight senators present, and thirty-three voted for the enfranchisement. The Prince has approved the project as it passed the two Chambers; and his message dissolving the Constituent Assembly and convening it as an ordinary Legislature was read in both Houses on Sunday.

A Cabinet Council has decided that the first important measure to be introduced by the Government during the extraordinary Session of the Chambers ending Nov. 12 shall be a bill for the purchase of the Roumanian railways by the State.

CANADA.

The Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec met on Tuesday. Mr. Joly, the Premier, brought forward a resolution confirming the vote of supply passed by the Assembly before its adjournment on Sept. 2, and protesting against the action of the Legislative Council in refusing to sanction the vote. An amendment was subsequently moved by the opposition in favour of the formation of a strong conciliatory Ministry.

A meeting has been held at Montreal of the friends of Sir Francis Hincks, director of the Consolidated Bank in that city, who was recently found guilty of having signed false returns to the Government respecting the affairs of the bank. A resolution was adopted that Sir Francis should be invited to become a candidate for the mayoralty of Montreal.

The Hon. C. Tupper, Minister of Public Works, has stated, in reply to a deputation, that the Government would favour the iron industry, and declared that the country would approve an import duty on iron of 3 dols. instead of 2 dols. or 1 dol.

AMERICA.

President Hayes on Monday received Señor Justo Arosemena, the new Colombian Minister, who, in presenting his credentials to the President, said that Colombia more than other countries needed to cultivate friendly relations with the United States owing to the Panama railroad and the prospective canal through the isthmus. The President replied, cordially welcoming Señor Arosemena.

Secretary Sherman, in a speech delivered on Monday at a mass meeting in New York, declared that the Republicans would never recede from the specie standard or abate the civil and political rights of any American citizen. Mr. Sherman maintained that the resumption of specie payments was a Republican measure, and that its triumph was due to the Republican party, which had steadily supported it. The result had been the universal revival of commerce and industry. There was no drain on the coin in the Treasury, and gold was pouring in from Europe.

It is officially announced that the Ute Indians in Colorado are anxious for peace. Telegrams report that the women and children captured by the Ute Indians have been returned unharmed to the United States authorities.

Meetings of Irishmen in support of the anti-rent agitation in Ireland were held on Sunday at Lowell and New Orleans, and resolutions were passed approving the course adopted by Mr. Parnell.

Daft's Eleven left on Monday for England on board the City of Richmond.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Cape mail steamer arrived in Plymouth on Tuesday evening, bringing intelligence up to Oct. 7. Moirosi's stronghold is defended with unabated vigour, but orders have been given that it is to be taken at all costs. The Boers presented Sir Garnet Wolseley with a memorial demanding the Queen's answer to their prayer for the annulment of the annexation, and, in reply, Sir Garnet issued a proclamation declaring that the British Government intended the Transvaal to remain for ever an integral portion of the Empire. The Boers continue their refusal to pay taxes and rent. John Dunn denies that he forbade missionaries to enter his district.

AUSTRALIA.

The New South Wales Parliament was opened on Oct. 29 by the Governor, Lord Augustus Loftus, who in his speech on the occasion announced that measures would be introduced for amending the present land, electoral, educational, and licensing laws, and for carrying out works to improve the metropolitan and provincial water supply, and further extend the railway system in the interior of the country. The speech also alluded to the undoubted success of the International Exhibition. The addresses in reply to the Governor's speech were agreed to without opposition.

In a duel at Algiers last week between Lieutenant Faltres and Adjutant Levy the latter was killed.

Sir Bartle Frere has sent a telegram from Cape Town to Mr. John Pender, M.P., the chairman of the Eastern Telegraph Company, offering congratulations on the successful laying of the cable from Durban to Zanzibar. The next step will be to connect the line with the company's system at Aden.

The Eastminster, Captain Mosey, chartered by Messrs. Shaw, Saville, and Co., of London, has been dispatched from Plymouth with 358 emigrants for Wellington and Nelson, New Zealand; of whom 184 are English, 88 Scotch, 69 Irish, and 17 foreigners. There are 45 married couples, 74 single men, 84 single women, 51 boys, 47 girls, and 12 infants.

News from San Domingo received at New York states that the inhabitants of Puerto Plata and the Northern provinces, headed by General Laferon, have risen against President Guillermo. The principal cause of the rising is alleged to have been dissatisfaction at the manner in which the Government settled the late difficulty with Spain.

The infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland was baptized last Saturday at Gmünden as Maria Louisa Victoria Carolina Amelia Alexandra Augusta Frederica. The Queen of Denmark, the ex-Queen of Hanover, and Count Crenneville, as representing the Austrian Emperor, were present.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. Francis Ottiwell Adams, C.B., and Mr. Edward Baldwin Malet, C.B., to be Ministers Plenipotentiary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service. Mr. William D. Auchinleck is appointed a Member of the Executive Council of the Island of Nevis; and Mr. John Gentle, Captain Andrew H. Hall, and Mr. Alexander Williamson, Members of the Legislative Council of British Honduras.

The *Standard* understands that the desirability of strengthening the British squadron in Chinese waters having been recognised by the Foreign Office, the steel corvette Comus, of fourteen guns and high speed, and the composite sloop Albatross, of four guns, will proceed direct to that station as soon as they are ready for sea. These ships are not intended to relieve any others at present on the station.

The distinguished service reward, vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General Lockhart, C.B., has been conferred upon Brigadier-General Alexander Hugh Cobbe, C.B., commanding the Agra brigade of the Bengal army. A like reward, vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General Charles Herbert, C.B., has been given to Brigadier-General Robert John Hughes, who now holds Khelat-i-Ghilzai with a brigade of Sir Donald Stewart's field force.

From this day (Nov. 1) the winter arrangements come into operation as regards the Channel Islands mail service. Mails to Guernsey and Jersey will be dispatched from London on the evening of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Mails from Guernsey and Jersey will arrive in London every morning (Sunday excepted). Information has been received from the French post-office that the French packets leaving Bordeaux on the 5th of each month will, for the present, cease to call at Rio de Janeiro on the outward voyage. Under these circumstances no mails for Brazil will be made up in London for conveyance by these packets until further notice.

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NEW BOOKS.

Intelligent studies, such as those which find expression in *Representative Statesmen*, by Alex. Charles Ewald, F.S.A. (Chapman and Hall), present the large mass of ordinary readers, whose leisure is small, with the best possible means of informing their minds upon important and interesting subjects under the most delightful conditions. It is important and it is interesting to obtain clear ideas about the work performed and the characteristics exhibited by men who have occupied prominent positions in the political world, and it is delightful to obtain them at so small an expenditure of time and with so large an amount of pleasure as the perusal of Mr. Ewald's two volumes will require and confer. Of course, there is always the risk of being inadvertently led astray by an author's prejudices or predilections; but that risk cannot be avoided when there is neither time nor opportunity for independent investigation; and when Mr. Ewald, or another like him, undertakes to examine, instruct, and guide, the risk is probably reduced to infinitesimal proportions. In the first volume he deals with Strafford, as the representative of "the despotic Minister," Halifax of "the moderate Minister," Sir Robert Walpole of "the Minister of peace," Chatham of "the Minister of war," and William Pitt of "the disinterested Minister;" in the second with Lord Eldon, as the representative of "the deliberative Minister," Canning of "the brilliant Minister," the Duke of Wellington of "the conscientious Minister," Sir Robert Peel of "the Minister of expediency," and Palmerston of "the English Minister;" and there will be small inclination, no doubt, on anybody's part to find fault with the qualifying expressions he has adopted, unless it should appear that "English" is an epithet which would apply to all the Ministers, seeing that all were undoubtedly devoted to their country, and that "popular" would have more fitly described the qualities which are associated with the memory of Lord Palmerston. There are, or were, even monomaniacs, who believe, or believed, or profess or professed to believe, that he had sold his country to Russia; and it is doubtful whether, among the whole number of "studies," there is any other Minister against whom the same, or a similar, accusation was brought, at any rate, so openly, expressly, and pertinaciously, even by monomaniacs. He was considered also to have shown "too great deference to the wishes of a foreign potentate," which is decidedly un-English, when he was so hasty with his "Conspiracy to Murder" Bill; but even this un-English proceeding was condoned after awhile, and popularity returned to "old Pam." The great advantage of the book is that it not only places before the reader vivid portraits and short biographies, as well as brief but sufficient summaries of memorable events, but it whets the appetite and refreshes the memory, recalling with one bright flash the history of a whole epoch, and kindling the desire, if time and opportunity should permit, to ransack those fuller and more elaborate accounts upon which the studies are based. But, though the separate monograms are, from the very nature of the case, like the extract of meat rather than the meat itself, they are not deficient in substance, at the same time that they are of double or triple strength. If it were right to distinguish one above the rest, one might perhaps give the palm to the study of Chatham, a study executed with singular appreciation, force, and fire.

Opinions differ about the possibility of having too much of a good thing; those persons who do not admit the possibility will, no doubt, be confirmed in their belief by a perusal of *The Life of Sir James Brooke*, by Spenser St. John, F.R.G.S., William Blackwood and Sons), and those who do may by the same process be induced to revise their dogma. One thing, however, is undeniable; there have been a great many works dedicated to the life, deeds, and character of the famous "Rajah of Sarawak." A very near relative of his, if memory may be trusted, devoted her talents and her pen to the story of his life and the vindication of his career, only a year or two ago; and she seemed to have left little or nothing for gleaners after her. However, the present work, being the fulfilment of a solemn promise made to the late lamented Rajah himself, had to be published sooner or later, and would be graciously accepted for the very promise' sake, even if the author had not other claims founded upon the position he held, the functions he discharged, the confidence reposed in him, and his literary abilities, to general attention. None can be more sensible than he himself of his "backwardness in coming forward," of his extremely tardy appearance upon the scene; but he can plead the unanswerable excuse of "long and wearisome illness, as well as continued active service in tropical countries." It is now eleven years and more since the "rajah" died; and in that interval enough has been written about him and about Borneo in general and about Sarawak in particular to provide any but a gluttonous reader with literature, so far as Sarawak is concerned, for a whole lifetime. There are, nevertheless, good reasons why the present work should commend itself in preference, if addition be out of the question, to many others of similar scope; for the author was "formerly secretary to the rajah" and "consul-general in Borneo"—that is to say, he filled offices which gave him rare opportunities of becoming acquainted with the character and of estimating, from the practical point of view, the much-lauded and much-vituperated "rajah." It may be well to mention once more that "very little of interest is known of the early life of Sir James Brooke;" it is from 1835, when "his father died, leaving him about £30,000," which enabled him to buy a yacht to his fancy, that we must date the commencement of that adventurous career which terminated in 1868, when he was sixty-five years of age, leaving his memory as a bone of controversy between two sets of persons wearing different sorts of spectacles. He may have been the finest of heroes, the most humane of men, and the best of Christians; but it is more than doubtful whether great inconvenience, and something worse, would not be caused to the country and the Government, if many adventurous and chivalrous gentlemen, having £30,000 or more at command, should fit out vessels and, in their capacity of self-constituted redressers of wrong and champions of law, order, and civilisation, acquire territories and power and responsibilities of which they would gladly be relieved by the interposition of their own Government, when the excitement of action has worn off and the anomalous character of the situation produced has become apparent. One of the most interesting chapters is the tenth, in which the author has inserted the answers he gave to Mr. Gladstone's questions concerning "Sir James Brooke's dealings with the Borneo pirates;" and there is an appendix of a very useful and important kind. There is also a portrait of the "rajah;" and there is the welcome addition of a map.

Appropriateness of title is not so very common that it should go unnoticed; and the three volumes entitled *High Spirits*, by James Payn (Chatto and Windus), containing "certain stories written in them," are a singular instance of happy description. And if the spirits be sometimes more than high, so that they become even extravagant; on the other hand, they are sometimes, not to say frequently, tempered and modified by some delicate mixture, whether of pathos or of melancholy or of whatever else is efficacious in toning down exuberant jollity. The prevailing characteristic, however, of the stories is certainly "high jinks;" free rein is given to drollery; imagination is allowed to indulge in the wildest and most fantastic freaks; and, in the pauses between his pieces of wit, humour, and grotesque fancy, the author does not disdain to grin through a horse-collar. Not to laugh is impossible; though it may occasionally occur to the laugher that it is extremely weak to be tickled by such rattling, rollicking, roaring farces, which seem to border upon arrant buffoonery. Still one laughs, even when the clergy are treated with shocking levity, a levity which creates a probably erroneous impression that the author, in his desire to cause explosions of laughter, is a sapper to whom nothing is sacred. Witness his story about the High-Church parson, who having got himself "japanned," as he irreverently terms it, for matrimonial purposes, and having succeeded in his fortune-hunting, discards his "japan"—that is, his "orders"—and returns to the devil, the world, and the flesh; or about the daring young lover who, aided by a more daring friend, does not shrink, for the sake of obtaining a certain fair hand, from introducing among the nobility of our country a drunken crossing-sweeper, an Oriental fire-worshipper and worshipper of "fire-water," as the august Shah of Persia. All this, of course, is very farcical; but it is also very amusing. And the same may be said of the other stories, or most of them. It may be added, however, that the author's happy style of writing, combined with a certain superiority of tone, gives literary grace to his most burlesque productions.

Curiosity, if not interest, will almost certainly be excited by the title of *Don Garcia in England*, by George Windle Sandys (Samuel Tinsley and Co.), and readers will not do amiss to satisfy that curiosity and indulge that interest by a perusal of the volume, undismayed by its somewhat imposing size and somewhat sombre appearance. For, as the sombreness of the black covers is relieved by a few touches of red and by a liberal amount of gilt, so the contents, which are in the main, or are at any rate intended to be, of a sober, if not of a solemn, character, are by no means confined solely to "the more serious aspects of life." The author's purpose may perhaps be divined from the fact that he dedicates his book "to those political leaders by the aid of whose wisdom and united counsels Englishmen of constitutional views trust to see their country pass safely through the present crisis of her fortunes." The author's method of proceeding is this: he begins with some pleasant, picturesque chapters, in which he describes either what he has seen and experienced personally in Spain, or what he has picked up from reading books about Spain. Thus a connection is established between himself and "Don Garcia," a supposititious person, apparently, or, if real, very carefully disguised, inasmuch as a Spaniard, so liberal, and so energetic, and so wise, and so well-informed, and altogether so supernaturally superior to his fellow-creatures of all nationalities, it is beyond the efforts of memory to recall. This Spaniard, having found his way to London, is trotted about by the author, in the spirit only, it must be surmised, to various parts of England, that he may become acquainted with our social and other institutions, with the manner in which conversation is carried on among the aristocracy, even the more cultivated sort of them, at their lordly houses in the country, with the speechifying of trade-unionists in manufacturing districts, with certain aspects of life at the University of Oxford and, by implication, at Cambridge also, with a few characteristics of fox-hunting, including specimens of the behaviour and language adopted by young ladies who devote themselves to the fascinations of that sport, with the condition of our politics, our art, and our drama, and, in fact, with whatever the author thinks proper to discuss under cover of a dialogue in which the foreigner is made to discharge, for the most part, the convenient office of one who "asks for information." The author is thus enabled to deliver himself of much criticism, some very sound, some very clever, all very agreeable to read. Indeed, the book is written with great liveliness, if not with much profundity; and questions of the day are touched upon with considerable point, though with a light hand. Places, persons, and things, moreover, are described in a style suggestive of more than ordinary literary ability; and the tone, if a little flippant, bitter, and cynical, is piquant and sufficiently wholesome. His denunciations are sometimes a little too sweeping, perhaps, especially as regards what he has to say about "famous" painters, so called in our day, and about dramatic authors. There is certainly nothing very new in the indictment he brings against both, but there is more than one grain of truth at the bottom of it. There is, of course, a difficulty sometimes in ascertaining whether he is propounding his own views and pronouncing his own judgment, or merely giving a lifelike representation of the wild mode of talking which prevails in the smoking-rooms of clubs. "When we want anything like a ruler of men," says one of the author's characters, who occasionally seems to coincide with the author himself, "our people are often hard put to it. One sees that by the number of failures. I have known them look into an attorney's office for a Prime Minister, into a bookseller's shop for a Secretary of State, make a minor poet into a pro-consul," and so forth. The allusions here made to Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. W. H. Smith, and Lord Lytton are, as everybody will see, transparent; and the cheap sneer is a fair sample of the smartness displayed in the dialogues at which Don Garcia "assists." The writer will very likely be considered better as a describer than as a debater, a critic, or a philosopher.

The biographical treatment of subjects belonging to the cherished beliefs of the Christian religion has lately been taken out of the hands of hostile criticism, like that of Strauss, and fanciful conjecture, such as is indulged by Rénan, to be used by orthodox English divines with a frank adoption of the ordinary historical method. The Rev. Dr. Farrar, Canon of Westminster and sometime Head Master of Marlborough School, is the well-known author of a "Life of Christ," which has, notwithstanding the exceptions that may be taken to its style in point of pure literary taste, won general approval as a work of accurate and judicious research, dealing not only with the statements of the New Testament narratives, but with a large and varied store of collateral information. That work has achieved great popularity, and is likely to hold its place as a standard piece of English religious literature. The same publishers, Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, for whom it was prepared by Dr. Farrar, have been employed in the production of his new book, *The Life and Work of St. Paul*, in two volumes. This will probably not at once command such a rapid and extensive sale; nor is it calculated to attract the ready notice even of religious people who are unaccustomed to critical and exegetical studies. But it will, in our judgment, prove far more valuable to serious inquirers concerning the original character and doctrines of Christianity, and it will be an important aid to clergymen and other ministers or lay teachers of the Gospel, in the pursuit of essential truth upon that momentous subject. The Epistles of Paul, which cannot be disassociated from the facts of his personal history, demand the very first place, not the second rank, in a critical examination of the contents of the New Testament. This claim is due to their having, in the order of time, certainly preceded the narratives commonly called the Gospels, and to their unquestioned authenticity as documents showing what was the belief of the earliest Christian societies a few years after the appearance of Christ in the world. Independently of all the other Scriptures, there is in this portion alone of the New Testament sufficient to furnish a genuine exhibition of the facts and ideas of Christianity, with the strongest evidence and arguments in its support as a Divine Revelation. The work here undertaken by Canon Farrar is therefore one that challenges the most earnest attention and consideration of Biblical and classical scholars, of theologians, and of exact students of history, particularly those versed in Roman and in Jewish antiquities. It differs widely, in some respects, both from the learned and archæological "Life of St. Paul" by Mr. Thomas Lewin, and from the joint work of two able writers, the late Rev. W. J. Conybeare and Dean Howson, which has deservedly gained a wide acceptance. Canon Farrar has the great advantage of familiarity with the Talmud and all the traditional maxims, usages, laws, and doctrines of the Rabbis, which must continually be referred to for the explanation of many incidents in the life of St. Paul, and of many passages or phrases in his writings. No commentator upon the New Testament, that we can remember, among the clergy of the English Church, has yet made such abundant use of this special branch of knowledge; and it has yielded a large amount of useful assistance. The diligence with which he has prosecuted his literary researches is also displayed in a great variety of citations from Greek profane authors of the later ages under the Roman Empire. These are seldom read by classical scholars, but their writings serve best to illustrate the social and intellectual life of the East, including Asia Minor, Syria, and Alexandria, when the Gospel was first preached in those parts. With a view to taking stock of those two component elements, the Hebraism and the Hellenism of that period, which Mr. Matthew Arnold and others have declared to be main factors in the mental composition of Christendom, this book seems to meet a prevailing tendency of our time. But it will not be found to lead in the direction of rationalistic or anti-supernatural scepticism, as it is thoroughly pervaded, like all Canon Farrar's writings and discourses, with a settled and sober evangelical faith. Its style is, for the most part, tolerably free from those faults of turgid and florid rhetoric which were perceived in his "Life of Christ." The exegesis of the text of St. Paul's Epistles appear to be performed, in general, in a satisfactory manner. But this cannot be expected to add much that is valuable to the results presented by former editors and commentators. The two volumes are furnished with convenient maps, chronological tables, and other helps to study. We can safely recommend the new work on St. Paul to every serious and thoughtful reader.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Lord Mayor's Day falls this year on a Sunday. The procession and banquet of the incoming Lord Mayor (Alderman Sir Francis Truscott) will, therefore, take place on Monday, Nov. 10.

The Scottish Corporation will hold its 215th anniversary festival on Monday, Dec. 1, for St. Andrew's Day, when the Earl of Rosebery, one of the vice-presidents of the corporation, will occupy the chair.

The Lord Chancellor will receive the Judges, Queen's Counsel, Benchers of the Inns of Court, and the Registrars and Masters of the several divisions of the Supreme Court of Judicature at his Lordship's residence, 5, Cromwell Houses, next Monday, the first day of Michaelmas Sittings.

Mr. C. Wilson, president of the Metropolitan Teachers' Association, took the chair at the seventh yearly meeting of that body, which was held last Saturday. The Rev. John Rodgers, Sir John Bennett, Mr. Picton, Mr. Wilks, and Mr. Heller joined in the discussion, which had especial reference to the work of board schools.

The new house erected in Northumberland-avenue by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge will be formally opened next Monday at one o'clock by the Archbishop of Canterbury. At nine o'clock there will be a conversazione of the members and friends of the society at Willis's Rooms, when addresses will be given by the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Rangoon, Canon Barry, and others.

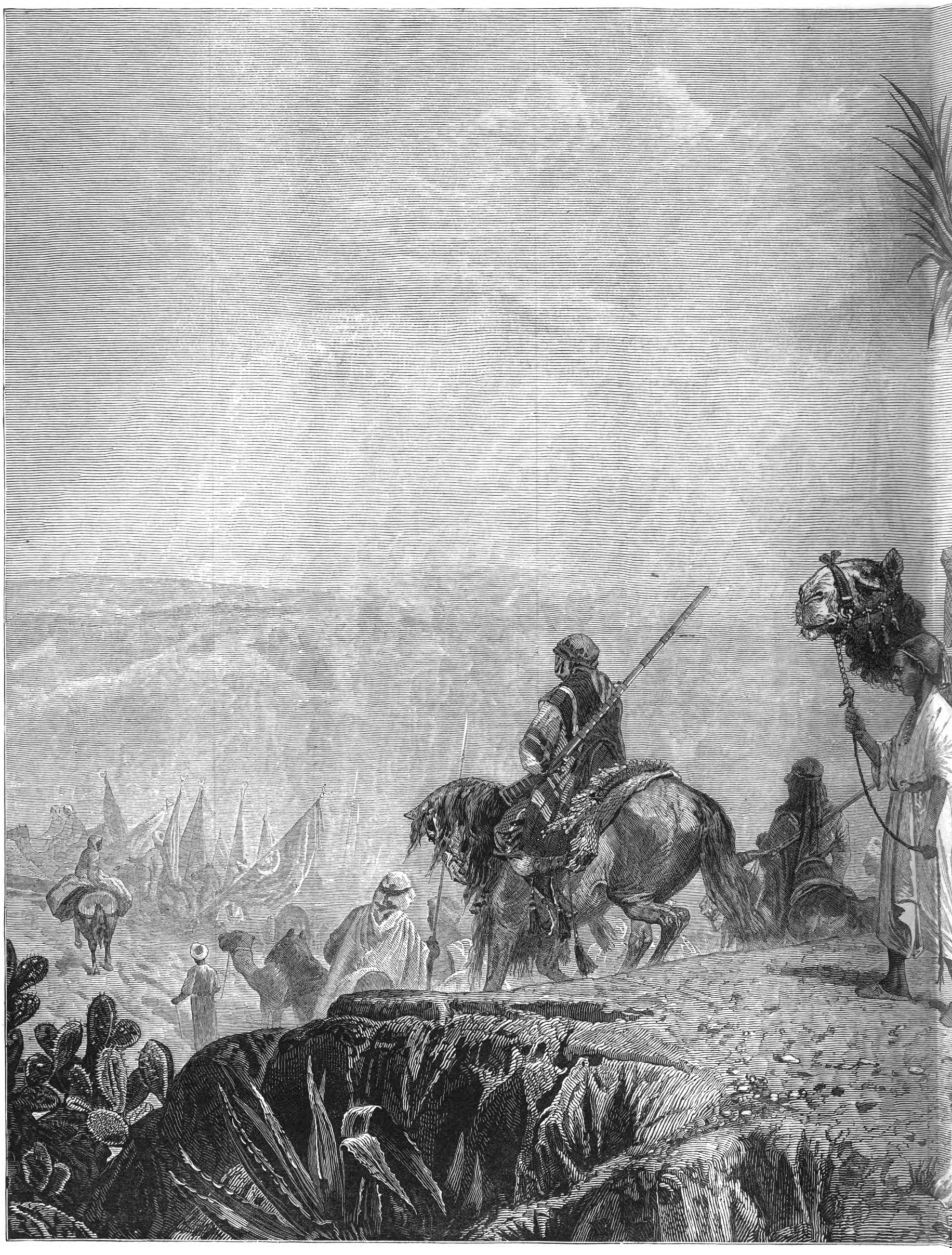
The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the third week in October the total number of paupers was 80,770, of whom 43,761 were in workhouses, and 37,009 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show an increase of 3701, 2832, and 2698 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 891, of whom 631 were men, 209 women, and 51 children under sixteen

There were 2547 births and 1561 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 52, and the deaths by 61, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 5 from smallpox, 30 from measles, 79 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 34 from whooping-cough, 31 from different forms of fever, and 35 from diarrhœa. These 224 deaths were 26 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 3171 births and 1842 deaths were registered.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided on Tuesday at an influential meeting held at the Cannon-street Hotel for the purpose of promoting a memorial to the late Sir Rowland Hill. A resolution (moved by Mr. W. F. Rock and seconded by Mr. J. Harvey and Sir J. Bennett) was passed acknowledging the services of Sir Rowland Hill and approving the proposal that a national subscription be raised to secure a fitting public memorial; and other resolutions were passed to carry out the object in view. A general committee and an executive committee having been elected, Messrs. Baxter and Whitehead were appointed general secretaries of the fund. It was stated that a canvass of only four hours had resulted in subscriptions being promised, independently of anything sent to the Mansion House, amounting to nearly £600.

The Rev. John Rodgers, vice-chairman of the School Board for London, opened a new board school in the Plumstead-road on Thursday week. He said the site of that school was unusually large, being 34,168 square feet. Only £1500 was paid for it, as against £25,000 sometimes paid for a site a quarter the size.—A new board school in Whitfield-street, Tottenham-court-road, was formally opened last Saturday evening, when a public meeting, which was numerously attended, was held in the school. Mr. Stiff, chairman of the Works Committee of the London School Board, occupied the chair, and there were several members of the School Board on the platform. The chairman said the school was built to accommodate 600 children; it had been in operation now about two months, and there were already on the roll 170 boys, 182 girls, and 285 infants, a sufficient proof that the school was needed.

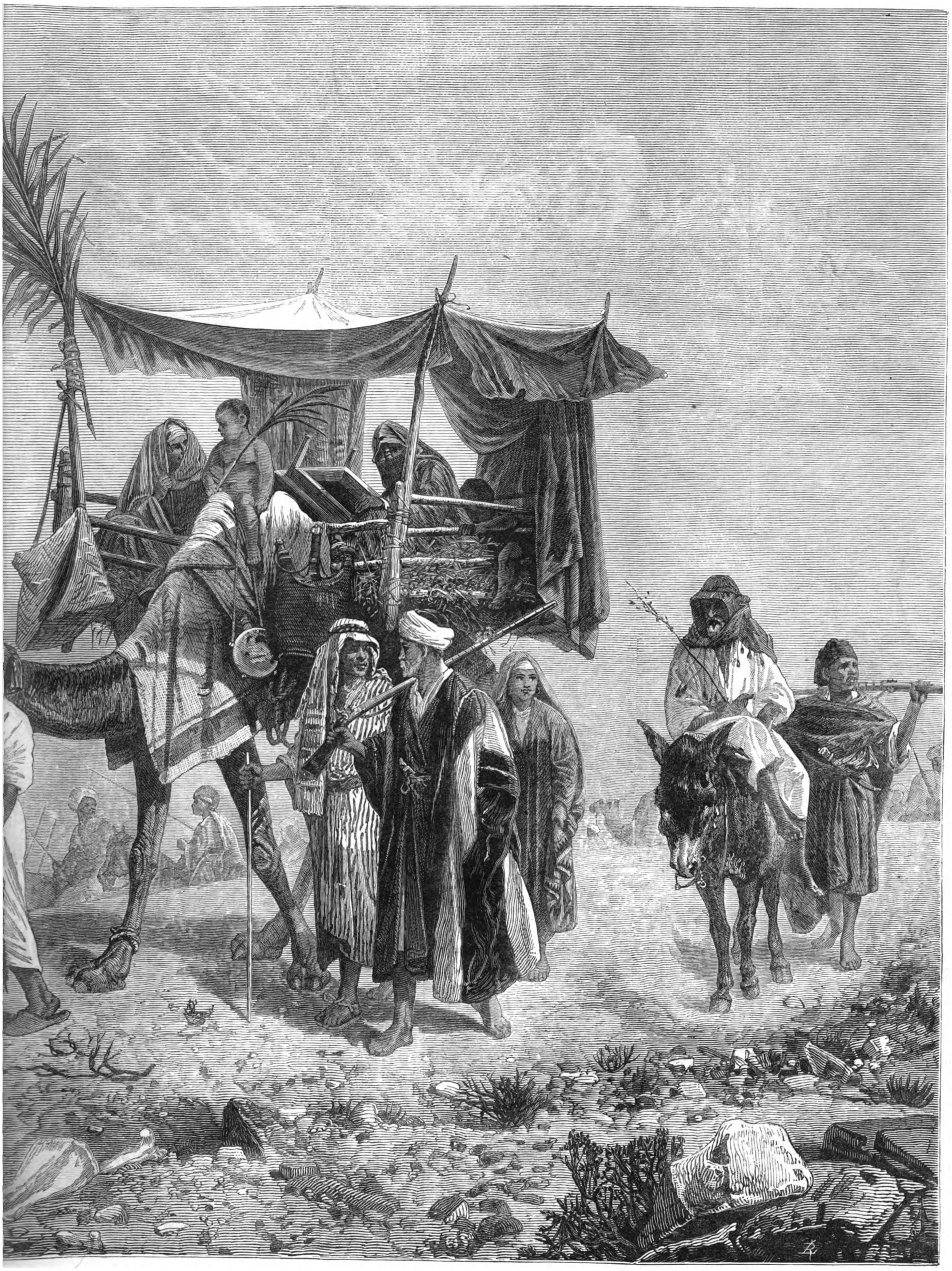
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"PILGRIMS EN ROUTE

FROM THE PICTURE BY R. BEAVIS, IN THE LAST ROYA

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E TO MECCA."

AL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.—SEE PAGE 406.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Something will have to be done, and that quickly, to amend the law of copyright in the matter of photographs. The great mistake made hitherto seems to have been the classing of photographs with pictures, engravings, sculpture, music, and the like. Only from one or two points of view can photography be considered as a fine art. It is a process of chemical manufacture susceptible of being turned to uses altogether foreign to the Arts, and its attributes, for good and evil, are so varied, and its resources are being so surprisingly developed, that photography and photographers might beneficially be made the subjects of a special Act of Parliament. The gentlemen who have been lately laying down the law on the matter in the newspapers seem to have wholly ignored the leading and remarkably illustrative "negative" case of Mr. W. P. Frith, R.A., and the Autotype Company.

It strikes me that it is extremely absurd to talk of a person having no copyright in his own face, when its counterfeit presentment is effected by photography. The copyright is created when the photograph is produced; and the question of property in the negative might be very easily settled by agreement between the photographer and the photographee. It is monstrous to assume that, in the absence of such an agreement, the photographer should be entitled to sell copies of your effigy for shillings and pence, and pillory you in the shop windows between the late Charles Peace and Miss Follejambe of the Frivolity Theatre.

Mem.: I hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he brings forward his next Budget, will have the courage to impose a penny stamp duty on all published "cartes-de-visite." Such an impost, with surprisingly beneficial effects to the revenue, was placed on all photographic "cartes" in the United States during the Great Civil War. Photographic portraits are clearly luxuries, and as such are the fittest for taxation. Album "cartes" might be charged double. I trust, however, that the measure will not be retrospective, as I have about six thousand five hundred cartes-de-visite at home, picked up in all parts of the world, and duly classified. The very oldest one in the collection—a portrait of Sir William Fenwick Williams, of Kars—was purchased in St. Petersburg in 1856, and it is only very slightly faded.

I notice that the Indian Government have issued a series of wonderful regulations touching the special correspondents of newspapers in the field, and that the code in question has excited much exasperation in the Indian press. "Specials" permitted to accompany a force on active service are to be licensed; they are to wear a distinctive badge; they are not to make use of any cipher or any foreign language in their telegrams, which are to be subjected to the censorship of a staff officer; and, finally, they are to be made amenable to the provisions of the Mutiny Act and the operation of military law. This might come to mean tying up to the halberts and the infliction of five-and-twenty lashes with the cat-o'-nine-tails if the Chief thought that the Special's last telegram was not quite complimentary enough to the force under the Chief's command. A zealous commanding officer might essay such a proceeding "*pour encourager les autres.*"

I wonder whether the Marquis of Salisbury, who paid such very high-flown compliments to the "Specials" when he took the chair at the Newspaper Press Fund banquet, approves of this Draconic law. My campaigning days are over; but I should like to know what the extant and valid race of "Specials" think of the "regulations" promulgated by the Indian authorities, or whether such journalists as Archibald Forbes, Charles Austin, Sutherland Edwards, Phil Robinson, George Henty, Frederick Boyle, and Hilary Skinner would care to accompany any army on active service and to ply their vocation at the risk of being treated as though they were disorderly camp-followers. I should advise them to stay at home and let the military gentlemen do all the special correspondence for themselves.

Mem.: The "badge" idea is really not a bad one. In European warfare (and I suppose that in process of time the Indian Government press regulations will be adopted by our War Office) the special civilian correspondent (to say nothing of the special artist) is in constant peril, if he be captured by the enemy, either of being hanged or shot as a spy by the military authorities or of being murdered by a mob of ignorant peasants temporarily frantic and ferocious with fear. Very narrowly did I escape the gallows in Italy in 1866 and the firing-party in the Franco-German war in 1870. Let the "Specials" be badged by all means. Tattooing on the right arm with their names, addresses, and the titles of the newspapers to which they are attached might not be a bad mode of distinguishing them. Or, what do you say to branding them between the shoulders with a red-hot iron? The effigy of a "flying pen" would make a very pretty trade mark.

This is an age of wonderful school-books. As a grammar of design of the human form, the collection of Flaxman's Outlines, comprising the magnificent illustrations to the Iliad, the Odyssey, Æschylus, and Hesiod, published by Messrs. Seeley, and edited by Mr. John Sparkes, Head Master of the National Art-Training School, South Kensington, is, perhaps, the grandest and usefullest art school-book lately put forth. Next to this (from an educational point of view) I must class a work just published by Mr. Stanford, of Charing-cross, the singularly beautiful "Atlas of Anatomy; or, Pictures of the Human Body," which comprises one hundred separate forms in twenty-four coloured plates, and the descriptive letterpress of which has been written by Mrs. Fenwick Miller, of the Ladies' Medical College, and who is also a member of the London School Board. In her preface Mrs. Miller distinctly states that her work is meant for "children with their keen interest in the facts of nature, and their fresh, undistracted minds full of curiosity about the facts around them." It is certain that Traddles, in "David Copperfield," was very fond of drawing skeletons on the margins of his copybooks, and that he got caned instead of complimented for this precocious addictedness to the study of osteology.

Were I a reviewer of books, instead of a mere note-taker of their appearance, I could fill several columns of small print (how my readers would yawn, to be sure!) with a disquisition on Mrs. Fenwick Miller's most instructive work. These many years past the study of graphic anatomy has been a passion with me, and rarely does a day pass that I do not try to draw at least one skeleton. I have got as many books on anatomy—beginning with Vesalius and ending with Dr. Marshall and Mrs. Miller—as I have cookery books; and I scarcely know which class of literature I prize the most. But I cannot review Mrs. Fenwick Miller's "Atlas of Anatomy"—in this place at least. I can only offer my humble and hearty compliments and congratulations to the lady, not only on her talents, but also on her downright vigorous and determined "pluck," in publishing such a work at all for the amusement and instruction of the British youth. Yes! the British word "pluck" is the word to use. "Courage," "bravery," "heroism" are all too feeble.

G. A. S.

"PILGRIMS EN ROUTE TO MECCA."

We have already noticed this picture by Mr. R. Beavis with warm appreciation in our critical column when reviewing the late Exhibition of the Royal Academy, where it was hung, as were also two other important works by the same artist, all three differing from each other widely in character. The subject of this picture is a very novel one as from an English artist. It is obviously not less picturesque than novel, and not less than either is it authentic, we may be sure, as a few years back Mr. Beavis made a lengthened and extensive tour in the East. Need we remind the reader of the extraordinary proportions of the great annual Hadj or Pilgrimage to the birthplace of Mohammed in Arabia Felix, to which this picture refers? We are not surprised at the number of pilgrims seen on this particular route when we know that so many as 60,000, with their 20,000 camels, reach Mecca at the appointed month each year, traversing the arid and burning sands of Arabia from all parts of the Mohammedan world. A man can hardly consider himself a good Mussulman if he has not (unless prevented by extreme poverty or illness) visited himself, or at least by paid deputy, the holy places of Mecca—unless he has seen the Beitullah or God's house, and seven times made the circuit of the Holy Kaaba it enshrines, each time kissing the black stone that bears the mark of Abraham's foot. He must drink of the Zemzem water, and walk in procession to the hill of Arafat, where Adam, conducted by the angel Gabriel, met Eve after they had been separated 200 years, in consequence of their disobedience and banishment. He sacrifices in the valley of Mina, shaving the head and clipping the nails. Only by performing all these ceremonies does the follower of the Prophet acquire the proud title of Hadji or Pilgrim, and become entitled to wear the green turban—the colour of that worn by the Prophet. According to the Mahommedan legend, the curious small oblong or cube-like building called the Holy Kaaba was constructed in Heaven 2000 years before the creation of the world, and Adam, the first of the faithful, erected it on earth in its present site exactly beneath the spot where it stood in Heaven. Seventy thousand angels have it in their special care (when the black awning which covers it is shaken by the wind it is said to be ruffled by their wings); and, when the last trumpet shall have sounded, the angels are commanded to transport the holy Kaaba back to its original place in Paradise. To visit such a wondrous site is not only a religious obligation, but is naturally regarded as one of the greatest events in life by the imaginative and credulous Orientals. From the remotest confines of Islamism they collect, forming themselves into caravans, for protection against the ubiquitous Bedawee brigands; and fatigue, privation, and danger, sometimes famine, the plague, and death, are braved with the immovable fortitude engendered by their entire belief in fatalism enjoined by the Prophet of Allah. All classes perform the journey, as we see in the picture, from the warrior sheikh, mounted on his sagacious, high-mettled Arab, to the peaceful, humble dervish, who, riding on his ass, trusts to alms for subsistence; together with a large proportion of merchants, who, during the period of the pilgrimage, convert Mecca into one of the greatest fairs of the East. It is a bazaar-keeper, perhaps, who, with his attendants, walks beside the camel bearing his wives and children, the creature's back being saddled in a fashion that forcibly recalls the apt description of the camel as "the ship of the desert." But, patient and enduring as is the camel, and usually kind to his beast as is the Mussulman, by injunction of the Koran, it not unseldom breaks down under the burdens imposed upon it through the parched and pastureless sands; and the tracks of the caravan routes are often marked by its bleached or bleaching bones. The highly picturesque caravan here depicted appears to be one of considerable military strength, judging by the number of standards seen in the middle distance—each with its crescent-head, which, by-the-way, is not, as is commonly supposed, a symbol peculiar to Islamism (as the cross is the symbol of Christianity), but the ensign of Byzantium, or Constantinople.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Yesterday (Friday) week M. Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon" was given, with some variations from the previous cast. The principal character was sustained by Mdlle. Minnie Hauk, for the first time in England, with complete success. Her performance was throughout distinguished by special vocal and dramatic power. Her delivery of the passages expressive of Mignon's fear of her harsh taskmaster, Giarno; of those expressing her gratitude to Wilhelm at his interposition, and her love for him and jealousy at his attentions to the actress, Filina, were alike excellent; as also was her performance in the scenes with the mysterious harper, Lotario (afterwards discovered to be her father), and in the final situation of Mignon's restoration to her home and her union with Wilhelm. The applause bestowed was great and frequent, the impulsive "Styrienne," in the second act, having had to be repeated. Mdlle. Hauk's Mignon will probably rank with her Carmen in power of attraction. The important part of Filina was sustained by Mdlle. Ilma di Murska, who sang with brilliant execution, particularly in the florid aria "Io son Titania." Madame Trebelli was the same excellent representative of Federico as before, and, as usual, had to repeat the "Rondo-Gavotte" in the second act. As Lotario, Mr. Conly made a successful first appearance here, and will doubtless improve the impression already produced, when less under the influence of nervousness. Signor Tecchi, as Wilhelm (Guglielmo), sang and acted with much earnestness; and Signor Franceschi was, as heretofore, an efficient representative of Giarno. Mr. John Hill conducted the performance.

"Faust" was the opera on Saturday, with most features of the cast as before, including the clever performance of Madame Hélène Crosmond as Margherita, and Madame Trebelli's well-known excellent rendering of the character of Siebel. Signor Frapolli having been again the Faust, Signor Rota the Mefistofele, Mr. Carleton the Valentino, &c.

On Monday the opera was "La Sonnambula," with Mdlle. Ilma di Murska as Amina; and on Tuesday "Il Trovatore" was given, with the effective performances of Madame Marie Roze as Leonora, Madame Trebelli as Azucena, Signor Tecchi as Manrico, and Signor Pantaleoni as Count di Luna. "Don Giovanni" was announced for Wednesday evening, "Mignon" for Thursday, "Aïda" for Friday (yesterday), and to-day (Saturday) the first morning performance is to take place, "Carmen" being the opera—to be followed in the evening by "Les Huguenots," with Madame Pappenheim as Valentina, and Mdlle. Ilma di Murska as Margherita di Valois.

The Crystal Palace concert of last Saturday afternoon brought forward an "Allegro," forming a portion of a concerto for the violin, left by Beethoven in an incomplete state among his manuscripts. The movement referred to is itself incomplete, and has been finished, to render it available for public performance, by Herr Helmesberger, of Vienna, who has cleverly effected the task by using the phrases and passages of Beethoven's own manuscript. The piece is in the clear, melodious style of the master's early works, and probably belongs to the closing years of last century. It was skilfully played by Mr. Carrodus, who also executed with great success two movements from Molique's concerto in A minor. Madame Schuch-Proska, of Dresden, made her first appearance at these concerts, and sang with great success. The programme opened with Schumann's fine symphony in C major, included the "Gavotte" from "Mignon" (encored), and closed with some bright and tuneful ballet music from Signor Ponchielli's opera "Gioconda."

The first of four oratorio performances, conducted by Mr. William Carter, at the Royal Albert Hall, was to take place last Thursday, the work announced having been "The Messiah," with Mesdames Nouver and Patey, Miss B. Francis, Mr. E. Lloyd, Signor Brocolini, and Mr. H. Winter as principal vocalists. Four grand National Concerts are also to be given by Mr. Carter at the Albert Hall—Scotch, on Nov. 29; Welsh, on March 1; Irish, on March 17; and English, on April 23.

Mr. Sutherland Edwards gave an interesting lecture on the opera, at the Steinway Hall, on Monday evening. The lecturer is well qualified for such a task, having written a history of the opera, besides other books on music, as well as literary works. Mr. Edwards traced the rise and progress of the lyric drama from its early beginnings, and treated his subject in a style that conveyed information in a pleasing and popular manner that was duly appreciated by his audience.

Next week will be the last of the season of M. Rivière's Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre. On Tuesday another Gounod night was given, on Wednesday the Balaclava programme was repeated, and Thursday was a Welsh Festival.

The clever young American pianist, Mdlle. Anna Bock, gave an evening concert on Thursday at the Steinway Hall; assisted by Herr Ludwig on the violin, and Herr Daubert on the violoncello; Madame Antionette Sterling being the vocalist.

The programme of the opening performance of the twenty-second season of the Monday Popular Concerts, which takes place next week, comprises Haydn's String Quartet in B flat (No. 1 of Op. 50), given for the first time here, Rubinstein's Sonata for Pianoforte and Violoncello (Op. 18), Beethoven's Pianoforte Trio in E flat (from Op. 70), and a Chaconne for Violin Solo by Vitali. Miss Lilian Bailey is to be the vocalist, and Mdlle. Janotha the pianist, the quartet partly consisting of Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. The first of the afternoon performances takes place on Saturday next.

The forty-eighth season of the Sacred Harmonic Society will begin on Dec. 5; this series of concerts being the last that will be given in Exeter Hall. The oratorio chosen for the opening performance is Handel's "Judas Maccabæus." Sir Michael Costa continues in the office of conductor.

At a meeting of the general committee of the Oswestry Musical Festival, held on Monday, under the presidency of Lord Harlech, it was stated that the total receipts amounted to about £577, and that the balance in hand was £126. Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Henry Leslie, the promoter and conductor of the festival, to Mr. Gaffe, the choir-master, and to all who had taken part in it. Mr. Leslie explained a scheme for establishing an elementary school of music, which was adopted, and a committee was formed to carry it out.

It has been reported to the provisional committee appointed to prepare for the next Leeds festival (to be held in 1880) that the guarantee fund has already reached £5450. Mr. F. R. Spark, the secretary, states that this amount is larger than the sum guaranteed in a similar space of time for the festival in 1877. This result has been obtained without any effort beyond the issuing of circulars, and, therefore, is most satisfactory.

The ninth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society opens on Thursday next with a performance of "Elijah," Madame Albani being announced as the principal soprano, among the other vocal artists being Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Herr Henschel. Mr. Barnby conducts, as heretofore. During the season—which is to consist of eight concerts—Handel's "Messiah" and "Judas Maccabæus," Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," Haydn's "Creation," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," Verdi's "Requiem," Goetz's psalm "By the Waters," and Hiller's "Song of Victory" will be given.

An opéra comique, entitled "Marigold"—the music by Leon Vasseur, the libretto by Arthur Matthison—was produced at the Olympic Theatre this week. Of the work and its performance we must speak hereafter.

THEATRES.

The week's dramatic register presents few important novelties. The Surrey has produced an original drama by Messrs. G. Horncastle and R. Ogilvie, entitled "Danger." The title, we believe, is not new, having been used for a drama formerly played at an East-End theatre. It possesses a story of the old-fashioned type, one particularly acceptable to transpontine audiences. Two villains are necessary for the development of the interest, which is decidedly of a sensational character. The hero, George Middleton, being falsely accused of a murder, escapes to the diamond-fields of South Africa. Here he is pursued by Jabez Wormley, who has the means of proving George's innocence and establishing his identity as the son of the Squire recently deceased. Attempting to assassinate the hero, Wormley is lynched by the diggers, and narrowly escapes strangulation. On George's return to England the papers are recovered, Jabez, while struggling for their possession with one Dick Wardle, being thrown from the top of a ladder, which furnishes the crowning sensation of the drama. Ultimately the real murderer is discovered, and the whole arrives at a satisfactory termination. The piece, which was acted for the first time on the occasion of the benefit of Mr. J. H. Woyne, was well received by the audience. The men's characters were ably supported by Messrs. Taylor, Fawn, Lilly, Hinde, Ford, &c.; the woman interest being well sustained by Misses Kate Carlyon, Sallie Turner, and N. Phillips. The whole is well mounted.

On Monday last a new farcical comedy, in three acts, by F. C. Burnand, founded on the "Trente Millions de Gladiator," and entitled "Unlimited Cash," was produced at the Gaiety. The popularity of the French play is beyond question; the success of the present English version cannot be tested by a first representation. It belongs to a school of comedy bordering on burlesque, and the spectators are edified by the exhibition of artists rolling on the floor and tumbling over tables. The story is also somewhat bewildering. Much of the uproarious fun was laughed at by the audience. Some impatience was also manifested. The cast included Messrs. Terry, Royce, Elton, T. Squire, and Miss E. Farren.

At the Alhambra "La Petite Mademoiselle" has been supplemented by a grand ballet-d'action, founded on the well-known opera, entitled "Carmen." The story is highly dramatic, and affords especial scope for the display of the artists' abilities. The dancing of Mdlle. E. Pertoldi as Carmen, the beloved of

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Don José, is graceful and agile; and Mdlle. Th. De Gillert, as the impassioned hero, exhibits pantomimic powers of a high order. The scenery, by Mr. A. Callcott, is exceedingly effective, the final tableau, representing the "Arena at Seville," being highly graphic and picturesque. The entirely new music is by M. Georges Jacobi, the ballet itself being arranged by M. Bertrand.

The "Poor Gentleman" has been withdrawn from the Imperial, and Sheridan's brilliant comedy of "The Rivals" has been substituted in its stead. The cast includes Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. William Farren, Mrs. Stirling, and Miss Litton.

Mr. H. J. Byron has appeared at the Gaiety Matinées in his original four-act drama of "Daisy Farm."

Tom Taylor's popular play "'Twixt Axe and Crown," has been revived at the Park, Miss Amy Steinberg taking the character of the Princess Elizabeth. Messrs. Douglass have placed it on the stage of this commodious theatre with great care, and have taken evident pains to secure for it a worthy representation.

Mr. Irving produces "The Merchant of Venice" this (Saturday) evening at the Lyceum.

Mr. George Rignold, having taken Drury-Lane Theatre for the autumn season, will produce this (Saturday) evening Shakspeare's historical play, "Henry V."

Dr. Carver the great American marksman is nightly astonishing overflowing audiences at the Canterbury Theatre of Varieties, with his wonderful rifle-shooting. The other entertainments comprise a Legendary Musical Sketch, with Miss Nelly Power in the chief part, and in which an elegant ballet is given; a clever table performance by Messrs. Jackley and Garnett; the drolleries of Lawrence, the double-headed nigger; clever posturing and bell-ringing, and some really good comic songs. The decorum and propriety which mark the entertainment are worthy of special note.

POETRY.

Dramatic poetry, whether for acting on the stage or reading in a book, is the highest form of imaginative entertainment. When fitly exhibited by theatrical impersonation, with proper scenic accessories, it commands attention from the largest audience. But, if presented as a purely literary composition, those who can appreciate its charm are comparatively few. It needs a more active mental grasp of the ideal conceptions of plot and character than ordinary readers of fiction are able to exert. Many, who can relish some of the scenes and passages in Shakspeare's works, have scarcely an intelligent comprehension of one entire play—unless they have seen it performed. This greater demand upon the intellectual energy of the reader will account for the slower attainment of popularity in the case of new plays issued through the press and the publisher's shop. The class of persons who are competent to enjoy good poetry in this shape is always but a fraction of the number capable of reading good narrative poems. An author of singular merits, bearing the assumed name of "Ross Neil," has for some years past won the well-weighed critical suffrages of this limited circle of cultivated minds, but has not yet become widely known to the general public. It is just because the *Plays by Ross Neil*, a fourth volume of which has just come out (the publishers are Ellis and White, of New Bond-street), are plays of classical excellence in their kind that the world at large does not hasten to greet them. They would rapidly become popular, no doubt, if they were simply tales in verse or romances mixed with songs. There is considerable variety in their range of subjects, and in their tone and manner of treatment. Several of them deal with grave and noble themes of English history, such as the fate of Lady Jane Grey and the virtuous constancy of Lord and Lady Russell. In others, like "The Cid," and "Inez, the Bride of Portugal," there are strange adventures or sudden vicissitudes of fortune, with the development of passionate emotion in romantic situations. A lighter, almost sportive exercise of humour and fancy, though with a serious moralising purpose, is shown in such plays as "The Angel" and "Duke for a Day," which are comedies of the Shaksperean poetical type, and in the beautiful dramatised fairy-tale of "Elfinella." The last-named piece, which as a poem is charming equally in sentiment, in conception, and in style, was played with approval at the Edinburgh theatre and at the Princess's in London. The contents of Ross Neil's new volume are not dissimilar in kind to those above mentioned, except that in "The Heir of Linne," a comedy in verse founded on the well-known old English ballad story, we find a less successful attempt to satirise mean and sordid vices of worldly character. That play alone is weak, it seems to us, in some parts of its business. We mean in the portraiture of those worthless, time-serving guests, the parasites and flatterers of Lord Lionel till his riches are exhausted, but who coldly turn away from him when he is ruined by the machinations of John o' the Scales, his treacherous steward. His consequent fit of abstract misanthropy is a crude and forced copy of the latter mood of Timon of Athens. And in the instant cure of this malady, by a few words of commonplace wisdom from the supposed guardian spirit of his house, there is a limp facility, an absence of remorseful struggle, which is fatal to the sense of reality. The inward conflict of emotions is not sufficiently worked out. But in the other plays of the new volume, "Arabella Stuart" and "Tasso," we are delighted again to recognise the true strength of Ross Neil's proper genius. Here is the triumph of consummate poetic art, bestowed on subjects of a more congenial nature. With this accomplished author, as with Schiller, it is in setting forth characters and motives kept at a certain degree of moral elevation, sincere and strenuous, devoted and determined, if not transcendently heroic, that full dramatic strength comes out. Such powers find their fittest employment in historical tragedy; and here we get some of Ross Neil's very best work. "Arabella Stuart" is a worthy companion piece to "Lady Jane Grey" and to "Lord and Lady Russell." These three plays ought to be printed in one volume, as the volumes are sold separately; and it may be so arranged, we hope, in a future edition. The misfortunes of Lady Arabella, cousin to King James I., and secretly married, against the King's will, to William Seymour, a scion of the Tudor family, thereby incurring twofold royal and political jealousy, have often been related. Their harsh forcible separation, her attempted escape and recapture at sea, and the sorrowful end of her life in a languishing confinement, are here treated with great pathetic impressiveness. The type of womanly love represented most effectively in Ross Neil's plays is that of constancy in wifehood. It is not the newborn rising affection of the maidenly bosom, with its fluttering tumult of mysterious desires and fears; but the fixed resolve of personal self-devotion, purely intent on living solely for the happiness of the beloved object. This noblest phase of human attachment, which is capable of firmly allying itself with sentiments of public duty and religion, is admirably displayed in Ross Neil's conceptions of such characters as Lady Russell and Lady Jane Grey. That of Arabella Stuart has the pure human element brought out with not less force of expression than refinement of chastened tenderness, but here not accompanied by the same enthusiasm for the public good and the cause of truth, in the spirit of the patriot or the Christian martyr. Examples of this high order, which may be found in the history of the English Protestant Reformation and likewise in Scottish history to a later date, would be very suitable materials for Ross Neil's dramatic art. We would propose the death of Sir Thomas More. Passing on now to the play of "Tasso," we are unable to approach quite freely this fresh work upon a subject already treated by Goethe in one of his most perfect creations. Still, the moral tragedy of that highly-gifted, but vain and self-deluded votary of poetic fame, whose life was wrecked by his misinterpretation of the deceptive favour of a Princess, is here truthfully displayed. An egotist of this disposition being incapable of constancy in love, Tasso's culpable error not only leads to his own ruin and confinement in a madhouse, but leaves the true-hearted Laura, his early betrothed, to mourn both her own loss and his unhappy condition. Her character is beautiful, simple, and natural, as represented in the play before us, while there is much vivacity and originality also in those of subordinate personages, both at Mantua and at the ducal court of Ferrara, not to mention Alfonso and his sister Leonora. Ross Neil's "Tasso," in short, is decidedly a successful recasting of the subject. It is a suggestive lesson upon the danger of inordinate thirst for worldly renown, as the prize of the laurel crown, sent by the Pope to the dying poet in his last hour, seems a paltry recompense for wasted life and love perverted from its truth. We trust that the author will continue to work in this masterly style on ideal representations of historical or biographical subjects; and we hope that many of them will be chosen from the examples of public virtue in England of past ages. No more worthy application of the highest literary art can be proposed to any writer; and it is as surely within the reach of Ross Neil as of any writer living in our day.

Taste in selection, quaintness and ease in execution, are the qualities chiefly characteristic of *Gottlob et Cetera:* by William Young (C. Kegan Paul and Co.), a pleasant, readable volume of verses, about half of them translated from the French, whether of François Coppée, or of Victor Hugo, or of some other among the sweet singers of France, but principally of the first mentioned. "Gottlob" and other pieces bound up with it have a tragic stamp, and are sufficiently forcible to create no little impression, and one of the translations, entitled "The Night Watch," is extremely pathetic, though the effect is marred by the concluding lines. There is great variety, however, in the collection; and the light, airy, playful style is employed to good purpose. The author ends with a few original "charades" in rhyme. They are not very remarkable for their poetical attributes nor for their difficulty as puzzles, if it be fair to judge of all by one, the following short one:—

When Richard of the Lion Heart
In arms the Paynim sought,
I of his panoply was part;
And, wielding me, he fought.

When ladies on a different field
With men their skill assay,
I am the weapon that they wield,
If they would gain the day.

When cooks in certain dishes show
Their culinary art,
I am on hand—the masters know
What flavour I impart.

It is impossible to prevent the word "mace" from leaping to the lips at once, notwithstanding the popular saying which represents "tears" as woman's most effectual "weapon." In conclusion, it must be remarked that stress of rhyme may excuse a great deal, but that it is a very strong measure indeed to make "hanker" chime with the two last syllables of "Salamanca," as in "The Mountebank."

The true spirit, the true music, the true lilt reveal themselves over and over again in *Poems and Ballads*, by Mrs. Toogood (Chapman and Hall). There is a simplicity, a freshness, a grace, a touch of nature, something altogether of Wordsworth's manner now and then. There are no high flights, no majestic images, no striking utterances, which fix themselves instantaneously and indelibly upon the memory; but there are, though they may recur with undesirable infrequency, sentiments which stir the feelings, passages which come upon one like an agreeable surprise, lines which are the melodious expression of touching conceptions. It may appear occasionally that the writer is a little deficient in ear, so that the metre seems to halt; but, on the other hand, the deficiency of ear may, of course, be the reader's own. At the end of the volume there is a collection of sonnets, and they, chiefly on account of the religious tone conspicuous in most of them, will probably commend themselves in a special manner to a certain class of readers; but, if a single judgment be worth anything, it is in the ballad that the writer is most successful, and particularly when the theme is illustrative of the domestic affections, of the love and devotion exhibited by the young towards their elders.

Very pretty, indeed, are many of the compositions contained in *Poems and Sonnets*, by Harriett Stockall (Simpkin and Marshall), and their worth is fully established in some cases by the fact that several of them appeared in *All the Year Round*, a publication over which very careful supervision is understood to be exercised, especially as regards the quality of the verses admitted into its columns. The writer's muse is inspired chiefly, it would seem, by appreciation of flowers and by sentiments of loyalty and personal esteem; twenty, more or less graceful, little effusions are devoted to various flowers and the associations connected therewith, and the stream of melodious panegyric flows freely and fervidly in honour of the Queen and the Royal ladies related to her either by birth or marriage, and in glorification of the Poet Laureate, the late Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Charles Reade, and other more or less considerable personages. The Prince Imperial, whose late tragic fate moved all England to sympathy, is the theme of a complimentary dirge; and, though no exception may be taken to the somewhat exalted strain in which the sad event is commemorated, the writer would have done well to find a fitter epithet than that of "great" to describe the illustrious lady who has been left childless and desolate, for, even if we should be disposed to modify the French orator's impressive admonition, "Dieu seul est grand, mes frères," there would be something ludicrous in applying to the ex-Empress of the French an epithet reserved for quite a different sort of character. The four "memories" of St. Valentine's Day are fair samples of the writer's quality, pretty and sweet, tender and plaintive, resigned and melancholic, with an effort towards cheerfulness.

There was good reason, perhaps, for the spelling adopted in *Jepthah's Daughter*, a "lyrical tragedy," to which are added "other poems," by Welbore St. Clair Baddeley (Pickering and Co.); but neither ear nor eye can be said to gain anything by this departure from the old practice, with which our English version of the Scriptures has made us familiar. Orthography, however, is a small matter in comparison with the poetical mood and expression discernible both in the "lyrical tragedy" and in the "other poems." In form, the "lyrical tragedy," with the herald, messenger, and chorus, with the quaint dialogue bristling with apophthegms, with the constant repetition of dolorous ejaculations, appears to have been fashioned upon the model of the ancient Greek tragedians. The treatment of the story is original and inventive, but not creditable to a "man of God," a priest or prophet, or both, by name Abihu. He is represented as having brought about the sacrifice of the victorious Gileadite's daughter from motives of revenge, as having performed a preliminary deed of murder on his own account, and as having himself fallen by the hand of his own sister. There is, therefore, quite enough of the tragical element, and the claim of the tragedy to be called "lyrical" is fully vindicated both in other ways and by a somewhat unusual freedom in the metrical handling of the blank verse. Among the "other poems" the longest and the most noteworthy is one called "Evelyn Esmond," a "novelette" in verse of exceptionally musical movement here and there, containing passages of no little beauty, as regards both thought and utterance, scene and description.

An eye to appreciate scenery and a pen to describe what the eye has seen and what the sight has suggested are manifest in *The Exile* (Sampson Low and Co.), and great facility in composition characterises the "other verses," including "translations from some of the Greek and Latin poets," with which the Hon. Thomas Talbot has made up a volume of much variety and no inconsiderable merit. There are, no doubt, readers who will regret that his muse should have been employed to sing the glories of Pope Pius IX. and the "Immaculate Conception," and it is only right that such readers should be told what they have to expect; but, on the other hand, there are other readers to whom such themes will be especially acceptable. Simonides, of Amorgos, is among the ancients whom the author has thought worthy of translation; but the brevity which is essential in the case of a "gnomic" poet has not always been sufficiently studied by the translator. For instance, the two iambic lines in which the contrast between a good and a bad wife is set forth are expanded in the English version into eight, though the latter are certainly shorter than the former. One of the translations best worth reading, whether the reader be able to interpret the original or not, is that of the long piece in which the aforesaid Simonides, not the most gallant of men, if he may be properly appreciated from his writings, describes the sources from which women are represented to have derived their various, and, according to him, generally bad, qualities. The volume, altogether, may be described as a collection of verses sufficiently good and diverse to gratify many tastes.

In soft, low notes, a little sad but sweet withal, such notes as are best for woman's voice, the gentle muse pours out her tale in *Lays from the Land of the Gael:* by Anna Louisa Hildebrand (Belfast: M'Caw, Stevenson, and Orr), a volume brim full of easily-flowing verse. Many of the productions have an Irish theme and an Irish sound, like that of the harp which once was heard in Tara's hall; but the majority have no special connection with the "land of the Gael." The prevailing key is the minor, and the prevailing attribute is tenderness, though there is also from time to time a flash of fire, a gleam of passion. Religion, moreover, inspires many of the lays; indeed, it is a question whether the very best of them will not be found among the "sacred poems," all elevated in tone, some pathetically and sympathetically impressive.

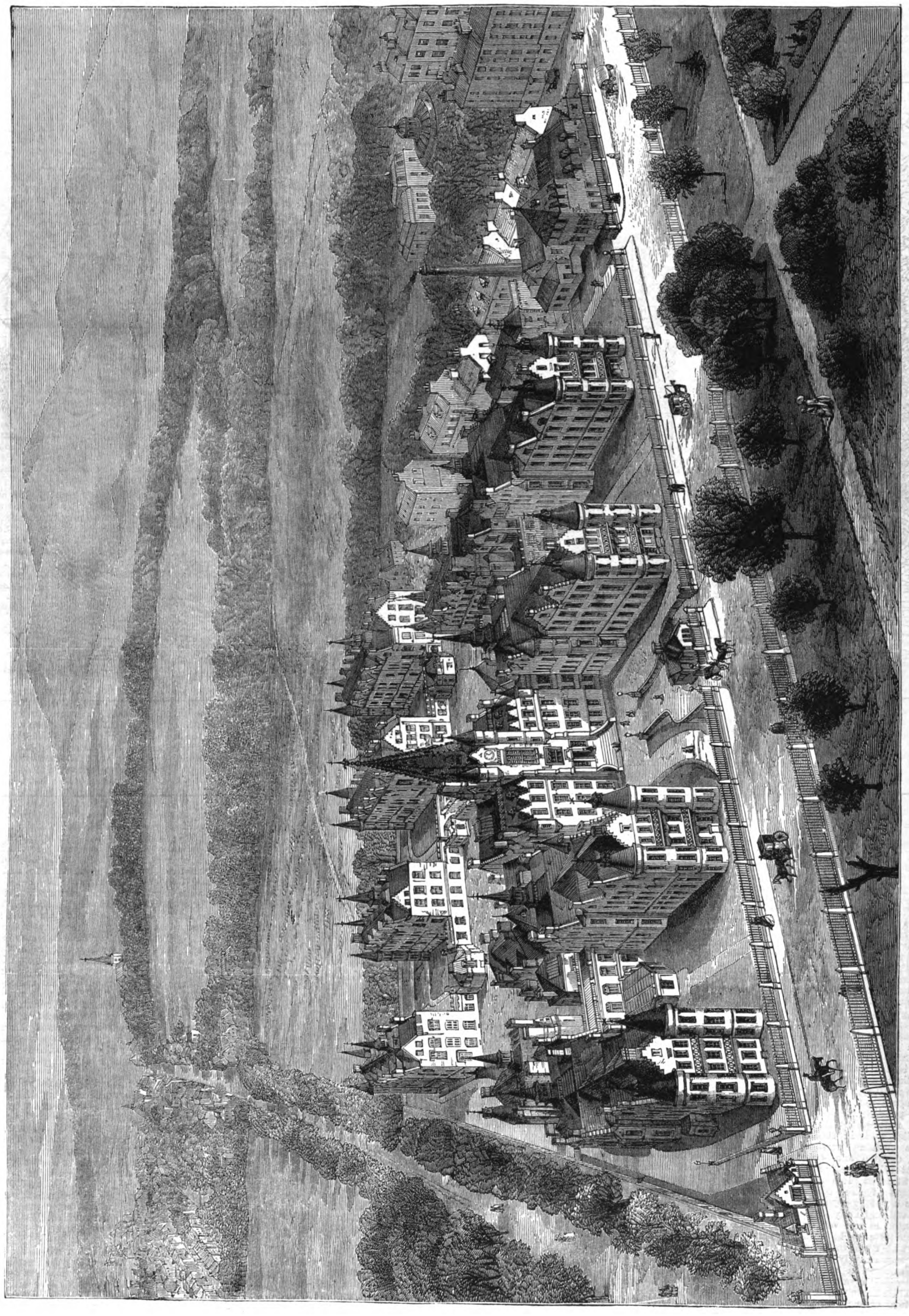
NEW ROYAL INFIRMARY, EDINBURGH.

The opening of the fine range of buildings constructed, at a cost of £340,000, for the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, took place on Wednesday. The foundation-stone was laid nine years ago by the Prince of Wales. The architect who designed this structure was the late Mr. David Bryce, R.S.A., who died two or three years ago, and it has been completed under the superintendence of Messrs. David and John Bryce, of George-street, Edinburgh. It is, like St. Thomas's Hospital, London, planned on the system of separate blocks; but whereas in St. Thomas's Hospital there is one range of blocks, in the Edinburgh Infirmary there are two, comprising four distinct blocks in each range. Another point of contrast is the difference of material. The St. Thomas's Hospital is built mainly of brick; the Edinburgh Infirmary is built, externally, entirely of stone, and therefore presents solid masses of masonry which possess an architectural character of a special kind. Each of the eight blocks is surmounted by an elegant turret; and over the central hall and doorway there rises a graceful tower, which, in more ways than one, gives point and unity to the general design. The internal arrangements are admirable. The wards, of which there are three in each block, are wide, lofty, well ventilated, and supplied with every convenience and contrivance that science has suggested or experience has sanctioned. Not only each block, but even each ward, is self-contained, having its own waiting-rooms, nurses' room, physicians' room, bath-rooms, lavatories, and kitchen. In each block there is a "lift" for conveying patients in bed from story to story independent of the ordinary "lift" for stores. Spacious corridors or open galleries connect block with block. The administrative departments are accommodated in a massive central block, with which are incorporated the remains of George Watson's Hospital—a foundation school now transferred to a building a quarter of a mile to the west. Here also are the general kitchen, the nurses' dining-hall, and lecture-rooms and theatres.

The wards have been furnished by special voluntary effort. Different professions, trades, and interests in Edinburgh have been induced to undertake each its own ward. One ward has been undertaken by the managers, another by the medical practitioners, another by the Faculty of Advocates, another by the Writers to the Signet, another by the chartered accountants, another by upholsterers, another by brewers, another by ladies, another by domestic servants, and so on. The furnishing of each ward cost from £400 to £480. The Infirmary will accommodate between 550 and 600 patients. The sum of £340,000 stated above includes the cost of site, buildings, and furniture; of which, after the sale of the old buildings, £25,000 remains to be provided. It is the largest hospital in the United Kingdom, and probably the best planned.

Besides the superior accommodation which the new buildings will afford, the institution will gain immensely by its removal in the matter of free air and pleasant surroundings. In its former site it was built in by streets of tall houses, and surrounded by a dense population. At Lauriston it has open spaces on all sides, and stands within its own pleasure-grounds; on the south it has the broad expanse of the Meadows; and from every ward fine views are obtained either of the picturesque Old Town or of the distant country. The chief advantage of the old site was its proximity to the University. But in this respect the removal will involve no disadvantage; for, on the opposite side of the central Meadows' walk from the new Infirmary, the new medical and science schools of the University are now in course of erection. These also give promise of being a splendid building, which will make a prominent addition to the architectural beauties of Edinburgh.

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BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE NEW ROYAL INFIRMARY, EDINBURGH.—SEE PAGE 407.

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HOLIDAY SKETCHES IN GERMANY.

SEE PAGE 410.



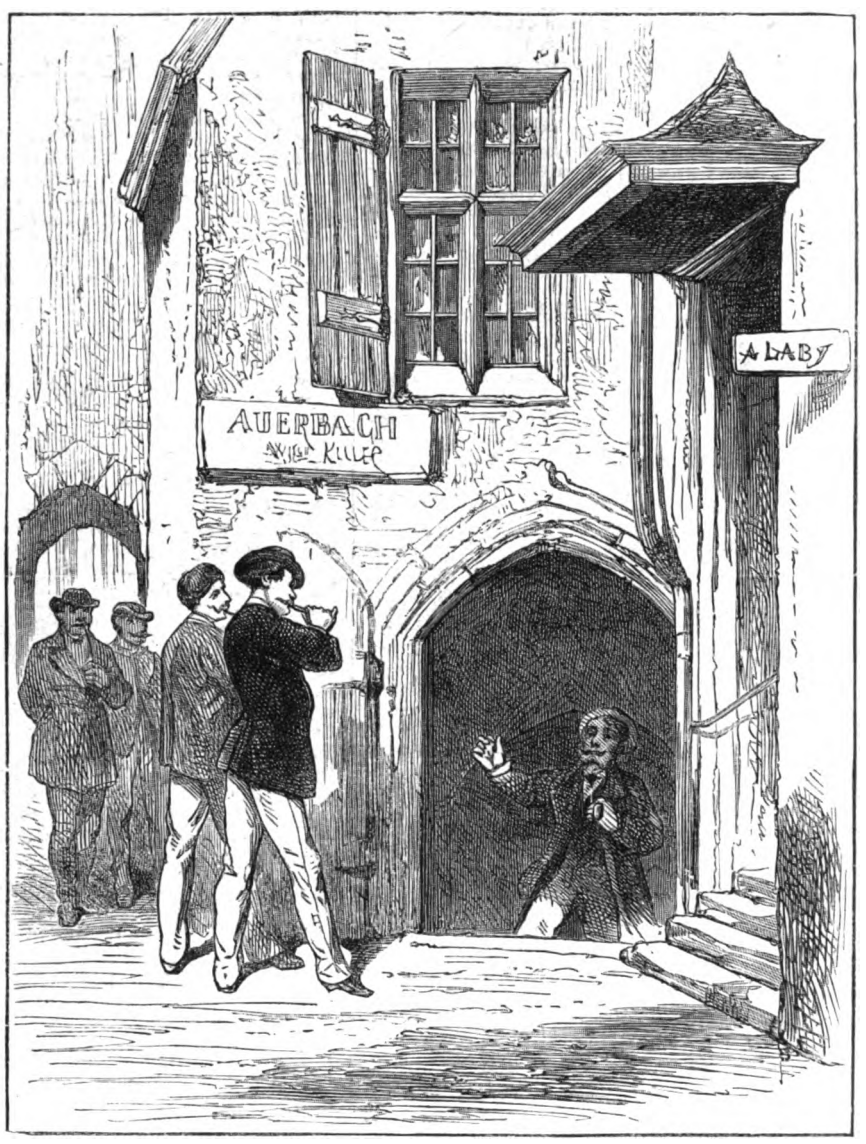
COSTUMES OF SAXONY.



BY THE WAYSIDE IN WESTPHALIA.



BARBER'S SHOP, SAXONY.



A SKETCH IN LEIPSIC.

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HOLIDAY SKETCHES IN GERMANY.

In the Middle Ages, if story-tellers in prose and verse are to be much believed, Germany was a land of romance. The ruins of many an old Castle perched upon a rocky height, where some fierce Baron, Graf, or Ritter used to guard a wide domain for his own private plunder, and of many a Kloster dedicated to Roman Catholic saints, whose votaries, male or female, kept house for centuries with frequent dole of alms to the poor, and with daily and nightly hours of repeated prayers, bear witness in Germany to feudal and ecclesiastical institutions of the past. Some fifty years ago, about the same time as the revival in England of a taste for tales of mediæval chivalry aroused by Sir Walter Scott, there was a vehement fit of romanticism, as it was called, among the German poets, novelists, playwrights, and artists of different classes. Does anyone now read the works of Tieck and his contemporaries of that outworn fashion? Only the student of literary and artistic tendencies, who knows that these afford indications of the moral tone of society and the prevailing habits of mind. In German literature, more abundantly than any other, from the time of Lessing and Jean Paul, through the æsthetic, classical, and metaphysical phases of Wieland, Goethe, and Schiller, to the aforesaid Romantic school, and to that of the latter-day Realists, the changes of national temper have left their peculiar expression. An English visitor, who does not read the once popular German authors, may find the essence of this rich and varied mental history preserved in Longfellow's charming little tale of "Hyperion," which is the best pocket companion for the intellectual tourist, following our Artist through the scenery of his "Holiday Sketches." We may therefore discharge our present office, instead of commenting more particularly on the wayside shrine in Westphalia, the Saxon peasantry and townsfolk, and Auerbach's Cellar at Leipsic, where Faust and Mephistopheles played their tricks with the students, by referring to Mr. Longfellow. If he will not serve the turn, we know several other pleasing writers who will.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Secretary of State for War, having in view the objections offered by Volunteer commanding officers, and acting on the power vested in him, has decided to adopt and carry out at the end of the present month that part of the Report of the Committee on the Organisation of the Volunteer Force which concerns the consolidation of administrative brigades and battalions, and the amalgamation of corps not forming part of administrative regiments, as recommended for the good of the service.

At the Purley Downs Range, near Croydon, on Saturday last, the excellent shooting-team of the 1st Battalion Scots Guards met the 2nd Surrey (Croydon) in friendly rivalry. The Guardsmen used the Martini-Henry, while the Volunteers relied upon the ordinary service weapon, which, however, did not stand them in such good stead on this occasion as it has done in three matches already won this year against the Guards dépôt, the superiority of the small bore being conclusively proved at the longest range. At the conclusion of the shooting at 500 yards both teams had made the same number of points; but at 600 yards the Guards distanced their antagonists and won by 28 points.

The annual repository competition of the 3rd Middlesex Artillery Brigade was brought to a close last week, under the supervision of Colonel Waller, R.A. Sergeant-Major Hinckley's detachment (No. 9 Battery) was declared to be the winner of the first prize, Sergeant-Major Hall (No. 10 Battery) took the second prize, and Sergeant Herin (No. 1 Battery) the third.

The Company Silver Badge holders for the present year of the 2nd London fired for the honour of being premier shot and Gold Medallist, at the Rainham ranges, with the result that Lance-Sergeant White, who was successful in 1878, upheld the position gained upon that occasion. Next in succession to the winner were Sergeant Cuttriss, Private Richardson, and Colour-Sergeant Rayner.

The annual prize-meeting of the 20th Middlesex took place on Wednesday week at the Stanmore range, near Harrow. The following were the principal winners:—Lance-Sergeant Merrell (challenge cup), Lance-Corporal Dukes, Corporal Thackray, Sergeant Rata, Sergeant Boucher, Private Myers, Sergeant Gray, Colour-Sergeant Hembrow, Lance-Sergeant Maffey, Quartermaster Davidson, Lieutenant Jordan, Colour-Sergeant Morgan, Bugle-Major Barrow, Colour-Sergeant Berridge, Corporal Crozier, Private Sherlock, Colour-Sergeant Firth, and Colour-Sergeant Edwards. The final competition for the Monthly Cup was held at the same time, and resulted in a tie between Sergeants Gray and Merrell, which has not yet been decided, other prizes being won by Corporal Thackray, Sergeant Gray, Colour-Sergeant Edwards, Lance-Sergeant Merrell, Lance-Sergeant Maffey, Colour-Sergeant Morgan, and Colour-Sergeant Berridge.

A match between teams of six men from the South London and Midland Clubs was held yesterday week at the Welwyn range, when the former were successful by 15 points. At the first range London led by 13, but the Midland Counties men put 39 more than their Southern opponents on at 900. At 1000 yards, however, they broke down, and London went to the fore and won.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A fairly numerous company remained at Newmarket for the close of the Houghton week, and, on the Friday, the curtain finally fell on a most interesting week's sport, which had been witnessed under wonderfully favourable conditions as regarded weather, while the high character of the racing was maintained to the last. On the Thursday, Lord Clive at last managed to earn another winning bracket, and, though it was gained in a comparatively unimportant race, it was pleasant to see Sir George Chetwynd's luckless colours first past the post in any description of contest. Odds were laid on Strathardle for the Troy Stakes, but she was beaten by Petronel, a nice filly by Musket — Crytheia, who carried the once famous hoops of Badminton, which are now, unfortunately, so seldom seen upon a race-course. The great event of the day was the Free Handicap, in which Rayon d'Or was asked to concede 7 lb. and 16 lb. to Chippendale and Out of Bounds respectively. Those who freely accepted 5 to 4 about the French crack could have scarcely reflected that they were backing him to be good enough to have won the Cambridgeshire with 9 st. in the saddle. In the dip, however, he appeared to have matters pretty much his own way, but directly he began to ascend the hill, for which he has always shown such a marked dislike, he was in trouble, and Out of Bounds beat Knight of Burghley (7 st. 2 lb.) easily by a neck, Rayon d'Or being eased when Goater found that he could not win. Lollypop made a sad example of Kaleidoscope over five furlongs, and thus reflected additional glory on the St. Leger winner, who beat him so easily a fortnight ago.

On the Friday Pride of the Highlands did another good turn for Prince Charlie, by upsetting a hot favourite for the Glasgow Stakes. This was a colt by Adventurer—Devotion, in the Manton stables, upon whom all Fordham's efforts were useless. The Home-Bred Foal Stakes enabled Mask to win his second race during the week, and he cut down Canny Chiel in such style that, though he has distinctly shown himself to be inferior to the best of his year, he is sure to find supporters for the Derby. La Merveille (8st. 5 lb.) was backed against the field in the Houghton Handicap, but it is probable that her desperate race for the Cambridgeshire had taken all the steel out of her, for Cradle (7 st. 2 lb.) had the race in hand a long way from home, and the Russley filly did not even obtain a place. Lollypop and Custance made mincemeat of Hackthorpe and Archer over the Bretby Stakes Course; and the race was noteworthy from its being the last appearance on the turf of the winner, and also of the jockey who has ridden him so often. Custance is becoming too heavy for his profession, and will carry into retirement the good wishes of all who can respect talent in the saddle, combined with the strictest honesty of purpose. "Facilis descensus Averni" must have been the thought of many who saw Charibert just scrambling home first for a selling race, over part of the same course in which he scored his gallant victory in the Two Thousand just six months ago; and then came the Jockey Club Cup, for which a distinguished half dozen cantered down to the post. Out of Bounds certainly looked a pretty good thing on paper, but she was unquestionably stale and jaded after her two previous races, and, moreover, the Cesarewitch course was scarcely adapted to a filly that had been trained for a mile race. The pace was far too slow to suit Thurio, who was forced to make his own running, but, even then, little Insulaire found his 9 st. 10 lb. too much for him by the time that they reached the Bushes, and a fine struggle between Jannette, Out of Bounds, and Thurio, resulted in their passing the judge in the order named. We believe that Jannette will now be sent the stud, and this victory makes a fitting wind-up to a brilliant career. Abbott, an own brother to Charon, by Hermit—Barchettina, completely ran away with the Houghton Stakes from four opponents, and the meeting was concluded by Fordham landing a Post Sweepstakes on In Bounds, from a couple of very moderate opponents, the three being only separated at the finish by two heads.

At the time of writing the Lincoln Meeting had not begun, and nothing specially noteworthy has transpired either at Worcester or Brighton.

There seemed plenty of money in the market when Lord Anglesey's stud was offered for sale at Newmarket on the Wednesday, and this is not surprising when, ever since his Lordship's intended retirement was announced, his horses have seemed almost unable to lose a race. It may be remembered that about a fortnight ago Beaudesert was sold for 7000 gs., and Preston Pans, having been privately purchased by Mr. Gretton for 6000 gs., has again joined his old stable companion, both being under the care of Porter at Kingsclere. Early Morn (2000 gs.), Caxtonian (1300 gs.), Zeltinger (950 gs.), and Dunmow (860 gs.), did best at the auction. On the following day, Silvio, Childeric, Kingcraft, and others of Lord Falmouth's were put up, but, as the reserve price in each case was a stiff one, none of them changed hands.

The South Lancashire (Southport) Meeting occupied coursing-men for five days last week, and some splendid sport was enjoyed, as the weather was all that could be wished, and hares were strong and plentiful. Glenlyon, by Hayberry Mill—Reckless Kate, won the South Lancashire Derby for dog puppies; while the Oaks, the corresponding stake for puppies of the opposite sex, went to Red Rose by Bedfellow—Moss Rose. A piece of plate was given to be run for by these two winners, for which Glenlyon was ungallant enough to beat his fair opponent. Meols Boy was about the best known of those entered for the Scarisbrick Cup; but he only won a couple of courses, and in the final ties Tory, by True Blue, beat Title Deeds, by Bacchanal—Somebody's Pet, and won. Mr. Hedley's decisions, as usual, gave the greatest satisfaction; and Wilkinson was in great form with the slips.

POLITICAL.

The political firmament is studded with eloquent stars this week; but, alas! only those of magnitude can be reflected within the narrow compass of this mirror. The Marquis of Hartington, fresh from the hospitality of the Earl of Derby at Knowsley (where there has been quite a gathering of Liberal peers), was welcomed with heartiness to the Manchester Reform Club yesterday week, and was greeted with enthusiasm when he entered the Free Trade Hall the same evening. His Lordship, presented at the latter place with an address of confidence signed by two hundred and forty-nine Liberal Associations of Lancashire, repaid his supporters by making a long speech. The hall was thronged. Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth presided. The listeners were liberal with their cheers, and they heard with evident satisfaction that Mr. F. W. Grafton would be Lord Hartington's colleague in the contest for the north-eastern division of Lancashire. Solid as usual was the argument of Lord Hartington. Experience of the new Foreign Policy of the Government rendered it imperative for the Liberal Party to unite itself to reverse the decision given at the last election. As regarded the Marquis of Salisbury's defence of his Circular and of the Berlin Treaty, his Lordship, item by item, considered the points raised, and contended that neither with respect to Cyprus, Bessarabia, Batoum, Bourgas, or Eastern Roumelia had the reputed objects of the Foreign Secretary been carried out. In his accustomed sledge-hammer style, the Hope of the Liberal Party attacked one phase after another of Lord Salisbury's "immoral" and "inconsistent" policy, applying these epithets particularly to the indulgent tone adopted towards Turkey. How readily political hits were seized upon by the audience will be seen from one quotation:—

> Lord Salisbury says you mistrust the Turkish soldiers you cannot mistrust the Austrian sentry whom we have placed at the gate; and he goes so far as to say he has discovered a new gospel (laughter and cheers)—glad tidings of great joy—in the fact of the Alliance between Germany and Austria for this purpose. Lord Salisbury is not quite sure about this Alliance—a confession which is somewhat strange in the mouth of the Minister who has settled Europe according to his will (laughter), and from whose language one would suppose that this new, happy, blessed combination was entirely his own doing. But it turns out that Lord Salisbury has only read it in papers like the rest of us (laughter).

If Germany and Austria had united to resist the advance of Russia the Marquis of Hartington agreed that this would be good news. But he feared the Foreign Secretary's "glad tidings" would yield no encouragement to the budding States of the emancipated Turkish Provinces; and the noble Lord was not disposed to place implicit faith in Austria's ability to govern alien peoples. Lord Salisbury having put the blame of the Afghan trouble on to Lord Northbrook's shoulders, Lord Hartington shifted it back to the Foreign Secretary, and the abdication of Yakoob Khan was cited in proof of the impracticability of the Ministerial panacea. The International obligations undertaken, however, by the Government would have to be respected by their successors. And there seemed to be the ring of the metal of an incoming Minister in the patriotic tone of one of the noble Lord's concluding sentences:—

> I believe the resources of England are so great, her naval power is so great, that her alliance will be always courted by Europe (cheers); I believe the alliance ought to be given and to be used for the purpose of forming and joining in a combination of all the States of Europe for the purpose of preserving the peace and the independence of Europe (Hear, hear), for the purpose of repressing the aggressive ambition of any Power (cheers), for the purpose of protecting the weak against the strong (loud cheers), for the purpose of protecting the free against the oppressor—that is the policy which has always been, in the main, the characteristic of the Liberal party, and the gentlemen who have been the conductors of the Liberal party (Cheers).

The Liberal demonstration at Manchester was continued on Saturday in the spacious Pomona Gardens, the assemblage being so large that the Pomona Palace, wherein Lord Hartington and Mr. Bright spoke, overflowed with people, and two overflow meetings, each many thousands strong, had to be held. But, numerous as was the gathering, the keen interest taken in the proceedings was shown by the respectful silence (broken now and then only by enthusiastic acclamations) preserved during the speech-making. Mr. R. N. Phillips, M.P., presided over the principal meeting; and the address of the Marquis of Hartington was commendably brief, incisive, and to the point. Despite the warnings of the Ministerial press, his Lordship rejected the appeal and accepted "the challenge thrown out that the Prime Minister would appeal to the country were the conduct of the Government to be again impugned. Comparison between the acts of the past and the present Administration would not be feared, but courted. Lord Hartington, resigning his old prolixity, tersely said, and what followed was but an amplification of this text:—

> We shall remind the country that five years ago, when we resigned the reins of office, we left peace abroad and contentment at home (Cheers). We left trade and manufactures flourishing, we left the revenue daily increasing—increasing at a far greater rate than the expenditure of the country. Since the advent of the present Administration we have had apprehension of war in Europe; we have had actual and unnecessary war in Asia and Africa (Cheers). Trade and industry have been at a standstill. Confidence is gone—(Hear, hear)—the burdens of the people have been increased—(Hear, hear)—and as to the finance of the country, there are no words of mine which can adequately describe the condition to which it has sunk (Cheers). Gentlemen, it is a degradation of the term finance to call the administration of your revenues by the present Government by that name (Cheers). If the finance of the Conservative Government deserves to be called finance, then the reckless expenditure of every spendthrift who spends large revenues without knowing from what source the money is to come, then that course, I say, is equally worthy of the term finance (Cheers).

The cheering which greeted Mr. John Bright's rising ended in the multitude's singing (a band giving the cue) "Like a fine old English gentleman" out of compliment to the right hon. gentleman. Mr. Bright was in unusually good voice and spirits, and did not spare the rod. He was not surprised the Government feared to face the country, because "conscience does make cowards of us all." The old familiar theme of Free Trade was plunged into, apropos of the Marquis of Salisbury's speech to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; and once again did Mr. Bright lustily do battle against the enemy, Protection (now christened "Reciprocity"), which he and Mr. Cobden did their best to demolish in the Anti-Corn-Law days. Quite one half Mr. Bright's speech was devoted to answering the Reciprocity argument of the Foreign Secretary, the other half to an animated contrast of the Home Legislation of the Gladstone Ministry with the restless Foreign Policy of the present Government. His conclusions were then compressed into a nutshell. Had the Liberal party remained in power there would have been "no war between Russia and Turkey," "no Zulu War," "no war against the Ameer of Afghanistan;" and neither would the finances of India have been disorganised, nor would there have been any "juggling" or "thimblerigging" in the finances of England, whilst the Income Tax would long since have been repealed, and depression in trade "would not have been aggravated by a policy reckless and wicked in three quarters of the globe. Finally, adapting a simile of Macaulay's, Mr. Bright ended his energetic speech in these words:—

> If at some distant period, it may be centuries remote, an Englishman—one of that great English nation which is now so rapidly peopling the American continent—if such an Englishman should visit and explore the sources of his race and the decayed and ruined home of his fathers, he may exclaim, "How are the mighty fallen! whence comes this great ruin?" And the answer will be that in the councils of England of the past—I pray that it may not be said in the days of a virtuous Queen—wisdom and justice were scorned, and ignorance and passion and vainglory directed her policy and wielded her power (Loud and prolonged cheering).

Mr. Bright, with the Marquis of Hartington, afterwards addressed a few words from a balcony to the enormous gathering outside, which Mr. Bright pronounced to be the greatest meeting of the kind he had ever seen.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach gave a smart and effective answer, from a Conservative point of view, to Mr. Bright's philippic on Monday at Birmingham. But a brief notice must first be bestowed on the speaking which took place in the Aston Lower Grounds at the same time that the Liberal addresses were being delivered at Manchester. The occasion was the "National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations," alluded to more fully and illustrated in another part of the paper. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was the Ministerial star that cast radiance over the principal meeting, and sought to illuminate the doings of the Government, and place them in the best light; and the Secretary for the Colonies gave practical effect to his speech by urging Birmingham Conservatives to return Major Burnaby as Conservative member for the town. It was to his hosts of the Birmingham Conservative Club, at luncheon on Monday, that Sir Michael made his most noteworthy speech. He boldly challenged Mr. Bright's assertions, and said that had a Liberal Ministry been in power Constantinople would have been in the hands of Russia, and the Ameer of Afghanistan the vassal of that great Power. The six millions spent were a "mere fleabite" to check the aggrandisement of Russia. Liberal as well as Conservative Governments before now had had to wage wars to maintain our Colonial Possessions. The violence of the language used both by Lord Hartington and Mr. Bright was stoutly protested against, but the Secretary for the Colonies would not imitate the intolerant tone of his opponents. As for the management of the finances, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had but done as Mr. Gladstone did in 1860 and 1861. Proceeding to Irish affairs, the right hon. Baronet regretted Mr. Bright's remarks on the land laws as calculated to foster agrarian agitation; and cited the Irish University Bill of the Government as having been welcomed by Irish members, whereas they rejected Mr. Gladstone's scheme.

There will be a pause now in public speaking on the part of Ministers until the 10th inst., when the Prime Minister and his colleagues are to address the assemblage of civic notabilities at the Lord Mayor's banquet. The most casual reference, meanwhile, can be made here to the multitudinous addresses now being delivered. Waning space will not permit us to add more than that Sir Henry James's two speeches at Taunton this week smacked not at all of nisi prius; that Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham on Monday and Tuesday essayed to neutralise the deliverances of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; that the Duke of Somerset on Saturday launched a spiteful couplet against Mr. Gladstone; that Mr. Rowland Winn on Monday showed his linguistic ability as "whip" at Gainsborough; and that the annual addresses of Mr. J. Holms and Mr. Fawcett to their constituents on Tuesday were worthy the reputation of both hon. members for sound sense and wide views of public affairs.

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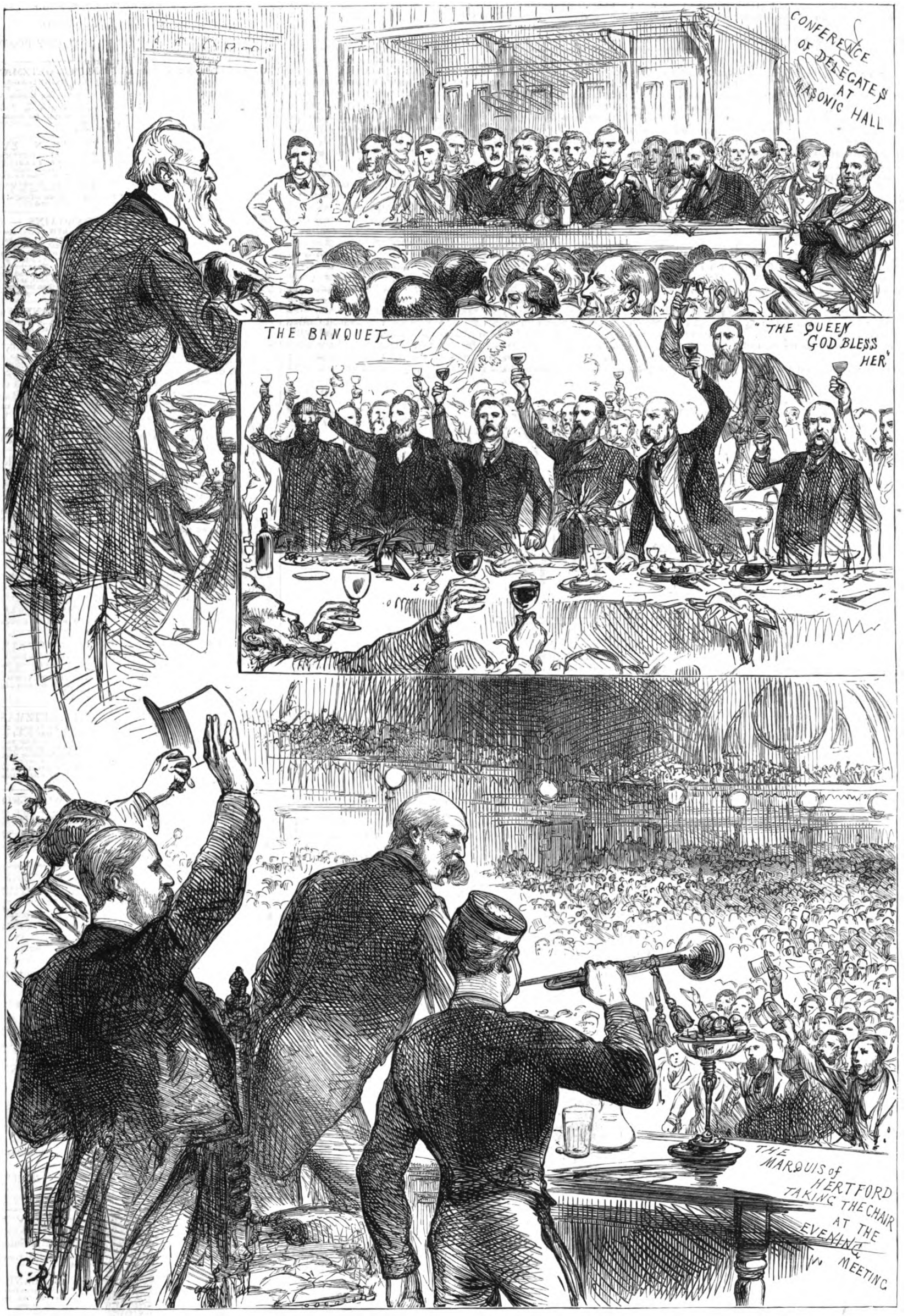
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CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRATION AT BIRMINGHAM.—SEE PAGE 414.

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POLITICAL MEETINGS AT MANCHESTER AND BIRMINGHAM.

The mass meetings simultaneously held, on Saturday, by multitudes of the Liberal party assembled at Pomona Gardens, Manchester, to hear the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. John Bright, and at Birmingham, in the Aston Park Lower Grounds and Great Hall, by the National Union of Conservative Associations, were of extraordinary magnitude. Each of these vast gatherings is, therefore, made the subject of an Illustration in our Journal.

At Manchester, the immense buildings available for various public entertainments and exhibitions in the Pomona Gardens, which have been used, of late years, for some important political demonstrations, afford such an extent of accommodation as can nowhere be exceeded. The so-called "Palace," which was erected by the proprietor of the Gardens in 1869, was first employed for a purpose of this kind on Easter Tuesday in 1872, when Mr. Disraeli, accompanied by Lady Beaconsfield and supported by the Lancashire Conservatives, there received an enthusiastic welcome. But so early as June, 1869, before this building existed, the Gardens witnessed an immense Conservative demonstration against Mr. Gladstone's measure of Irish Church Disestablishment. The site has, therefore, come to be historically associated with the most strenuous conflicts of the two great political parties at present contending for ascendancy in England, whose forces in South Lancashire are nearly equally balanced. Hence it was that Lord Salisbury and Colonel Stanley had to speak at this place a fortnight ago. The dimensions of the "palace" are 220 feet long and 180 feet wide under one roof, divided by six rows of pillars, and having a floor space of 45,800 square feet, so that it can hold above 20,000 persons. There were seats for 6000 in this hall. There is another large building, the Agricultural Hall, which covers an area of 10,000 square yards. Both these vast halls were filled at the same time on Saturday afternoon, besides which there was a third assemblage of many thousands in the open air to hear speeches from a balcony. Lord Hartington and Mr. Bright first spoke to the meeting in the "palace;" then his Lordship went to the Agricultural Hall and there made a short speech; finally, both he and Mr. Bright appeared on the balcony and addressed a few sentences to the outdoor meeting. Mr. R. N. Philips, M.P., was chairman of the first and principal meeting, and Lord De Tabley, Lord Lymington, Lord Frederick Cavendish, and twenty members of Parliament, with the leading Manchester and Salford Liberals, were on the platform. The tenor of the speeches here delivered is noticed in another column.

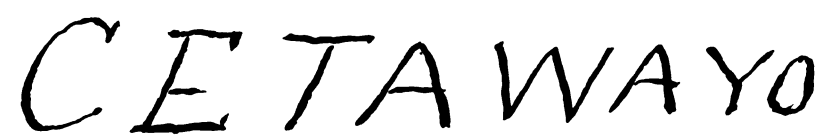
At Birmingham there was the annual conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations, held at the Masonic Hall, under the presidency of Earl Percy, in the morning of the same day. In the afternoon there was a banquet in the Hall at Aston Lower Grounds, at which eight hundred members of those Associations sat down to table. The Marquis of Hertford was in the chair. In the evening there was a public meeting, of at least five thousand persons, in the Great Hall, where Lord Hertford again presided; and there were supplementary meetings, at the same time, in the adjacent skating-rink, and in the open grounds, as there were at Manchester. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. H. Chaplin, M.P., and Sir Hardinge Giffard, Solicitor-General, were the chief speakers. The secondary meeting was addressed by Sir H. Drummond Wolff, M.P., Lord Claud Hamilton, and Major Burnaby. The numbers gathered here could not be so large as at Manchester, but it was a very effective party demonstration.

Remissions of rent continue to be made. The agent of the Duke of Devonshire has issued a circular to his tenants stating that he would attend at Lismore Castle on Nov. 28 to receive the rent due, and adding, "If your rent is paid on that day, I am authorised by his Grace to make you an allowance of 20 per cent on a year's rent of the land held by you."—Mr. Robert J. Carew, who only lately came into possession of the property, allowed the tenants on his estate, near Cahir, 7s. 6d. in the pound on the half-year's rent due March last.—Mr. James Myers, of Suir Island House, Clonmel, has made a reduction of 25 per cent.—Sir John Ennis, Bart., landlord of extensive estates in Westmeath, Roscommon, and adjoining counties, in a letter to his solicitor, says: "I am reducing my rents, although never too high, and doing all in my power to assist my tenants to meet the present bad season. I think, after the hard winter, the poor must be very badly off."—Lord Darnley has announced a reduction of 15 per cent. on the rents of his Irish tenantry; and Lord Louth has granted a similar reduction to the tenants on his Monaghan and Louth estates.—Viscount Cranbrook has intimated to the tenants on his estate in Kent that he will allow them a reduction of 20 per cent at the rent audit to be held in December.—The Earl of Rosse has allowed his tenants on the Tipperary and King's County estates an abatement of 20 per cent on the half-year's rent due in November. His Lordship's rent-roll amounts to £18,000 per annum.—On the extensive estates of the trustees of the Marquis of Downshire there will be a general abatement of 10 per cent on the current year's rent of all agricultural holdings on their estates, if paid before Feb. 1 next. In addition, the turf-bog rents for the past season will not be charged.—Sir Thomas Bateson, M.P., has also made a reduction of 10 per cent on his estates, both in the county of Down and in the county of Londonderry.—William Kennedy Marshall, Esq., the owner of extensive estates in North Tipperary and in the county of Antrim, has allowed his tenants 25 per cent abatement on their current half-year's rents.—A reduction was made of 10 per cent on the last half-yearly rents of Lady Oglander's property in the Isle of Wight. A similar reduction has been made to the tenants of the Compton estates in the neighbourhood of Dorsetshire.

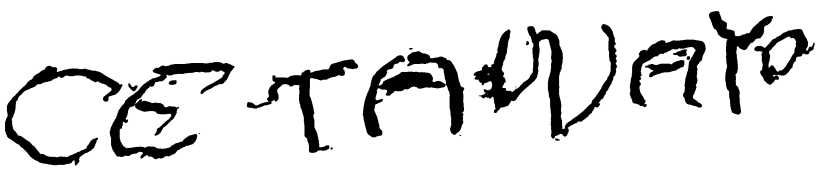
CETEWAYO'S WRITING LESSON.

His Majesty the ex-King of Zululand, like some of the Norman Kings of England (but not Henry Beauclerc), was unable to write his own name. But nobody has ever yet been able to spell it. Cetewayo, Cetywayo, Ketshwayo, Ketchwhyo, and several other phonetic or conventional variations have been tried in vain. We believe that the last of those given above is nearer than the others to the actual sound of the whole name, but it is not exactly right. The Zulu language has three "click" consonants of its own, or rather common to most of the Kaffir and other Bantu languages of South-East Africa. These different "clicks" are produced by smartly thrusting the tongue against either the palate, or the roots of the front teeth, or the side teeth. In the first syllable of the King's name, there is a double click, which passes from the palatal to the dental. No letters of the European alphabet will precisely represent such sounds; but the attempt to utter "Kt," as a double consonant, makes a certain approach to this part of the name. The second portion is "whyo" or "wyo," not "wayo," according to the ordinary use of vowels in English. It is of no great consequence; but since he is now taking pains to learn how to write his name, we may as well try to speak it, barring the impossible "clicks," till he and his affairs can be safely forgotten, and there be no need to speak of him any more.

During his late voyage from Port Durnford to Capetown on board H.M.S. Natal, transport-ship, he expressed a wish to know how to write. Having recovered from sea-sickness, which he endured with patience and good-humour (only wishing he had brought his "big stick" or sceptre, to have thrown it into the sea and made a calm), the captive monarch was ready to take his first lesson. This was kindly given him by his friend Commander Crawford Caffin, R.N., who, with Captain Ruscombe Poole, R.A., had joint charge of the illustrious passenger on board. We have been favoured with facsimile copies of the writing. Commander Caffin first inscribed the King's name, spelling it as he thought fit, in printing capital letters, which the Royal pupil imitated as well as he could. The result is shown in our Engravings herewith annexed.



COPY SET BY COMMANDER CAFFIN, R.N.



THE KING'S HANDWRITING, TO IMITATE THE COPY.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"A Dictionary of Music and Musicians" (1450—1880), edited by George Grove (Macmillan and Co.). The completion of the first volume of this valuable and interesting work has already been recorded. The most recent part issued is the eighth, forming the second portion of the second volume. This number ends with the commencement of an article on Mendelssohn by the editor, who has contributed some of the most important biographies in the work, notably that on Beethoven. The article on Mendelssohn will doubtless be of pecular value, from the writer's possession of special sources of information, some of which are derived from a recent visit to Berlin expressly on that account.

The "Organists' Quarterly Journal of Original Compositions," edited by Dr. Spark (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). The eighth volume of this work is now half completed by the issue of the forty-fourth part. This current number opens with three short pieces, by Gustav Merkel, the first of which is a pleasing andantino in G major, No. 2 being a spirited "Allegro" in C major, and No. 3 a similar movement in D major—all being well written for the instrument. Then follows an "Andante Religioso" by W. Mullineux, of Bolton—a movement containing much variety of character; and this is succeeded by an "Idylle" by L. Sampson (op. 36, No. 2), a piece in a flowing and pastoral style. The number concludes with a well-written sonatina, consisting of three movements—a "Moderato" in C major, an "Andante Larghetto" in F, and a Rondo in the original key. The contents of the part are altogether up to the usual average.

Waldstein's "Giant-note Method" for the pianoforte, published by Messrs. Wood and Co., of Great Marlborough-street, has already been noticed by us as a cheap and useful instruction-book for juvenile students—and we need now only say that its success is proved by the recent issue of the ninth edition.

Among recent publications of Messrs. Neumeyer are Heinrich Hofmann's twelve pianoforte pieces, op. 46, for two performers. We have several times spoken in praise of this composer's music, and recently of his orchestral symphony, entitled "Frithjof," performed at the Crystal Palace. The pieces now referred to are full of varied interest, each answering to the characteristic title with which it is headed. They will be found both pleasing and improving in practice.

Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., distributed the prizes at the Mechanics' Institution, West Vale, Halifax, on Saturday night.

The annual simultaneous collection on behalf of the Commercial Travellers' Schools was made on Wednesday in the commercial room of every hotel in the United Kingdom.

Lord Carnarvon on Tuesday evening presented the prizes to the students of the Winchester School of Art, in the presence of a large audience, presided over by the Mayor, and gave an address on the national utility of such institutions.

A valuable gold watch and an illuminated address were presented at Margate on Monday to Mr. H. E. Davis, who recently resigned the captaincy of the borough fire brigade. The presentation was made by the Mayor.

The Cyfartha Ironworks at Merthyr Tydvil, which employ 4000 hands, were reopened on Monday after having been closed for five years; and on the same day the puddlers at Earl Granville's New Shelton Bar Ironworks, Hanley, who had been on strike for four or five weeks against a reduction of 6d. per ton, resumed work at the old rate of wages.

ON THE HEIGHTS.

On a hot August day we sat beside the snow at the mountain-top. The air was cool and light, and exquisitely pure; it had blown freshly in our faces as we climbed up, though in the valley below there was no wind. As we looked round, on each side lay a quite different view; but each was equally grand. In front of us, to the north, were spread out, as it seemed, "the kingdoms of the earth and the glory of them"—we looked between descending hills at a wide country, rough but yet fruitful, with a small distant river, and towns and bridges far away; shadows of the clouds moved slowly across the landscape—the fields seemed to shudder under them, as beneath some vast bird of prey, and to rejoice doubly when they were past. On our right, close to us, were the tops of lower hills: one, the crater of an extinct volcano, was as it were shaved off, and a little lake filled it to the brim—in the sunlight it must have glittered like an eye among the mountain-tops, a landmark to the birds soaring highest over the region. Beyond, there stretched a vast unbroken plain, over which hung a light mist; in the furthest distance a chain of mountains was faintly seen. In this view, the least beautiful, there was perhaps the greatest charm of mystery: it was so boundless, so wonderful—there were not hills and forests to distract one, there was only the immense plain, the home of a million people one had never seen, invisibly toiling below, living different lives, surrounded by different universes, each one thinking himself (with equal reason) the Centre of Things. A mist overhung them—but it hid nothing from us. Looking down on them all, we saw none; and they were as unconscious of our survey. One thought of the old indifferent gods of Lucretius; one understood the pagan conception of their home, above cold and heat, joy and woe, where could never

> Sound of human sorrow mount to mar
> Their sacred everlasting calm.

With a sigh, one turned and looked south: into a nest of mountain-tops, cleft with valleys and ravines. Here was the "Mouth of Hell," a rough gorge of grey stone, not covered with grass like most of the hills round it; and all on this side seemed to speak of that other life of the mountains, during half the year a snow-bound solitude, unapproachable by human foot. Somewhere hidden here too, were, I believe, the sources of the two little streams that run to the hill-foot and there join into a rivulet, which, rolling down the valley, spreads gradually into a wide and splendid river.

Down this valley, lastly, we look westwards towards the little town whence we have come. The lines of the mountains on each side are bold and square, the hilltops do not melt into each other, gently rounded off; each has character and decision. Nearly to their summits reaches the dark green of the trees; but the rough cowl of "the Monk," the bold top of the "Great Peak," stand out above it. Between the spurs of the mountains the valley stretches along, smooth and even, of a rich green, lighter than that of the surrounding woods; down the middle runs the river, its bends marked by cottages and trees, dark dots upon the plain; there is a sense of firmness, of solidity, in this tranquil land, and of human companionship in the squares of cultivated ground and the paths that make narrow lines along its sides. The valley lies much higher than the plains we have seen to north and east, and we can distinguish the herd of cows near us, wandering slowly home; as we go down the hillside and pass them in the meadows we shall hear their bells ringing, each with a different note, and the sunburnt cowboy calling them all by their names.

The wind blows, the sunlight is still brilliant, without heat; we take a handful of snow and eat it, though it is almost too cold to be refreshing. Then we start down the long, rough zigzag which takes us half-way into the valley, and which we may make longer, if we choose, by trying short cuts across wavy slopes covered with grass, mere hillocks to look at, but steep enough on their further sides. By our path little streams of the purest water constantly spring from the hillside; we see a few butterflies of familiar kinds; now and then a frog jumps into the grass; there are little yellow and purple flowers, lower down blackberries, and in the woods small wild strawberries of delicious flavour. Half-way down we meet an Englishman with a guide, evidently bent on "doing" the mountain in the shortest possible time; and near the town old countrywomen salute us, walking with packs on their backs and woolwork in their hands, or trotting along, man-fashion, astride wiry little horses.

The town, well known to French tourists, though hardly heard of in England, is called Mont Dore; it lies in the centre of the great volcanic district of Auvergne, and is visited chiefly for its baths—to the town-loving French the scenery is quite a secondary matter. Seven hours of mountain travelling from the nearest railway station, it has not all the comforts—nor half the cleanliness—of civilisation; nor, shut in as it is by the surrounding mountains, is its air by any means as clear and healthy as that from which we have just descended. Yet it is in the midst of beauty, and it has a quaintness—even a picturesqueness—of its own. There is a square, grey market-place, of which one side is formed by the low stone arches of the *Etablissement des Bains*, backed by the steep hillside. The baths were known to the Romans, and there is a Roman sternness about the building, with its heavy iron doors to imprison the luckless Frenchmen who discover too late that a bath means washing. The west side of the square is occupied by what might be a townhall, but is only another *Etablissement*—this time of vapour baths. Here, in a damp, oppressive atmosphere, gangs of invalids—they look exactly like convicts—tramp wearily round, and surely lose as much by depression of their spirits as they can gain from the unpleasant flavour of the air they inhale. The entrances of these buildings are thronged with grey sedan-chairs, trotted in and out with hapless patients at all hours of the morning from three till about eleven, and looking like bees in half-mourning about a hive-door.

Hotels and dingy half-underground shops make up the remaining sides of the square; and through it, at morning and evening, pass long lines of goats—to English eyes the most picturesque of animals—and, all the day, carts drawn by cows, men, and even dogs. At midday, during the tourist season, there is a sort of horse fair—horses, ponies, and donkeys are let out for the afternoon, with much excited bargaining in broad Auvergnat. Children sell switches; tourists mount, with more or less difficulty; at every window heads are looking out, for the start of the horsemen is one of the daily matters of interest at Mont Dore, ranking even before the arrival and departure of the clumsy *diligences* from Clermont. Afterwards, those who remain settle down in the Terrace, sitting under the trees to chat or read novels, and making believe to listen to the band, which plays those old, old "Selections" which, after all, give the greatest happiness to the greatest number of listeners.

But the wise go up the mountains; and the wisest go alone. Those silent heights, that pure keen air, are so unlike what we from the cities, we dwellers in the plain, commonly know: we are right to seek either their majesty or the vastness of the sea when we go from town, as we say, "for a change." There is reason underlying this fashion of foreign tours; Stoke Pogcs has its beauty, as well as Switzerland—but the latter is better for a tired Londoner.

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THE WINTER EXHIBITIONS.

In the forthcoming winter "season" we can hardly expect a repetition of the brilliant hibernal art-display of last year. The practically inexhaustible riches of the country in Old Masters will doubtless again be exemplified at the Royal Academy; but we shall not, we cannot, again see such a gathering of drawings by those giants of old as was shown with such lavish prodigality at Burlington House and the Grosvenor Gallery. The projected exhibition of water-colour drawings by living artists at the last-named rooms seems to be unnecessary and ill-advised. It can hardly be very attractive in itself, though it may impoverish the show at the Dudley and weaken that of the junior society—where divided counsels appear to prevail. It will, however, probably receive no support from the Old Society, that body having, we understand, resolved to abstain *en masse* from appearing in Bond-street. The remaining exhibitions at Suffolk-street, and still more those organised by dealers, will probably continue for some time to reveal the effects of the long-continued depression,—Art being naturally one of the interests the soonest affected by, and the slowest to recover from, a decline in the national prosperity.

THE FRENCH GALLERY.

The experienced proprietor of this gallery—Mr. Wallis—would probably be among the first to admit the justice of the remark just made. The exhibition which opened on Monday last may be regarded as of a somewhat provisional character. The former *prestige* of the gallery will doubtless be far better supported by the ensuing collection in the spring. M. de Neuville's great picture, "Le Bourget (October 30, 1870)," reappears—representing the survivors of the handful of men of the dépôts de la garde, and mobiles de la Presse, surrendering after their desperate defence of the village church of Le Bourget to an overwhelming force of the Prussian Guard. Having described the work at length on its previous exhibition, we may content ourselves by strongly recommending all who have not seen it to pay a visit to the gallery. It seems to have lost some crudeness in the interval since it was first shown, and it gains likewise in breadth of effect in the quieter light of the west wall.

After this in dramatic interest, but superior in some artistic qualities, is the picture by Professor L. C. Müller of an assemblage of Mohammedan pilgrims encamped outside the walls of Mecca in motley and picturesque groups of men and camels, and girls bringing provisions from the City of the Prophet. The character in the swarthy visages of the Arabs and other races, relieved against turban or white bournous and haikh, is very finely rendered. Solid, broad, admirably drawn, rich, mellow, and harmonious in colour, this is a masterpiece. A brilliant effect of Eastern sunlight is obtained without resort to violent oppositions of yellow lights and purple shadows. Nor is there any other technical artifice. Above hangs a still-life composition by Madame Muraton, noble in execution as in colour. The "Arab Horsemen," by Schreyer, has the painter's familiar merits in this oft-repeated subject, but the general effect seems to be more than usually embroiled in the liquid browns of the preparatory painting. A large cattle-piece by De Haas exemplifies the customary excellences and defects of the artist. Less sound in draughtsmanship, and less happy in expressing the movements of cattle than many other animal painters, his gray, aerial Dutch meadows are always an agreeable foil to the colour of his beasts, and he is unsurpassed in the bold impasto of his handling.

The remaining foreign pictures are generally small domestic scenes, single-figure studies, or landscapes of modest dimensions, and, although respectable average is maintained, few can be regarded as *hors ligne*. The French school is very sparingly represented by painters of the Ecouen school, such as Dargelas, Seignac, and Aufray—the first in his schoolboy subjects coming nearest the master, Edouard Frère. Also by V. Chevillard, in a little picture of a priest strolling at twilight in the midst of a plain, probably near Barbizon; and Le Loux in "The Vestal Tuccia," holding a sieve as she calls upon Vesta to aid her in filling it with the water of the Tiber in proof of her chastity—a smoothly-painted picture, curiously unlike in the inharmonious greys the local colour of the Tiber and its banks. There are also some clever sea-pieces by the Belgian, T. Weber, sketches silvery in tone by Gabriel, and a pathetic picture by T. Sadee, of a woman with her two children returning from the Schevening beach whence her fisherman husband has just set sail.

The German pictures are much more numerous, and their *provenance*, whether from Munich or Düsseldorf, is generally recognisable by their heavy bituminous shadows or blackness of tone respectively. Where there is so much honest, sound, capable workmanship it is unfortunate that these peculiarities should so persistently adhere. Take, for example, the "Mid-day Rest" and "A Hungarian Fair," by G. von Bochmann: both works are remarkably delicate and truthful, yet how much more satisfactory would they be—the latter especially—if they approached the effect of open air. H. Heffner is free from this defect, though fond of a cold key of colour, and the promise given in former works, in which conditions of cloudland dominated, is fully redeemed by those in the present exhibition, which embrace a much wider range of effect from the brilliant daylight, or bleak grizly haze, or lifting rain-cloud of the "Rhenish lowland" views, to the scene "Near the German Coast," with a clear autumnal sunset sky reflected in the shallow of an estuary or of the alluvial deposit at some river mouth, perhaps a branch of the Rhine. There are examples also of Windmaier, Heinish, Poschinger, and other German landscapists. L. Munthe's snow-piece, with the copper-hued light of the declining sun struggling through snow-cloud and brown fog, betrays no falling off, although he has painted the almost identical subject and effect scores of times. We may mention here also (the artist having studied in the Düsseldorf school) the moonlight view of the "Port of Beaulieu, near Nice," by the Swedish artist Wahlberg, a fair, moderate-sized example of an original and powerful painter.

German figure-pictures commonly commend themselves to the English public by their domestic homely sentiment, and careful unaffected realistic treatment. But they almost invariably fall short of the higher idyllic and æsthetic attributes, for, with very few exceptions, the German artist seems incapable of hitting any mean between absolute literalism and supernatural unreality or pseudo-historic, vague, generalisation. "Grandfather's Darling," by A. Spring—an old man dressing a little child—will bear out what we mean. The pathos is genuine enough, but it is merely sad and sorry; the peevish-looking child has none of the beauty, and the old fellow none of the venerableness which are often found in the lowest station of life. The remark applies no less to "Official Instructions," by Laupheimer, the humour of which is simply pitiful, and to H. Schloesser's "Village Politicians." We commend to notice, for the capital character-painting of the face, a little picture, by H. Kauffmann, of an old peasant or burgher smoking his long German pipe, and G. Kuhl's "Literary Researches."

A proportion of English pictures always diversify the winter exhibitions at this gallery, but our school is seldom so well represented as to render comparison with the foreign works fair or profitable. On this occasion they consist, as usual, of works by old-established favourites of the public, such as Messrs. Leader, James Webb, R. Ansdell, T. F. Dicksee, and E. Hayes, and by younger aspirants. Mr. Leader is at his best in two Welsh river landscapes, and the same may be said of Mr. Webb's "Rotterdam" and "Pinks Going Out." Mr. Dicksee (father of the young painter of "Evangeline," in the last Academy Exhibition) challenges more detailed observation, both by the arduous subjects and scale of his two pictures of "Madeline" disrobing in the moonlight, from Keats's "Eve of St. Agnes," and "Juliet at the Balcony," also of course under moonlight effect. Distinguished by a delicate sense of refined female beauty, highly wrought, and accompanied with appropriate accessories, these figures undoubtedly please the eye—the end the artist sought, apparently, rather than completely sympathetic poetical interpretation, or that higher charm to be won from closer contact with nature, and the artistic rendering of moonlight. Here moonlight is suggested by degradation of tone, not realised by opposition of hues, such as gave magical effect to Mr. Millais's "Eve of St. Agnes." And the mature and somewhat haggard "Juliet" is hardly the heroine of Shakspeare, that "had not seen the change of fourteen years." Mr. Tom Lloyd was justified in appending the title "A Pastoral" to his landscape, bathed in mellow sunlight, so agreeable is it in feeling, with some of the grace of the late Mr. Mason. Miss Hilda Montalba is original and charming in her view of the quaint buildings and turrets of "Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Canada," gilded by the declining sun, with snow lying on the ground. Two pictures by Miss Clara Montalba, "Southwark Bridge" and "Off Erith" are remarkable for their robust impasto and brushwork, but we fear the gifted young artist is in danger of falling into mannerism and conventionality by the very facility with which she has mastered the means of art. "Raising the Wind," by Mr. Savile Lumley—an anxious cavalier in treaty with a wily money-lender—is a marked advance in solidity and colour. We have seen better work by Mr. F. Morgan than "Love me, love my dog."

MR. M'LEAN'S GALLERY.

The Winter Exhibition at this gallery in the Haymarket consists as usual of a well-selected collection of drawings by members of the various societies and some foreign artists. It is not necessary to review the English works in detail, as we shall meet with most of the artists again shortly in their own respective galleries. A feature of the exhibition is a series of over twenty flower-pieces by that able painter of still-life Mrs. Helen Angell. The most important drawings are "The Battle of Marston Moor," by Sir John Gilbert, and "Alice Bridgnorth, an early scene from 'Peveril of the Peak,'" by J. D. Linton. There are also good though generally small examples of G. Dodgson, G. Fripp, Birkett Foster, E. Duncan, G. Clausen, Cuthbert Rigby, James Webb, James and T. B. Hardy, Mrs. Allingham, T. Collier, E. K. Johnson, Seymour Lucas, Tom Lloyd, C. Green, and others—a few works having been previously exhibited The foreign drawings are of more novel interest. "The Fisherman's Family, Venice," by Silvio Rotta, is in all respects excellent. By E. Tofana there are two very pretty female studies. "The Blind Beggar," by Dyckmans, though different in composition from the National Gallery oil-picture, has some of the same photographic precision with greater artificiality. There are also chalk drawings tinted by Edouard Frère and studies by Mdlle. Henriette Brown, neither artist, however, is seen to advantage out of their customary medium.

MESSRS. TOOTH AND SONS' GALLERY.

The exhibition of cabinet pictures in oil at this gallery (also in the Haymarket) suffers from the absence of "leading pictures." The average may be regarded as respectable, albeit including a good deal of the mediocrity which too generally characterises an ordinary English picture show. Here British art preponderates much more largely than at the French Gallery; and it will suffice to say (our space being limited) that there are fair samples of Messrs. T. S. Cooper, Seymour Lucas; Marcus Stone—"Discord," exhibited at the Academy last summer; Beavis, Leader, J. Webb, Vicat Cole, G. Cole, Hamilton Macallum, J. Peel, Syer, S. E. Waller, E. Crofts, W. T. Richards, J. L. Tissot (who may be regarded as naturalised among us), and several others. M. F. Holl's "Daughter of the House," from the Academy, is also here; and a picture entitled "Widowed," a cottage interior, with a young mother and child, the face of the former hidden from view in a passion of grief. There are, however, a few pictures by foreign painters which merit eulogy or provoke criticism. Foremost among these is a little gem by Boldini of a young gallant and lady, in costumes of the last century, promenading on the Pincio at Rome, which is marvellously brilliant and dextrous: the crispness, *brio*, and certainty of the touch are really amazing on so microscopic a scale. A picture of two ladies, *confidantes*, perusing a letter, by R. Madrazo is, we need hardly say, very skilful in execution, but it suffers from the excessive use of cold blue (cobalt) tones which injures so many of the artist's recent works. Two or three Duvergers are unusually good, particularly one of a couple of boys filling the absent dominie's snuff-box with ink. We would also commend to the visitor the pictures by Toulmouche, Sadée, Blommers, Hublin, Breling, T. Weber, Peyrol Bonheur, &c.

At Messrs. Dowdeswell's rooms, 36, Chancery-lane, there is a collection of most of the principal etchings by Méryon, which we regret we are unable to review in this Number. Next week we hope to do some justice to the works of this long neglected but original artist. An exhibition of Méryon's work is also being arranged at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club.

The "Institute of Art," 9, Conduit-street, has opened an exhibition of various kinds of works, artistic and ornamental, chiefly by amateur ladies.

Mr. Robert Dunthorne, of Vigo-street, Regent-street, has issued a large etching by M. Lhuillier, after the picture by Mr. J. S. Noble, entitled "Lazy Moments," exhibited in the Royal Academy, 1878. The etching, which is of unusual size, represents two noble hounds reposing in the kennel under a strong effect of light. M. Lhuillier has proved in this masterly work that he is as much at home in pictures of animal life as in the other works produced by him for the same publisher.

Mr. C. H. Jeens, the steel engraver, died on the 22nd ult. M. Edouard Theophile Blanchard, a pupil of Cabanel, and first-class medallist at the Salon of 1874, died on the 24th ult. The death of Mr. Powell, the American artist, is announced.

The formal proclamation of the Welsh National Eisteddfod for 1880 was made at Carnarvon yesterday week, with much ceremony. After the proclamation of the "gorsedd" by the bards, there was a public luncheon, presided over by Mr. Alderman Rees, chairman of the committee.

OAKS AND ACORNS.

Our favourite works by Sir Walter Scott are "Kenilworth" and "Ivanhoe," and in the first chapter of the latter book we are introduced to a forest scene, where, surrounded by hundreds of gnarled old oaks Gurth, the herdsman, is blowing his horn to collect his scattered swine, which there are feasting on beechmast and acorns; and in the last exhibition at the Royal Academy this scene was so well rendered in a picture called "The Swineherd" that it was purchased by the council from the artist, Mr. Johnson, as, apart from its merits as a work of art, it had for its subject an ancient custom—a custom which October brings to mind—the olden grant of "pannage," by which term was meant the forest right of feeding hogs on "mast." This right, with which monasteries were endowed, and which often constituted, according to Burnett, the dowry of the daughters of the Saxon Kings, had, of course, to be paid for, and the money received for it, which was called "agistment," was collected by men who were termed "agistors," who had to bring before the Lord Chief Justice of the Forest a true and just account of the sums received by them "for the Pannage of the King's woods from Holy-Rood Day to the feast of St. Martin"; and so strictly were the conditions of this right enforced, that men, when driving swine to woods of their own that lay beyond the forest, were allowed but one night's rest for their herd therein. "If the swine lie one night within the forest, no trespass; the agist of swine is for the pannage."

This paid-for privilege had, however, its drawback, in the shape of the crippling of the dogs, that they should not hurt the deer; and in the chapter in Ivanhoe to which we have referred, we read how Gurth, seeing the helplessness of his good dog Fangs, heaps maledictions on the ranger "that cuts the fore-claws off our dogs, and makes them unfit for their trade;" and also, how his master disputes afterwards the right of such disabling, lawing, hambling, or expeditating, because the wood, where Fangs went, had been "disforested;" thus showing that Cedric the Saxon was well up in that law which affirmed, "In purlieus or places disafforested, a man may keep a mastiff without being expeditated." But Gurth had this consolation, that though, through the law, the claws of his dog could not be fixed in the swine, Fangs might yet, legally, hold on to their ears; as it had been adjudged in a case where an action was brought against a man for keeping a mastiff, knowing the dog was in the habit of biting hogs—that the action would not lie, "because 'tis not only common, but in many cases necessary for dogs to bite hogs." So, as the law was thus dead against them, the pigs of that day must have had a bad time of it, in that acorn month, October.

It would seem, by-the-by, that our word "pigs," was a term not then in vogue, as it is not mentioned in ancient records, nor indeed by modern writers. Thus, when Wamba demands, "How call you those grunting brutes?" "Swine, fool, swine!" says Gurth. And "Swine is good Saxon," is the jester's comment; "while we have the authority of Dame Quickly that 'hog is Latin for bacon.'" Now, acorn-fed bacon is, they say, the very best of bacon, and cottagers still think so; but their pigs will now fare badly, as acorns, which as yet are no bigger than berries, are this year very scarce. Pigs, like sheep, thrive well upon them; deer, too; and at this season of the year scores of rosy rustics may be seen in woods and lanes hunting for acorns for his Lordship's keeper, who pays the youngsters something for their trouble, and so fond are the deer of this food that they will shake down acorns from their own oak-trees for their does and dappled fawns.

English acorns are of two kinds, the "sessile," which grow on the branch, and the "peduncled," which have long stalks to them; and the oaks that bear them will grow side by side, as may be seen in a lane at Dulwich; while at Kew may be found on the Turkey oaks acorns that are in mossed cups. Jesse speaks of "sweet" acorns, which he found in Richmond Park, that had a taste like filberts. If such acorns existed in olden times, when roots and berries had to supply most wants, our ancestors fared less badly. "Why," asks Timon of the banditti, "why should you want? Behold, the earth hath roots, the oaks bear mast, the briars, scarlet hips. Want! why want?"

Now, it is singular that for the proper pronunciation of good Saxon terms we should have to go to unlearned districts, where young Hodge—who, until School Boards burst on his bewildered vision, "never had no schoolin' o' no sort"—smacks out his words with full Saxon flavour. One of such words is that which, softened in sound by our civilisation, we call "a-corn;" but young Hodge says "ac-orn," and young Hodge is right, as was maintained by that stickler for correct pronunciation, the late Mr. Charles Kemble; and that acorns were called ac-orns in Shakspeare's time, is very evident. Take any hackneyed quotation where that word occurs—say, "creep into acorn-cups," and "acorn-cradled," and see how the rhythm of the line fails with "acorn," but swings with "ac-orn"—the corn of the oak.

The oak is well known to like a strong deep soil, and it is a tree which, as sacred to Jupiter—who gave the power of augury to the oaks of Dodona—is called "the tree of Jove." Thus, when Celia says, alluding to Orlando, "I found him under a tree, like a dropped acorn"—note here the ac-orn—Rosalind replies, "It may well be called Jove's tree, when it drops such fruit." No tree has been more written about, from Shakspeare, on the oak of Herne the hunter, to Cowper's fine poem of the Yardley-Oak, and the Talking-Oak by Tennyson; and few have been connected oftener with regal honours in old and modern days The leaves, too, of the oak supplied the Romans with material for their civic crowns; while from its branches the Druids cut mistletoe, though its growth on that tree is now so rare that a mistletoe oak is a curiosity.

Of oaks, a hundred and fifty species have been well made out, one hundred of which have been introduced into this country. Amongst them are the Turkey oak, the cork-tree, the evergreen oak, the Fulham and Liscombe hybrids, and the tribe of American ones, whose large leaves turn scarlet in the autumn. When oaks have been pollarded in early years they will make great handsome trees; and a group of stag-horned ones, that are well worth seeing, may be found at Streatham Common. The length of time to which oaks will live is truly wonderful—as witness the Fairlop, the Conqueror's, the Parliament, and the Salcey—the latter being stated to be 1500 years old—and so is the girth to which oaks have attained. Thus, the width at the butt of the Cowthorpe oak is 78 ft.; of the Damary, 68 ft.; of the Merton, 63 ft.; of the Baddington, 54 ft.; of the Hempstead, 53 ft.; and of the Salcey, 46 ft. Kings of the forest, truly!

Such data as these are indeed remarkable, when we come to the fact, that the oak, that monarch of the woods, has more insect enemies than any other tree—2000 even, say the entomologists. Amongst them, are the green grasshopper, and the larvæ of the lobster and the swallow-tailed moths, while that of the stag-horn, our largest beetle, may be found in its rotten wood; and it is to a cynips, or gall-fly that we owe the formation of "oak-balls," and the pink "oak spangles." But it has its glories, too, in many butterflies; and on the topmost branch of this king of trees may fittingly be found the "Purple Emperor."

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LIBERAL DEMONSTRATION AT MANCHESTER: LORD HARTINGTON ADDRESSING THE MEETING AT POMONA GARDENS PALACE.—SEE PAGE 414.

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MAJOR W. KNOX LEET, V.C., 13TH LIGHT INFANTRY.—SEE PAGE 418.



NEW COURT-HOUSE, HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA WEST.—SEE PAGE 418.

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ALL HALLOW AND ALL SAINTS.

The close of the last day of October is known as Halloween, or All Hallow Eve, the hallowed evening of All Saints' Day, Nov. 1; and it is regarded, even now, with much superstition throughout Great Britain and Ireland. It is the evening for spirits to appear and for ghosts to wander; and the child who is born on that night is believed to possess the power of seeing supernatural objects—a superstition that was turned to account by Sir Walter Scott in "The Monastery." Spirits are invoked by sowing hemp-seed and by winnowing three *weehts* of nothing. The witches were warded off the corn at Halloween, both in Scotland and England, by the waving of a lighted brand or straw; and, similarly, lighted candles were used to drive them from the Malkin Tower, in the forest of Pendle, Lancashire. In Wales, bonfires were kindled on Halloween, and white stones cast into the ashes, and if any stone was not visible on the next morning, it was considered that the person who threw it would not live to see another anniversary of the day. The same practice and belief exist in the Scottish Highlands, and I met with it in Argyleshire only a few years since. The bonfire at Balmoral, on Halloween, is on a large scale, and has often been witnessed by her Majesty, who has carried a lighted torch—her Royal children doing the same—to toss upon the fire, in which a grotesque figure is burnt, whose supposed cries are presumed to be drowned by the sound of the bagpipes.

Whoever has seen Maclise's large picture of "Snap-Apple Night; or, All Hallow's Eve," will be aware that, in Ireland, the rustic celebration of the last night in October is attended with sports in which apples have a prominent place, and hence give to that evening the name of "Snap-Apple Night." The apples are put into a tub of water, whence they must be taken by the mouth only, the head being ducked in a way that gives rise to much merriment; and they are also fixed on one end of a stick, suspended horizontally from the ceiling or rafter, its other end having a lighted candle. As the hands are not allowed to be used, the apple has to be snapped at with the mouth; and, unless this is done with dexterity, the stick swings round, and its candle-end is brought into unpleasant contact with the face. Another use of the apple on this night is for an unmarried girl to eat it before a looking-glass, in which she will see the reflection of her future husband peering over her shoulder. If she is careful to do this when a favoured suitor is behind her, the divination has a fair chance of fulfilment. There was also the Halloween superstition of the three luggies or dishes, one of which was empty and the two others filled respectively with pure and foul water. The lads and lasses were led blindfolded to these basins, into one of which they dipped their hands; a dip into the pure water signified marriage to a maiden; a dip in the foul water, marriage to a widow or widower; and a dip into the empty bason showed that the person would die an old maid or an old bachelor. In Cornwall, Halloween is called Allan Day or Allan Night, and Allan apples are purchased at the Allan market, for children to eat, and also to hide one apple beneath their pillows, to bring them good luck for the next twelvemonth. In the Isle of Man the word has been corrupted to Hollandtide eve; and bonfires were lighted to drive away the evil spirits. Not only were the apples used, at Halloween, for amusement and divination, but their pippins were brought into requisition for a similar purpose. The poet Gay describes a girl placing a pippin on each of her cheeks, one for Lubberkin and the other for Booby Clod, and seeing which pippin will drop first to the ground. Booby Clod's pippin falls first, thereby showing that his love is unsound;

> While Lubberkin sticks firmly to the last;
> Oh! were his lips to mine but joined so fast!

Nuts were also in great request on Halloween, for the purposes of divination, so much so that in the north of England this night is called "Nutcrack Night." If two nuts that had been put before the fire by a lad or lassie kindled and burned together, it was a sign that their courtship would end in marriage; but if the nuts started away from each other, it foretold that their courtship would soon come to an end. Burns describes this fully in his poem on "Halloween;" and it is also mentioned by Gay, and by Goldsmith in "The Vicar of Wakefield." Another Halloween custom in Scotland is to go into the kailyard blindfold, and there pull a stock of kail; if it be long, short, or crooked, so will be the shape of the future wife or husband; and if much or any earth stick to the root, so will be the amount of the dowry. Another method of performing this divination is to pull three stalks of oats.

One of the Northampton churches is dedicated to All Hallows, and its bells are supposed to ring out on Shrove Tuesday the following jingle:—

> Roast beef and marsh mallows,
> Says the bells of All Hallows.

In Charles I.'s reign All Hallow was considered as the beginning of the Christmas season, and in the Memoirs of Bulstrode Whitelocke a very graphic account is given of the way in which the barristers of the Middle Temple observed Halloween in the year 1629 with gay proceedings, then called revels, in which favourite dances, such as galliards, corantos, and brawls were performed, and when even "the grave Lord Keeper led the brawls."

All Saints' Day—for which Halloween is supposed to be the preparation—has been observed on the first day of November for more than ten centuries, and is kept in the English Church calendar as a day for the commemoration of all those saints and martyrs for whom, individually, no special day has been set apart. Keble's thoughts, on this day, will be found, not only in his beautiful poem in "The Christian Year," but also in the poem on "Church Windows," in the "Lyra Innocentium." Among older poems on the subject, I may mention one in Hicke's "Devotions," and a sonnet by Drummond of Hawthornden. Up to the year 837 All Saints' Day had been observed on May 1, and was instituted by Pope Boniface IV., when the Emperor Phocas permitted him, in the year 610, to dedicate the Pantheon at Rome to the Virgin and all the martyrs. But, in the year 837, Gregory IV. altered the celebration of the day to Nov. 1, as it was supposed that, by this later date, all the harvest would be gathered in, and the faithful would not be inconvenienced by journeying to Rome to participate in the festival.

The names of Saints and Martyrs are held in popular remembrance by the greater number of churches, in this country, being dedicated to God in their names and in memory of their lives, professions, and deaths. Of Saints in other countries who are commemorated on Nov. 1, we have the names of St. Benignus of Burgundy, St. Austremonius, St. Cæsarius, St. Mary, martyr, St. Marcellus, Bishop of Paris, and St. Harold, King of Denmark, martyred in the year 980.

As the close of All Saints' Day is All Souls' Eve, it is the custom in many parts of England for village children to "go a-souling," as it is termed, which commonly is asking for apples and beer, and whatever they can get, either in money or provisions; though the cake that is made specially for that evening, and is called the soul-cake, is, presumably, what the children ask for. Doggerel verses are sung on these occasions; those that I have heard in the midland counties—including the "one for Peter and two for Paul," and other lines—were but a slight variation of what I have also heard them singing, a little later in the month, when they came "a Clemmening" on St. Clement's Day, Nov. 23, as described and illustrated by me in this Journal some twenty years since. In some places the evening of All Saints' Day is called "Cake Night," from the provision of these "Soul-cakes," which have also been known as Psalm-cakes, dirge-loaves, and dole-bread. Two centuries ago, when John Aubrey, the antiquary, saw piles of these soul-cakes heaped upon plates in a Shropshire farmhouse on the evening of All Saints' Day, he said that he was reminded of the pictures of the shewbread in old Bibles. CUTHBERT BEDE.

MAJOR W. KNOX LEET, V.C.

We lately noticed an official announcement in the *London Gazette* that the Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on this worthy officer of her Majesty's Army, whose claims were submitted for her Majesty's approval, for his gallant conduct during the recent operations in South Africa, as recorded against his name—viz., "Major William K. Leet, first battalion 13th Regiment.—For his gallant conduct on March 28, 1879, in rescuing from the Zulus Lieutenant A. M. Smith, of the Frontier Light Horse, during the retreat from the Inhlobane. Lieutenant Smith whilst on foot, his horse having been shot, was closely pursued by the Zulus, and would have been killed had not Major Leet taken him upon his horse and ridden with him, under the fire of the enemy, to a place of safety."

The testimony of Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., C.B., in his speech at the Fishmongers' Hall banquet on Sept. 28, may also be quoted. After naming Lord William Beresford, Colonel Redvers Buller, and Major Leet, who had gained the Victoria Cross, he said, "I am proud to claim them as comrades. You all know how they got their crosses. In each case they carried off soldiers who must else have fallen under the Zulu assegais. You probably do not know, however, that when Major Leet took up, on a tired pony, a double burden, he incurred a double risk; for he went into the fight so crippled by a sprained knee that, once dismounted, he could not have made an effort to escape."

We published an exact narrative of this brave action in our paper of Sept. 20, and a letter from Lieutenant Smith, giving a similar account of it, and expressing his gratitude to Major Leet as his preserver, appeared in this Journal on May 31. Major Leet had previously had his own horse shot under him, and the one he then mounted was a pack-horse, or rather a pony, without bridle, riding-saddle, or stirrups. He and two other officers, Lieutenant Duncombe and Lieutenant Smith, were separated from the rest of the party retreating down the mountain, which was very steep and rocky, and they were stopped by a precipice. A numerous band of Zulus, firing and throwing assegais, rushed upon them. Lieutenant Duncombe was struck down, and Lieutenant Smith, who was on foot, became utterly exhausted. The situation was certainly much worse than that of Lieutenant Carey and the Prince Imperial, with their party of horsemen, on June 1. But Major Leet, alone as he was with the helpless comrade exposed to instant death, had a noble spirit of self-devotion. He halted in riding off along the edge of the precipice, and, by an effort of main strength, lifted up the breathless man clinging to the pony's pack-saddle, took him up behind, and carried him safely away. On the very next day, in the defence of General Evelyn Wood's fortified camp at Kambula Hill, the most obstinately fought battle of the Zulu war, Major Leet held command and performed the most important services, which were duly acknowledged in that General's despatches.

This exemplary officer is a son of the late Rev. E. S. Leet, Rector of Dalkey, Ireland, and is the youngest of five brothers, all of whom have served in the Army or Navy, and have received medals for war services. He entered the Army in July, 1855, and was with the 13th Light Infantry through the Indian Mutiny campaign, where he showed distinguished gallantry in the field. He was six years Adjutant to his regiment, and subsequently an Instructor of Musketry, Captain Instructor of the Staff at Hythe, and five years Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General at Cork. In South Africa, after serving with his regiment against Secocoeni in the Transvaal, he was appointed to command the two battalions of irregular troops, with native auxiliaries, forming part of Brigadier-General Wood's movable column. No one did better service throughout the Zulu War, or is more deserving of substantial promotion in the ranks of the Army.

The portrait of Major Leet is from a photograph by Robinson and Sons, Grafton-street, Dublin.

THE HAMILTON COURT-HOUSE, CANADA.

Their Excellencies the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, and her Royal Highness Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, visited Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, on Sept. 15, and stayed there two days. The ceremony of formally opening the new Court-House and Shirehall for the county of Wentworth and city of Hamilton was the main feature of the public proceedings. We give an Illustration of this building. The corner-stone was laid in August, 1877, by Mr. James Seymour, Past Grand Master of Freemasons, under the directions of the Masonic body in that district; and the contract was carried out by Mr. E. Van Allen, from the designs of Mr. C. W. Mulligan, architect. The building has cost about 125,000 dols. The interior is magnificently fitted up, the desks, rails, architraves, and panelling being all of solid walnut.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., entered upon his ninety-sixth year last Saturday.

The fresh meat landed at Liverpool during last week from the United States and Canada was in excess of any week for some few months past; while the arrivals of live stock, on the other hand, were extremely limited. With the approach of the winter months and the prevalence of turbulent weather, the consignments of live cattle and sheep become materially smaller; whereas the conveyance of fresh meat is conducted on a much larger scale as the warm weather departs.

At the Croydon Sanitary Congress on Thursday week Captain Douglas Galton read a paper on Engineering and Sanitary Construction, in which, among other things, he strongly condemned the practice of those persons who, having purchased a building site, removed from it the healthy, clean gravel and sand which it contained, afterwards filling it up with rubbish, which often contained the germs of disease, and proceeded to build upon it. Dr. Corfield gave a lecture on Sanitary Fallacies. Yesterday week Mr. Symons gave an address in which he referred to the unhealthiness of our places of public assembly, and showed what means should be adopted to remedy it. A supplementary sitting was held last Saturday, at which the ventilation of buildings and the provision of scientific quarters for soldiers were amongst the subjects discussed.

CANADA.—INDIAN SUMMER.

October. The blood-red sun is shining from an unclouded sky; but there is a rosy haziness pervading the atmosphere that leaves one in doubt whether the heavens are blue or pink or purple, and which throws a veil over distant scenery: a haziness that must not be confounded with mist or fog, for it is very much thinner and far more transparent than an ordinary mist, bringing with it, too, a feeling of rest and gladness—which mists and fogs most certainly do not. Nature is in a state of delightful repose: the air is balmy and tranquil, save for a zephyr that now and then floating lazily down the city streets murmurs a fitful sigh, and lingeringly sobs in the forest. It would be difficult to say which of the seasons' deities is now reigning. Ceres and Pomona, with their attendant nymphs, have left for warmer climes. There is no sign, however, of the approach of the ice-king. It is an interregnum; and, so pleasant is the state of the atmosphere, we heartily wish some kind aerial spirit would drug rude Boreas so that he might sleep on for ever—a charming *dolce far niente* kind of weather, when we would fain rest from our daily toil, for work seems out of place, and we pursue our vocations with a feeling of ennui; we should much prefer to fling ourselves into our easy-chairs by the open windows under the green verandahs, and read a novel, light a cigar, or be otherwise luxuriously idle.

We said there is no sign of the approach of winter. In some years, however, there is an ominous hint just before the Indian Summer commences. As a rule, when winter once begins he stays persistently until the spring; but in some years what is termed "squaw-winter" has a spasmodic existence for about a week or ten days. After a short struggle for life, this suspicion of frost vanishes as quickly as it came; and then follows a delightful spell of three weeks or so—the Indian Summer, with its blood-red suns and, as Longfellow puts it, its "dreamy and magical light."

It is not our intention to attempt to explain the cause of this ever-recurring atmospheric phenomenon. There has been much discussion regarding it, one reason given being the burning of the distant prairies. After the scorching heat of summer the prairies—those vast natural meadows that abound in central North America—are highly inflammable; and, now that there is a railroad stretching from ocean to ocean, the sparks and glowing cinders shot forth from the smoke-stacks of the hurrying engines cannot fail to swell the list of prairie fires. But long before North America was girdled by a railroad these fires were of periodical occurrence during the autumn months. Should a strong wind be blowing at the time, the flames devour the tall coarse grass with appalling rapidity; unhappy, then, the herds of buffalo that may be browsing in that rank grass; there is no hope for them and the other animals of the prairie, unless they can reach water or a belt of naked earth before the running fire has been there arrested. Of course the burning prairies produce a haziness in the atmosphere for many miles around; but it is very improbable that they affect it to the extent of producing the delightful Indian Summer weather. However, the popular belief is that they do, and this notwithstanding the fact that often the prairie and bush fires occur long before October. Moreover, during these charming October days, there is no smell of burning in the air; and the rosy haziness pervading it is altogether too pleasant and balmy to be associated with fire and smoke.

Not only have many statements been made regarding the cause of the Indian Summer, but various opinions have been mooted as to the reason of the few weeks being so called. But it seems very probable that this sweet brief spell of autumnal warmth owes its name to the fact of the Indians going forth into the prairies at this time to hunt the buffalo and other wild animals, that they may be supplied with provisions for the winter. Longfellow says, in his "Evangeline," that the "pious Acadian peasants" call this season the Summer of All Saints.

> Shade deepening over shade, the country round
> Imbrown: a crowded umbrage, dusk and dun,
> Of every hue, from wan declining green
> To sooty dark.

Thus the poet of the "Seasons" on an English October. But he who sang so sadly of the "pale descending year," would surely have burst into his most gladsome numbers, had he gazed on the glory of Canadian woods at the close of October. Their splendour for a short time in October and the beginning of November is something so brilliant and imposing, that those who have not been in the Dominion at this season of the year smile incredulously at descriptions given, and regard them as gross exaggerations. Looking at a sketch of American scenery, an Asiatic once exclaimed, "What a strange country must America be, where the people live in wooden houses, and the trees are painted!" And truly the trees are painted, but so that no human hands can portray them on canvas. The wealth of colour is simply sublime; not merely "dusk and dun" or hues varying between "wan declining green and sooty dark;" but all shades of red from crimson to pink, all shades of yellow, russet, purple, brown, and green—not merely sickly faded greens, but bright and fresh, for the night-frosts come on so suddenly that the leaves change colour, not gradually as in England, but often in a single night, so that much of the foliage is still a bright green while the rest is red and yellow. During the greater part of the Indian Summer the foliage remains almost as bright and green as in July and August; therefore the sudden coming of the frost not only produces brighter colours on the leaves than at home, but presents the woods in gold and crimson before the leaves have begun to fall, whereas in dear old England the colours, such as they are, come when the trees are half naked.

Most of the birds, as if jealous of the richly-coloured woods, have by this time left for warmer lands. These summer visitors have the gayest plumage; but they cannot sing. Ah! what would not the colonists give to have some of the sweet songsters they heard long ago on the other side of the Atlantic; how willingly would they part with the beautiful orioles, scarlet-tanningers, and blue-birds, if they could but hear once more the joyous carols of thrush, blackbird, and nightingale, whose melodious warblings belong to a dream that is past—like the soft perfume of the primrose and woodbine, for the gorgeous flowers of the Canadian forests have scarcely any scent. And so, since the birds that have flown to the south are voiceless, they are little missed in those painted woods of October. Always silent—except for the tapping of the woodpeckers, the scream of an eagle, or the ring of an axe—the woods seem more than ever silent now; and the subdued light cast forth by the blood-red sun leaves them all that could be desired. For towards the close of the Indian Summer the sun remains all day long the most sanguine of reds, perhaps because he is angry at the appearance of the night frosts, but more probably that he may produce the best effect, since the full blaze of the sunbeams on the foliage would be altogether too dazzling.

We have been led to speak of the sylvan metamorphoses, because the Indian Summer seems to us inseparably connected with the haunts of the Dryads, and because woodlands are inseparably connected with Canadian scenery. Besides, the great frost is so very close at hand, we linger lovingly over this supreme effort of nature to smile though on the eve of descending into her long wintry grave.

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OBITUARY.

RIGHT HON. SIR R. T. KINDERSLEY.

The Right Hon. Sir Richard Torin Kindersley, formerly Vice-Chancellor, died at Clyffe, Dorchester, on the 22nd ult. He was born in 1792, the eldest son of Nathaniel Edward Kindersley, Esq., of Sunning Hill, Berks, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as Fourth Wrangler in 1814, and M.A. in 1817. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn the following year, obtained his silk gown in 1835, and held the office of Master in Chancery from 1848 to 1851, and of Vice-Chancellor from 1851 to 1866, in which year he was made a Privy Councillor. He was knighted in 1851. Sir Richard married, in 1824, Mary Anne, only daughter of the late Rev. James Leigh Bennett, of Thorpe Place, Surrey, and by her, who died in 1864, leaves, with other issue, an eldest son, E. L. Kindersley, Esq., of Clyffe, M.A., J.P.

SIR G. B. BUCKLEY-MATHEW.

Sir George Benvenuto Buckley-Mathew, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.G.S., died on the 22nd ult. in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall. He was born Aug. 4, 1807, the only son of George Mathew, Esq., of Fowlers, Kent, of the Coldstream Guards, by Euphemia, his wife, daughter of John Hamilton, Esq., of Riselands, N.B., and of Christchurch Priory, Hants, and was descended from a very ancient Welsh family. Sir George entered the Army as Ensign 52nd Regiment in 1825, and subsequently served successively in the Rifle Brigade, the 70th Regiment, the Coldstream Guards, the 85th Foot, and the Grenadier Guards, from which he retired as Captain in 1841. During his military career he served in America and in the Mediterranean. In 1835 he was elected M.P. for Athlone, and in 1837 for Shaftesbury, for which he sat till 1841. He was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands in 1844, afterwards held diplomatic offices in Russia and in Mexico, and in 1859 was made Chargé-d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republics of Guatemala, &c. In 1861 he became Minister-Plenipotentiary to the Central American Republics, in 1866 to the Argentine Republic, the same year to the Republic of Paraguay, and in 1867 he was accredited Ambassador at Brazil. He had the Grand Cross of the Brazilian Order of the Rose. He assumed the additional name of Buckley as inheritor of the estates of that family in the Island of St. Christopher. Sir George married three times—first, 1835, Anne, daughter and heir of Henry Hoare, Esq., of Stourhead, Wilts; secondly, 1849, Rosina Adelaide, second daughter of J. C. Handley, Esq.; and thirdly, 1875, Miss Gerard, of New York. He had, by his second wife, five sons and three daughters, of whom the eldest son is Major Brownlow Hugh Buckley-Mathew, Royal Engineers.

DR. ARNOTT.

Dr. Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B., Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, and late Surgeon-General, Bombay Medical Department, died on the 16th ult. at his residence, Kirkconnell Hall, Ecclefechan. He was born at Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, in the year 1805, and educated for the medical profession at the University of Edinburgh, where he took an M.D. degree. He joined the medical department of the Bombay Army in 1829; served in Medical Charge of the 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers), with the Bombay Column-Army of the Punjaub of 1849, and was present at the siege and surrender of Mooltan, battle of Goojerat, and pursuit and surrender of the Sikh Army (medal and two clasps); subsequently he accompanied, as Superintending-Surgeon, the Central India Field Force, under the command of Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., from the commencement to the termination of the campaign, and was present at the capture of Ratghur, the relief of Saugor, capture of Garacotta, forcing the pass of Muddenpoor, siege and capture of Jhansi, battle of the Betwa, the action of Kooneh, battle of Galowlee, capture of Calpee, battle of Morar, capture of the Lushkur and city of Gwalior (medal, clasp, and C.B.); served as Superintending-Surgeon of the Gwalior Division till the suppression of the Mutiny. For his services was made Honorary Surgeon to the Queen. Dr. F. S. Arnott retired from the Army in 1869, and passed the latter portion of his years at Kirkconnell Hall, Ecclefechan. He was a magistrate for the county of Dumfries.

The deaths have also been announced of—

John Brewer, Esq., of Overhall, Gestingthorpe, Essex, J.P., Barrister-at-Law, on the 18th ult., aged fifty-seven.

William Thomas Domville, C.B., M.D., Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, on the 21st ult., at the R.N. Hospital, Haslar.

John Miers, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., the well-known botanist, on the 17th ult., at Addison-road, Kensington, aged ninety.

The Hon. Hugh Seymour M'Donnell, brother of the Earl of Antrim, at Collon, in the county of Louth, suddenly, on the 24th ult., aged twenty-four.

The Rev. Arthur Rawson Ashwell, M.A., Canon Residentiary and Treasurer of Chichester Cathedral and Principal of the Chichester Theological College, on the 23rd ult., at Chichester, aged fifty-three.

George Ewen Macpherson, Bengal Staff Corps, and Deputy Commissioner of Kurnal, second son of the late Major-General Sir J. D. Macpherson, K.C.B., Commissary-General of Bengal, on Sept. 17, at Kurnal, Punjaub.

Lieutenant-General Henry Milne, Bengal Army, on the 16th ult., at Notting-hill, in his seventieth year. He entered the Army in 1829, saw active service in India, for which he had three medals and clasps, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1877.

Sir George Buckley Mathew, K.C.M.G., C.B., late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rio, on the 22nd ult., in his seventy-third year. He was formerly in the Army, having been appointed Ensign in the 52nd Light Infantry in July, 1825. From 1835 to 1841 he represented Athlone, and afterwards Shaftesbury, in the House of Commons.

The Rev. James Perkins Garrett, of Kilgaran, in the county Carlow, Rector of Kellistown, in that county, on the 18th ult., in his seventieth year. He was eldest son of the late William Garrett, Esq., of Janeville (now called Kilgaran), High Sheriff of the county of Carlow, 1806, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Samuel Raymond, Esq., of Riversdale, in the county of Kerry, and claimed descent from Sir William Garrett, Lord Mayor of London 1555. He married, Nov. 5, 1834, Caroline Anne Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Moore, Esq., of Eglantine House, in the county of Down, and leaves issue.

Mr. Callender, at sea a few days back, on his passage home from America, where he had been for the benefit of his health. This eminent surgeon was surgeon and lecturer on surgery at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, consulting surgeon to the Charterhouse, president of the Clinical Society, examiner in surgery, University of Cambridge, and late examiner in surgery at the Royal College of Physicians and University of London. He was well known for his numerous contributions to the advancement of surgical science; he was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, of the Royal Society, and of many other scientific societies at home and abroad.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

C C T (Alabama).—Problem No. 1857 cannot be solved in the way you propose. The solution has been published.

D McI (Kent-road).—Thanks; the problem shall be examined.

J W S (Bradford).—Petroff's device, known as Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, will be found in Lange's "Schachaufgaben." The book is not readily accessible, however, in this country, so we give the position of the pieces:—White: K at K R 2nd, Q at K R sq, Kts at K B sq and K 2nd, B at K Kt 6th; Pawns at Q B 2nd and 5th, and Q 4th. Black: K at Q Kt 6th, Rs at K B 3rd and 5th, Kts at Q B 4th and Q sq, B at K 6th; Pawns at Q R 5th, Q Kt 7th, Q B 2nd and 5th, K 3rd, K B 7th, K Kt 2nd and 5th. White to play and mate the Black King on his Rook's square in fourteen moves. Your proposed solution of No. 1861 is wide of the mark.

F F (Notting-hill).—Thanks for the game; if found interesting, it shall appear.

A V B (Bayswater).—Altogether too simple.

J P L (Bath).—It shall be examined.

Boltsbridge (Wilts).—Too easy for publication.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1859 received from Toz, P le Page, W F Payne, A Snellen (Almelo), W Leeson, B C, M S, T Guest, and Jose Albino de Silviero Moreno.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1860 received from J Bumstead, Toz, W de P Crousaz, W J E, P le Page, R Bohm, jun. (Vienna), W F Payne, A T Ridding, Trial, Squire, Carlos (Lille), Pops, B C, M S, Thomas Guest, and H N Morgan.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1861 received from H B, Shadforth, East Mardon, W Leeson, H Baker, W de P Crousaz, Thorpe Reading-Room, Toz, J W W, H L G, F A Bright, W S Leest, R Shindler, Wanstead, T W Humphries, J Badermacher, G Fosbrooke, Helen Lee, L S D, An Old Hand, B Dyke, Cant, G L Mayne, R Jessop, B Nevis, R Arnold, H Langford, F R Jeffrey, C S Coxe, R Ingersoll, W Warren, R O'Brien, T Barrington, E Elsbury, N Cator, Elsie, C C E, D W Keil, D Templeton, T Greenbank, H Brewster, Hereward, A T Ridding, P le Page, E P Vuilliamy, H M Prideaux, Lulu, 8 Stripe, J G Finch, Emile Frau (Lyons), A M S, T H Knight, W F Payne, Copiapino, Ryecroft, J Sargent, T M F (Dublin), Problematicus, W H Blythe, G L C, Trial, W Scott, Underwood, O Wolter, A B, L J Cuppa, Julia Short, A J H (Rugby), Norman Rumbelow, Pops, W P Welch, W D Jones, E L G, W O S Harnett, James Dobson, Thomas Guest, Alpha, Wilkie, H N Morgan, Luton Chess Club, W M Curtis, R F N Banks, W Hoskin, Fred West, Jenny, E L Green, B H Brooks, Dabbshill, and D McIntosh.

Solution of Problem No. 1860.

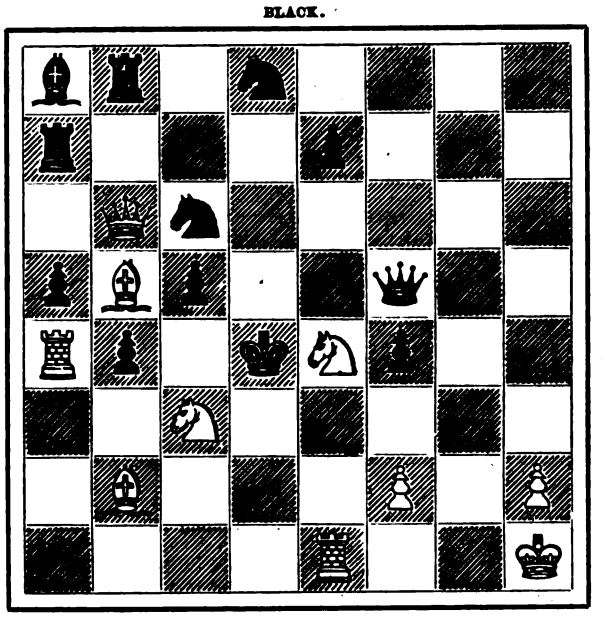
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q 5th	P takes Q*
2. Kt to Q B 7th (ch)	P takes R
3. B to Q B 5th. Mate.	

* If Black play 1. Q to Kt 4th, or 1. Q to B 5th (ch), White captures the Queen with Knight, and mates next move; and, if 1. Q to Q R 6th, or Q R 8th, then 2. Q to B 5th (ch) and 3. Kt to B 7th. Mate.

PROBLEM No. 1863.

By H. E. Kidson.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played between the Rev. G. A. Macdonnell and another Amateur.

(*Evans's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. Q to Q 2nd	Q R to K sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	22. R to B 2nd	R to B 2nd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	23. P takes P	P to B 5th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	24. Kt to B 5th	
5. P to B 3rd	B to B 4th		
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	Down to this point the play, although interesting, scarcely calls for comment; here, however, White should have played 26. Q to B 3rd before venturing on this move.	
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd		
8. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd		
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to R 4th		
10. B to Kt 2nd	Kt to K 2nd		
11. B to Q 3rd	Castles	24.	R takes Kt
12. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd	25. P takes R	R to K 7th
13. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q B 4th	26. Q takes R	Kt takes Q
14. Kt to Kt 3rd	P to B 3rd	27. R takes Kt	B takes P
15. R to B sq	B to Kt 5th	28. R to Kt sq	Q to B 5th (ch)
16. P to K R 3rd	B takes Kt	29. K to R sq	Q to B 6th (ch)
17. P takes B	Kt to B 5th	30. K to R 2nd	B takes R (ch)
18. K to R 2nd	P to B 4th	31. K takes B	P to B 6th
19. R to K R sq	Q to R 5th	32. B to R 3rd	Kt to B 5th, and wins.
20. B to B sq	P takes P		

Played at the Artists' Club, Moscow, between Messrs. Maude and Lindenberg. The notes on the play are by Mr. Maude.

(*Evans's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. B to K Kt 5th	Q to K sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	15. B to B 6th	P to Kt 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	16. Q to K 5th, and wins.	
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	14. B to K Kt 5th	P to K B 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to R 4th		
6. Castles	Kt to B 3rd	14. Q to K sq is better, but even in that case White retains the advantage by 15. Q R to K sq.	
7. P to Q 4th	Kt takes K P		
8. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt		
9. P takes Kt	Castles	15. P takes P	P takes P
10. Q to Q 5th	B takes P	16. B to R 6th	K R to Kt sq
11. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt	17. B takes R	Q takes B
12. Q to B 3rd	Kt to R 4th	18. Q R to K sq	P to Q 3rd
13. Q to K Kt 3rd	K to R sq	If 18. Q takes Q, White takes the Queen with Pawn, and mates in two more moves.	
13. P to Q 4th is the best move here. In the same position M. Sabanin once played Kt to Kt 3rd against me. The game was continued.		19. R to K 8th; Black resigned.	

The members of the City Chess Club held high festival on Monday last, in celebration of the ninetieth birthday of one of their number, Mr. Murton. There was a large attendance of the leading metropolitan amateurs, and letters from several involuntary absentees congratulating the guest of the evening were read by the chairman, Mr. H. F. Gastineau. Mr. Murton's address in response to the toast of his health proved that advancing years have affected his faculties only to strengthen them; and he concluded with a recitation, delivered with a vigour that delighted his younger *confrères*.

Mr. Blackburne visited Glasgow last week, and on Wednesday, the 22nd ult., he gave an exhibition of simultaneous play at the Working Men's Club, Trongate. The proceedings opened with an address from Sheriff Spens, who eulogised the remarkable chess genius of Mr. Blackburne, after which that gentleman opposed twenty-one selected players simultaneously. In the result, Mr. Blackburne won nineteen games, lost one to Mr. Court, of the Working Men's Club, and drew one with Mr. Gourlay. On Friday he played ten games *sans voir* against some of the most skilful Glasgow players, winning eight games, losing one game, and drawing one.

Mr. Blackburne proceeded to Edinburgh on Monday last, and on that afternoon played eight games *sans voir*, his opponents on the occasion being Drs. Cappie and Smith, Messrs. Boase, Fraser, Meikle, and Gloag. After a contest extending over five hours, the champion won three games, lost one to Mr. Boase, and drew against Messrs. Fraser and Gloag.

The *Dublin Gazette* contains the offer of a reward by the Government of £500 and a free pardon to any one concerned in the attempt on the life of Mr. Sidney Smith, Lord Sligo's agent at Mulrany, or £200 for such private information as may lead to the conviction of any of the guilty persons.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Mr. Thomas Longman, of 39, Paternoster-row, and of Farnborough Hill, has just been proved, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000.

The will (dated April 16, 1874) of Armand Cyriaque François Fouche, Duc d'Otrante, late of Stockholm, Sweden, who died on Nov. 26 last, was proved in London on the 16th ult. by Adolphe Hyacinthe Joseph Comte de Madre, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. Subject to legacies and annuities to executor and servants, the testator gives the usufruct of all his property to his brother, Paul Athanase Fouche d'Otrante, for life, and then appoints his nephew, Gustave Armand Fouche d'Otrante, his universal heir.

The will (dated July 31, 1874) with two codicils (dated Aug. 7, 1874, and March 3, 1876) of Mr. George Smith, formerly of Pimlico, builder and contractor, but late of Paddockhurst, Sussex, who died on Aug. 27 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by John Clutton and Henry Skrine Law Hussey, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator devises the Paddockhurst estate, with part of the Balcombe estate, to the use of his wife, Mrs. Charlotte Predice Smith, for life, with remainder to his eldest surviving son, David Macdonald Smith. After making bequests to his executors, nephew and niece, medical attendant, brother and sister, he leaves the residue of his property, real and personal, upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his five surviving children, with a share, upon trust, for the husband and children of his deceased daughter.

The will (dated March 12, 1879) with two codicils (dated March 12 and June 4 in the same year) of Mr. George Perkins, late of Park-street, Southwark, and of San Remo, Torquay, Devon, who died on June 30 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Augustus Frederick Perkins, the nephew, Reinhard Castendieck Sewell, and Thomas Fish Marson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins, £500, his property at Watton, Norfolk, a house in Ashley-place, Buckingham-gate, and his house San Remo, with the furniture, plate, pictures, horses and carriages; to his grandson, Algernon Edward Perkins, the second son of his late son George Perkins, all his parts or shares in the capital, stock-in-trade, and goodwill (except his note account) of the firm of Barclay, Perkins, and Co., subject to the payment thereout of £1000 per annum to his (testator's) wife for life, in addition to the provision made for her by settlement; upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Irene Scholl, £50,000; to the eldest son of his said late son his property at Chipstead, Kent; an annual sum not exceeding £400 for the widow of his late son; and other bequests. The residue of his property is to go to his grandson, the said Algernon Edward Perkins.

The will (dated March 23, 1877) of Mr. Daniel Cooper, late of Elmington House, The Boltons, South Kensington, who died on Sept. 24 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Mrs. Susannah Maria Cooper, the widow, and William Dossa Whitehead, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator leaves to his wife his plate, jewellery, household furniture, and effects, £500, and an annuity of £1400 for life, to be reduced in the event of her marrying again; and legacies to his sister, executors, and servants who have been five years in his service. The residue of his estate is to be divided between all his children in equal shares.

The will (dated July 3, 1876) with a codicil (dated Dec. 4, 1878) of Mrs. Henrietta Cookesley, late of No. 88, Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, who died on Sept. 26 last, at Eastbourne, was proved on the 13th ult. by Mark Noble Buttanshaw, and Miss Mary Anne Catherine Caldecott, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix bequeaths £2000 upon trust to pay the dividends to the Rev. William Bullen Morris, a Priest at the Brompton Oratory, for life: at his death the capital sum is to be handed over to the Superior Priest for the time being of the congregation of the said Oratory; £1000 to the Father Superior of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary of the Angels at Bayswater, to be applied at his discretion for the benefit of the said church; and there are considerable other bequests. Should there be any residue after payment of these, she appoints as her residuary legatees Miss M. A. C. Caldecott and Miss Fanny Pamphilon.

The will (dated July 30, 1877) of Colonel Henry Charles Fletcher, late of Kenward Yalding, Kent, and of Spencer House, Putney, who died on Aug. 31 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Lady Harriet Fletcher, the widow, the Hon. Robert Marsham, and Charles Edward Fletcher, the brother, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator gives all his real and personal estate upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his children.

The will (dated Sept. 20, 1875) of Mr. John Grey, late of East Stonehouse, Devon, formerly Commander of one of H.M. packets, who died on Sept. 16 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Henry David Grey, the son, the sole executor, to whom he leaves all his real and personal estate. The personalty is sworn under £25,000.

A bequest of £42,000 has been left to the town of Brighton for charitable and public purposes by the late Mr. W. E. Davis, once known as the "Leviathan bookmaker," who resided there for twenty years until his death. The widow intends to dispute the codicil by which the bequests were made.

The Board of Visitors appointed to inquire into the interior economy and management of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, have concluded their inspection and examination, with, according to the *Times*, perfect satisfaction.

Lord Chelmsford was on Thursday week entertained by the members of the Bath and County Club at a private banquet at Bath, and, in the course of his speech, defended Sir Bartle Frere's action in South Africa, and declared that the war in Zululand was not only justifiable but necessary. — The members of the Bar of England have invited Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., to a complimentary dinner, which will take place to-day (Saturday) in the Middle Temple Hall. The Attorney-General (Sir John Holker) will preside, and will be supported by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hatherley, and several of her Majesty's Judges.

The number of shipwrecks, casualties, and collisions on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom during the twelve months from July 1, 1877, to June, 30, 1878, was 3641, which number is less than that of the previous year by 523. Of the casualties 422 cases involved total loss, and there was loss of life from 126, or about one in twenty-nine of the vessels thus lost or damaged. The rest of the catalogue is made up of 936 serious casualties and 2283 minor disasters. During the last twenty-four years 46,320 vessels have been wrecked on the British coasts, involving a loss of 17,829 lives. The loss of life would, undoubtedly, have been greater by thousands in the absence of the noble services of the life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution. Thus the "Wreck Register" reveals the fact that by their means 4070 lives were saved from the wrecks which took place the past year in our seas and on our coasts.

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The best English Remedy for Gout an Rheumatism. Sure, safe, and effectual. No restraint of diet required during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM cured by the use of Dr. Laville's Curative Liquor or Pills. To be obtained of all respectable Chemists, price 11s. per Bottle. All who are afflicted with these diseases should read Dr. Laville's celebrated treatise, in English, on "The Treatment and Cure of Gout and Rheumatism;" post-free, 6d., of F. NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
Address—F. COMAR, 26, Rue St. Claude, Paris.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
Happy Days! There is something of regret and gloom in the first appearance of grey hairs; our prospects are often blighted by their premature appearance. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER happily affords a safe and sure means for restoring hem again to the freshness and beauty of youth. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is no new low-priced article.

It is the old-established standard and reliable article known and spoken most highly of in every civilised country. Every good thing for the hair that the most scientific men of the Old and New World can suggest are combined in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. It requires only a few applications to restore grey hair to its youthful colour and lustrous beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection and beauty. Dandriff is quickly and permanently removed. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
There are two special qualities which determine and fix the superiority and excellence of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER:—First—Its prompt, quick action, and the new growth, life, and vigour that it is sure to give to the hair, never failing by a few applications TO RESTORE GREY OR WHITE HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, imparting to the hair a delightful aroma, fresh, delicate, and unchangeable in any climate. Second—Its easy application without any previous preparation of the hair; without that sticky and disagreeable sulphur odour found and complained of in other preparations. It never stains the skin or linen. It retains the hair in any desired position, and is cooling and cleansing to the scalp.

FLORAL BELL,
FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR
LIQUID DENTIFRICE.
The admiration of the world, "THE FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR or LIQUID DENTIFRICE." Language fails to give expression to the beauty or the utility of a beautiful set of white teeth. With no other charm the possessor may well feel proud. Dentists, chemists, and physicians all recommend and use the FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR or LIQUID DENTIFRICE. It is truly unequalled for cleansing, preserving, and beautifying the teeth, giving them a pearl-like whiteness and hardening the gums. It removes all tartar hardens the enamel, arrests decay, and imparts to the breath at all times a most delightful fragrance.

A few drops on the brush night and morning is all sufficient. Tooth pastes and powders are discarded after a trial of FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR or LIQUID DENTIFRICE. It is purely vegetable, which may account for the absence of froth in your mouth during its use. A chemical that produces froth may be necessary in soap to cleanse the skin, but all chemicals are certain destruction to the teeth. The enormous and constantly increasing sale for this article enables the proprietor to offer it at the very low price of Two Shillings and Sixpence in large Bottles. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depôt, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcule," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailed everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR. If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

BREIDENBACH'S PHLOMIS (Sweet Scented). Beautifully fragrant and lasting. 2s. 6d. to 40s. Bottle. BREIDENBACH'S MACASSARINE, invaluable for preserving the growth of the Hair. 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. Bottle. Of all Chemists and the Makers, 157B, New Bond-street.

SOZODONT.—The Peerless liquid Dentifrice. Its use imparts the most fragrant breath; it beautifies, cleanses, and preserves the teeth in a surprising manner. It gives a delightfully fresh taste and feeling to the mouth, removing all Tartar and Scurf from the Teeth, completely arresting the progress of decay, and whitening such parts as have already become black by decay or neglect. Impure Breath caused by Bad Teeth, Tobacco, Spirits, or Catarrh, is neutralised by Sozodont. The price of the Fragrant Sozodont is 2s. 6d., put up in large bottles, fitted with patent sprinklers for applying the liquid to the tooth-brush. Each bottle is inclosed in a handsome toilet box. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and by JOHN M. RICHARDS, Great Russell-street, London. Observe the Name SOZODONT on the label, box, and bottle.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY? Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 3s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials post-free.—E. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

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BEAUTIFUL TEETH.
ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE. The only genuine is signed JEWSBURY and BROWN, Manchester. Established Fifty Years. WHITE AND SOUND TEETH insured. Trade Mark, J. B. in a double triangle.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS instantly relieve and rapidly cure Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Chest, and taste pleasantly. Sold at 1s. 1½d.

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New Bond-street, W.
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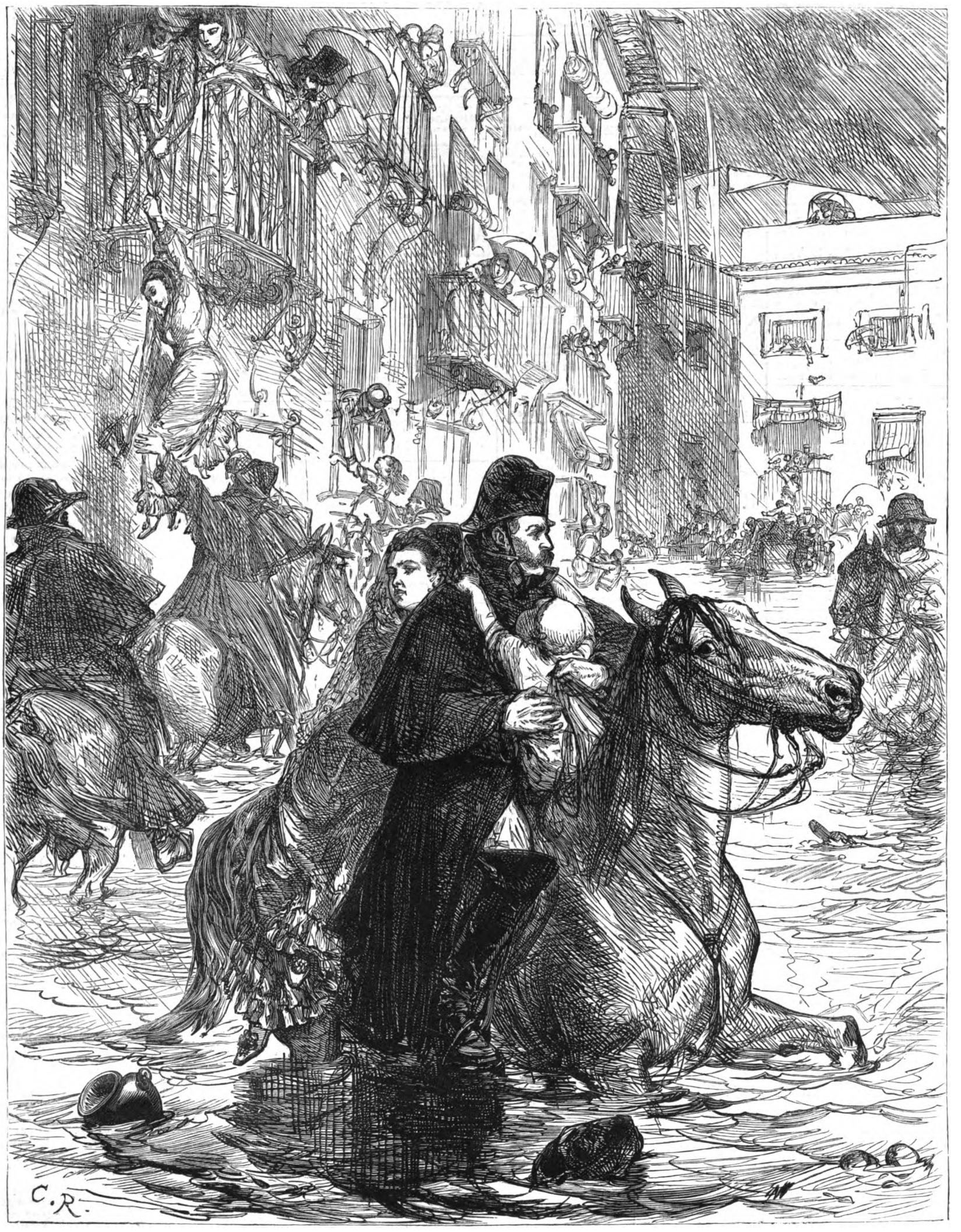
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE FLOODS IN SPAIN: SAVING THE INHABITANTS OF MURCIA.—SEE PAGE 423.
FROM A SKETCH BY M. DE LONLAY.

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BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at Calcutta, Mrs. Maclean, of Ardgour, of a daughter.

On the 26th ult., at Castle Green, Cardigan, South Wales, the wife of D. Griffith Davies, of a son.

On Sept. 23, at Antigua, West Indies, the wife of the Hon. Arthur W. Holmes à Court, of a son.

On the 30th ult., at 36, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Lady Lloyd, of Bronwydd, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st ult., at Leslie House, Merchiston Park, Edinburgh, by the Rev. James Barclay, of Saint Cuthbert's, Maurice Cobham Corstorphine, to Emma Leslie Inglis, second daughter of Charles James Leslie Inglis, late of Deanhaugh, Saint Bernard's.

On the 30th ult., at St. Peter's, Mancroft Church, the Rev. W. F. Gover, B.A., The Priory, Worcester, to Frances Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas William Crosse, Esq., Norwich.

On the 4th inst., at the parish church, Stretford, in the county of Lancaster, by the Rev. E. Preston Anderson, assisted by the Rev. J. Carter Browne, D.D., and the Rev. C. R. Thorold Winkley, brother of the bride, Minton, second son of James Kendrick Pyne, Esq., of Bath Abbey, to Mary Eleanor Margaret, only daughter of William Winkley, Esq., F.S.A., Harrow.

On the 29th ult, at St. Michael's, Milverton, by the Rev. W. H. Fowel, Walter Francis Bradshaw, of Wood-green, N., late of Valparaiso, to Mary, elder daughter of William Sheppard, of Milverton, Somerset.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd ult., suddenly, at 47, Rivers-street, Bath, the Rev. William Alexander Neave, eldest son of the late William Augustus Neave, Esq., Madras Civil Service, and grandson of the Sir Thomas Neave, Bart., of Dagnam Park, Essex, and of the late Alexander Black, Esq., of Gidea Hall, Essex. Essex county papers please copy.

On the 28th ult., at Knapton House, Norfolk, Sir Henry Robinson, K.B., J.P., D.L., in his seventy-sixth year.

On Sept. 11, at La Paz, Bolivia, Senor Don Pedro Jose de Guerra, Minister of Foreign Affairs, President of the Council of Ministers, and in charge of the Executive. Deeply lamented.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 15.

SUNDAY, Nov. 9.

Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
Prince of Wales born, 1841.
Morning Lessons: Dan. vi.; Heb. ii. and iii. 1—7. Evening Lessons: Dan. vii. 9 or xii.; John i. 1—29.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. Russell Stock, the Lord Mayor's Chaplain; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Archdeacon De Winton, Rector of Boughwood.
Westminster Abbey, 10 and 3.
St. James's, noon, Rev. John Troutbeck, Minor Canon of Westminster.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Prebendary John Wordsworth.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Alfred Whitehead, Vicar of St. Peter's, Thanet; 7 p.m., Rev. John T. Bell.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, Nov. 10.

Lord Mayor's Day. Procession to leave Guildhall at noon.
National School of Cookery, 5 p.m. (Professor Church on the Chemistry of Cookery).
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (address by Mr. W. Sturge, the President.)
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (address by Lord Northbrook, the president).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy, and on Wednesday and Friday).
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.

TUESDAY, Nov. 11.

St. Martin's Day.
Half Quarter Day.
Scotch Quarter Day.
Accession of Luis I., King of Portugal, 1861.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Rev. E. Ledger on Astronomy—four days).
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.
Races: Shrewsbury (four days), Derby Autumn Meeting (two days).

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12.

Nomination of Sheriffs at Westminster.
Church Association, Southport (two days).
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Society for Development of Science of Education, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. W. Graham on Imagination).
Society of Telegraphic Engineers, 8 p.m.
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.
Gaelic Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Cameron on Gaelic in the Schools).
Graphic Society, 8 p.m.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Institute of Chemistry, 8 p.m. (Dr. C. R. A. Wright on the Relation of the Chemical Profession to Public Sanitation).

THURSDAY, Nov. 13.

St. Paul's Cathedral, confirmations, noon.
Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, annual court, 11.30 a.m.
Meetings to Preserve "the Prayer-book as it is"—Exeter Hall, 2 p.m. (the Earl of Devon in the chair); St. James's Hall, 7.30 p.m., (Earl Nelson in the chair).
City of London College, evening, distribution of prizes by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.
Post-Office Orphan Home, annual concert, St. James's Hall.
Mathematical Society, 8 p.m. anniversary.
The Colston Dinners, Bristol.

FRIDAY, Nov. 14.

New Moon, 0.38 a.m.
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy).
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
New Shakspeare Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Brinsley Nicholson on Hebenon in "Hamlet," I., v. 62; papers by Mr. F. J. Furnivall and a Lady).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 15.

Accession of Christian IX. King of Denmark, 1863.
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Birkbeck Institution, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. F. A. Bridge on Gems of English Scenery and Song; and Raleigh's Queer Dream illustrated).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
October 26	29·994	44·0	39·3	·85	6	53·3	32·5	WSW. ENE.	203	0·005
27	30·118	50·5	47·0	·88	7	56·6	44·5	ENE.	359	0·000
28	30·204	49·0	42·3	·80	10	52·9	47·7	ENE. NE.	358	0·005
29	30·142	46·2	44·0	·93	10	49·1	46·0	NE.	362	0·035
30	30·191	49·0	41·1	·76	10	53·4	48·0	NE. ENE.	431	0·000
31	30·136	46·7	36·7	·70	10	49·8	46·0	NE. ENE.	347	0·000
Nov. 1	30·008	43·0	35·4	·77	10	47·1	38·5	NE. N.	204	0·015

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·008	30·095	30·239	30·165	30·209	30·180	30·089
Temperature of Air	41·7°	53·6°	50·1°	46·6°	50·0°	47·8°	45·2°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	40·8°	51·6°	46·7°	44·6°	46·0°	43·7°	42·3°
Direction of Wind	WSW.	ENE.	ENE.	NE.	NE.	ENE.	N.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 15.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
.. 0	9 40	10 14	10 45	11 15	11 43	—	0 8	0 32	0 55	1 17	1 40	2 5	2 30

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the world. Variety Artistes at Eight. PAT'S PARADISE (last nights), at Nine. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Mdlles. Aguzzi, Broughton, Powell, and Corps de Ballet. Prices, 6d. to £2 2s.

CANTERBURY.—DR. CARVER, the Great American Marksman. Champion Rifle Shot of the World. Every Evening, at 10.30. "Nothing more wonderful of the kind has ever been done with a rifle."—Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.

DR. CARVER.—Extraordinary Rifle-Shooting while riding full speed on Winnemucca. Double shots at flying objects and coins, the wonderful Jump Shot, throwing the lasso, &c.—THE CANTERBURY.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MERCHANT OF VENICE. Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. EVERY EVENING, at Eight (Wednesdays excepted), THE MERCHANT OF VENICE—Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. WEDNESDAY NEXT, NOV. 12, at 7.30, HAMLET—Hamlet, Mr. Irving; Ophelia, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-Office open Ten to Five. No fees of any kind.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. ALL THE YEAR ROUND. EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, THREE and EIGHT. OPENING OF THE FIFTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR. ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME THIS WEEK. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery 1s. No fees. No charge for programme. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Doors open at 7.30 for day performances; 7.30 for the evening performances. Every West-End omnibus runs to the doors of the Hall.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.—THE PIRATE'S HOME, by Gilbert a'Beckett, music by Vivian Bligh; after which A QUIET VISIT, a new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain; concluding with BACK FROM INDIA. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight. Morning Performances every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY (Twenty-fourth Season) is NOW OPEN, with many NEW WORKS by celebrated English and Foreign Artists. Descriptive Catalogues, including the VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, price 6d. The yearly sales average £7000. Apply to Mr. C. W. Wass, Superintendent of the Gallery.

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NOW OPEN.—The ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS PICTURES at Mr. ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

WALTER SEVERN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS and SKETCHES, including the Artist's Latest Productions, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s. Ten till Dusk.

Now Ready,

PRICE ONE SHILLING (Inland Postage, 2½d.),

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The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1879; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mahomedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-four years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1879.

Many of our readers have recently returned from one or other of the various seaside resorts which dot the coasts of the United Kingdom. The Season has not been generally propitious. But, no doubt, they gained from their annual excursion sufficient pleasure and recreation to recruit them, body and soul, for the sterner business of life. They have looked upon the Sea in its angrier as well as its calmer moods, and they have watched the shipping passing and repassing within sight. They have noticed, perhaps, how in almost all weathers Commerce steadily spreads its wings, and, peradventure, especially on delicious days, they may have fancied, and almost wished to share, the charms of a sailor's life. Well, for some people (happily for the rest) it has charms peculiar to itself. But it has dangers also—hardships, privations, disasters, which casual visitors do not see, or catch glimpse of but very rarely. After they have reached home, refreshed by their autumnal outing, it may be a useful discipline to them to look over the next "Wreck Chart" of the British Isles or study the Board of Trade "Register" from which it is compiled. They will then gain some notion of the darker side of the picture. We have before us the "Wreck Register," lately published, from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878—not the present year, be it observed, which we are afraid may tell a gloomier tale; and, in accordance with our practice for several years past, we shall aim to give the pith of the information therein presented to us by official authority, together with such suggestions as it more obviously calls up to mind.

The number of British vessels alone entering inwards and clearing outwards to and from Ports of the United Kingdom in one year averages 600,000, representing a probable tonnage of 102,000,000. During the course of the voyages pursued by these ships, within the period above specified, the number of shipwrecks, casualties, and collisions on and near our coasts was 3641—less than those of the preceding year by 523. Only 422 of these cases involved total loss, and only 126 of them loss of life. 795 of them, however, were collisions, which necessarily affect two ships at least, and hence the casualties reported comprise 4436 vessels, or 581 less than in the previous year. Taken as it stands, the account is startling enough; but, happily, some considerable deduction has to be made. The casualties of which we have given the total number were not all of them wrecks, as we understand the term. 1753 of them were minor accidents; 698 were mishaps resulting in serious damage, and 363 were wrecks involving total loss; but from this statement we purposely exclude collisions. The East Coasts of England and Scotland witnessed 1007 of these calamities; the South Coast, 604; the West Coasts of England and Scotland and Coast of Ireland, 944; the North Coast of Scotland, 106; and other parts, 185. The greatest destruction of human life occurred off the South Coast of England by the foundering of H.M.S. Eurydice off the Isle of Wight, when 318 persons perished.

We regret to be obliged to notice the number of accidents at sea traceable to heedlessness of shipowners, sea officers, or men, as contrasted with that of casualties produced by "stress of weather." Thus, during the year under notice, 34 English ships foundered or were otherwise totally lost (excluding collisions) in consequence of defects in the ships or their equipment; 69 cases of total loss happened through the errors or ill-conduct of Masters, officers, crews, or pilots; 138 through stress of weather, and 53 from other or unknown causes; while of casualties resulting in serious damage 33 are traced to defects in the construction or equipment of the ships, 138 to errors, 298 to stress of weather, and 127 to other causes. The winds which have been most fatal to shipping on and near the Coasts of the United Kingdom during the year were as follows:—N. to E., inclusive, 286; E. by S. to S., inclusive, 188; S. by W. to W., inclusive, 600; and W. by N. to N. by W., inclusive, 278. Our Rivers and Harbours have been the sites of very numerous casualties—not fewer than 1072; 29 of which were total losses, and 291 involved very serious damage. Of these, collisions were answerable for 759 cases.

It will not be necessary to the purpose of this Article to enter into any further analysis of the "Wreck Register," curious and interesting as is much of the information to be extracted from it. We wish in the first place to express our gratification at the recorded diminution of loss, both as to property and as to life, during 1877-8 as compared with 1876-7. We rejoice, too, that new Rules of the Road at Sea, calculated to lessen the number of disasters by collision, have just been issued by the Board of Trade, the preventive and protective force of which will, we trust, become manifest in future reports. There is but too abundant reason to conclude that very much of the damage done to our shipping round and about our coasts happens from preventible causes, and, therefore, ought to be proportionably lessened by the intellectual and moral improvement of those whose engagements are mainly of the seafaring kind. Meanwhile, however, we are thankful for the establishment and the efficient management of appliances having for their object the saving of life imperilled at sea, both by the National Life-Boat Institution and by the Board of Trade. From the wrecks to which we have adverted 4670 lives were rescued by these and other agencies during the year. No words of ours can over-estimate the worth of these agencies, foremost among which must be placed the National Life-Boat Institution. It is "twice blessed." Its object and its method of prosecuting it are alike excellent. The training to which the crews of its boats are subjected not only improves them in the art of saving their fellows from impending doom, but tends to develop in themselves the manlier virtues. They learn to risk their own lives willingly that they may rescue those of others. They do battle with perils in the deep in the cause of humanity. The process is invigorating, elevating, purifying. It encourages a high tone of unselfishness. And, so far as it succeeds in compassing its primary object, who can measure the blessings it confers and diffuses? Ask our seamen what they think of the life-boat. Ask their families and friends in what view they regard it, when the tempest sweeps ruthlessly over our coasts. It is one of the philanthropic institutions in which all can unite irrespectively of religious creeds, political parties, or economic theories, and in the expanding usefulness of which we can all take pride. May it flourish as long, and in proportion as, the need for it remains!

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice witnessed the celebration of Hallowe'en by the servants and tenants of the Royal Highland estates, who formed a torchlight procession from the West Lodge to Balmoral Castle, in front of which a huge bonfire had been erected, which was lighted by Princess Beatrice. The traditional witch was represented drawn in a car by a dragon, attended by a band of masquers, and accompanied by pipers. After the burning of the witch, those assembled (about 500 in number) were served with refreshments. Her Majesty and the Princess, with the Royal household, remained out of doors during the performance. Sir Stafford Northcote dined with the Queen. On Sunday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Crathie church. The holy communion was celebrated by the Rev. Archibald Campbell. Sir Stafford Northcote joined the Royal dinner circle. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Allan Quoich and the Linn of Quoich on Monday. Sir John and Lady Clark arrived at the castle and dined with her Majesty. Sir Stafford Northcote left Balmoral for town. The Queen and Princess have continued to make daily excursions, and have visited Glen Gelder Shiel and other

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localities. Captain Rodon, Lieutenant Hallewell, and Lieutenant Farquharson (1st Royal Scots, forming the guard of honour at Ballater) have dined at the castle, and were presented to her Majesty.

The Queen, through the Viceroy of India, has requested the Commander-in-Chief to convey to General Roberts and the troops engaged under his command the expression of her Majesty's warm satisfaction with their noble conduct in the very successful and important action at Charasiab, which the Viceroy lost no time in reporting to her Majesty.

"The Queen-Empress desires to express to her gallant troops her sorrow for those of their comrades who fell in this action and in the recent brilliant exploit at the Shutargardan, and the Viceroy is commanded to make known to the Commander-in-Chief her Majesty's anxiety for further information as to the condition of the wounded."

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales received at luncheon on Thursday week at Marlborough House the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louis of Lorne, and Prince Leopold. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards took leave of the Grand Duke and Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, who left in the evening upon their return to Germany. The Prince accompanied their Grand Ducal Highnesses to Charing-cross station. His Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince Ferdinand of Glücksburg, went out shooting yesterday week in Windsor Great Park, and afterwards lunched with Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge. The Princess visited the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Eastwell Park, and returned to London in the evening; after which the Prince and Princess, with Princess Louise of Lorne, went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre; and on Saturday their Royal Highnesses went to the Criterion Theatre. The Prince and Princess opened a new library, class-room, and museum at St. Bartholomew's Hospital on Monday, and were afterwards present at a luncheon in the great hall. Their Royal Highnesses went to the Court Theatre in the evening. On Tuesday the Prince, accompanied by Prince Ferdinand of Glücksburg, went shooting in Windsor Great Park, and afterwards lunched with Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge. The Princess, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, left Marlborough House for Sandringham. The Prince has left for Lord Hastings's seat, Melton Constable, Norfolk, for a few days' shooting. Mr. Wallis has submitted to the Prince and Princess Professor L. Müller's oil painting, "Pilgrims at Mecca."

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, in the Bacchante, left Palermo on Wednesday week.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Prince Leopold went to St. James's Theatre on Monday evening. On Tuesday the Duke and Duchess visited Brighton to open a grand fancy bazaar in aid of the Royal School for the Daughters of Officers of the Army at Lansdown, Bath, and Clarence House, Roehampton. Their Royal Highnesses travelled from the Victoria station by a special train, which was attended by Mr. J. P. Knight (general manager of the London and Brighton Railway Company). Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Brighton at noon, and were received by the Mayor and Corporation, a guard of honour of the 1st Sussex Rifle Volunteers being in attendance. An address was presented, and responded to by the Duke, and the Duchess received a bouquet. A procession being formed, the Royal party, escorted by a detachment of the 16th Lancers, drove to the Aquarium and inspected the building, after which they proceeded to the Pavilion, where they were entertained at luncheon by the Mayor. The Duke and Duchess afterwards entered the Dome, where the bazaar was arranged. Bishop Claughton opened the proceedings, and the Duke then, in an eloquent speech, set forth the claims of the charity. The Duchess afterwards received purses in aid of the funds from ladies, after which their Royal Highnesses made a tour of the bazaar, and patronised most of the stalls; after which they visited the picture-gallery and library, and returned to town from Brighton at five o'clock. The town was *en fête* and gaily decorated with flowers and banners, and in the evening was brilliantly illuminated. There was also a torchlight procession and a firework display; and the day's proceedings closed with a soirée given by the Mayor to about 1000 of the townspeople at the Pavilion.

Prince Christian, with the Duke of Teck, was present yesterday week at a dance given by Colonel Ewart and the officers of the 2nd Life Guards at the Cavalry Barracks, Windsor. Prince Christian has consented to become president of a working men's club in Bier-lane, Windsor.

His Excellency Count Schouvalof has returned to town from a visit to the Earl of Derby at Knowsley Hall. His Excellency Count Münster has arrived at the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, from Hanover and Berlin. The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and their infant son, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, have arrived at Arundel Castle from Brighton. The Earl of Beaconsfield has arrived at his official residence in Downing-street from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury at Hatfield House. The Earl and Countess of Sefton have left Belgrave-square for Croxteth Park. Earl and Countess Delawarr have arrived at Knowsley from Heaton Park on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby. Lord Carlingford has arrived at Dudbrook, Essex. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and Mrs. Gladstone have arrived at Hawarden Castle. Mr. Childers, M.P., and Mrs. Childers have left England for the West Indies in the Royal mail steamer Don.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn are surrounded by a family party at Baron's Court. The Duke and Duchess, and Lady Georgiana Hamilton, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton, Lord George Hamilton, and Lord Ernest Hamilton were present at the consecration of the new memorial church at Strabane on Thursday week, erected as a memorial of the late Rev. James Smith, who was Rector of the parish for a quarter of a century. The Bishop of Derry and Raphoe performed the act of consecration.

The infant daughter of Sir Michael and Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach has been baptized at the parish church of Coln St. Aldwyns, near Sir Michael's Gloucestershire seat. The Queen was sponsor, and sent a silver-gilt cup engraved with the following inscription:—"Victoria Alexandrina Hicks-Beach, from her godmother, Victoria R. and I., October, 1879."

A marriage has been arranged between Miss Constance Braham, daughter of Mr. Charles Braham, and niece of the late Countess Waldegrave, and Mr. Edward Strachey, eldest son of Sir Edward Strachey, Bart., of Sutton Court, Somerset.

The following Royal personages (the *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent at Copenhagen writes) were present at the christening of the infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, or represented by a special envoy, at Gmünden on Saturday last:—The Queens of Denmark, Hanover, and England, the Dowager Queen of Denmark, the Hereditary Princess Caroline of Denmark, the Grand Duchess Dagmar, the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Dowager Grand Duchess Mary of Mecklenburg, Princess Louise of Hesse, and Princesses Mary and Frederica of Hanover The Duchess of Cumberland witnessed the ceremony lying down on a couch. In the afternoon the Queen of Hanover gave a banquet, at which the King of Denmark made a speech, when proposing the health of the young Princess, in which his Majesty expressed the hope that the infant Princess would prove as great a blessing to her parents as her mother had been to her parents.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Lord John Manners, M.P., her Majesty's Postmaster-General, has consented to act as president of the Sir Rowland Hill Memorial Fund.

The recently appointed metropolitan magistrate is not (as has been published) Mr. Hugh Shield, but Mr. James Sheil, of the Northern Circuit.

The session of the Royal Geographical Society for 1879-80 will begin next Monday. The opening address will be delivered by the president, Lord Northbrook, in the lecture-hall of the University of London.

The Chief Rabbi of the English Jews, Dr. Adler, has resigned office, after thirty-five years of ministration; and the executive of the council have proposed the election of his son, Dr. Hermann Adler, as his colleague and successor.

During the year ending Oct. 31, 129,855 meals of soup and bread, thirty-nine tons of coals, and 2483 nights' lodgings were given to the poor at the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen and Refuge, being an increase of 27,260 meals over the preceding year; and 1074 families were provided with Christmas dinners.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Humane Society the silver medallion of the society was unanimously recommended to be presented to Colonel John William Fry, late of the 88th Connaught Rangers, for the gallantry displayed by him at the recent bathing accident at Boulogne, by which he saved the life of Miss Clara Clarke.

The Council of the Hospital Saturday Fund have arranged that the distribution of the money collected this year shall take place at the last meeting of the Board of Delegates, which will be held, as usual, on the last Saturday in November or the first Saturday in December. It was announced that the "Employers' Fund" is progressing favourably.

An opening lecture was given by Professor Ayrton last Saturday evening at the Cowper-street Schools, Finsbury, in connection with the opening of the technical classes established by the City and Guilds Institute; the subject of the lecture being, "The Improvements Science can effect in our Trades and in the Condition of our Workmen."

The Lord Mayor (Sir Charles Whetham) and Lady Mayoress yesterday week entertained the Court of the Fruiterers' Company, the General Purposes Committee, many of the inhabitants of Bridge Ward, of which the Lord Mayor is the Alderman, with their wives, at dinner in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. The guests numbered about 150.

The cost of the shell of the new City fruit and vegetable market at Smithfield is to be £109,800; but the total outlay, which includes the cost of a new street, &c., will not be short of £400,000. The size of the new market will almost exactly correspond with that of the present poultry market, having a total area of 44,000 superficial feet. When the building is finished Farringdon Market is to be closed, pulled down, and sold as building land.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the fourth week in October the total number of paupers was 81,253, of whom 44,046 were in workhouses and 37,207 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show an increase of 3593, 2622, and 2833 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 918, of whom 635 were men, 229 women, and 54 children.

A tastefully designed drinking-fountain was opened to the public last Saturday in Exchange-avenue. The Aldermen and members of the Court of Common Council for the ward of Broad-street were present. The actual cost of the fountain is £852. At the outset Mr. Alderman Ellis, having offered a large contribution for the purpose, was liberally supported by Mr. Deputy Hartridge and by a grant by the wardmote, and since then the Drapers' and the Merchant Taylors' companies have each contributed fifty guineas.

In accordance with annual custom, the Lord Chancellor received on Monday Alderman Sir Francis Truscott, the Lord Mayor elect, who was presented by the Recorder, and received from Lord Cairns the expression of her Majesty's approval of the choice of a Chief Magistrate which had been made by the citizens of London.—The Lord Chancellor afterwards received the Judges and Queen's Counsel at breakfast, and went with the usual state to Westminster Hall to open the courts of law on the first day of Michaelmas sittings.

Fourteen new students have joined the London School of Medicine for Women at 30, Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, this winter session, making thirty-seven in attendance at the school and Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road. Seventy students in all have entered the school since its foundation, of whom some, having taken their diplomas, are in practice as registered medical practitioners, and others are preparing for the examinations of the University of London and of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland.

The Adult Orphan Institution in St. Andrew's-place, Regent's Park, which was established in 1820 for the education as governesses of the orphan daughters of clergymen and officers of the Army, Navy, and Marines, is in future to be known as the Princess Helena College; and important alterations have been made in its laws with a view to extending its field of operations. A sum of £5500 is required to provide additional buildings, and the council appeal to the public for assistance in raising this sum.

The programme of the Society of Arts for its 126th session has been issued. It gives a list of the papers and lectures for the session, so far as they have been arranged. The following are the papers to be read at the evening meetings previous to Christmas:—Nov. 26—Suggestions for Dealing with the Sewage of London by Major-General H. Y. D. Scott. Dec. 3—Apprenticeship: Scientific and Unscientific, by Sylvanus P. Thompson. Dec. 10—Art Vestiges in Afghanistan: the Results of Some Recent Explorations in the Jellalabad Valley, by William Simpson. Dec. 17—The Panama Canal, by Captain Bedford Pim.

Yesterday week at the Metropolitan Board meeting the works committee reported that, having considered the memorials presented to the Board last week as to the construction of a bridge across the Thames below London Bridge, they did not consider it advisable to apply to Parliament in the next Session in reference to the subject. Mr. Dresser Rogers, in moving the adoption of the report, said the committee had come to this conclusion with regret; but considering that a general election could not be far off, they thought it better not to act further in that matter until a new House of Commons had been elected. Mr. Munro seconded the motion, believing that this was the prudent course. The resolution was passed.

An effort is being made to extend the movement of the St. John Ambulance Association in a part where it is much needed—the docks at the east end of London. Last January a branch was formed at the East and West India Docks, and many of the employés have obtained certificates. It is hoped this good example will be followed at the London Docks, where a preliminary address has been delivered by Mr. John Furley, chairman of the City and Port of London District, at the St. Peter's Working-Men's Club, the Rev. C. F. Lowder, the Rev. R. Linklater, and other gentlemen being present. Fifty-three persons put their names down for instruction.

A deputation of the inhabitants of Paddington, headed by Sir Thomas Chambers, M.P., Recorder of London, and Mr. W. Forsyth, Q.C., M.P., waited on the Board of Works yesterday week, for the purpose of presenting a memorial asking the Board to provide a public park for that district by the purchase of a large plot of vacant land of about one hundred acres, situated between Portsdown-road and Sutherland-gardens, in the parish of Paddington. Sir Thomas Chambers, M.P., addressed the Board in support of the prayer of the memorial, which was signed by upwards of 18,000 persons. On the motion of Mr. Roche, the memorial was referred to the works committee, and the chairman (Sir J. M'Garel Hogg) assured the deputation that the subject would receive the fullest and earliest consideration.

The entries for the Smithfield Club Cattle Show closed last Saturday, and the show is fixed to open at the Agricultural Hall on Dec. 8. The entries for cattle are beyond the usual number, and will be comprised in thirty-two classes; the sheep will occupy thirty-one classes and the pigs thirteen classes, making the total number of classes seventy-six. The prize-list represents a total sum of over £3000. The president of the Smithfield Club this year is Colonel Kingscote, C.B., M.P.—The winter session of the Farmers' Club was opened on Monday at the Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn, when there was a full attendance to hear a paper by Mr. J. S. Edwards on The Future Aims of the Farming Interest.—A resolution was passed at a meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture on Tuesday expressing thanks to the Government for acceding to the request of the Chamber by appointing a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the existing depression in agriculture. It was also resolved that a committee be appointed to prepare evidence to be submitted to the Royal Commission.

THE FLOODS IN SPAIN.

Our last publication contained views of several towns in the southern provinces of Spain, where great loss of life and of property has been caused by the overflowing of the rivers, from the sudden increase of mountain torrents by the great storms of rain, after three months of continued drought. Murcia and Orihuela, towards the south-eastern shore of the Peninsula, have suffered more especially from the inundation occasioned by the river Segura and its tributaries having burst their banks. The scene in the first-mentioned place, when the gendarmes or Civil Guards, with boatmen, carters, and others were employed in the work of rescuing many families, whose dwellings had been overwhelmed by the flood, is shown in our Illustration. There was another visitation of the same kind on the 29th ult., which prevailed in the valley of the Ebro, and in the north-east parts of Spain.

THE LATE PROFESSOR ALFRED HENRY GARROD, F.R.S.

The death of this accomplished physiologist and comparative anatomist, at the early age of thirty-three, is a considerable loss to the service of scientific investigation and exposition. He was born in London, May 15, 1846, eldest son of the eminent physician, Dr. A. B. Garrod, F.R.S. He was educated at King's College, London, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, but obtained a qualification for medical studies in 1868, before going to Cambridge. At that University, in 1871, he was senior in the Natural Sciences Tripos. He settled in London next year, and was appointed Prosector of the Zoological Society. After having won a Fellowship at St. John's College, Cambridge, he obtained, in 1874, the Professorship of Comparative Anatomy at King's College, London. From 1875 to 1877 he was Examiner in the Cambridge Natural Sciences Tripos. In 1876 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was also appointed Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution. His proficiency in mathematics, but especially in mechanical science, enabled him to make valuable investigations into the physical causes affecting the circulation of the blood, and to improve the construction and application of the sphygmograph. The mechanics of animal locomotion were also treated of by Mr. Garrod in an interesting course of lectures. His dissection of many of the animals that died in the Zoological Society's collection furnished materials for reports and dissertations of great value upon the anatomical structure of the higher vertebrates, more particularly of birds, with regard to the muscles, the nervous system, and the viscera, thereby confirming or modifying the deductions from their osteological structure and external features. These inquiries would have been prolonged to yet more important scientific results, tending to an improved zoological classification, but unfortunately Mr. Garrod's labours were interrupted last year by pulmonary disease, which has at length put an end to his life. He died on the 17th ult. at his father's house in London.

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.

THE NEW LIGHTHOUSE AT GALLEY HEAD.

A Parliamentary Paper has recently been issued by the Board of Trade respecting this new lighthouse. It has been erected, from the designs of John S. Sloane, Esq., C.E., Engineer to the Commissioners of Irish Lights, near Cape Clear, on the south coast of Cork. That is a most important position for a lighthouse, which will be of great service to mariners making the land from America. From this paper it appears that Dr. Tyndall, of the Royal Institution, who is scientific adviser to the Trinity House, has recently inspected the lighthouse. He has pronounced it in one of its forms as "surpassing any other in the world." Dr. Tyndall also gives the opinions of the Inman, White Star, and Cunard lines of steamers, all of which speak highly of the light. He says:—"The light has been named by Mr. Wigham the 'group flashing' light, the flashes being produced by a method perfectly novel in lighthouse illumination. In ordinary weather," he states, "a single burner of sixty-eight jets is employed; four tiers of such burners are erected at the foci of powerful lenses; and as the weather thickens these burners are ignited in succession, the power of the light being thus doubled, trebled, and quadrupled. The power of this enormous quadruple light is such that its effect upon the sky was observed after the light has dipped below the horizon."

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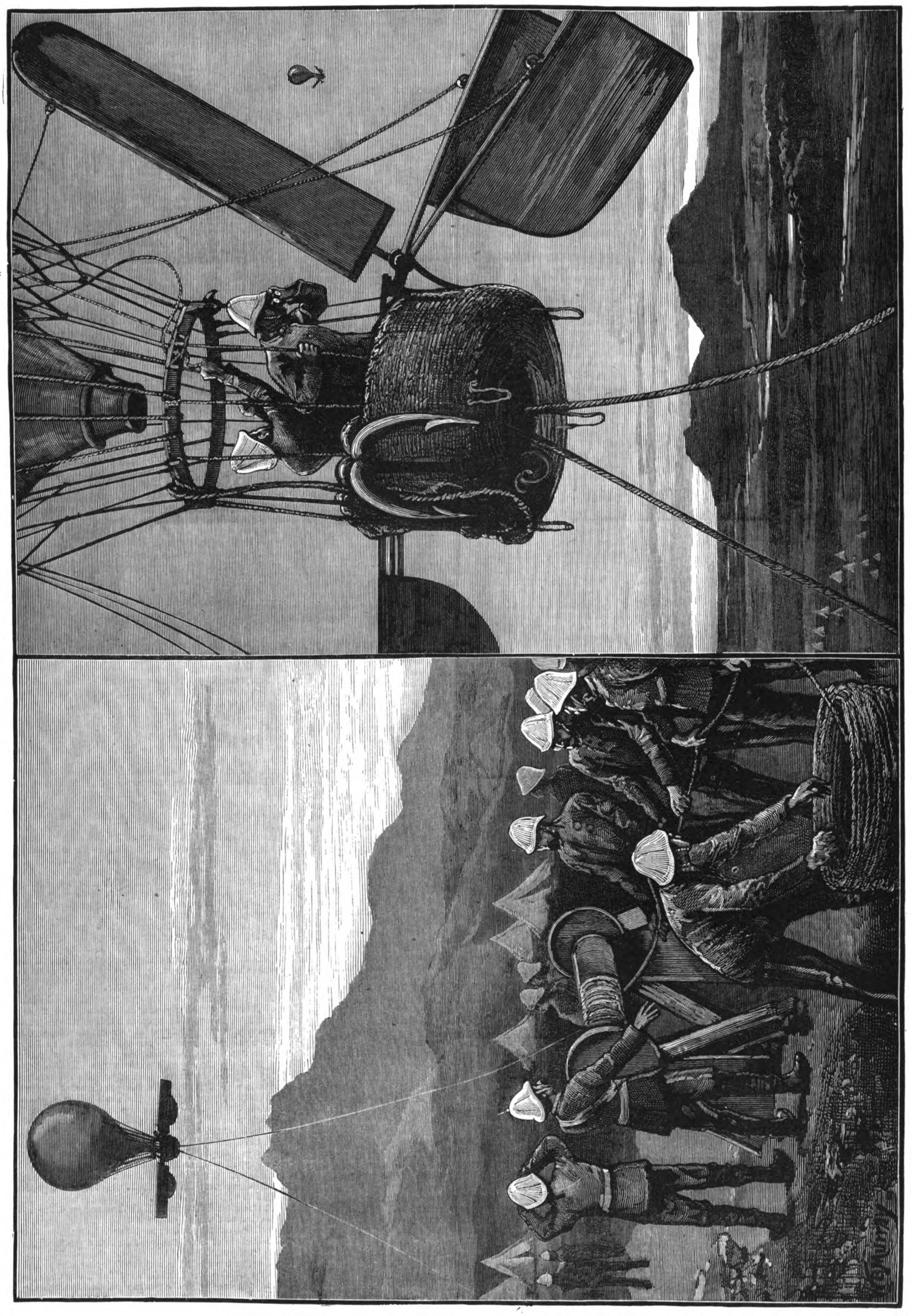


THE LATE PROFESSOR ALFRED GARROD, F.R.S.—SEE PAGE 423.



NEW LIGHTHOUSE AT GALLEY HEAD, NEAR CAPE CLEAR, CORK.—SEE PAGE 423.

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MILITARY BALLOONING: 1. METHOD OF FLOATING BALLOON—SIGNALS AT REST. 2. NEAR VIEW OF CAR—SIGNALS WORKING.—SEE PAGE 426.

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The Extra Supplement.

AN ERUPTION OF ETNA.

That tremendous convulsion of nature, the outbreak of subterranean volcanic forces, which has been observed to take place at some four hundred different localities on the surface of the globe, has not yet lost its power to astonish and alarm mankind. Europe and the neighbouring islands have their Vesuvius, Etna, and Hecla, burning mountains of old renown; but the Hawaian or Sandwich Islands archipelago boasts one of far more exceeding force and magnitude; while those of Central America, which have become extinct within historical memory, and those of the Malay Islands, still active and destructive, exhibit this phenomenon in an amazing manner. There is however, a certain degree of romance belonging to the volcanic furies of Southern Italy and Sicily; and this not only from the memorable fate of two Roman cities which were suddenly overwhelmed, the one by lava streams, the other by showers of ashes and cinders, thrown out of the gullet of Vesuvius in his most tragical fit of rage. The mythological fancy of early Grecian colonists on the coasts beneath the mighty shadow of Mount Etna conceived that it was by the frantic struggles of imprisoned Titans, in the deep caverns under its base, where they lay bound and prostrate, that all this tumult and torture of the earth was produced. Modern professors of science are not so minded.

MILITARY BALLOONING.

During the Revolutionary War, about ten years after the first balloon ascent, the French Academy of Sciences recommended balloons as a means of military reconnaissance. An aeronautic school was then established at Meudon, where M. Guyton de Morveau, the celebrated French chemist, and Colonel Coutelle superintended its operations. The original plan of decomposing water with vitriol and iron borings in order to produce hydrogen gas was here superseded by another method, as sulphur could ill be spared for the production of sulphuric acid, it being most in need for gunpowder. The new apparatus consisted of several iron cylinders fixed in masonry in a simple kind of furnace; these were charged with iron-turnings and brought to a red heat, so that the water in them was instantly converted into steam, the expanded particles being decomposed by the oxygen uniting with the red-hot iron, forming an oxide of iron, while the hydrogen passed through a washer of lime into the balloon. Balloons inflated with gas produced in this way were used in the different divisions of the French army. In June, 1794, Coutelle ascended at the battle of Fleurus. Balloons for military service were further employed until nearly the end of the last century. They have been used during the present century at Solferino and in America and elsewhere.

In England Mr. Henry Coxwell early in his aeronautic career drew public attention and that of the Government to the importance of war-balloons. In Lieutenant Turnor's able work on Ballooning, the author very justly observes that "it is due to Mr. Coxwell to state that he has steadfastly advocated the employment of balloons for military as well as scientific purposes. His letters and lectures on this subject, and his ascents in 1854, when he invented and used his telegraphic war signals, sufficiently attest his zeal in this branch of aerostation."

Our engravings represent Mr. Coxwell's method of adapting semaphore arms of various shapes and symbols to convey, according to a preconcerted arrangement, any required information to those below. It must be obvious that no more difficulty would be found in this plan if adopted with a captive war balloon, than was formerly experienced by the naval and military authorities, when such a system was in vogue previous to electric telegraphy. A cloudy day makes the heliographic communication impossible, and Mr. Coxwell argues that balloon-signalling should be independent of the sun's rays, and that the signals should be so clear and unmistakable that no doubt could exist as to their import.

In our Engraving the balloon is being let up by windlass machinery such as might be improvised near a fortress or in the field, and the military aeronaut is signalling intelligence.

This plan could be utilised with small balloons that would not raise a man, but merely the signals. The arms could be worked by lines and a mechanical contrivance, so that the signals could be seen at a great distance.

Mr. Coxwell states that they would be applicable to hot-air balloons as well as to gas, and he suggests a due provision of each kind for signal purposes, as well as for means to effect an escape in case of forcible detention in foreign cities.

Another Engraving represents Mr. Coxwell's work-room at Seaford, Sussex, where balloons were made. This Sketch was taken by our Artist during the commencement of hostilities in South Africa, when Mr. Coxwell was expecting that private enterprise and long personal experience would be called upon to provide balloons for the seat of war. Since then, however, military aeronautics have become a recognised branch of army equipment, and various experiments of a tentative character have been made from the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich.

In our View of Mr. Coxwell's manufactory, a new balloon lying in the centre of the floor is just undergoing the sewing of the last seam by the sempstresses. A workman is in the act of turning the wheel of a wind-machine, the effect of which is to separate the gores and to throw the balloon into an elongated form preparatory for examination. The appendages to his aeronautic machines are in close proximity, in the shape of netting, grapnels, cars, and other appurtenances. Laid up in a packed condition are six of the celebrated aeronaut's balloons, which include the Research and another in which ascents were made on behalf of the British Association with Mr. Glaisher, when an elevation of seven miles was obtained. Green's famous old balloon, The Nassau, is also here in dock, and several others, with which Mr. Coxwell frequently ascends.

The Military Balloon Committee, whose operations were much retarded by unpropitious weather during the late summer, have been making satisfactory progress during the last few weeks. By means of a newly-contrived double furnace they have succeeded in producing hydrogen gas much more rapidly than heretofore, and of very superior buoyancy, some which was manufactured last week having a lifting power of 71 lb. to the 1000 feet, which is about 40 lb. better than coal-gas. Captain Elsdale, Royal Engineers, one of the officers upon the committee, on Saturday ascended alone in the Saracen. He journeyed towards the seacoast, and, not being prepared for a trip to the Continent, he descended at Rye; but finding the spot unsuitable for alighting, he threw out ropes, by which the people below towed the balloon to a space near the railway-station, having to cross some telegraph-wires and a foot-bridge en route. The balloon was safely landed and packed off by rail to Woolwich. The military aeronauts are about to make a balloon with a lining of goldbeater's skin, and believe that it will be perfectly gas-tight.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

La France states that the Government has decided to summon the Chambers to meet on the 24th or 25th inst.

M. Gambetta on Monday took formal possession of the Palais Bourbon, in which the sittings of the Chamber are henceforth to be held, and tested the acoustic conditions of the building. He was accompanied by a large number of Deputies.

An official decree has been issued annulling the resolutions passed by the Council General of the Seine in favour of a plenary amnesty. Other decrees are published dismissing twenty-six Mayors for taking part in manifestations of a factious character.

Don Carlos left Paris on Sunday for England, his departure, according to a Havas note, being provoked by warnings which enlightened him as to the resolution of the Government not to tolerate political demonstrations, for which his presence had lately served as a pretext.

The first of a series of monthly united meetings of English-speaking congregations in Paris to promote the progress of Evangelisation was held on Monday afternoon at the Mission Hall, Avenue des Ternes. The Rev. R. M'Call gave an account of the operations commenced by him eight years ago, and spoke warmly of the aid rendered him by the English and American ministers, but especially by the French pastors, fifty of whom had during this year paid 1200 visits to his twenty-three Paris stations. He stated that the Evangelistic mission stations in this city numbered thirty, and in all France between sixty and seventy, nearly half of them having been opened in 1879. An account was also given of the Belleville mission, conducted by Miss de Broen. Nearly all the English and American ministers in Paris were present; and Dr. Forbes, who presided, eulogised Mr. M'Call's mission as the most useful Evangelistic work ever carried on here.

M. Humbert's election to represent the ward of Javel in the Municipal Council of Paris has been annulled, on the ground that he had not the requisite six months' residence qualification when he was elected.

M. Humbert was married on Thursday week at the Neuilly Mayoralty to the lady who, when he stood in the dock eight years ago before the Versailles court-martial, which sentenced him to transportation for life, pressed his hand, and said:—"However long you may be away, I will never marry anyone but you."

M. Valentin, Senator for the Rhône, died suddenly yesterday week from heart disease, his servant finding him lifeless on the floor. In 1870 he was summoned from his professorship at Woolwich to conduct the government of Strasburg while that city was invested by the German army. He entered the city by swimming across the river in the night. He was elected senator in 1876, and had come to Paris to attend the forthcoming meeting of the Chambers.

M. Pasquel, of Courteuil, the last survivor but one of the founders of the Jockey Club, died recently at the age of eighty-two. For twenty-five years he figured prominently on the turf, where William Hardy and Kent won many races for him; but he had of late devoted his attention to agriculture.

The Workmen's Congress which had been sitting at Marseilles for a fortnight was brought to a close last Saturday, when several resolutions were passed on subjects which had been previously debated at the daily sittings.

SPAIN.

The House of Deputies reassembled on Monday afternoon. The President of the Council read a Royal decree reopening the Session. The Minister of Finance read the preamble of the bill for the grant to the future Queen, which is fixed at 450,000 pesetas per annum, and 250,000 pesetas jointure in case of widowhood. The President, conforming with the demand of the Cuban Deputies, agreed to the discussion of Cuban reforms at an early date, but insisted upon his previous policy, that slavery abolition be first discussed.

In the Senate on Wednesday the Minister of the Colonies read the Government bill relating to the abolition of slavery in Cuba. By the provisions of the measure slavery is to cease in eight years.

A Royal decree was promulgated on Wednesday raising the state of siege in the Basque Provinces and Navarre.

King Alfonso yesterday week opened the session of the Academy of Moral Sciences at Madrid, and, in replying to an address from the President, reviewed the past and present condition of Spain and expressed his confidence in the future.

Fresh floods have occurred, accompanied by great destruction of life and property. In the province of Almeria mines have been inundated, and 1500 persons are thrown out of work. Twenty-one persons were drowned, thirty houses destroyed, and a quantity of ore was swept away. Communication on several of the railways was stopped, bridges having been carried away, and the lines being under water.

ITALY.

King Humbert having named Prince Amadeo Inspector-General of the Forces, the latter retires from the command of the 7th Army Corps, quartered at Rome, and General Mezzacapo has been appointed to that post in his stead.

The Chamber of Deputies is convoked for the 19th inst.

General Cialdini's resignation as Italian Ambassador in Paris has been accepted by the King.

Some small streams of lava flowed from Mount Vesuvius on the night of Thursday week.

The railway up Vesuvius is finished. It will take tourists to the very edge of the crater, and is believed to be secure from incursions of lava. The mode of traction is by two steel ropes put in movement by a steam engine at the foot of the cone.

One hundred and twenty Mayors from the leading towns in Italy were entertained on Sunday by the Municipality of Turin, and on Monday they held a congress to discuss the relations of local and national taxation.

Cardinali has been sentenced to death for the murder of Captain Fadda, and Madame Fadda, as an accomplice, to penal servitude for life.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council have decided, subject to the approval of the National Assembly, to contract by public subscription a loan of 35,000,000f. for the conversion of the existing debt. The new bonds will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent, and be issued at par, repayable in thirty-five years. The present holders of Federal obligations will have priority of allotment.

The monks of the Gothard Hospice state that during the year ending Sept. 30 they relieved 11,101 indigent wayfarers of all nations, among whom they distributed 45,966 rations. They also granted hospitality to 132 persons suffering from the effects of exposure, and made many gifts of clothing. The expenditure of the hospice having exceeded its income, the monks appeal to the public for help to enable them to continue their good work during the coming winter.

GERMANY.

The Emperor returned to Berlin last Saturday from visiting his nephew at Mecklenburg-Schwerin, where he managed to make several heavy bags at the grand hunting battues arranged in his honour. In the evening his Majesty went to the opera to hear Madame Patti, who was enthusiastically received by a full house.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that Prince Henry, second son of the German Crown Prince, who is now on a tour round the world in a Prussian war-ship, has recently had a narrow escape through his vessel encountering a typhoon in the Japanese seas.

Prince Bismarck is suffering from neuralgia and gout.

Dr. Friedberg, Secretary of State in the Imperial Department of Justice, has been appointed Prussian Minister of Justice, in the place of Dr. Leonhardt, who has resigned.

Herr von Köller (Conservative) was elected President of the Prussian Lower House on Thursday week by 218 votes against 164 in favour of the former President, Herr von Bennigsen. Dr. Bender (National Liberal) and Herr Heeremann (Centre party) were elected first and second Vice-Presidents respectively. In the Lower House yesterday week Herr Bitter, the Minister of Finance, presented the Budget for the ensuing fiscal year. The deficit in the ordinary revenue is estimated at 5,607,350 marks, and that of the extraordinary Budget at 42,000,000 marks. It is proposed to cover both by means of a new loan. A further deficit of 8,744,514 marks on the current financial year will also have to be provided for. The Minister also introduced the bills for authorising the purchase of the Berlin-Stettin, Berlin-Magdeburg-Halberstadt, Cologne-Minden, and Hanover-Altenbeken Railway lines. These lines represent a joint-stock capital of 359,370,000 marks, and they have contracted a debt of 737,114,700 marks in preference shares. For the whole of this sum, amounting with some incidental items to 1,116,633,570 marks, Consols are to be issued in exchange for the shares, and the preference shares are to be given up by the holders. In addition to the purchase of railways the Government propose to construct some minor branches, chiefly forming strategical links between existing lines. For this purpose another sum of 59,000,000 marks is to be issued in Consols.

A Berlin telegram in the *Morning Post* mentions a rumour that the German Government has made formal complaint at St. Petersburg of the large number of troops, principally cavalry, which have recently been concentrated on the German frontier. A feeling more friendly to Germany (the telegram says) appears to be gradually gaining ground in Russia.

The Admiralty, in view of the threatenod hostilities between China and Japan, have resolved on reinforcing their naval forces in Eastern waters.

The Berlin International Fishery Exhibition of 1880 is to be held in the newly-erected Agricultural Museum and adjacent buildings, and will be opened on April 20. Besides the prizes and honorary awards sanctioned by the German Emperor, the King of Saxony, and other Sovereigns, there are to be gold, silver, and bronze medals adjudged by an international jury.

General Podbielski, the German Inspector-General of Artillery, who held the post of Quartermaster-General during the Franco-German War, died suddenly yesterday week. He was an officer of long experience and acknowledged merit, and a personal friend of the Emperor. A grand military funeral service was held at Berlin on Tuesday over his remains. The Emperor, Prince Charles, Prince Frederick Charles, Prince William of Wurtemberg, and most of the foreign military attachés were present.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath concluded yesterday week the general debate upon the address, and rejected the draught proposed by the minority of the Address Committee by 176 votes to 155, adopting that of the majority by 176 votes to 162. Count Taafe, the Minister President, subsequently stated that as the Ministry intended to hold aloof from party conflicts it would not take part in the special debate, whereupon the House adopted the Address of the majority on the second and third reading.

It is stated by a Pesth correspondent that shocks of earthquake continue in Southern Hungary, and keep the population in a state of alarm.

RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* gives an emphatic denial to the newspaper reports stating that the Russian Government is making preparation for hostilities on a grand scale in Central Asia. The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, on the other hand, asserts that reinforcements are being constantly sent to Turkestan and Turkomania, and that Merv, Herat, and Badakshan have been singled out as the primary objects of attack.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* with the Russian expedition in Central Asia telegraphs that the Tekké Turkomans on the 22nd ult. attacked the village of Avasi, eighteen versts from Krasnovodsk, killing sixty-two men and making one hundred women and children captives. News received in Berlin from St. Petersburg states that an entire division of troops, numbering from 30,000 to 40,000 men, has been ordered to proceed from the Caucasus to Central Asia, as well as several officers of the general staff at St. Petersburg.

The trial of the nine political prisoners at Kieff concluded yesterday week. One was sentenced to death, and the rest to various terms of imprisonment, in most cases with hard labour.

One hundred thousand copies of a proscribed publication are reported to have been discovered by the Typographic Inspector at Moscow. The pamphlet had a counterfeit permission of the Censor.

TURKEY.

Admiral Hornby has been instructed to take his squadron into Turkish waters by the 8th inst. The news that the British fleet has been ordered to Turkish waters is said to have produced a feeling of alarm at Constantinople, and the Sultan has remonstrated against the appearance of so large a naval force as unfriendly and menacing. A Reuter's telegram says that, in reply to a question from the Turkish Ministry, Sir Henry Layard has semi-officially stated that the British squadron would remain for the present at Vourlah, but that eventually it might proceed to some other Turkish port, as England would not tolerate the oppression of the Christian population in Asiatic Turkey, and intended to insist upon the execution of reforms in those provinces. The Porte, it is announced in a telegram from Constantinople, has decided upon promptly carrying out all the reforms which it considers necessary, as well as those to which it is bound by treaty stipulations. Sir H. Layard has received from Sawas Pasha positive assurances that Russian influence is not predominating at the Porte.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank has received from the Porte a direction to form a syndicate of bankers who will administer all the indirect revenue except that arising from the Customs. The members of this syndicate will be appointed for a certain term of six years.

In order to obtain the means of paying one pound upon the coupons of the Turkish General Debt, the Porte has ordered the money lent by the State to private individuals, which is said to amount to 150,000,000 piastres, to be called in forthwith, and coercive measures to be taken where necessary to collect the money.

The Provincial Assembly of Eastern Roumelia was opened on Monday by Aleko Pasha, who in his speech recommended

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the impartial enforcement of the organic statute and the strict administration of justice. He further asked the Assembly to devote its attention to the Budget, and to discuss the best means of improving the condition of the population.

The Governor-General of the Lebanon has sent a telegram to the Porte contradicting the statement that disturbances had broken out between the Druses and the Maronites. The Governor says that the mistake, no doubt, arose from confounding the Lebanon with Houran in Syria, where a conflict had actually occurred between the Druses and the Mussulmans.

GREECE.

The Chamber of Deputies was opened last Saturday by the King, who said in his speech that the negotiations with Turkey were shortly expected to have a favourable issue. It was necessary, however, that the forces of the country should be maintained in an effective condition, and military preparations must continue, because strength greatly regulated the relations between nations. At the sitting on Monday the House divided itself by ballot into committees to verify the elections.

ROUMANIA.

Prince Charles of Roumania returned to Bucharest last Saturday evening from his tour in the Dobrudscha, where he met with an enthusiastic popular reception. His Highness left for Turn-Severin on Sunday morning to meet Princess Elizabeth on her return from the Continent.

The new article of the Constitution in regard to the emancipation of the Jews in the Principality first came into force on Thursday week, the Chamber having passed a vote admitting to citizenship 883 Jews who had served in the Roumanian army. A circular has been sent to the Powers by the Government on the subject of the emancipation of the Jews. It promises that the principles laid down in the Berlin Treaty will be guaranteed by the revised clause of the Roumanian Constitution.

BULGARIA.

The Session of the Assembly was opened on Sunday by Prince Alexander, who, in his speech from the throne, announced that he had inaugurated amicable relations with neighbouring States. He expressed a wish for the establishment of obligatory military service, and appealed to the patriotism of the Deputies to make good the deficit in the revenue. The speech from the throne was greeted with loud cheers. The foreign diplomatic agents were present at the opening ceremony. After the delivery of the speech the House, under the presidency of the senior member, proceeded to elect its officers. M. Calavelof was chosen president, and the vice-presidents elected were MM. Stoyanoff and Fischeff. The Liberals are in the majority.

On Monday the Ministry tendered their resignation to Prince Alexander. The strong opposition to the Cabinet existing in the Assembly is regarded as the cause of their resignation.

An offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Servia and Bulgaria.

AMERICA.

In the State elections held on Tuesday the Republicans carried Massachusetts by a majority of 15,000 votes, and Pennsylvania by a majority of 45,000, showing in the latter state a gain of 20,000 votes. In Wisconsin the Republican candidates have been elected by a majority of 20,000, or a gain of 10,000 votes. The Republicans have obtained increased majorities in New Jersey and Connecticut, and have been returned with strong majorities in Minnesota and Nebraska. They also made large gains in the county and municipal elections in Illinois, Kansas, and Michigan. The Democrats carried Mississippi and Maryland by heavy majorities, thus securing the election of two United States senators—a gain of one as compared with the last election. In Virginia, the election hinged on the payment of the State Debt, and the result of the contest between the partisans of the readjustment or funding of the debt is doubtful, although present appearances favour the former. Owing to a split in the Democratic party Mr. Cornell, the Republican candidate, has been elected Governor of the State of New York by a plurality of 15,000 votes, but notwithstanding the heavy gains obtained by the Republican party, the Democratic candidates will probably be elected to all the other State offices. The Republican party have secured a large majority in the Legislature of New York State.

President Hayes has appointed the 27th inst. as Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. Zachariah Chandler, the Republican Senator for Michigan, was found dead in his bed last Saturday morning. He addressed on Friday night a large Republican meeting at Chicago, and made a long speech. Subsequently he complained of indigestion, but, thinking little of it, he went to bed, and was found dead the next morning. The medical men who made a post-mortem examination states that death was caused by cerebral hemorrhage. Mr. Chandler was sixty-six years of age. His remains have been removed to Detroit with great ceremony. A suspension of public business on the day of the late Senator's funeral has been ordered by President Hayes and the Governor of the State of Michigan.

The death is announced of General Joseph Hooker, who held several important commands on the Northern side during the American Civil War.

The Government has decided to prohibit the importation of Canadian cattle into the United States.

A report has been received at New York that the Indians in New Mexico have captured the station near Fort Craig, killing thirteen of its occupants.

It has been announced at Washington that Mr. Casson, the United States Minister at Vienna, has been instructed to go to Bucharest, formally to recognise the independence of Roumania and establish diplomatic relations between the Principality and the United States.

CANADA.

The Quebec Legislative Assembly on Wednesday week adopted the amendment proposed the previous day by the Opposition in favour of the formation of a strong conciliatory Ministry, and, on the motion of Mr. Joly, the Premier, adjourned until the following day. The vote in favour of the amendment was 35 against 25. On Thursday Mr. Joly, the Premier, announced that the Ministry had tendered their resignation in consequence of the refusal of the Lieutenant-Governor to comply with their request for a dissolution of the Legislature. The new Ministers were sworn in on Friday, the Cabinet being constituted as follows:—Mr. Chapleau, Premier and Minister of Public Works; Mr. Robertson, Treasurer; Dr. Ross, President of the Council; Mr. Loranger, Attorney-General; Mr. Lynch, Solicitor-General; Mr. Flynn, Commissioner of Crown Lands; and Mr. Paquet, Provincial Secretary. The Legislative Council has passed the Supply Bill. The Lieutenant-Governor congratulated both Houses upon the restoration of harmony between them, after which his Excellency proceeded to prorogue the Legislature until Dec. 10.

An appeal has been lodged in the case of Sir Francis Hincks, the director of the Consolidated Bank in Montreal.

About seven years ago the Ontario Society of Artists exhibited a collection of their pictures in Toronto, which proved so popular, both in respect of the number of visitors and of pictures sold, that the annual exhibition of the society has grown into an institution. The stimulus thus given to the pursuit of art as a profession led to the establishment of an Art-School in that city a few years ago. Now Ottawa has followed the example of Toronto, and established an Art-School, in which the Governor-General and Princess Louise are taking the greatest interest. The Princess has undertaken to select a competent instructor for it during her visit to this country.

Considerable damage was done along the coast of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island by the storm which raged in the Atlantic on Wednesday week.

Official records show that 63,000 homestead and pre-emption rights have been taken out in Manitoba and the North-West during the present year.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, in a despatch from Cape Town, dated Oct. 22, received by way of Aden, states that Sir Garnet Wolseley has sent an ultimatum to Secocoeni. Sir Garnet Wolseley has left Pretoria for Secocoeni's country. The Boers who recently took possession of the stores at Middleburg are to be prosecuted for theft. Zululand was quiet, but there was much excitement and discontent in the Transvaal. For some time past permits for the purchase of ammunition have been refused to those who are in arrear with their taxes. The Boers in the district of Middleburg have broken through the restriction, and have helped themselves from the stores of a local trader, without violence, and paying for what they took. Colonel Lanyon, with the 1st Dragoons, had been ordered to Middleburg. Moirosi is receiving reinforcements, and, it is said, was resolved upon attacking our camps.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

A telegram from Melbourne of the 2nd inst. states that a dissolution of the Victorian Legislature was expected. By another telegram we learn that the Melbourne Cup was run for on the 5th inst. and was won by Darriwell.

By way of San Francisco we have news from Sydney to Oct. 9, as follows:—"The revenue of New South Wales for the September quarter amounted to £993,445, showing a decrease of £81,130 as compared with the same period last year. The land sales decreased to the extent of over £180,000. There was also a slight decrease in the customs revenue. The railway and post-office returns were satisfactory, and show an increase. The exhibition continues to attract a large attendance, and a number of visitors are arriving from the neighbouring colonies and abroad. The arrangement of the various courts and gardens of the Exhibition Palace is now completed. An international ship show in connection with the Exhibition is now being held. An Intercolonial Trades' Union Congress is sitting at Sydney for the discussion of immigration, the eight hours' labour system, the legislation of trades unions, protection, and other subjects. The Congress yesterday passed resolutions against assisted immigration."

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegraph of the arrival in Sydney of the steam-ship Strathleven, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in September.

In his speech at the opening of the New Zealand Parliament the Governor announced the introduction of bills for triennial Parliaments, legislative representation in proportion to the population, extension of the franchise, and increased facilities for obtaining small farms.

Great bush fires have occurred in the province of Minas Geraes, in Brazil, and sixty-seven persons have perished.

Intelligence from Hayti states that General Salomon was elected President of the Republic on the 22nd ult.

The Indian Government has announced its recognition of Sirdar Shere Ali as temporary Governor of Candahar, Kushtirud, and Khelat-i-Ghilzai.

The dignity of a Knight has been granted to Mr. Charles Packer, Chief Judge of the island of Barbadoes; and to Mr. Nicholas Gustave Bestel, late Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, Mauritius.

The Queen has appointed Mr. James Reginald Graham, Consul at Grey Town, to be Consul for the State of Panama; Mr. George Chambers, Vice-Consul at Guayaquil, to be Consul at Guayaquil; and Mr. Walter Tschudi Lyall to be Consul at Tiflis and Poti. Her Majesty has approved of Mr. Francis P. Van Wyck as Consul at Turk's Island, and of Mr. Judson A. Lewis as Consul at Sierra Leone for the United States.

The signature is announced of a protocol by virtue of which Messrs. Rothschild's loan to Egypt is henceforth to stand entirely on the footing of the Floating Debt. The monthly statement of the Treasury of the Egyptian Public Debt shows that the amounts encashed to the end of October were sufficient to pay the coupon due on the 1st inst. at the rate of 4 per cent per annum and the amount of the drawn bonds, leaving a balance in hand of £20,000.

Some more information has been received of the capture of the Huascar by the Chilians. The celebrated ironclad was returning from a raid on the Chilian coast, when she was cornered, and, after a desperate fight, in which the Admiral commanding her and both his lieutenants were killed, she was captured. Her hull was riddled, and it was thought doubtful whether she would reach port.—The armies of the hostile Republics are advancing to meet one another, and a battle was believed to be imminent when the despatch left Buenos Ayres on the 10th ult.

The annual summary of British contributions to sixty-seven societies for foreign mission work during the financial year 1878 has just been completed by Canon Scott Robertson, of Sittingbourne. It shows an increase in the sums contributed to the majority of these societies; but seven or eight societies have received so much less than in 1877 that the grand total is £28,000 less than that of the previous year. The separate details for each society are too numerous for quotation, but the summary of the whole is as follows:—Church of England missions, £473,110; joint societies of Churchmen and Nonconformists, £164,900; English Nonconformist societies, £290,844; Scotch and Irish Presbyterian societies, £133,601; Roman Catholic societies, £9489: total British contributions in 1878, £1,071,944. This amount does not include any interest on investments, nor balances in hand at the beginning of the year, nor any foreign contributions.

Admiral Whish, one of the vice-presidents of the Royal Naval School, New Cross, and a former member of the council for nearly forty-years, has presented £150 in aid of the funds.

Professor Erasmus Wilson has offered to the directors of the Margate Sea-Bathing Infirmary (for scrofula) to erect at his sole cost a new wing containing wards for nearly seventy patients, a tepid sea-water swimming-bath, and a chapel containing seats for 300 people; and a resolution accepting with the warmest gratitude this "large-hearted" act of benevolence, the cost of which will probably exceed £20,000, has been passed by the court.

THE AFGHAN DIFFICULTY.

The position of General Sir Frederick Roberts in the occupation of Cabul seems to be one of tolerable military security. A telegram of last Tuesday from the Viceregal Government of India states that no difficulty is expected in his opening communications with the Khyber column, which is now advanced to Jugdulluk, under General Bright. The head-quarters of all the British troops at Cabul have been moved to the Sherpur cantonments, north-east of that city. The combined brigades of General Macpherson and General Gough are preparing to clear the Ghilzai passes. The city is quiet; and buried treasure of the late Ameer, or of his wives, to the amount of £80,000, has been found, by information voluntarily given to the British Commander. The route over the Shutargardan has been closed for the winter.

There is no further sign of the political inclinations of the Afghan chiefs. By order of Lord Lytton, General Sir. F. Roberts has proclaimed to the people of Afghanistan that, under present circumstances, the British Government finds itself compelled to occupy and administer their country. He confirms the district authorities in their offices; and states that they will be summoned to consult as to arrangements for the permanent administration of the country.

FINE ARTS.

We proposed in our last Number—in anticipation of having more available space this week—to review in detail the remarkable collection of etchings by Méryon which have been brought together in Messrs. Dowdeswell's gallery, Chancery-lane. And the collection is so fine, and includes so many "rare states" of the plates, that we should have had ample materials for indicating the leading characteristics of the artist. We understand, however, that the committee of the Burlington Fine-Arts Club, in accordance with a suggestion made by Mr. Wedmore in an article on Méryon, in the *Nineteenth Century* for May, 1878, are endeavouring to form a still more complete collection of the etcher's works; we shall, therefore, postpone our notice till the exhibition in Savile-row is accessible. Meanwhile, we may recommend those who may not be able readily to obtain an admission to the Burlington Club to pay a visit to Chancery-lane.

At the little "Burlington Gallery," 191, Piccadilly, is being exhibited about sixty drawings and sketches by Mr. Walter Severn. This artist, together with his brother, Mr. Arthur, are already known to many of our readers as members of the committee and exhibitors at the Dudley Gallery, and also as sons of the late Mr. Severn, formerly Consul at Rome, and the friend of Keats. These works by Mr. Walter Severn comprise views in England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Channel Islands, the Mediterranean, Italy, and Egypt. They are invariably distinguished by conscientious adherence to fact, and by fairly adequate technical ability—the artist seldom attempting a pictorial modification or "treatment" of his subject, or aspiring to attain the more subtle qualities of colour, effect, and execution. Nor does he, like his brother, evince sympathy with nature under exceptional conditions, or in her more solemn, grand, and poetical moods. But he brings the same faithful spirit and intelligent care to the representation of the rocky coasts of these sea-girt isles, to the haunts of the sportsman in Scotland, to the topography of Rome, to the busy life of Cairo, and to the reposeful antique air of the scenery of the Nile valley. On this account each drawing is individually interesting, and, as a whole, the collection is well worth a visit.

An exhibition of the pictures, water-colour drawings and etchings, of the late Mr. Edwin Edwards will be opened on Monday next at 168, New Bond-street.

The elaborate picture upon which Mr. Frith has been engaged for a considerable time represents a sitting of the Central Criminal Court, and it may be expected to be finished for the Academy Exhibition next year.

The opening meeting of the Institute of Architects will not take place till the first week in December, owing to somewhat important alterations which are being made in the building where the Institute is located.

The mania for wholesale restoration in Italy seems to have received no check from the remonstrances recently made in this and other countries. It is now the west front of St. Mark's, Venice, that is in jeopardy—the most beautiful, interesting, and one of the most historic façades in Europe; indeed, it is altogether unique. The Italian Minister of Public Works is said to have decided to appoint a Commission, which is to meet next month, to examine the condition of the front of the church and to resolve whether it is necessary to proceed with the project of rebuilding it immediately, or to postpone the operation till next year! Already some extensive repairs had been made at the south-west corner; and, after a careful examination of the entire front last year, we were convinced that nothing more was immediately required. Owing to the irregular subsidence of the soil, the perpendicular and other lines of the architecture have, it is true, everywhere lost some of their original symmetry and relation, as the floor of the interior has acquired an undulation like a "swell" at sea, and this even where no weight of adjacent wall would account (as in the Pantheon at Rome) for the unevenness. But such irregularity may be seen at the cathedral of Pisa, and we believe it is nowhere so great at St. Mark's as to imperil the stability of the building, and consequently necessitate the contemplated rebuilding of the front. There is nearly always some compensating influence in such settlements at the foundations. Certainly no danger arose from the undulations of the elaborately patterned tesselated pavement, yet some parts of the pavement have been renewed in crude, tasteless colours, with an effect that is hideously discordant with the rest of the interior. We need not add that, if the façade be rebuilt, it will undoubtedly lose every particle of its venerableness, and necessarily the best part of its beauty.

An international exhibition is to be held in Madrid in May, 1881. M. Colibert, a French architect, has been requested by the Spanish Government to furnish a design for the building.

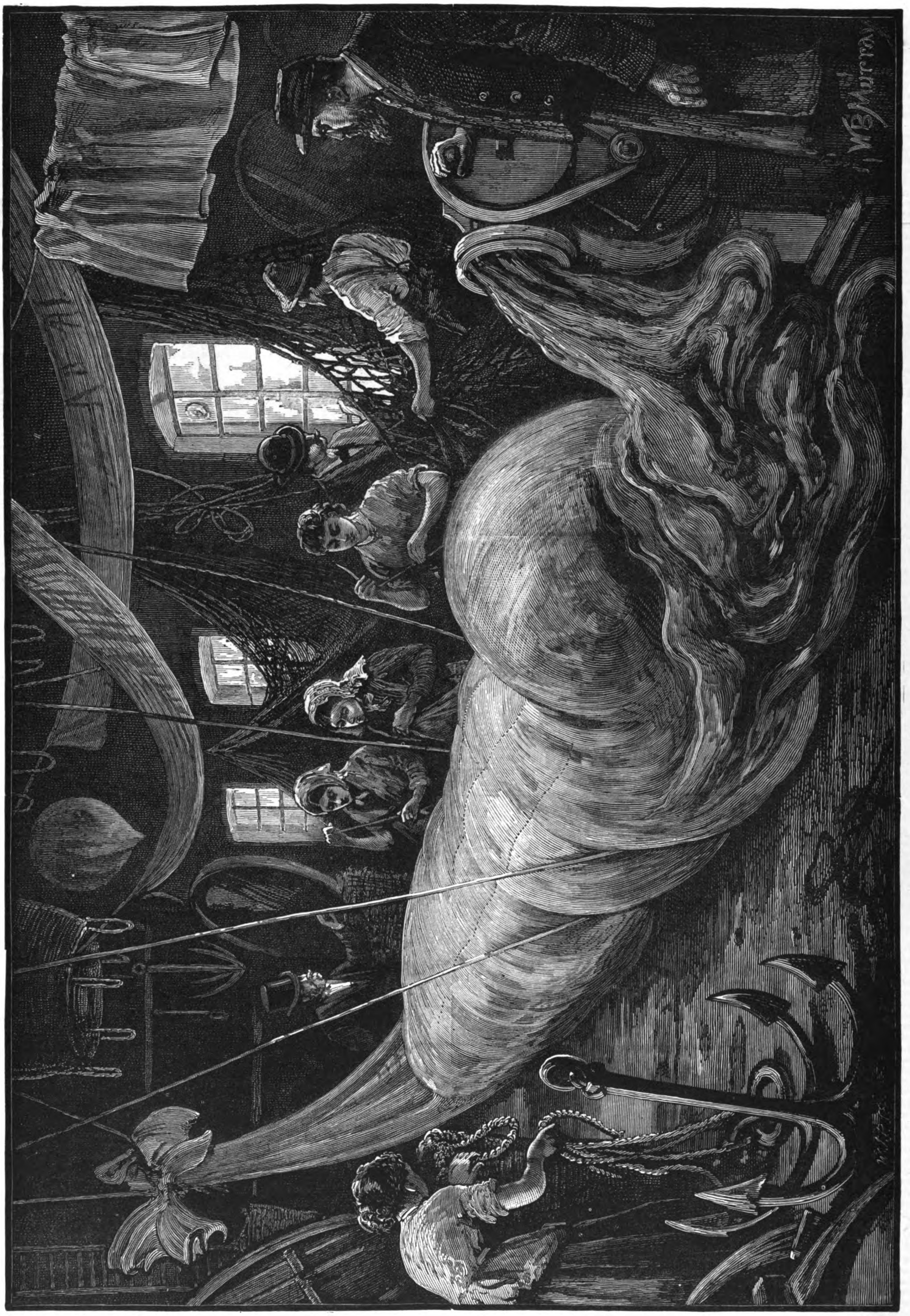
The Russian artists resident in Paris have opened in the Rue Tilsit an exhibition of their works, which is open free.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Blackpool on Tuesday night, presided over by the Mayor, it was resolved that the Free Libraries Act should be adopted.

Mr. Samuel Robertshaw Wilson, B.A., Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, has been appointed one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Good Cheer, the Christmas number of *Good Words*, has a vigorous tale by Mrs. Oliphant; and under the title *The Stage Door* Messrs. Routledge and Sons have issued their annual for the coming Christmas. The contents are made up of stories contributed by actors and dramatic authors and critics; and the editor (Mr. Clement Scott) has brought together a large array of literary and dramatic talent.

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BALLOON MAKING: MR. COXWELL'S MANUFACTORY AT SEAFORD.—SEE PAGE 426.

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AN AFGHAN CHIEF AND FOLLOWERS.—SEE PAGE 430.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. W. SIMPSON.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

We have all been reading in the newspapers how on Friday night the festival of Hallowe'en was celebrated at the Royal Castle of Balmoral with "weird effect" (as the *Times* puts it); how two large processions, picturesquely attired, met on the castle lawn; how there was a bonfire which was kindled by the hands of H.R.H. Princess Beatrice; how there was a "witch-hunt"—the wicked sorceress being caught, tried, condemned, and burnt in effigy;—and how the festive proceedings concluded by the drinking of her Majesty's health and the singing of the National Anthem. It must have been a brave spectacle. The rites, ceremonies, and superstitions connected with Hallowe'en are so numerous and so curious that they fill three closely-printed pages in that copious repertory of antiquarian lore, *Chambers's Book of Days* (vol. ii., pp. 519—522). Therein you may read that All Hallows Eve, or "Nutcrack Night," or "Snap-Apple Night," as the festival is called in different parts of the United Kingdom, is the time above all others when supernatural influences are supposed to prevail; that it is the night set apart for the perambulation of spirits, both of the visible and the invisible world; and that divination and second sight are believed to attain their highest power on the thirty-first of October.

All this, at the same time, fails to satisfy the exhaustively-inquisitive antiquary whose longing it is to trace superstitions to their source. What is the *raison d'être* of Hallowe'en? *Chambers* says that it is clearly a relic of Pagan times, for there is nothing in the Church observances of the ensuing day of All Saints to have originated such extraordinary notions as are connected with this celebrated festival, or such remarkable practices as those by which it is distinguished: the special characteristic of this mystic evening being "the faculty conferred on the immaterial principle in humanity to detach itself from its corporeal tenement, and wander abroad through the realms of space."

But has not the learned editor of the *Book of Days*, I ask with deference, been somewhat hasty in making this assertion? Hallowe'en is the eve of All Saints' Day, a festival which derives its origin from the conversion, in the seventh century, of the Pantheon at Rome to Christian uses, and its dedication by Pope Boniface IV. to the Virgin and all the Martyrs. Now we are entitled to assume that when the Pantheon of Agrippa was consecrated as a Christian church the bones of very many saints found sepulture in its vaults; and what could have been more natural in the Dark Ages, and in the times of mediæval superstition, than to believe that on the eve of All Saints the spirits of the "holy blissful martyrs" were floating about? Sublime spirits are very frequently degraded by popular imagination into the vulgarest of ghosts. Hallowe'en may be of pagan origin; but, on the other hand, it may date only from the time of the consecration of the Pantheon as the Church of Sancta Maria ad Martyres.

Mem.: Please to observe likewise that, although the Feast of All Saints has been retained in the Church of England, scarcely any secular notice is bestowed upon its occurrence in this country. On the Continent, especially among the Russians and the Slavs, the case is widely different. The Toussaint in France, the Ogni Santi in Italy, is the grandest of popular holidays. It is the "Jour des Morts" or "Day of the Dead," when people of all classes flock to the cemeteries to deck the tombs of their deceased relatives with wreaths and floral crosses. This practice, to my thinking, does really tend to give some meaning to the Feast of Hallowe'en. On the eve of All Saints thoughts concerning the departed whose tombs are to be visited on the morrow are almost inevitable, and it is a very easy transition indeed from pondering over the dead to conjuring up their images in our mind's eye, and eventually persuading ourselves that we behold their apparitions.

I read the other day, in an excellent article in the *Standard* on the conviction of the unspeakable libeller Rosenberg, the following remark. "There have been such papers before, and their proprietors, like Rosenberg, have thriven on their disreputable business. Holt, of the *Age*, made a large income until a criminal information laid him by the heels." I think it due to the memory of a very well known and very high minded journalist, upon whose death I recently commented in this column, to point out that "Holt, of the *Age*," was not by any means the late Mr. Thomas Littleton Holt, some time proprietor of the *Iron Times* and editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, and was in no wise related to my deceased friend. There was a Mr. Holt who was publisher of the defunct and objectionable *Age*, but its editor and evil spirit was the late Charles Molloy Westmacott.

Mem.: There is a portrait of C. M. Westmacott in the "Maclise Portrait Gallery," originally engraved for *Fraser's Magazine*, and lately republished in complete form by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. In Daniel Maclise's etching the truculent editor appears in the act of trampling on a couple of volumes, supposed to be the works of Mr. Edward Lytton Bulwer, afterwards Lord Lytton, and in his hat, which lies on the floor, is visible a horsewhip. In the letterpress (Maginn's) appended to the portrait Charles Molloy Westmacott is described as "the Great Captain of the Age," and as "a plucky little fellow, who has pushed his way actively in the world," and "who fought in his paper the battle of the Tories as open-mouthedly and as freely as he could." As a matter of fact, the *Age* under Westmacott's management was an extremely disgraceful newspaper, and its editor a most disreputable person. The author of the "notes" following Maginn's complimentary letterpress states that the "Great Captain of the Age" and "plucky little fellow" received on one occasion the sum of £5000 for suppressing the publication of some scandalous transaction, with the details of which he had got hold.

I spoke last week of two wonderful school-books—the Flaxman's Classical Outlines, edited by Mr. Sparkes, of the South Kensington School of Art, and Mrs. Fenwick Miller's Atlas of Anatomy. A bland American gentleman called on me the other day to show me an educational production even more astonishing. He brought with him a very long thin volume, something like what bibliographers call a "pot folio," but of abnormal dimensions. Opening this tome, he proceeded to unfold a longitudinal sheet, which very speedily extended from one end of my drawing-room to the other, say five-and-twenty feet. This, the bland American gentleman proceeded to inform me, was Adams's Panorama of History, just published by Messrs. Walker, of Ludgate-circus. In this enormous chart the efflux of Time is marked by a black wavy line flowing horizontally uniformly from left to right, and embracing 4004 years B.C. and 1878 A.D. The dark river is divided into periods of a hundred years each by perpendicular lines, which the author calls "century posts" or "Tombstones of Time."

Imagine Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates," *plus* Calmet's "Dictionary of the Bible," *plus* the "Complete Gazetteer," *plus* all Maunder's "Treasuries," made graphic, and you gather some idea of the nature of this portentous pictorial roll, which seems to have been suggested by the picture-writing of the ancient Mexicans. Specimens of those very early precursors of the Bayeux tapestry (and, for the matter of that, of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS) are yet preserved in the National Museum in Mexico City.

My dear old friend, John Baldwin Buckstone, passed away quite tranquilly on Friday morning last. His last days, I am thankful to say, were not rendered additionally bitter by actual indigence. Thanks to the generous and charitable bounty of many kind readers of this column, I was enabled to make provision for all the requirements of my poor friend and his family, and to hand over a sum of nearly £220 more to Sir William Fraser, to be invested, with other sums collected by Sir William, for the benefit of Mr. Buckstone's widow and children.

G. A. S.

SKETCHES IN AFGHANISTAN.

Our Artist lately in the Khyber Valley and at Jellalabad, with the British army corps that advanced from Peshawur a twelvemonth ago, still furnishes characteristic examples of the Afghan people, their costumes, manners, and habits of life. The pomp of Oriental chieftainship, half military, half patriarchal, is displayed by the sedate leader of a tribe, wrapped up in robes and turban, with an air of profound gravity, slowly riding on his road, preceded by two of his most trusty servants, armed with long matchlock guns and with several daggers or other weapons, his main bodyguard, whose bearing is rather more soldier-like, marching in the rear. The interior of a mill at Gundamuck, which is the subject of Mr. Simpson's other Sketch engraved for this Number, presents one mechanical peculiarity. The mill-wheel is horizontal, and is kept revolving by water-power; this wheel is placed underneath, its shaft being simply fixed in the upper millstone, so dispensing with cog-wheels to communicate the movement. The woman and boy, seen in the Illustration, have just poured the contents of as mall bag of Indian corn into the hopper above, and are waiting to get the flour.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Auden, T., Vicar of Ford, Shropshire, to be Vicar of St. Julian's, Shrewsbury.
Awdry, William, Head Master of St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint; Canon of Chichester Cathedral and Principal of the Theological College.
Gardner, James Cardwell; Vicar of Butler's Marston.
Hayter, Thomas Miller; Vicar of St. Dunstan's, East Acton.
Holland, J.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, Singapore Roadstead.
Lacon, C. H., Curate of Basingstoke; Vicar of Wangford-cum-Reydon.
Langford, Robert John; Chaplain, Bengal Establishment.
Lightfoot, R. Prideaux, Vicar of Wellingborough; Archdeacon of Oakham.
Pearson, W., Curate of St. George's, Bolton; Vicar of Darnall, near Sheffield.
Wasdale-Watson, T. W.; Curate-in-Charge of Wolverton, Stratford-on-Avon.—*Guardian*.

A brass lectern, designed by Cox, has been placed in Bracknell church, Berks, by the Vicar, in memory of his wife.

Thornhill parish church, restored by Mr. G. E. Street, of London, at a cost of £12,000, was reopened on Sunday; and, after an appeal by the Bishop of Ripon, the sum of £620 was contributed by the congregation.

The Bishop of London has resumed his attendance at London House on Mondays from eleven till two o'clock. Clergymen or others desiring an appointment should write to the Rev. W. M. Sinclair, Fulham Palace.

The Mercers' Company have sent a contribution of fifty guineas to the National Committee for the restoration of Tewkesbury Abbey. A sum exceeding £5000 is still required to complete the necessary work.

Canon Ryle, the Rector of Stradbroke, has restored his chancel at a cost of £700, as a memorial to his father, who for some time was M.P. for Macclesfield. Mr. Ryle had taken in hand the restoration of the church as a whole seven years ago, and at different times sums amounting to £5000 have been laid out upon it.

The Bishop of Worcester, assisted by the Bishop of St. Albans, yesterday week consecrated a new parish church at Wribbenhall, near Kidderminster. The church has been erected mainly through the munificent contributions of Mrs. Hemming, of Spring-grove, in memory of the late Mr. Hemming.

Yesterday week the local committee of the Evangelical Alliance gave a free supper to about 1600 of the poor of Edinburgh, admitted by ticket, and chiefly selected by district visitors and city missionaries. They were all comfortably seated on benches in the Drill-hall, and served with bread and meat and tea by an active set of stewards. At intervals a choir sang hymns.

A report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the law and existing practice as to the sale, exchange, and resignation of ecclesiastical benefices has been issued, in which the Commissioners propose the abolition of sales of next presentations and of advowsons by public auction; and they further propose a series of restrictions on the private sale of advowsons.

On Saturday (All Saints' Day) a very large congregation assembled at Croydon parish church to witness the consecration of the Rev. Acton Windeyer Sillitoe, formerly Chaplain to the British Legation at Darmstadt, as Bishop of New Westminster, British Columbia. The solemn rite was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was assisted by the Bishops of London, Rochester, Columbia, and Antigua, and Bishop Tuffnell, who has recently been appointed Vicar of Croydon.

The new house of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in Northumberland-avenue, was opened on Monday afternoon by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The building has been erected by Messrs. W. Cubitt and Co., from the designs of Mr. J. Gibson, of Westminster. Upon the ground floor is a spacious retail shop; above it is a handsome room for the board meetings, adjoining which are the necessary rooms for the officers carrying on the business of the society. The outlay upon the building, the front of which is of Portland stone, has been £42,000, some £11,000 below the limit fixed by the general meeting of the society which decided that the late premises were inadequate.

The Bishop of London yesterday week delivered his charge to the clergy of his diocese at St. Paul's Cathedral. He said he thought the best way of supplying the deficiencies of the past and providing for the growing wants of the metropolis would be to persevere in the policy of judiciously subdividing overgrown districts, building new churches, and intrusting each to the care of a responsible Incumbent. He referred with satisfaction to the work of lay-helpers; but regretted the adoption in some of the sisterhoods of rules and regulations which were alien to the mind and practice of the Church of England. He also spoke of the necessity of maintaining Church schools, but said that they had been but little effected by the operations of the School Board.—The Bishop of Lichfield (Dr. Maclagan) presided over the Shropshire Archidiaconal Conference held the same day at Shrewsbury.

The concluding sitting of the third annual conference of the diocese of Truro was held yesterday week, under the presidency of the Bishop of Truro. Mr. Edmund Carlyon brought up the report of the Cathedral Committee, from which it appeared that the sum now promised to the cathedral fund amounted to £35,000, of which £13,565 had been received and invested. The architect proposed to build the cathedral in sections. The first section to be undertaken was the choir, which was estimated to cost £35,000. The land necessary to be purchased for the site would cost about £10,000, and the purchase of this property, it was hoped, would be completed by Lady Day next. They would then have about £4000 left in hand, and he thought there would be very little difficulty in obtaining £4000 or £5000 a year. Besides the amount promised, about £12,000 would be required to finish the first section of the cathedral, which would take about five years to build. The report was generally considered to be satisfactory. A discussion followed on free and open churches.

St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, the most important ecclesiastical building in Scotland connected with the Scotch Episcopalian Church, was consecrated on Thursday week by Bishop Cotterill, Bishop of the diocese, assisted by about 250 clergymen, including the Scotch College of Bishops and the Bishops of Durham, Oxford, Peterborough, Bangor, Down, and Madagascar, the Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and one of the Canons of York Cathedral. The Bishop of Peterborough preached in the forenoon and the Bishop of London in the afternoon. The cathedral, which holds about 2500 people, was crowded. In the evening a dinner took place. On the south side of the cathedral sixteen sycamore-trees were planted by the Bishops present, and the row is to be known as the Bishops'-walk. The cathedral, which is a magnificent structure of the Early English style, from designs by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, has cost £100,000, the greater part of the funds consisting of a bequest by the late Miss Walker, of Coates.

Mr. S. Morley, M.P., in laying the memorial-stone of a chapel at Bristol yesterday week, said that, apart from the discussion respecting Church and State, there were those who felt that they could not avail themselves of the opportunities for worship offered by the State Church, and they were determined to have their own churches and manage their own affairs. He wished, however, that, instead of making attacks upon the Church, Nonconformists would prove that theirs was the best means of reaching the people. Change in the Church of England would never be produced by Nonconformity only, and until they won the people to them they would be powerless to effect the change which they all desired to see. Referring to the discussion at the diocesan conference at Peterborough respecting a closer connection between Nonconformity and the Church of England, Mr. Morley said that he did not believe there was much prospect of the Church absorbing Nonconformity generally; but the object of union would be largely promoted if they could get the burials question settled.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The University Commissioners have begun sitting for the consideration of College statutes in conjunction with the College representatives.

The Ven. J. A. Hessey, D.C.L., Archdeacon of Middlesex, formerly Fellow of St. John's and Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, has been re-elected by the Hebdomadal Council as a member of the governing body of Repton School.

Messrs. Maguire of Merton, and Ker of Balliol, have been elected to Fellowships at All Souls' College.

Mr. Charles John Baker, of Manchester Grammar School, has been elected to the vacant Postmastership in Physical Science at Merton College.

In a Convocation held on Tuesday a form of degree was proposed to accept a bequest of the late T. Hughan, B.A., of Balliol College, to found an annual prize, of the value of £40, to an undergraduate member of the University for an essay upon the subject of the spread of the Protestant Christian Religion as now established in England. This proposal was rejected by the House, on a division, by nineteen votes against eleven.

Dr. Acland, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, presided on Monday at a meeting in favour of the temperance movement held in the Sheldonian Theatre. After Dr. Acland's opening address the new President of Trinity, Dr. Percival, spoke on the subject, and was followed by Canon Farrar.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Rev. Dr. Perowne, Master of Corpus Christi College, was on Tuesday elected Vice-Chancellor for the academical year.

Mr. A. J. C. Allen, B.A., of Peterhouse, Senior Wrangler of the present year, has been elected to a Fellowship at that college; and Mr. J. Greaves, B.A., of Christ's, Eighth Wrangler in 1877, has been elected to a Fellowship at that college.

The following have been elected to Fellowships at St. John's:—W. G. Rushbrooke, bracketed Sixth in the First Class of Classical Tripos, 1872; F. Dyson, Third in First Class of Classical Tripos, 1877; H. C. Pinsent, bracketed Fourth Wrangler and Second Class in Moral Sciences Tripos, 1878; A. W. Momerie, First in Moral Sciences Tripos of 1877; W. H. Gunston, bracketed Fourth Wrangler, 1879; T. W. Donegan, Third in First Class of Classical Tripos, 1879.

The Seatonian Prize has been adjudged to John Cyprian Rust, M.A., formerly Fellow of Pembroke.

The following undergraduates of Queen's have been elected to Foundation Scholarships:—A. M'Intosh, £85; W. Relton, £40; R. D. Prior, £40; J. B. Wildman, £40; A. G. Ellis, £60; J. Jervis, £40.

ST. ANDREW'S.

Mr. P. R. Scott Laing, lately assistant to Professor Tait in the Natural Philosophy Chair in Edinburgh University, has been appointed by the Crown to the Mathematical Chair, vacant by the translation of Professor Chrystal to Edinburgh University.

Mr. H. G. Hart, M.A., has been elected Head Master of Sedbergh Grammar School, in the room of the Rev. F. Heppenstall, deceased. Mr. Hart was seventh classic in 1866. He was afterwards Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, then Assistant Master at Haileybury, and now an Assistant Master at Harrow.

The Rev. S. B. Kincaid has been appointed to the Head Mastership of Guildford Grammar School. The school is to be reorganised at the end of the current term.

The Inner Temple Gardens have been thrown open to the public for the annual exhibition of chrysanthemums, for the cultivation of which Mr. Newton, the head gardener, has gained a well-deserved reputation. Over twenty new varieties have been added to last year's list.

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NEW BOOKS.

Admiral Rous, whose portrait adorns the frontispiece of the first volume, whilst Mr. George Payne's likeness occupies the corresponding position in the second, is said in the preface to have expressed his approbation of "the plan" adopted in the two volumes entitled *History of the British Turf:* by James Rice (Sampson Low and Co.); but the difficulty is to discover anything which can be properly called a plan. A complete lack of methodical arrangement is the main characteristic of the book. Indeed, the two volumes, each having an index of its own, and each being devoted in certain portions to a survey of the very same ground, are so far from containing a continuous narrative, such as one expects in a "history," that they might have been published independently, and, indeed, give rise to a suspicion that the second volume was a mere after-thought. Else why should there be two sets of remarks upon the origin of the English race-horse and upon the connection of James I. with horse-racing, one in the first volume and the other in the second? Surely that part of the subject should have been treated fully in the introductory chapter. The volumes, however, contain plenty of such information and anecdotes as are most likely to suit the popular taste, though some topics, whether cock-fighting, or card-playing, or Captain Barclay's walking-match against time, are introduced, which seem to have but a very remote connection with the history of what is generally understood by "the turf." The most interesting parts of the first volume, from the popular point of view, are those which relate to the quarrel between George IV., when he was Prince of Wales, and the Jockey Club, in consequence of the singular change of "form" exhibited by his horse Escape; to the famous riding feat of "Squire" Osbaldeston; to the career of "Jack" Mytton; to the Running Rein scandal; to the match between The Flying Dutchman and Voltigeur; to the performances of "famous jockeys;" and to the affairs of the unfortunate young Marquis of Hastings, who is said to have had his heart broken by the victory of Hermit in the Derby of 1867. Oddly enough, when jockeys are discussed, no mention, if memory may be trusted, is made of the absurdly light weights carried by some of them in former days, or of Kitchener, whose "bodily weight" is constantly inquired after by correspondents of the sporting newspapers, and who had to be "loaded" in order to carry four stone. In the second volume the reader will be much entertained with what is said about Newmarket and Charles II., besides Epsom, Doncaster, York, Ascot, Goodwood, Chester, and other places of less celebrity. Having got thus far the author seems to have been suddenly inspired to interpolate some observations concerning horse-racing in the United States and in Canada and concerning the trotting horse of America. He then makes a tremendous rush back to the very starting-point, or starting-post, of his undertaking and plunges into considerations, or rather reconsiderations, connected with the origin, training, and treatment of the English race-horse, giving some very interesting quotations illustrative of exploded theories and practice. Then we have some remarks touching modern Newmarket, judicious "crosses," strains of blood, and soundness. Anon there are anecdotes and sketches, in which the celebrated John Scott, Baron Martin, Sir Joseph Hawley, Lord Glasgow, Admiral Rous, Mr. George Payne, General Peel, and John Davis, the "leviathan," figure prominently. Nor is the law, so far as it has to do with "horse-racing and wagers," thought unworthy of notice; on the contrary, it is dealt with in a spirit altogether different from that which prompted the contemptuous notice once paraded weekly in a great sporting newspaper—"Legal questions are not answered by us under any circumstances, but are at once consigned to the waste-paper basket." The author has done well to dissipate, to the best of his ability, the still prevalent but erroneous belief that there is any trustworthy evidence upon which Flying Childers, or any other horse, can be stated to have run a mile in a minute; but he has handled the question in a part of his book where one would be least likely to look for it, and his index is no guide to anyone who may desire to refer to what he says upon the point. The index of the first volume has a reference to "Childers' performances," but you would look in vain at the place thus indicated; the desired information is contained in the second volume among the pages devoted to a notice of the late Admiral Rous. Two famous race-horses appear to have met with less than justice at the author's hands. Highflyer, son of Herod and Rachel, is asserted by him, more than once in the course of his work, to have "paid forfeit once" and to have been "beaten once, as a three-year-old;" but this seems to be a repetition of a disparaging error corrected long ago and by an exceptional insertion in the "Stud Book," wherein it is distinctly stated that "Highflyer never paid forfeit, and was never beaten," and the mistake is explained by the fact that in the "Racing Calendar" for 1777 Highflyer is confounded with another colt of the same age, a son of Herod and Marotte. And again, as regards Diomed, winner of the first Derby, run in 1780, our author, who has hauled in somewhat unnecessarily the subject of American horses, might have taken the opportunity of modifying his statements by mentioning that Diomed, however poor his progeny may have been in this country, was sent to Virginia in 1799 and was the sire of the highly distinguished Sir Archy, who "has justly been called the Godolphin Arabian of America." So much at least was due to the memory of our first Derby-winner. On the whole, it may be admitted that the author has compiled a book in which something useful and a great deal that is amusing is to be found, although his work has no claim to be considered a history, in the broad sense and serious acceptation of the term, which implies a continuous narrative, a wide scope, chronological sequence, and methodical arrangement. In the second volume there are a few pages, well worth reading, relating to the establishment of a "national stud" after the fashion of foreign countries.

A lady of rank and advanced age, who permits us to read the diary she wrote, more than half a century ago, of her *Tour in Sweden, Norway, and Russia*, should have our thanks, if not compliments, for the sake of mere politeness. The Marchioness of Westminster is entitled at least to this return for her volume just published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett. It is very passable reading; and if the general public cannot be expected to care much for personal and local observations so long out of date, there may be some elderly people, whose recollections of foreign travel, and of aristocratic or fashionable society at foreign Courts, will be refreshed by this antiquated journal. Her Ladyship relates agreeably and unaffectedly, partly in her note-book from day to day, partly in her letters to friends at the time, all the little experiences of her visit in 1827 with her husband, then Lord Belgrave, to Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiania, and different places in the Scandinavian peninsula, then to St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Nijni Novgorod, taking Berlin on their way home.

In Mr. H. M. Robinson's descriptive chapters on life in the Hudson's Bay Territory, which he calls *The Great Fur Land* (published by Sampson Low, Searle, and Co.), much curious information is given. Travelling by dog-sledge in winter, and in summer by canoe on the rivers; the organisation and business of factors, traders, clerks, and postmasters in the Company's service; their habits of living at the "forts" and trading stations or remoter outposts, the characters of different Indian tribes and of the half-breeds with whom they deal; the hunting of the beaver, the fox, the raccoon, the marten, the mink, the wolverine, and the buffalo; these and other matters are pleasantly described. The author has had some personal experience of them, but has also drawn largely from other books upon the same subject. He does not seem to have been himself in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Dash and vigour, meet characteristics of the sportsman, are conspicuous in the little collection of *Songs and Verses on Sporting Subjects*, by R. E. Egerton-Warburton (Pickering and Co.); and "merry conceits" there are to enliven still further what sporting writers are wont to call the "ditty." Nor are the more gentle touches of the poetic craft neglected; as may be discovered from a perusal of the elegant little morsel entitled "Hush! Hush! Hush!" As for minor difficulties of rhythm, the writer seems occasionally to take them as he would take a moderate "obstacle"—that is to say, "in his stride." He would be sure to write a dirge upon the death of the late gallant Major Whyte-Melville; but has not he a little misrepresented the facts? The unfortunate Major was surely not "o'erthrown as onward fearlessly he sped with keen delight;" the peculiarity, the pity of it, surely was that he, a very Bellerophon, was not "going" at all, but "riding loose" at a walk, when his horse brought him to irremediable disaster.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has presented the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, with £100, the proceeds of the exhibition of Blenheim Palace to the public.

A fancy fair was opened on Wednesday in the Maison Dieu Hall, Dover, in aid of the Dover School of Art, Countess Granville and Lady North being amongst the stall-keepers. The prizes were distributed by Major Dickson, M.P.

The arrivals of fresh meat from America last week show a decrease as compared with the previous week. The arrivals of cattle and sheep from the United States and Canada are also considerably below the figures of last week.

Lord Chelmsford passed through Reading on Monday on his way to the seat of Sir Charles Russell, at Swallowfield. He was met at the railway station by a large and enthusiastic crowd, who dragged him in Sir Charles Russell's carriage to the Market-place, where his Lordship made a short speech thanking the people for his reception.

A supplement to the *Gazette*, issued on Wednesday night, contains a notice that the Privy Council has revoked its order, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act of 1878, in reference to the importation of sheep from the United States, and now declares that the same may be landed without being subject either to the order to slaughter or to quarantine.

The Dublin City Council on Thursday week adopted resolutions calling the attention of the Government to the condition of Ireland, and affirming the necessity of reform in the land laws.—In reply to a letter calling attention to the existence of distress in Ireland, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has written expressing his deep sympathy with the poor people, and pointing out the impossibility of judging whether any steps ought to be taken by the Government, as Government interposition in such cases is open to great abuse.

Lord Carnarvon on Monday laid the foundation-stone of a new townhall, free library, reading-rooms, museum, and schools for science and art at Reading. The buildings are estimated to cost £46,000, and of this sum £10,000 is contributed by the Corporation. The late Sir Francis Goldsmid contributed £5000, and a similar amount was given by Messrs. Huntley and Palmer. Lord Carnarvon afterwards presided at a luncheon, at which Mr. Walter, M.P., Sir Julian Goldsmid, M.P., and Mr. G. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., were present.

At the prize distribution of the Plymouth Volunteers on Wednesday evening the colours of the Prince of Wales's Own Volunteers, a regiment formed at Plymouth in the year 1794, were formally intrusted by the Mayor to the keeping of the corps. They are in fair preservation, and form an interesting relic of the times of the wars with the French. Sir Massey Lopes, in presenting the prizes, said that the volunteers had in a few years made themselves, with little encouragement, a thoroughly efficient army of reserve, strikingly contrasting with the costly standing armies of Continental nations.

Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins, who met with a serious accident several months ago, resumed his judicial duties at Lincoln's Inn on Tuesday.—Mr. John Compton Lawrance, Q.C., of the Midland Circuit, has been elected a Bencher of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, in place of Mr. Swanton, Q.C., deceased.—The Attorney-General has appointed Mr. Hugh Cowie, of the South-Eastern Circuit, to the post of leading counsel in Post Office prosecutions at the Central Criminal Court, in place of Mr. Metcalfe, Q.C. (Recorder of Norwich), who has been promoted to the Judgeship of the Bristol County Court. Mr. Cowie is also Recorder of Maldon and Saffron Walden.

According to the quarterly return of the Registrar General, in the United Kingdom the births of 282,520 children, and the deaths of 139,271 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending Sept. 30. The recorded natural increase of population was thus 143,249. The registered number of persons married in the quarter ending June 30 was 114,650. The resident population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1879 is estimated at 34,156,113; that of England and Wales at 25,165,336, of Scotland at 3,627,453, and of Ireland at 5,363,324. The birth-rate in the third quarter of this year was 32·8 per 1000, and the death-rate 16·2. The marriage-rate in the second quarter of 1879 was 13·5 per 1000.

The president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in reviewing the labours of the chamber for the past quarter, at the quarterly meeting on Monday, referred to the address which was presented to Lord Salisbury on his recent visit to Manchester, and to his Lordship's reply, and condemned what he considered the longing for the reciprocity policy which it contained. Other members expressed similar views. Ultimately the following resolution was adopted:—"That this meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce takes the earliest opportunity after the visit of Lord Salisbury to this chamber to declare its unabated confidence in the principles of peace, economy, and free trade, as a great means of maintaining and building up the power and position of England."

Mr. C. L. Wragge, F.R.G.S., of Cheadle, has presented to the town of Stafford an excellent collection of specimens obtained by him in his travels in various parts of the world, and which will, no doubt, prove of great value to all those interested in geology and natural history. The opening ceremony took place yesterday week in the Borough Hall, where the museum will be located until a suitable building has been erected. Mr. T. Salt, M.P., addressed the assembly, and in the course of his remarks alluded to the value of such a collection, as it would enable those who had neither time nor knowledge to study the marvellous works of nature. The museum was declared open by the Mayor (Mr. F. Marson), and was during the day visited by a large number of persons.

LADY BURDETT-COUTTS'S YACHT.

This beneficent lady, who has spent her wealth so freely and willingly for the improvement of human welfare, has all our best wishes in seeking a little healthy recreation, as she lately did, by her yacht voyage up the Mediterranean. She went, indeed, up the Adriatic, with a party of distinguished holiday passengers, one of whom, Mr. Henry Irving, of the Lyceum, had an opportunity thus given him of surveying the identical scenes of "The Merchant of Venice." Having returned from the sunny South and re-entered the Thames, her Ladyship's commodious steamer lay a week off Gravesend, where she and her companions had leisure to study the vast maritime, coasting, and river traffic of the port of London, as the condition of those employed in it has long engaged her kindly attention. We give an Illustration of the Walrus, which is not a vessel constructed or purchased to order for such pleasure excursions, but one of those belonging to a Liverpool commercial firm, and hitherto engaged in ordinary trade, lately chartered by Lady Burdett-Coutts for the season. Being a vessel of 870 tons, she has much steadiness in a sea-way, and plenty of space for the comfortable accommodation of a large party of passengers and their servants.

Throughout England and Wales on Saturday last the annual municipal elections were held, the contests in most of the boroughs being fought out on political issues. One of the most exciting contests was at Liverpool, where eight Liberals were added to the strength of that party in the town council, and the Conservative majority reduced from twenty to four.

The valves connecting the Fewston Reservoir with that of Swinsty, part of the scheme of waterworks supplying Leeds, were opened on Monday. The Mayor unlocked the valve with a gold key. The construction of the Fewston Reservoir was begun in July, 1874; it has an area of 155 acres; will hold about 870,000,000 gallons, and has cost £147,000.

At the Alexandra Palace last Saturday an inspection took place of half-a-dozen hansom cabs, the property of the British Cab Company, which has been formed to introduce an improved cab service throughout the country. Horses and appointments are promised of the best description, whilst the greatest attention will be paid to sanitary details and the thorough cleanliness of the cabs. Certainly the hansoms inspected on Saturday, in appointments as well as appearance, are a vast improvement on the vehicles which are at present found in our streets. The horses were evidently well fed, groomed, and harnessed; the drivers were clad in a neat uniform, and the cabs were as clean and comfortable as they could possibly be. Sir E. Henderson, speaking at a luncheon held after the inspection, stated that the people of London spent about £10,000 daily in cab-hire. There were, he added, more than a thousand teetotallers among the cabdrivers of the metropolis.

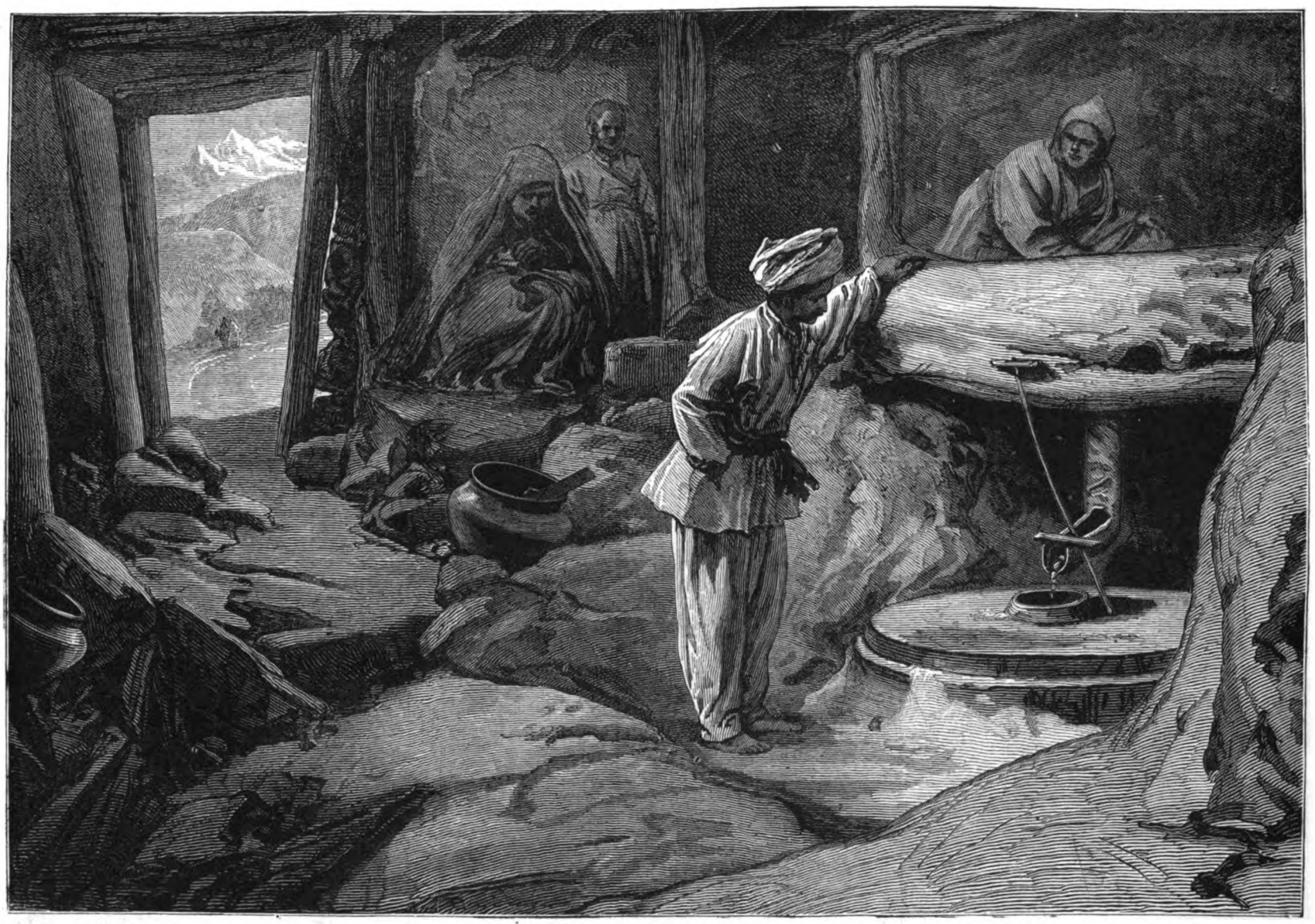
There were 2698 births and 1501 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 113, whereas the deaths were 76 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 1 from smallpox, 42 from measles, 69 from scarlet fever, 15 from diphtheria, 37 from whooping-cough, 32 from different forms of fever, and 30 from diarrhœa; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 226 deaths were referred, against 220 and 224 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 29 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 3288 births and 1769 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 46·6 deg., and 1·3 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 8·3 hours.

The autumnal election of inmates into the Asylum for Idiots, Redhill, Surrey, took place on Thursday week at the City Terminus Hotel, when thirty-five applicants out of a list of 162 candidates were elected. Mr. James Abbiss, the treasurer of the charity, presided, and stated, previous to the commencement of the election proceedings, that the board of management were happy to state that, by the generosity of their friends, and in answer to their appeal, the debt of £5000 which remained on the charity had been reduced by one half that amount, and the board earnestly hoped that their friends would strive to clear off the remaining debt before the close of the year. He was happy to inform them that the interesting family at Redhill, though unfortunate in many respects, were in the enjoyment of good health, no epidemic of any kind being amongst them. The institution was otherwise in excellent condition. They had good health, good officers, and the only thing they wanted was money.

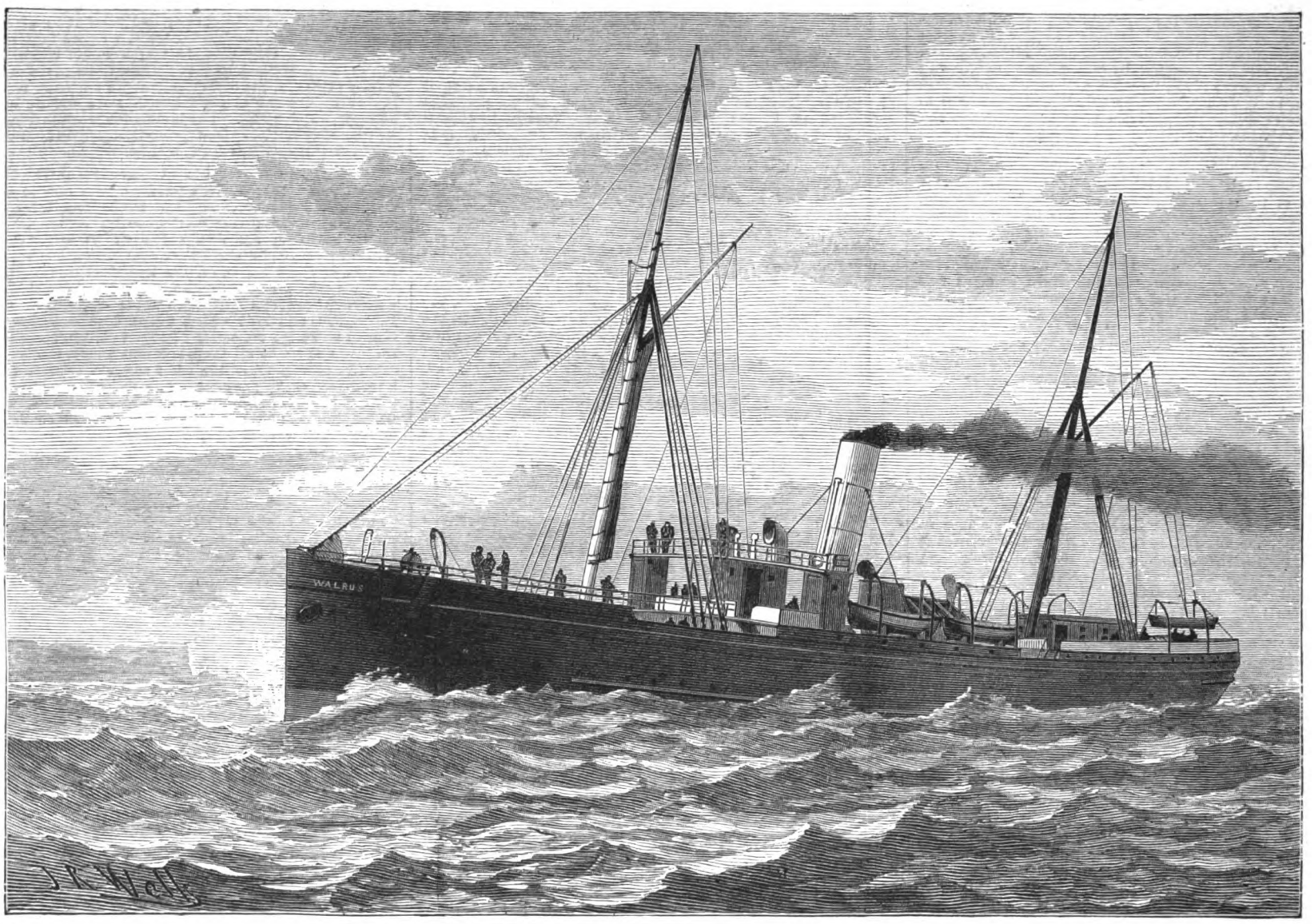
Among the more recent rent remissions are the following:—Lady Fitzsimons has made a reduction of 30 per cent on her estate in King's County. Lord Digby and Lady Bury have made reductions on their estates according to the circumstances of the tenants. Mr. James Wilson has given notice of a reduction of 10, 15, and 20 per cent, according to the circumstances of the tenants, on his Longford estate. Sir Richard Wallace, M.P., has, through his agent, expressed his sympathy with the tenants on his estates in the counties of Antrim and Down, in the present trying season, and announces his intention of making a reduction of 15 per cent in the current year's rent, in respect of all their holdings where the rent does not exceed £50 a year, and in cases where it exceeds that amount a reduction of 7½ per cent. The reduction will not apply to town parks, beneficial leases, farms sublet, or to holdings where the tenant is not resident. The Earl of Redesdale has allowed his tenants 10 per cent off the rent of their arable lands. Sir Thos. M'Clure, M.P., has made an abatement of 15 per cent in the rents for this year on his Down estate.

Sir Evelyn Wood was entertained at dinner last Saturday evening in the Middle Temple hall by the Bar of England. The Attorney-General presided, and among those present were the Lord Chancellor, the Solicitor-General, Lord Hatherley, and the Lord Chief Baron. In replying to the toast of his health, which was proposed by the Attorney-General, Sir Evelyn Wood said that the soldier's work in Zululand was done. He spoke of the Zulus as worthy foes of British soldiers in all but cruelty, and said that the innate ferocity of the enemy was fostered by Cetewayo for his own ends. He then remarked on the origin of the quarrel, stating that, in regard to Luneberg, he was the primary witness of Cetewayo's arrogant provocation. Sir Evelyn next dwelt upon the brotherhood of interests of the Army and the Bar. To the toast of "The Judges" the Lord Chancellor replied, and for "The Houses of Lords and Commons" Lord Hatherley and Mr. Forsyth responded.—Surgeon-Major Reynolds, V.C., was entertained the same evening by the President and Fellows of the College of Surgeons in Ireland, in the theatre of the college, at Dublin. In returning thanks for the toast of his health, Surgeon-Major Reynolds said that the complaint on the part of the medical profession that its services were not adequately recognised by the State did not apply to the branch with which he was connected—the Army Medical Department; for Lord Chelmsford and Generals Newdigate and Wood had especially thanked it, and especially named several officers for distinguished services.

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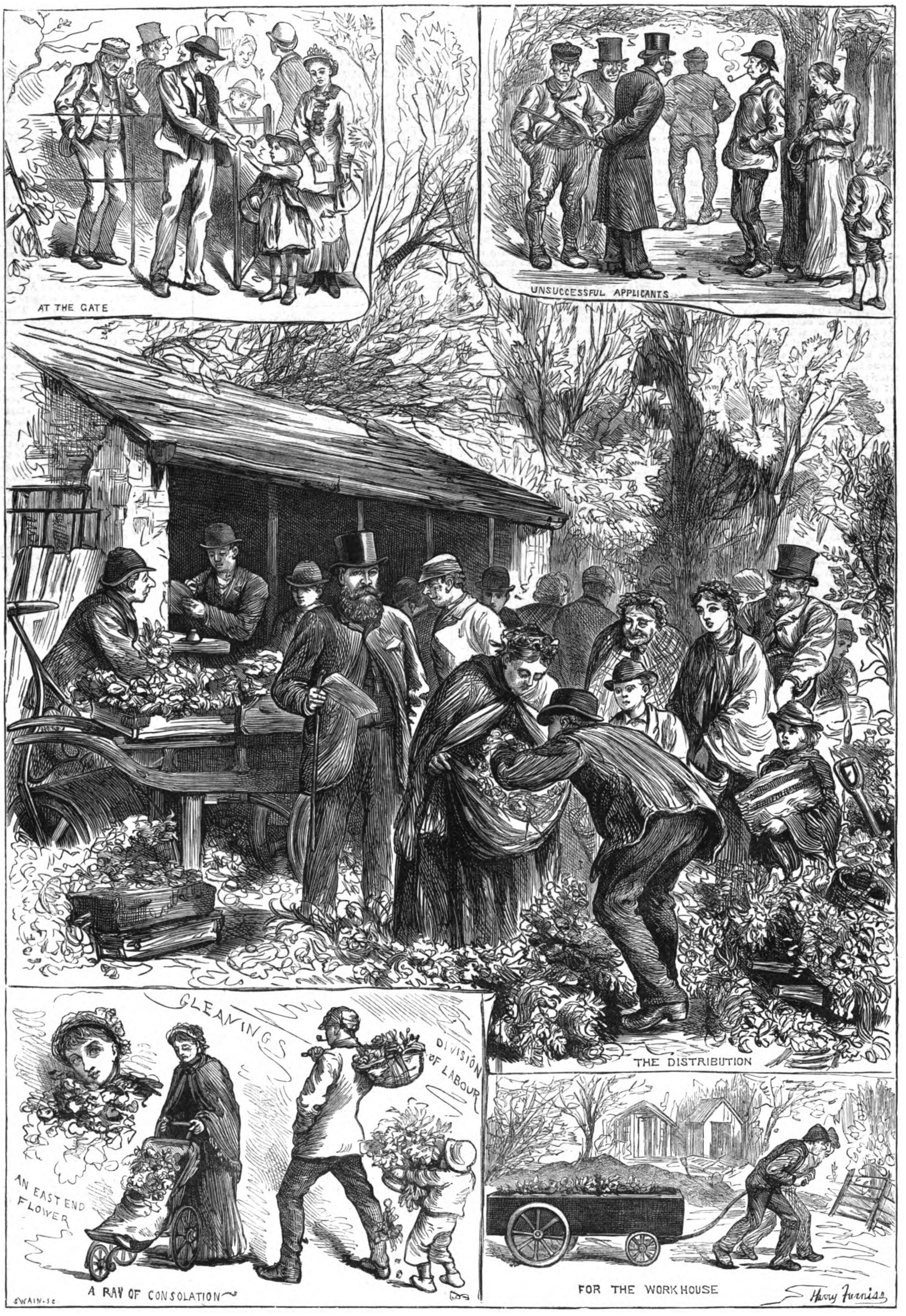


AN AFGHAN MILL AT GUNDAMUCK.—SEE PAGE 430.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. W. SIMPSON.



LADY BURDETT-COUTTS' YACHT WALRUS.—SEE PAGE 431.

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GIVING AWAY PLANTS TO THE LONDON POOR AT VICTORIA PARK.—SEE PAGE 434.

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GIVING AWAY PARK PLANTS.

The laudable custom, at the close of the floral season, of distributing gratuitously to respectable poor people, householders or lodgers in the inferior quarters of London, the remaining surplus of plants, fit for small gardens or window-boxes, that had accrued from horticultural operations in the London public parks, has been more than once remarked. This example was first commenced, if we mistake not, by order of her Majesty's First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, in the Crown or Government Parks; it has been followed of late by the Metropolitan Board of Works, in those constructed at the expense of district or local ratepayers. At the Victoria Park, between Hackney and Bow, the practice has become an important social institution, for the love of flowers is cherished with fervent enthusiasm in the parts of East London. Tickets or letters of introduction are issued by clergymen and other ministers, by the managers of hospitals, orphan homes, and similar institutions, and by other influential authorities. There are during the month of September three or four hundred such applications at Pride Park, the quantities asked varying from a single family to a combination of thirty or forty persons. Mr. A. M'Intyre, the Victoria Park Superintendent, has power given him for satisfying the reasonable desires of the modest. The species commonly at his disposal are geraniums, calceolarias, and lobelias, with the centaurus, ageratums, and others, which are eagerly sought after by a multitude of applicants, as shown in our Illustration of the scene at the entrance lodge. Women and children, working men, and inmates of the Union Workhouse bring various kinds of receptacles for these pleasant gifts of the public gardens in the latter part of the year.

MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. CROSS ON EDUCATION.

These two gentlemen were engaged on Monday in much more profitable and pleasant work than that of political sparring.

Mr. Gladstone, who has been staying at Wellington College as the guest of his son-in-law, the Head Master, the Rev. E. C. Wickham, was presented with an address of welcome by the scholars. Mr. Gladstone, in replying, said they could not have made an allusion more grateful to his feelings than a reference in the address to Eton. That school had attained in many, if not in all, respects a kind of primacy among the public schools of the country, and such was its position, such the incidents of its history, its situation, its visible and palpable future, that if a foreign friend consulted him upon the objects he should make a point of seeing in visiting this country, he should reply, "Unless you see Eton you will not have seen England." But this would not be said with any feeling of injustice or indifference towards the other public schools. Mr. Gladstone went on to say that no institution was more characteristic of our country than its public schools, and drew a contrast between the old public school system of the country and the new. He said:—"The old public school system of this country had one great and capital defect—that it treated all the youth brought within its range as if they were intended for one and the same destiny in life. It took too little heed, not only of the differences of their coming careers, but, what was yet more important, of the differences of their several capacities. It endeavoured to make all conform to one model, which was called the classical model. But with that great fault the old public school system of this country had a great merit which might have been fully enjoyed and brought to fruit and profit without incurring a fault, but a merit so great that it ought not only to be remembered and recorded, but in none of our reforms, in none of our innovations, ought we to run the risk of losing the advantages that were connected with it. That merit was that it kept in view beyond all other things not merely the acquiring such information as might be valuable in examinations, not merely the adapting of faculties to professional success, but in the highest and in a more inward sense the education of the man. The knowledge acquired by his hearers had two great aspects. Besides being a commodity which was to serve the external purposes of life, knowledge had a greater and a higher power; it was an educating instrument. It was to bring out all their capacities, not for the sake simply of the purposes they were to serve them in life, but for their own sake. The whole of life was, after all, simply an education, and the professions and businesses to which they might be hereafter devoted were only parts and portions of the education. And then came into view what undoubtedly must be admitted to be the danger of the new system, of the modern spirit in education. He knew not whether it was owing to our degeneracy, but he was afraid it was the truth, that we had a much smaller amount in this nineteenth century of a disinterested, ardent, enthusiastic love of knowledge for its own sake than our forefathers had 500 years ago. But, be that as it might, it was the fact that our system of education was now worked by a method of sharp competition and immediate rewards. He saw all the benefits of that method; he saw the great results it had produced; but there was a peril in it, and it was the peril of their believing when they had gone through the examinations and obtained the prizes, and when they were realising professional success as a consequence of early distinction—that they should look upon that success as the end of their education. It was not the end of their education. The end of their education was the effect it produced upon themselves, the state to which it brought and in which it left them; and the distinction was a very real one."

Mr. Cross, speaking at the opening of the Wigan Free Grammar-School, dwelt at some length on the work of the Endowed Schools Commission. That Commission had, he said, already made schemes to the number of 515, and these schemes absorbed endowments to the extent of £260,000 a year. They had at the present moment under consideration 170 schemes, which represented an income of £177,000 a year. Altogether, 485 schools and similar institutions had been dealt with—endowments amounting to not far short of half a million a year. It was a great deal of good, sound work done, because it was applying those endowments which, left originally for excellent purposes, had by lapse of time not been so valuable for the wants of the present generation as they should be; and he thought that in the course of a few years, that enormous sum of £500,000 having been put on a thoroughly sound foundation, ought to be a matter of congratulation. They had still 490 schools to deal with, but the incomes of these represented only £166,000 a year, and they might hope before long to see that great work practically completed. The Commission had also rearranged the 515 schools they had dealt with into different grades; they had established fifty of the first, 114 of the second, and 114 of the third. As to the girls, entirely through the action of the Endowed Schools Commissioners a high secondary education had been provided for upwards of 2000 girls, and he was quite sure it was as absolutely essential that girls should have a high-class education as boys. Speaking subsequently at a dinner, Mr. Cross said that he was one who had not the smallest wish to see women put out of their proper place. Their sphere was at home, and what he wanted was that they should be perfect in the sphere in which they moved. If there was one thing more than another which contributed to the happiness of home it was in the matter of housekeeping and cooking, and he should be very glad to see those two subjects more pressed upon them in their daily education in the elementary schools. The higher branches of education were, however, needed in the education of women who were to be married to persons of the highest intellectual capacity. It was a great comfort to the man who was fatigued with the day's work when his business was over to have intellectual intercourse with his wife; and when a woman was brought up with a shallow education, as used to be the case, she was not fitted to fill her sphere in life as she ought to be.

Mr. Bright spoke yesterday week at a conversazione given by the Mayor of Birmingham to the school teachers of that town. Referring to the work of the religious and secular teacher, he contended that the influence of the latter was infinitely greater than that of the former. It was not, he said, mere book-learning that made a man a wise citizen, and he appealed to the teachers of Birmingham to set an example to the country of what could be done by developing the nobler traits of human nature, such as gentleness, uprightness, and unselfishness. Referring to the complaints of extravagant expenditure on education, Mr. Bright said he would have nothing done for ostentation or for show; but whatever could be done to make education real, to raise the character of our population, and exalt the sentiment of the people; whatever could be done by the expenditure of money and the devotion and the earnest efforts of good men and good women, like the 500 or 600 he saw before him, that he would do and have done.

POLITICAL.

Rumours of the possible imminence of a General Election have not an atom of foundation in the speeches of Cabinet Ministers. Colonel Stanley's guarded allusion at Preston to the date of the dissolution was a mere platitude. "Time alone will, before many months are over, decide," probably meant no more than that Parliament might be allowed to run its course. The reported Liberal successes at the municipal elections, most marked in Liverpool above all places, could hardly hasten the Government's appeal to the country. But the uncertainty existing in the public mind on the question will indubitably add to the closeness with which every word of the Prime Minister's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Monday next will be studied. Colonel Stanley, in the first of the two speeches he made before large Conservative audiences last week, followed the lead of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in his spirited endeavour to rebut the arguments of Mr. Bright. Sir John Holker aired his sturdy oratory on the same occasion; and was characteristically emphatic in his defence of the Ministerial policy, and forensically vigorous in attacking his political opponents, as when he complimented Sir William Harcourt for being "more celebrated for his elaborate and carefully-prepared rhetorical flourishes than for sound reasoning." An antagonist of the long robe, Sir Henry James, on the morrow took occasion, whilst delivering a smart canvassing address at Taunton on behalf of Mr. C. T. Dyke Acland's candidature for West Somerset, to make a pungent reference to the Earl of Beaconsfield's novels, and complained that the country was being governed, not according to his Lordship's matured judgment, but by the opinions of the "Mr. Disraeli of thirty years ago." Mr. Stansfeld, taking up the same strain at Halifax on Monday, did not contribute any especially fresh argument against the Ministry, but the right hon. gentleman presented a few phrases he had coined, such as "firework policy," and "pinchbeck, Brummagen, bastard Imperialism." Mr. Lowe on Tuesday supported the candidature of Mr. Mellor, Q.C., and Mr. C. G. Roundell, at Grantham; and trenchantly said the Conservative Party had moulted all its feathers, had now no principles left, and, being in want of a policy, elected to support with enthusiasm Mr. Disraeli's nostrum of "swaggering, and bullying foreign nations," no matter if by doing so they appealed to "the worst passions and lowest feelings of human nature." This philippic of Mr. Lowe's abounded with all his old terseness of epigrammatic point, and quite bristled with bitter criticisms of each action of the Government.

Meantime, while the majority of speakers have been directing the attention of their listeners to foreign lands, a graver note of warning has come from Ireland in the shape of an emphatic statement by Mitchell Henry that a famine is impending over the sister isle. When the Roman Catholic clergy are also moving in this matter, and Irish members as sober as Mr. Justin McCarthy are driven to interview the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the evil may be deemed near enough even for the Ministry to grapple with.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After all the bustle and excitement of the closing act of the Newmarket drama, last week seemed very dull and uneventful in the racing way. Lincoln was certainly the best of the various meetings that were wiped off the list of fixtures for 1879, but even that gathering may be dismissed in a few words. With all his weight, Master Kildare (9 st. 5 lb.) was made a hot favourite for the Great Tom Stakes, nor is this surprising when we remember the great things that he has accomplished this season under crushing imposts. However, either his roaring has become worse, or he was not just "i' the vein" at Lincoln, for he never looked really formidable, and the plating Suffolk Lad (6 st. 8 lb.) just got home in front of little Flotsam (7 st. 12 lb.), who, like Master Kildare, is decidedly "musical." Laurel Leaf secured the Blankney Nursery for the Osbornes, and Umbria (8 st. 6 lb.) had very little difficulty in winning the Autumn Handicap. Clementine (8 st. 12 lb.) did not even get a place in this race, and the performance of Umbria makes Peter a really great horse, for he had no trouble in conceding her three years and 10 lbs. at Ayr. Thus, if it is safe to judge by collateral running, Peter is fully a stone in front of the French four-year-old. Lewes wound up the week; but, though the sport was good, it had no bearing on the future.

The Liverpool lessees have the present week pretty much to themselves, and there appears every prospect of excellent racing. The opening day was chiefly remarkable for the extraordinary form shown by Archer, who had six mounts, won five races, and was second in the remaining one. The colt by Brown Bread—Mayoress, who has not yet been beaten—successfully attempted to concede all sorts of weights to half a dozen opponents, and has since been very neatly named Toastmaster. Naturally, the chief event of the day was the antagonism of Robbie Burns and Discord in the Liverpool St. Leger. The pair met on precisely similar terms, Robbie Burns in receipt of 5 lb., at the Liverpool July Meeting, when the North country horse won, and this result was exactly confirmed on Tuesday last. But for his accident before the St. Leger, "Robbie" would doubtless have shown to far greater advantage in that race, and he is such a thorough stayer that he ought to win many another good stake.

At the Border Union (Longtown) Meeting last week Lord Haddington's kennel accomplished a feat which, we believe, is unparalleled in the annals of coursing. The Netherby Cup was divided between Honey Buzzard, by Fugitive—Honeydew, and Honeywood, by Cavalier—Humming Bee; and Hornpipe, by Bedfellow—Hornet, and Halcyon, by Donald—Hawthorn, shared the Border Union Stakes for sixty-four puppies. These were the only four dogs that his Lordship sent to the meeting, and with them he simply swept the board. The feat is the more wonderful because two of them were substitutes for Herera and Haidée, who went amiss prior to the meeting. All four gained their positions by sheer merit; and perhaps it is not too much to say that Honeywood is the fastest greyhound in England at the present time, and "Lord Haddington's nomination" is sure to be a great favourite for the Waterloo Cup directly there is any reliable betting on that event. Apropos of the blue ribbon of the leash, we hear that Coomassie is galloping as soundly as ever; and it will indeed be a triumph for Dr. Hutton's powers as a bone-setter if, after breaking a bone in one of her legs early in the present year, she even manages to win a good course or two. The weather during the three days passed in the north was perfect, and the meeting was a thoroughly enjoyable one in every respect.

The team of professional cricketers, who, under the captaincy of Richard Daft, have had such a triumphant tour in Canada and the States, landed at Liverpool on Tuesday last. Before parting they dined together, and a presentation was made to Daft in recognition of his admirable qualities as captain. The trip has been the most successful, and in every respect the most satisfactory, of any undertaken by the various elevens that have from time to time visited our colonies.

On Saturday afternoon the Winter Meeting of the London Athletic Club took place at Stamford-bridge. Perhaps the most interesting feature of a good programme was the walking of J. Byrne, Northampton A.C., who was placed at scratch in the Four-Miles Handicap, and won as he chose, as, at present, London only possesses some very melancholy specimens of fast walkers. In fact, it is reckless flattery to apply the term "fast" to them at all, for it is difficult to say what start men like Rye, Griffiths, Nunn, Hogg, Venn, Webster, &c., could not give them, if these cracks could reappear on the path in their best form.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution took place at its house in John-street, Adelphi, on Thursday. Rewards amounting to £90 were granted to various crews of life-boats for services rendered during the past month. The Civil Service life-boat at Wexford proceeded out during a strong gale from the E.N.E., and through a heavy cross sea landed one of the men stationed in the lighthouse on the Tuskar Rocks, who had been taken ill. The Queenstown and Cunlyn life-boats were respectively the means of saving the distressed yacht Gilded Age and her crew of three men, and the schooner Hallswell of Bridgewater and five men. The St. David's life-boat brought ashore from the Maen Carreg Tidal Rock, in Ramsey Sound, three of the crew of the brigantine Messenger, of Exeter, who had taken refuge there on their vessel striking on the rocks during a strong wind from the N.N.E. The sum of £6 was granted to a boat's crew of six men for putting off at some risk and saving six persons from the yacht Vesta of Queenstown, which had parted one of her cables and was in a dangerous position off Smerwick, in the county of Kerry, during a gale of wind from the N.N.W. on Aug. 25. Various other rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £2785 were ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. The receipt of various contributions was announced, including £750 for a life-boat from a lady at Brighton, £319 10s. 3d. from the "Oliver Goldsmith" Life-Boat Fund, per Miss Goldsmith Tulloh, who had zealously collected the same, and £4 4s. from the officers and children of the Licensed Victuallers' Schools towards the support of the Licensed Victualler life-boat. The late Miss Woodward, of Oldham Place, had left the institution a legacy of £2000, and the late Robert Allan, Esq., of Glenhouse, N.B., £500. Reports were read from the District Inspectors of Life-Boats to the Institution.

The captain's good-service pension of £150 a year, vacant by the retirement of Captain Mountford S. Peile, has been conferred upon Captain Theodore M. Jones; and the good-service pension, vacated by Captain John C. Soady on promotion to flag rank, has been given to Captain Richard Bradshaw. Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets William Macleod, M.D., has been placed on the Retired List.—It is said to have been decided to confer the coming vacancy at the Admiralty Board upon Rear-Admiral Anthony Hiley Hoskins, C.B., late Commodore in Australia.—The *United Service Gazette* learns that a flying squadron is to be formed early next year, the command of which will be given to Rear-Admiral Algernon McLennan Lyons.—The same paper says that recruits in considerable numbers are availing themselves of the clause in the new Army Discipline Act, by which they can buy their discharge before three months' service. It is in one way encouraging to notice how many lads are able to produce the required £10, showing that the army is not being entirely recruited from the class who live from hand to mouth. The recruits who have lately enlisted are of superior stamp.

The fifty-seventh report of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues for the year ended March 31 last refers to the measures taken for the concentration and improvement of the Crown property, which, beginning in 1851, have since been continued. Mr. Gore states that one of the results of those measures of improvement has been that the revenue yielded by the Crown property has largely increased. In 1851 considerably more than one third of the gross revenue, then amounting, including the entire receipts from minerals, to £341,000, was derived from quit and fee farm rents, and also from ground rents, reserved under building leases which had at that date, and, with a few exceptions, have still many years to run. From these rents, with the exceptions referred to, no increase has been obtainable except by the sale of some of the quit and fee farm rents, and by the investment of the proceeds in property that improves in value. Notwithstanding that circumstance, the gross income revenue in the past year, including one moiety only of the net receipts from minerals, was £489,448. The net revenue, which is annually paid to the Exchequer (and amounting to £410,000 per annum), has increased in a more than corresponding proportion. During the period to which the report relates Mr. Gore has granted eighty-seven leases of land, houses, and other premises, situated in different counties in England, and not being within the boundaries of any of the Royal forests, and also of coal, fire-clay, iron-stone, &c. The rents reserved under these leases, exclusive of royalties, amount altogether to £14,081, and fines, amounting to £2140, were received upon the grant of two of those leases.

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THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Yesterday week the twentieth official year of the volunteer organisation was brought to a close, with satisfactory results; the force being in a most healthy condition in all parts of Great Britain, as evidenced by the large attendances at the annual inspections, Government brigade drills, and camps of exercise, and by other external indications. Last year at this time the actual number of enrolled volunteers in the kingdom was 203,213—the largest total which has been reached in the history of the present organisation, but by no means approaching that of a particular year in the early part of the present century (1804), when it stood at upwards of 380,000. Ideas have, however, much altered since the latter period, and in no respect more so than in soldierly discipline and efficiency, in which the volunteer of 1803 would appear to disadvantage compared with the citizen soldier of to-day, with the advantage he possesses of occasional drill and association for instruction with regular troops, attendance at regimental camps, or, still better, the camps of instruction at Aldershott, Chatham, and Shoeburyness, where a practical knowledge of the special work of each arm of the service is acquired. Of the 203,213 enrolled men at the date of the last returns, 194,191 were returned efficient. The large total of 17,054 officers and sergeants had passed the requisite military examinations—many of them at the schools of instruction—and received certificates of proficiency in their duties, and 170,209 of all ranks were actually present at the inspections, the percentage being 83·75 as against 72·15 in 1870; and the percentage of efficients to enrolled 95·55, against 88·02 at the same period. It is at present too early to form an approximate idea of the figures which the new returns will show, as, though they are now due at the War Office, it is probable that many of them will not be sent in for some days, but it is rumoured that the efficients will turn out to be quite 200,000.

Beyond the Wimbledon meeting, the numerous camps formed in various parts of the country, and the interest created in the report of the War Office Committee in the early part of the year, there has been little to record. At Wimbledon the attendance was very large, and the shooting, frequently carried out in heavy rain, a great improvement on that of former years, more especially with the Martini-Henry, with which some splendid scores were made—the silver medal and £60 in the first stage of the Queen's Prize, at 200, 500, and 600 yards, going to Quartermaster Macdonald, of Forfar, for 96 out of a possible 105 points, and the gold medal, badge, and her Majesty's gift of £250, to Captain Taylor, of St. Helen's, Lancashire, who at the extreme distances of 800, 900, and 1000 yards made 83. At Aldershott eight battalions, principally made up of detachments of various regiments in London, Middlesex, Surrey, Essex, Herts, Dorset, Lancashire, and Cornwall, and numbering altogether about 4000 of all ranks, went under canvas for eight days, and drilled with the regular troops; and at Shoeburyness the artillery, while engaged in shooting for the prizes offered by the National Artillery Association, were also under canvas and did the same work as the Royals, to the satisfaction of Colonel Hastings, Commandant of the School of Gunnery, and of Colonel Keate, Camp Commandant. At Chatham also there was a good representation of the Engineer Corps, who exhibited remarkable proficiency in the special work of that arm of the service, and gained high opinions from the professional officers placed over them. The Easter review again fell through, owing to the usual difficulties; but the day and the few previous to it were utilised in a way favourably commented upon.

The new year on which the volunteers have entered is rife with proposed changes to improve the organisation, the most important being the conversion of administrative battalions into consolidated battalions.—*Daily News*.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Australian Abroad. Branches from the Marie Routes Round the World. By James Hingston ("J. H.," of the *Melbourne Argus*). Sampson Low and Co.

Hendricks the Hunter. A Tale of Zululand. By W. H. G. Kingston. Illustrated. Hodder and Stoughton.

Sunday Reading for the Young. Volume for 1879. W. Wells Gardner.

Jobson's Enemies. Book I. By Edward Jenkins, M.P. Illustrated by Fred. Barnard. Strahan and Co.

Lyra Apostolica. New Edition. Rivingtons.

Daily Gleanings of the Saintly Life. Compiled by C. M. S. Rivingtons.

Occupation for the Sick. By Ellice Hopkins. Hatchards.

Tales from *Blackwood*. New Series, No. XIX. Blackwood and Sons.

Is it Peace? By W. Allen Whitworth. W. Wells Gardner.

The Life of the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, M.P., D.C.L., &c. Two vols. By George Barnett Smith. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co.

Queen's College, London. Calendar for 1879-80. Macmillan and Co.

Working Men and Women. By a Working Man. Tinsley Brothers.

Auroræ: Their Characters and their Spectra. By J. Rand Capron, F.R.A.S. E. and F. N. Spon.

The Prate Ship and Other Poems. By the late David Blyth, Seaman and Poet. Edmonston and Co., Edinburgh.

Sport in Many Lands. Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. By H. A. L. ("The Old Shekarry"). With Illustrations. Frederick Warne and Co.

Practical Hints on Training. *Sportsman* Office.

L'Abécédaire of French Pronunciation. By Gabriel Leprevost. Griffith and Farran.

Kitty and Bo. By A. T. Griffith and Farran.

The Royal Umbrella. By Major Alfred F. P. Harcourt. With Four Illustrations by Linley Sambourne. Griffith and Farran.

England: Its People, Polity, and Pursuits. By T. H. S. Escott. 2 vols. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co.

Loyella. By Mrs. Harry Bennett-Edwards. 3 vols. *Royal Exchange* Office.

The Thirty-Nine Articles of the Church of England. An Historical and Speculative Exposition. By the Rev. Joseph Miller. Vol. II. Hodder and Stoughton.

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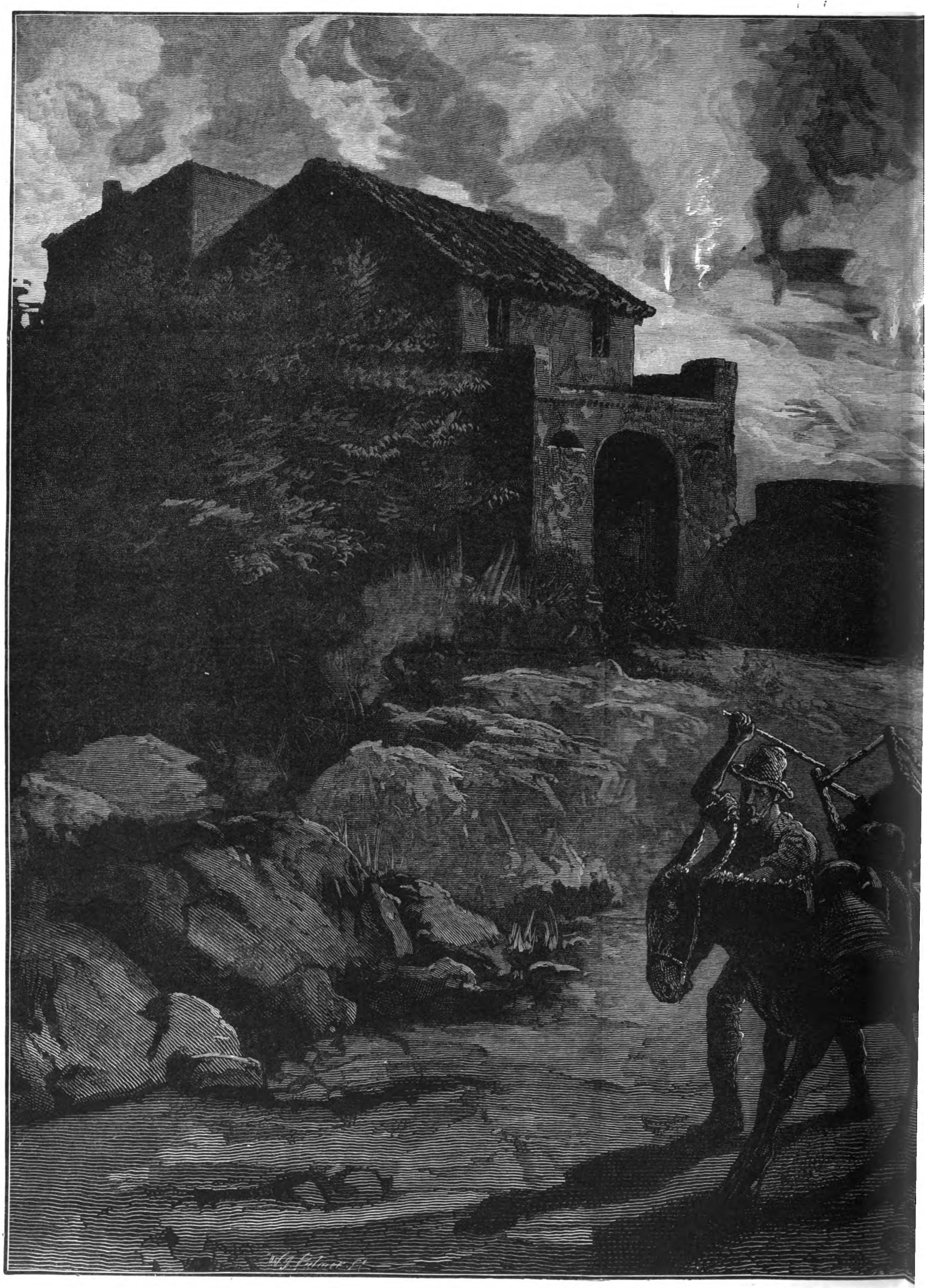
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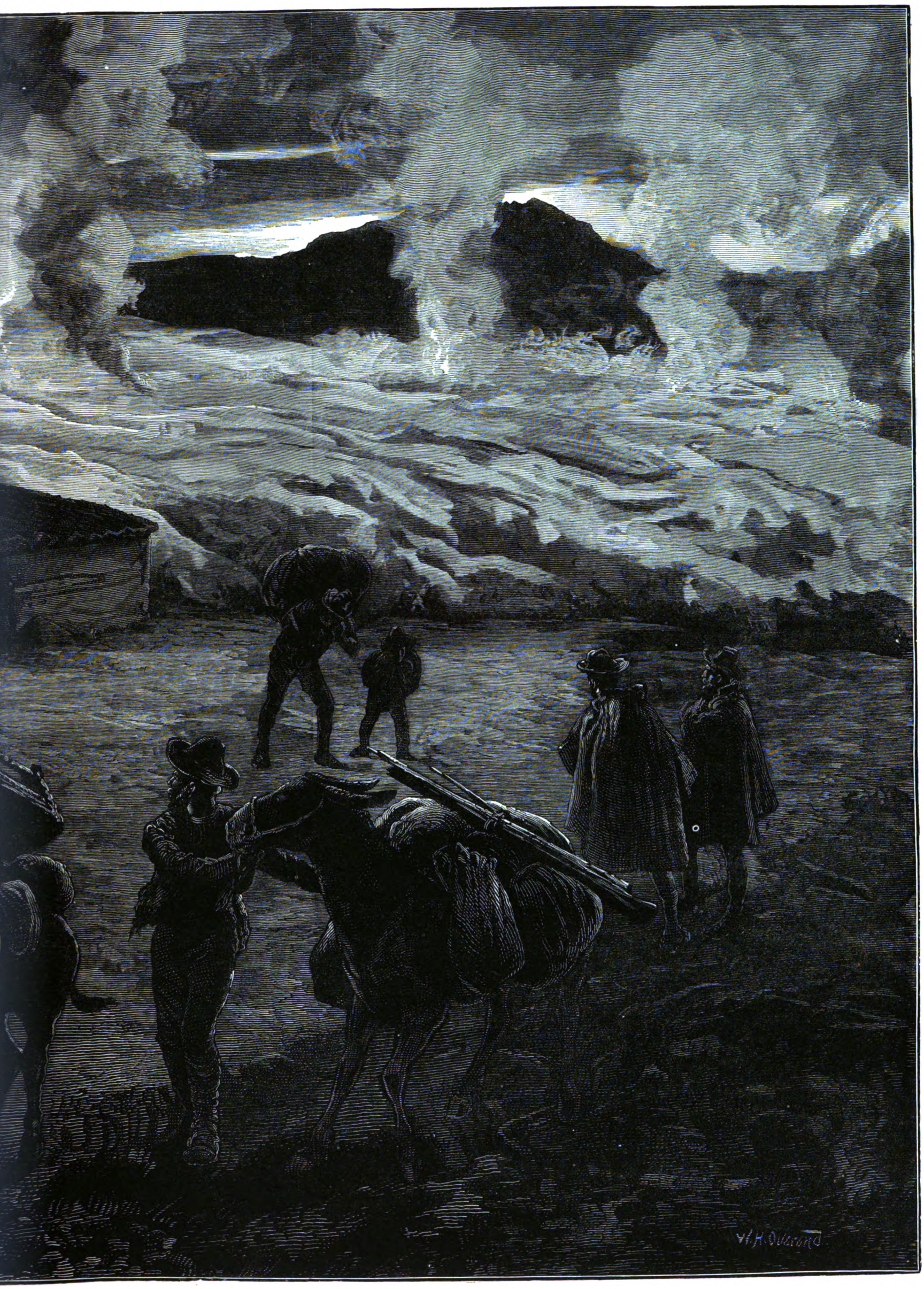
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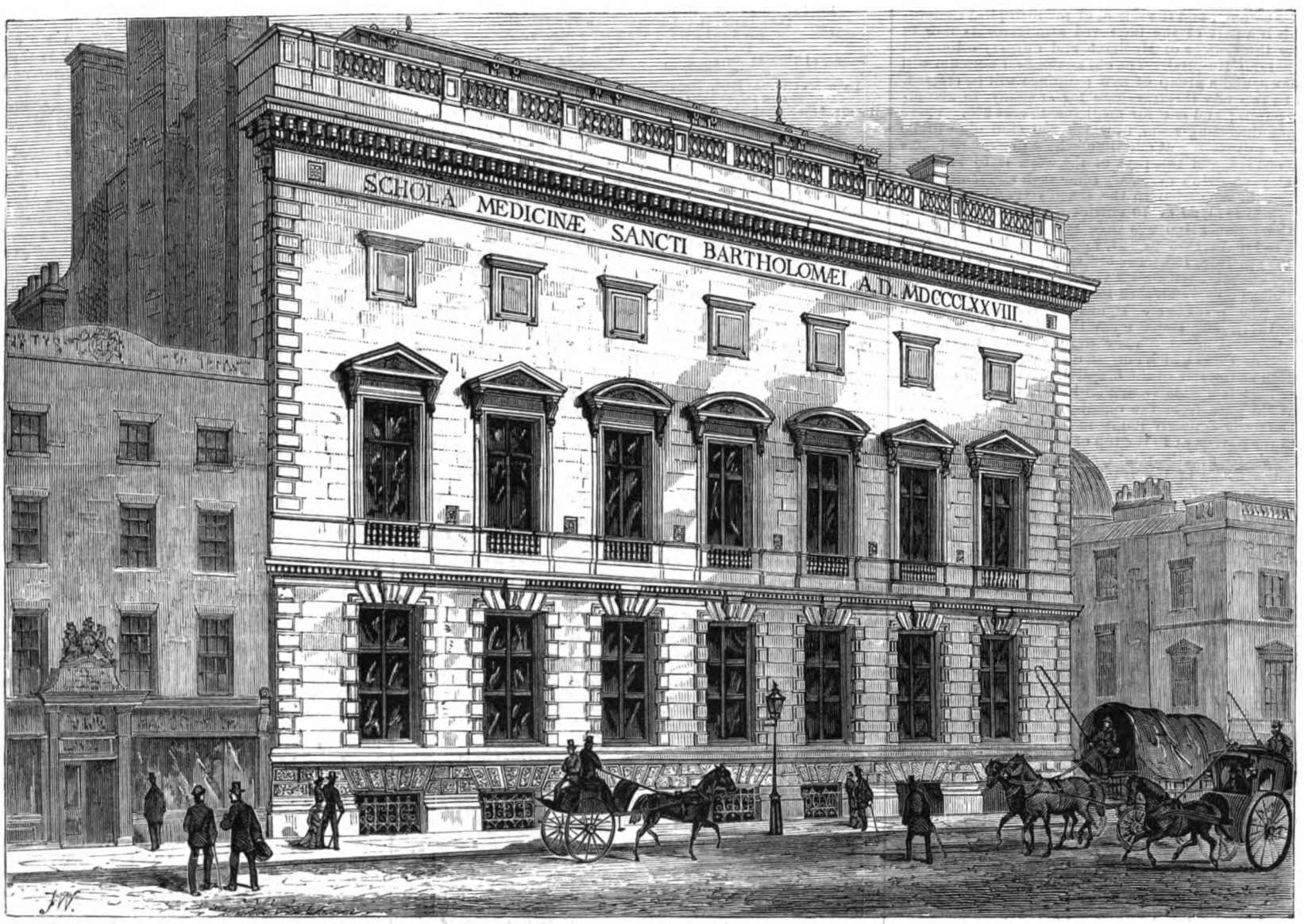
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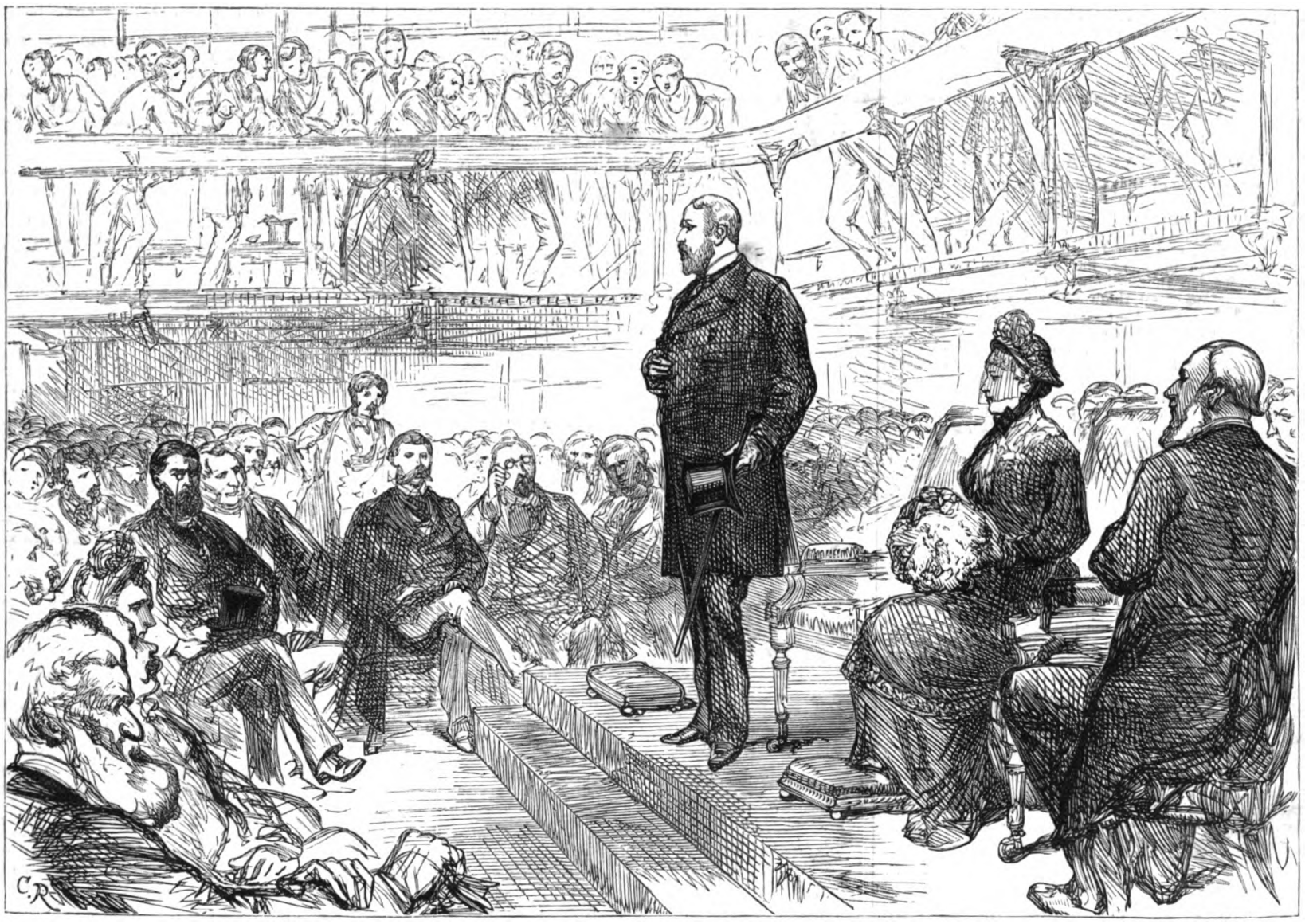
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NEW LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—SEE PAGE 438.



VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—SEE PAGE 438.

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ROYAL VISIT TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, on Monday last, opened the new building at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, which has been erected for the accommodation of the Library, the Museum of Anatomy, and the school of microscopical examination. This is a part of the improved arrangements now in progress, for the College of Medicine and Surgery connected with the venerable Hospital. The old anatomical museum will be pulled down, and a group of new buildings will be erected. There will be two new theatres—one for anatomy, to accommodate 500 pupils; and one for medicine, to seat 250. There will be a new dissecting-room, in which 250 students will be able to practise dissecting at one time. New professors' rooms will also be erected, and this part of the work is to be commenced next year. How necessary some such accommodation is, the figures of admission to the schools year by year will indicate. Up to 1873, 60 or 70 entries a year had been the rule, but the number 100 was then reached. In 1874 the figures rose to 110, in 1875 to 124, in 1876 to 135. In 1877 they were 158; in 1878, 153. The ordinary period of their stay is four years, but some remain six years, and even longer.

The buildings already finished have been about two years in erection (the plans were signed by the contractor in September, 1877), and stand upon the site of some houses which fronted Smithfield. They were ancient tenements, but not so old as those which outlasted the Great Fire and are still to be seen at the side of the hospital. Although the fine new stone front is visible from Smithfield, the approach is through the old gate from the quadrangle built by Gibbs in 1730. The façade is nearly 100 ft. in length, and is 75 ft. in height from the pavement to the top of the balustrade. There is a bold rusticated granite plinth about 8 ft. 6 in. high, and above that the whole of the front is composed of Portland stone and terminated with a balustrade. It is in the Italian style and in harmony with the wing buildings of the hospital. The frieze of the principal façade bears the inscription, "Sancti Bartholomæi Schola Medicinæ, A.D. MDCCCLXXVIII.," and in the granite plinth towards its southern end is a stone indicating the names of the president, treasurer, and almoners of the hospital in whose the year of office the building was begun, as follows:—"His Royal Highness Albert, Prince of Wales, president; Sir Sydney Hedley Waterlow, Bart., M.P., treasurer; Robert Philipson Barrow, Esq., Ebenezer Homan, Esq., Sir William Henry Wyatt, Sir James Tyler, almoners." The façade next the quadrangle of the hospital is of simple architectural character, of brick and Portland stone dressings; and over the students' entrance door is the inscription—"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." Within the building the basement contains spacious lavatories, a cloak-room, a students' meeting-room, and class-rooms. The walls are partly of glazed bricks, for the sake of light. In the upper parts of the building the walls are distempered in a light colour, with a chocolate dado. On the ground floor is the library, containing an upper gallery, and capable of holding at least 19,000 books; the cases for the books stand at a right angle to the walls, thus not only forming a large additional space for books, but also providing convenient recesses in the room. At present about 7000 volumes are contained in the library. This apartment is 96 ft. long by 36 ft. wide and 20 ft. high. The floors and cases are of light polished oak. On the first-floor is a large room capable of being divided in two by a sliding door. Along the walls are tables, with lamps and sinks, at which 150 students will be able to work with test-tubes and the other appliances of chemical analysis. Above this floor is a lofty, well-lighted museum, somewhat larger than the library below, containing two galleries, in which it is intended to place the already large and valuable collection of anatomical specimens and other objects of interest connected with the medical art. The air-tight glass cases are framed in ebonized mahogany. There is a lantern roof of glass and iron. The buildings have been designed by the architect to the hospital, Mr. Edward I'Anson. The builder was Mr. Deputy Brass, and the clerk of works Mr. Streeter. The elaborate fittings were done by Messrs. Patman and Fotheringham, and the heating and ventilation by Messrs. Herring, of Chertsey.

THE OLD ELEPHANT AND CASTLE.

South London, the whole of that populous region on the right bank of the Thames, embracing Lambeth and Southwark or "the Borough," Bermondsey and Rotherhithe, with Kennington, Newington, Walworth, Camberwell, Clapham and Brixton, extending into Surrey, and with Deptford, Greenwich, Blackheath, and Lewisham in Kent, has above one million of inhabitants. The main thoroughfares of street and road by which the daily traffic of all these and many other growing townships or parishes, with that of more distant semi-rural suburbs, is conducted, find their common centre at one point, about equidistant from Vauxhall, Westminster, Waterloo, Blackfriars, and London Bridges, owing to the grand curve of the river's course turning northward as it flows from west to east. Here, at the place called Newington-butts from its ancient dedication to the practice of archery, stands the Elephant and Castle Tavern, hard by the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, and confronting a huge drapery warehouse, while it is flanked westward by an equally vast magazine of boots and shoes, and another immense building erected for the horse-dealing business. This place has still no recognised name but that of the old-fashioned house of entertainment, which had become celebrated when almost every traveller going south from London had to pass it, before stage-coaches and post-chaises were superseded by the railways. Our Engraving represents the noted stage-coach house as it existed about sixty years back. It was, we see, then only an ordinary low-built roadside inn. The "outer gallery" mentioned by the late John Timbs, in that storehouse of anecdote "The Curiosities of London," seems to be the lean-to projection along a portion of the front. "There is an odd notion," says this authority, "that the Elephant and Castle sign was founded on the finding of elephants' bones near the inn site; but an elephant and castle is the crest of the Cutlers' Company." The large house adjoining, inscribed in tall characters "The House of God," was a sectarian chapel occupied by the dupes of Joanna Southcott, whose dreams and visions were painted on the walls. Our Engraving is from a water-colour drawing by T. Rowlandson, in the South Kensington Museum. The Rubens-like exaggerations, the humour and satire of the clever but dissipated caricaturist, are evinced in the numerous figures and incidents with which he has animated the roads in every direction.

Earl Fortescue, who presided last week at the West Buckland Middle-Class School meeting, severely criticised the proposal of Mr. Forster that School Boards should be encouraged to give what was termed a higher education, for the effect of this would be, he said, to make the Government pay for the education of those whose parents could very well afford to meet the cost without any such assistance.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

The following is the official programme of the order of procession on Lord Mayor's Day, next Monday, the 10th inst.:—

Detachment of Police.
Band of the Scots Guards.
Band of the London Rifle Brigade.
Band and Boys of the Metropolitan Training-Ship Exmouth.
Detachment of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade.
Band and Boys of the Marine Society.
Four Mounted Knights in Armour.

Banner of Thomas Bevan, Esq., Sheriff 1878.	Banner of George Burt., Esq., Sheriff 1878.
Banner of W. Q. East, Esq., Sheriff 1876.	Banner of James Shaw, Esq., Sheriff 1874.
Banner of Sir F. Perkins, Knt., M.P., Sheriff 1872.	Banner of Sir John Bennett, Knt., Sheriff 1871.
Banner of G. J. Cockerell, Esq., Sheriff 1861.	Banner of Sir Francis Lycett, Knt., Sheriff 1866.
Banner of Colonel A. Croll, Sheriff 1852.	Banner of J. J. Mechi, Esq., Sheriff 1856.
Banner of Charles Hill, Esq., Sheriff 1847.	Banner of Sir G. E. Hodgkinson, Knt., Sheriff 1850.

The Worshipful Company of Vintners.
Mounted Band of the 5th Lancers.
Stavesman of the Company, with his Staff of Office.
Captain of the Corps of Commissionaires, bearing a Shield.

Ten Commissionaires, each bearing a Shield.	Ten Commissionaires, each bearing a Shield.

Senior Master Wine Porter.

Four Master Wine Porters in their Vintners' Dress.	Four Master Wine Porters in their Vintners' Dress.

Barge Master in full uniform.
Twenty Swan Uppers of the Company in uniform, bearing the following banners:—
Banner of the Vintners' Company.

Royal Standard.	Union Jack.
Banner of the City of London.	The Swan Uppers' Banner.
Banner of St. Martin.	Banner of Bacchus.
Banner of the late John Kinnersley Hooper, Esq., Lord Mayor 1848.	Banner of the late Charles Farebrother, Esq., Lord Mayor 1834.
Banner of William Quartermaine East, Esq., Sheriff 1877.	Banner of Sir Thomas White, Alderman, Lord Mayor, 1877.

Banner of Henry Homewood Crawford, Esq., Under-Sheriff of London and Middlesex.
Banner of Edmund Kelly Bayley, Esq., J.P., Sheriff of London and Middlesex.
Banner of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.
The Beadle of the Company (wearing scarf and favour), with his Staff of Office.
The Clerk of the Company in his Carriage, accompanied by the Architect of the Company.
Members of the Court of Assistants in their Carriages (Juniors first).
The Wardens in their Carriages.
The Master (attended by the Chaplain of the Company) in his Chariot drawn by four horses.
Four Mounted Knights in Armour.

The Worshipful Company of Haberdashers.
Band of the Royal Marines.
Band of the Coldstream Guards.
Bannerol of the Company's Arms.
The Under Beadle, bearing his Staff of Office.
Banner of the Haberdashers' Company.
Royal Standard.
Banner of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.

Union Jack.	Banner of the City of London.
Banner of Robert Aske (Founder of the Hoxton Schools).	Banner of William Jones (Founder of Monmouth School).
Banner of William Adams (Founder of Newport School).	Banner of John Bankes.
Banner of John Brown, Esq. (Master, 1874).	Banner of Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq. (Sheriff 1842).
Banner of Sir Nicholas Rainton (Lord Mayor 1623).	Banner of Mr. Alderman Skinner (Lord Mayor 1795).

Banner of David Henry Stone, Esq., Alderman, Lord Mayor 1874.
Banner of W. J. R. Cotton, Esq., Alderman, Lord Mayor 1875.
Banner of A. J. Keen, Esq., Master.
Banner of the Right Honourable Sir F. Wyatt Truscott, Lord Mayor.
The Beadle of the Company, bearing his Staff of Office.
The Clerk of the Company in his carriage, accompanied by the Architect of the Company.
The Members of the Court of Assistants in their carriages (Juniors first).
The Wardens of the Company, in their carriages.
A. J. Keen, Esq., Master, accompanied by the Company's Chaplain, in a carriage drawn by four horses.
Four Mounted Knights in Armour.

The Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors.
Band of the 9th Kent Rifle Volunteers.
Mounted Band of the Royal Artillery.
Banner-bearers, with Favours of the Colours of the Company, bearing the following Banners:—

Royal Standard.	Union Jack.
Banner of the City of London.	Banner of the Merchant Taylors' Company.
Banner of J. Whittaker Ellis, Esq., Alderman.	Banner of James Shaw, Esq., Sheriff 1874.

Banner of Charles Woolloton, Esq., J.P., Sheriff of London and Middlesex.
The Beadles of the Company, wearing scarves and favours, with their Staves of Office.
The Clerk of the Company in his Chariot.
Members of the Court of Assistants in their Carriages (Juniors first).
The Renter Wardens in their Carriage.
The Senior Wardens in their Carriage.
The Master, accompanied by the Chaplain to the Company, in his Carriage drawn by Four Horses.
Four Mounted Knights in Armour.

The Worshipful Company of Stationers.
Band of the St. George's Rifles.
Band of the Royal London Militia.

Royal Standard.	Union Jack.
Banner of the City of London.	Banner of Sir William Magnay, Lord Mayor 1843.
Banner of Sir F. G. Moon, Lord Mayor 1854.	Banner of H. N. Nissen, Esq., Sheriff 1863.
Banner of Jas. Figgins, Esq., Alderman.	Banner of Sir S. H. Waterlow, Lord Mayor 1872.

Banner of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.
Banner of the Stationers' Company.
The Beadle of the Company, bearing his staff of office.
The Clerk of the Company in his chariot.
Members of the Court of Assistants in their carriages (Juniors first).
The Wardens in their chariots.
The Acting Master (John Kelday, Esq., Deputy) in his carriage drawn by four horses.
Mounted Band of the Royal Artillery.
Banner, "Epping Forest and the Corporation of the City of London," borne by Foresters.
Epping Forest Rangers in the service of the Corporation.
Banner, "Burnham Beeches and the Corporation of the City of London."
Four Mounted Knights in Armour.
Band of the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers.
Mr. Under-Sheriff Wragg in his State Carriage.
Mr. Under-Sheriff Crawford in his State Carriage.
The Officers of the Corporation of the City of London.
Band of the Honourable Artillery Company.
MR. SHERIFF BAYLEY,
in his State Carriage drawn by four horses, and attended by his Chaplain.
MR. SHERIFF WOOLLOTON,
in his State Carriage, drawn by four horses, and attended by his Chaplain.
State Trumpeters of the Household Cavalry.
The Aldermen who have not passed the Chair.
The Recorder.
The Aldermen who have passed the Chair.
Two Farriers on horseback.
THE LATE LORD MAYOR.
The Lady Mayoress, in her State Carriage, attended by her Maids of Honour, will join the Procession on its return from Westminster.
Band of the Household Cavalry.
The City Trumpeters.
The City Marshal, on horseback.
The Lord Mayor's Servants, in state liveries.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR,
in his State Carriage, drawn by six horses, and attended by his Chaplain, Sword-Bearer, and Mace-Bearer.
Escort of the 18th Hussars.

The procession will move from Guildhall at twelve o'clock, and pass through Guildhall-yard, King-street, Queen-street, Upper Thames-street, Arthur-street West, over London Bridge, Borough, Union-street, Southwark Bridge-road, over Southwark Bridge, Upper Thames-street, Dowgate-hill, Cannon-street, St Paul's-churchyard, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, Strand, Charing-cross, Whitehall, Palace-yard, to Westminster Hall; returning by way of the Victoria Embankment, Bridge-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's-churchyard, Cheapside, King-street, to Guildhall. The procession, on its return, will be followed by the Ambassadors, her Majesty's Ministers of State, the nobility, the Judges, and other persons of distinction invited to the banquet at Guildhall.

ILLUSTRATED GIFT-BOOKS.

The approach of Christmas, though some weeks still lie before the advent of that festive season, has stirred up many publishers to send forth new volumes of literary entertainment, poetry, romance, picturesque travel or history, and celebration of beauty in art or in nature, or new editions of favourite works, more or less decorated and illustrated by the engraver's and other graphic or pictorial methods. A few of the earliest of these agreeable productions are here briefly noticed.

Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington present us with *Breton Folk*, by Mr. Henry Blackburn, which is the pleasing descriptive account of three summer tours, accompanied in two instances by the artist, Mr. R. Caldecott, through the north-western peninsula of French territory. The author of several approved books of this kind, which treat of Spain and the Pyrenees, Algiers, Normandy, the Hartz, and the Passion Play of Ober-Ammergau, is well qualified to show the picturesque aspects of Brittany. He goes through the Departments of Morbihan, the Côtes du Nord, and Finisterre, noting the quaint costumes, figures, and groups, the striking scenery, with its rather sombre colouring of "grey, blue, and green," and the droll and comical wayside incidents. A hundred and seventy drawings, engraved by Mr. J. D. Cooper, attend upon these records of a tourist's impressions.

The Breton legendary and antiquarian lore, with which Mr. Blackburn has little to do, has been gathered on the spot and wrought into an excellent shape by Mrs. Katharine Macquoid, the popular novelist; and Mr. Thomas Macquoid has furnished thirty-four appropriate illustrations—*Pictures and Legends from Normandy and Brittany* (published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus) may therefore be received as the complement to such a work as Mr. Blackburn's, and the one should reflect additional interest upon the other. In this book, moreover, the topographical range is extended to the banks of the Seine, as far as King Richard's great fortress of Château Gaillard, and Les Andelys, on that river above Rouen. Historical personages, with whose names we are all familiar, are here and there introduced into short passages of fiction that may possibly have some little foundation in fact. In Brittany, however, where Mrs. Macquoid met with eloquent and imaginative old crones, peasants or beggars, learned in all the local wonders of ancient time, she procured original material for some pathetic or otherwise impressive tales. "The Ferry of Carnöet" is a characteristic specimen.

It has, we should say, quite an Ossianic air of close intimacy with the dim forms of supernatural presences, surmised by Celtic imagination everywhere among the clinging wreaths of mist that hang so often upon the rocks of every western sea-coast, along the shores of Brittany, Wales, Ireland, and the Scottish friths and isles. The common character of their different sets of fabulous tales and fond conceits of the brooding fancy has often been remarked. A learned treatise on "Welsh Folk-lore," that is to say, fairy mythology, legends and traditions, has been written by an American scholar, Mr. Wirt Sikes, residing at Cardiff as United States' Consul. In South Wales, Glamorganshire, Monmouthshire, Carmarthenshire, and Pembrokeshire, with some study of the language, and of its reputed classics, the "Mabinogion" and so forth, he has acquired a good stock of these poetical antiquities of the Cymry. The various modifications of the Arthurian epic cycle of heroic tales have not escaped his attention. He follows M. de Villemarqué in tracing the correspondence of many legendary ideas in Wales, as we have observed, with those of Brittany. *British Goblins* is the title of Mr. Wirt Sykes's book, which is adorned with illustrations by Mr. T. H. Thomas. It is published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. It contains much information about quaint old local customs, and superstitious or whimsical fancies relating to bells, mills, stones, or dragons, as well as authentic particulars of the Realm of Faerie and the Spirit World.

A literary work of considerable merit is the verse translation, by the Rev. W. L. Blackley, Rector of North Waltham, Hants, of the Swedish Bishop Tegner's heroic poem, the *Frithiof's Saga*. This is embellished with highly artistic original designs by A. Malmström, the engraving and printing, and the entire preparation of the ornamental volume, being executed in a style worthy of the publishers, Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., of London, Belfast, and Philadelphia. All the spirit of Norse chivalry and maritime adventure lives and moves with unabated force in this fine old story of the hero's voyage, in the wondrous ship Ellida, which, like an intelligent steed, could hear and obey the voice of man, to fetch tribute from the Earl of Orkney; and in Frithiof's return and subsequent behaviour at the Court of King Hring, where he gained a lordship, with the hand of Queen Ingeborg.

From Scandinavian to ancient German or Teutonic romances of antiquity it is no remote transition. The Nibelungen-Lied, which has been modernised by Karl Simrock for German readers of this day, and which has been worked up into a tremendous trilogy of melodramatic operas by the tone-poet Wagner, is not yet familiar to English boys and girls. Under the title *Golden Threads from an Ancient Loom*, this most Homeric poem of the fate of noble Siegfried, the quarrel of the two Queens, Criemhild and Brunhild, the malice of Hagen, the strife of the Huns with the Burgundians, and the loss of the hoarded treasure sunk in the Rhine, has now been "adapted to the use of young readers," by Lydia Hands. Messrs. Griffith and Farran publish the prose abridgment or paraphrase, with fourteen engravings drawn by Julius Schnorr.

As we are now descending to the welcome duty of noticing books for children, it is permissible to drop at once upon a very delightful one, quite infantine though it be, called *Little Margaret's Ride; or, The Wonderful Rocking-Horse* (Griffith and Farran). Mrs. Frederick Browne tells the story in lively couplets of easy, ambling rhyme, while her sister, Miss Helen Tatham, has drawn the coloured pictures, which are likewise pretty. How the little girl, once in her dreams, set off on her beloved galloping steed upon a journey to her Grandmamma's house, and what strange adventures befel her on the road, let other little girls be told.

Two acceptable reprints, with new embellishments, of books that were notably produced for the juveniles of more than half a century ago, should have a word of favour. Robert Bloomfield, the author of "The Farmer's Boy," an English minor poet of respectable merit, died in 1824. *The Bird and Insect Post Office*, written by him and his son Charles, has fallen into comparative oblivion. It is a collection of imaginary letters to and from creatures of different species, the glow-worm and the bee, for instance, the swallow on his foreign travels and the English robin, the partridge, the owl, and the pigeon, discussing their various experiences. The cover of the book (published by Griffith and Farran) is ornamented with a few closed envelopes, each bearing a red postage-stamp, directed to such addresses as "Mrs. Hen, The Coop, Farmside." The other reprinted work of this playful kind is Mrs. Trimmer's *History of the Robins*, which is above sixty years old. But Messrs. T. Nelson and Sons have procured some beautiful designs by Giacomelli, engraved by the skilful hands of Rouget, Berveiller, Whymper, Sargent, and Morison, expressly for the illustration of this pleasing tale.

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THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* this month relies chiefly on its minor contributions, for "White Wings," although very nice reading for yachtsmen and tourists, continues to disappoint those who consider that a novel should be a novel. "An Elderly Romance," however, is a very pretty story indeed, one of those little comedies in narrative, with a pathetic element, which have become frequent since the style was introduced by Mrs. Gaskell and perfected by Miss Thackeray. The situation in "Mademoiselle de Mersac" is both powerful and humorous. Mr. Sully's essay on the music of the animal creation is a valuable contribution to the still more interesting question of the development of musical perception in mankind. The germs of a Handel or a Catalani, it appears, are to be sought for very deep. Mr. Darwin has heard frogs emit "a decidedly pleasing sound," and Haydn has not disdained to copy a hen. "Dinners in Literature" is an amusing and appetising catalogue of the various feasts described by poets and novelists, whose imagination has not in general been restrained by any dread of the reckoning. Some, indeed, are in a different taste, such as Smollett's, who "has omitted from his ancient dinner all that might attract the appetite." An essay entitled "The Apologia of Art" conveys much right feeling and sound thinking on the necessity of power of expression and moral purpose in art in a singularly crude and immature style. Mention is made of certain artists "who do not greatly care for sensuous perfection." Among these, the illustrator of "Mademoiselle de Mersac" in the present number is evidently to be enumerated.

Fraser improves, containing two contributions of signal note. Professor Baynes's paper, "What Shakespeare Learnt at School," is the commencement of an extremely valuable investigation into the intellectual provision made for England's youth in "the spacious times of great Elizabeth," based on the statutes of public schools and other official records. The liberality of the views of some of the most eminent schoolmasters of the day is as gratifying as it will probably be thought surprising. Mr. Froude's allegory of the issues of human life, "A Siding at a Railway Station," if not ranking with the "Table of Cebes" or the "Vision of Mirza," is ingenious and suggestive. Mr. Gladstone's achievements as a man of letters are fairly reviewed by a friendly critic, who, however, cannot help showing how much better Mr. Gladstone wrote when he wrote less. The political article, "Lord Salisbury and Mr. Cross in Lancashire," is characterised by the usual unsatisfactory vagueness of Liberal manifestoes at this juncture. Everyone will admit that the Hellenic difficulty should be settled "equitably" and the Transvaal "amicably;" but these safe commonplaces do not tell us which party is to give in. If the writer on Professor Clifford really cannot see that Clifford's parody on the stock argument for letting the Mosaic cosmogony alone *is* a parody, he must be the dullest person that ever read a book to no purpose.

"Reata" maintains its high standard, and *Blackwood* is generally very good. The article on "Whig Reviewers as painted by themselves," founded on Macvey Napier's correspondence, is, however, somewhat ungenerous. "Maga" has apparently been nettled by some strong remarks on Professor Wilson, but could a political opponent miss the blot afforded by a cudgel-playing and cock-fighting Professor of Moral Philosophy? The imputations on Napier's editorial competence are wholly uncalled for; he showed good sense in discouraging Dickens and Thackeray, whose gifts were not those of Edinburgh Reviewers. An inferior man would have looked rather to the glitter of the name than the intrinsic merit of the work. A review of Madame Bonaparte's letters is inevitably interesting, but the writer pitches his estimate of Jérome's divorced wife too low, and fails to draw the impressive lesson he might have done from her truly tragical history. "Among the Afghans" will be eagerly read under present circumstances, and "A Poor Devil" is even more pathetic than the writer seems to have intended. Mr. Oliphant proves that the Syrian Christians are better off than the Mussulmans, but does not prove that this is not the fault of the latter.

Macmillan introduces a new fiction by Mrs. Oliphant, "He that will not when he may." The opening, like more of Mrs. Oliphant's, is admirably calculated to excite curiosity, which it is to be hoped will not be allowed to die away, as is also so frequently the case with her. Professor Seeley, with an acumen perhaps sharpened by his own recent experience of the fact, points out the unfortunate indifference of the English public to Continental history. It is all the more desirable that their instructors in this neglected department should make allowance for the pupils' reluctance, and not present them with volumes enormous enough to intimidate the best disposed. Mr. Leland's sketch of the Russian Gipsies is graphic and entertaining. Commander Cameron expounds the political importance of the projected Indo-Mediterranean Railway, a subject less doubtful than its feasibility in a financial or engineering point of view. Mrs. Westlake ably defends the policy of the London School Board; and Mr. Sidway, of Chicago, contributes valuable statistics respecting the grain-producing power of the United States.

The most important paper in the *Nineteenth Century* is one on what is perhaps the most vital question of the day by one who should be the highest authority upon it. Mr. Raikes, Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons, examines the causes and the remedies of the deplorable and disgraceful obstruction of business in that assembly. Mr. Raikes makes many very useful suggestions respecting the revision of the rules of the House, but fails to evince that determination to deal effectively with individual offenders without which revision will be practically inoperative. The next paper in point of interest is Sir John Lubbock's history of money, with reference both to currency and banking, a most amusing as well as instructive compilation. The late lamented Leonard Montefiore bequeaths a review of the condition of Alsace-Lorraine since the annexation. We wish we could share his confidence that this open sore will be healed by an amicable compromise. Mr. Ralston's "Cinderella" contains some very interesting variations on this popular story. Mr. R. W. Hanbury spoils his case against the Greek view of the Turkish boundary question by a peevish and ungenerous tone, and a foolish attempt to prove that the Greeks themselves are Slavonians.

Professor Max Müller's Birmingham discourse on "Freedom," reprinted in the *Contemporary Review*, is so full of profound and varied matter as to defy analysis here. It requires and deserves careful study: the somewhat too sweeping attack on the examination system, to which the newspapers have given currency, is really the least interesting part. Mr. Gladstone is successively reviewed by a Liberal, who can see no harm in him, and a Conservative, who can see no good. Their lucubrations, if genuine, are valuable as illustrations of the obliquity of party spirit, and for nothing else. We should not, however, be at all surprised to discover that both came from the same hand. Professor Jevons seems to think that Mill was illogically right when he differed from Bentham. Mr. E. S. Robertson writes hopefully of the prospects of Ireland, but not very hopefully of the prospects of peasant proprietorship.

The *Fortnightly Review* cannot be called brilliant, but some of the papers are readable and useful. Pre-eminent among them is a German view of the defects of the British military system, evincing so intimate a knowledge that one almost becomes sceptical of the author's nationality. Mr. Lang gives a very favourable account of the Austrian occupation of Bosnia, except as regards its financial aspect, and the dislike which the justice and impartiality of the Austrian administration excites among those who regarded it as an opportunity for plunder and revenge. Mr. W. S. Blunt disbelieves in the projected Indo-Mediterranean railway, and his views deserve to be compared with Captain Cameron's. Mr. Symonds criticises Mr. Arnold's preface to his selection from Wordsworth with impartiality, pointing out why Wordsworth, with all his essential superiority to Byron, is unlikely to attain the latter's European celebrity.

The *North American Review* puts forth an uncommonly interesting number, every article treating of some subject of immediate or historical interest. We cannot profess much sympathy with Mr. F. Harrison's exposition of Positivism, but it is impossible to withhold admiration from his eloquence and earnestness. Mr. F. Parkman combats female suffrage from the point of view of a liberal thinker, anxious above all things for the legitimate development of woman herself. Professor Yeomans enforces Mr. Herbert Spencer's claim to the origination of the evolution hypothesis, pointing out that it is by no means identical with the Darwinian theory, which is, in fact, but one of its corollaries. The writer might have been more careful in pointing out that Mr. Darwin and Mr. Wallace are as independent of Mr. Spencer as he of them. The third part of the "Diary of a Public Man" is less important than its predecessors, but still interesting. Mr. Sumner is cleverly sketched. A review of the relations between Napoleon III. and the Confederate agents in France clearly establishes his sympathy with the cause of the South, and his constant but fruitless endeavours to inveigle the English Government into aiding him to give it effect.

The most remarkable contribution to the *Atlantic Monthly* is Professor Goldwin Smith's rather overdone but still impressive warning of the moral results which may ensue on changes of theological opinion. *Scribner*, among a number of interesting articles, has the first part of a critical estimate of the late Bayard Taylor, the continuation of Mr. H. James's Confidences, and vivid reminiscences, by H. J. Raymond, of the manner and conversation of Daniel Webster

A familiar proverb touching a bear's skin is recalled by the facility with which the *Gentleman's Magazine* distributes Cabinet offices among the members of the Opposition; nor, perhaps, is the matter much mended by the saving clause that these changes may not take place till the next Parliament but one. Who can forecast the political situation at that period? Mrs. Linton's novel is as powerful as ever, and Mr. O'Shaughnessy's translations from the French poets display a versatility qualifying him to grapple equally well with the easy *vers de société* of Cazalis and the grand sonnets of Sully Prudhomme. André Lemoyne's "Marguerite" is a particularly lovely poem. A paper on American storm-warnings contains a useful table, indicating the fulfilment or failure of the predictions.

Temple Bar parts with "Probation," long its leading feature, and includes among its lighter matter an extremely pretty story, entitled "The Romance of Pygmalion and Galatea," a good account of the great Portuguese minister Pombal, and a pleasant chat about Lyme Regis. *Time* is fairly entertaining, but has little of especial note except its serial stories. In *Belgravia*, besides the continuation of "Donna Quixote," we remark Mrs. Linton's finely-felt essay on "Young Lions," "Irish Folk-Lore," and a most amusing sketch of Swanage from the lively pen of Mr. James Payn. The *Month* is chiefly remarkable for an article in support and explanation of the Pope's recent Encyclical enjoining the study of St. Thomas Aquinas, and enunciating the proposition that "philosophy was substantially perfected for all time by the labours of the Angelic Doctor."

Mrs. Riddell's tale "Daisies and Buttercups" is, of course, the strong point of *Home*. In the present instalment there is a pause, a gathering up of forces for further progress; and we have photographic studies of Mr. Rodewald and Mr. Smith, of the former especially, given at what may be thought undue detail, unless, as is probable, these persons are to take prominent parts in the tale. In the present number "Great Heart" increases in interest.

The *Magazine of Art*, issued by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, commences a new volume with several fresh features of interest. In the first place, it is enlarged from thirty-two to forty pages without any increase of price, and the editor announces a series of prize competitions for art-students which will afford an excellent opportunity for undeveloped talent, and cannot fail to have a healthy and stimulating effect on young artists. The programme for the coming year promises an abundance of instructive and entertaining reading, and the present number is varied and interesting. The first part of *The Quiver*, by the same firm, published under the new arrangement for issuing it purely as a monthly magazine, presents a most attractive appearance; and this alteration in the construction of the magazine bids far to improve its character (already excellent) as well as its appearance. *Cassell's Family Magazine* contains the usual amount of varied excellence, pictorial and descriptive; and it is announced that on the 25th inst. will be issued the first part of the new volume of this magazine, with a charming coloured frontispiece entitled "Sympathy." A good programme is set forth for the coming year. Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co. also publish a work on Ferns, by James Britten, with coloured plates, painted from nature by D. Blair; a New and Revised Edition of Old and New London; a re-issue of their Technical Educator; Longfellow's Poetical Works, Illustrated; Science for All, Illustrated; Familiar Wild Flowers, with Coloured Plates; European Ferns, with Coloured Illustrations from Nature; the Illustrated History of the Russo-Turkish War; and an Illustrated Book of the Dog. Cassell's Illustrated Almanack for 1880 has been issued.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of Good Words, London Society, St. James's Magazine, Tinsley's Magazine, the Argosy, the Churchman's Monthly Magazine, Charing-Cross, Science Gossip, Men of Mark, the Theatre, Greenhouse Favourites, Heath's Fern World, Kensington, Golden Hours, Peep-Show, Familiar Wild Flowers, Haydn's Dictionary of Popular Domestic Medicine, Haydn's Bible Dictionary, Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, Josephus, Science for All, Mission Life, Excelsior, Kind Words, Christian Age, Golden Childhood, the Animal World, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Myra's Journal of Dress and Needlework, Myra's Mid-Monthly Journal, the Ladies' Treasury, Weldon's Ladies' Journal; and Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardener's Magazine, Gardening Illustrated, Day of Rest, Weekly Welcome, Social Notes, Young People's Paper, Sunday Reading for the Young, the Christian Age, and the Boys' Own Paper.

THE LAST HARVEST OF THE YEAR.

The harvests of the year are five—bark, hay, corn, hops, and orchard fruit. The first four have been described in these columns, and we now come to the last one—namely, that autumn gathering of cider apples and of perry pears, which is called the "orchard harvest," which harvest is followed by the conversion into beverages of the fruit thus gathered; the pears, when crushed, producing perry, and the apples, when put "wondrous ripe, into a cider-press's gripe," making, as Thomson calls it, "the piercing cider for the thirsty tongue."

Apples and pears came from the East into Italy, and thence into Gaul and Britain, and on the settlement of the Romans in our island, no great time elapsed before three wines were made—pear, apple, and grape, as they had brought the vine-tree with them. Apples date from Adam, as we know, and we have many records of them. Thus, we are told in "Pomona," that orchards of apple-trees were planted by the Druids in the vicinity of their sacred groves, as a nurse to the all-healing mistletoe; and we read in the "History of the Anglo-Saxons" that the Britons in the fifth century planted hedges, vineyards, gardens, and "orchards;" and "apple-gardens" are mentioned in Domesday Book. Cider, according to an old MS. called the "Liber Landavensis," was first made by monks in Amorica, which we now call Brittany; but the earliest mention of that apple-wine in England is contained in a deed of the date of 1205, in which one Robert de Evermue was allowed to hold two lordships in Norfolk—those of Redham and Stokesley—by petty serjeantry, "and the payment of 200 pearmains, and 400 hogsheads of wine made from pearmains," into the Exchequer, on the Feast of St. Michael, yearly.

The chief cider shires are those of Worcester and Hereford; and from the natural formation of the country—its sheltered woody hills and sunny slopes — fruit-trees luxuriate there as in walled gardens. Worcestershire, says Grindon, in his "British and Garden Botany," was famous for apples in the reign of Henry III.; and in 1276 apples and pears from that county were grown in the Royal garden at Westminster. Cider must have been in use by the middle of the fourteenth century, as Chaucer, in his "Monke's Tale," makes allusion to it; but the quality of it at that date was no doubt poor, for we find, even in 1522, that apple-grafts had to be brought from Syria, to improve the growth of our own crab stocks. Pear-grafts, however, had long been used, as a record exists of their purchase by the Earl of Lincoln for his garden in Holborn, and by the Earl of Warwick for the orchards at his house in Warwick-lane; those orchards—between Newgate-street and Paternoster-row—where, as is recounted in the Coroners' rolls of that period, boys met with fatal accidents while stealing apples. It was not, however, until 1606 that the planting of "cider" orchards became general in England. Worcestershire soil suits both apples and pears, the latter especially, as they like a strong deep loam, with some limestone under; and both trees will grow there to the size of an oak, and bear thirty bushels of fruit, from which can be made 200 gallons of cider or perry. Though the Romans but knew twenty-two sorts of apples, the named varieties of them now number 2000. The folk-lore of the apple is so very extensive, that we are unable to touch on it in the limits of this column; but to those who are interested in the subject it will repay perusal.

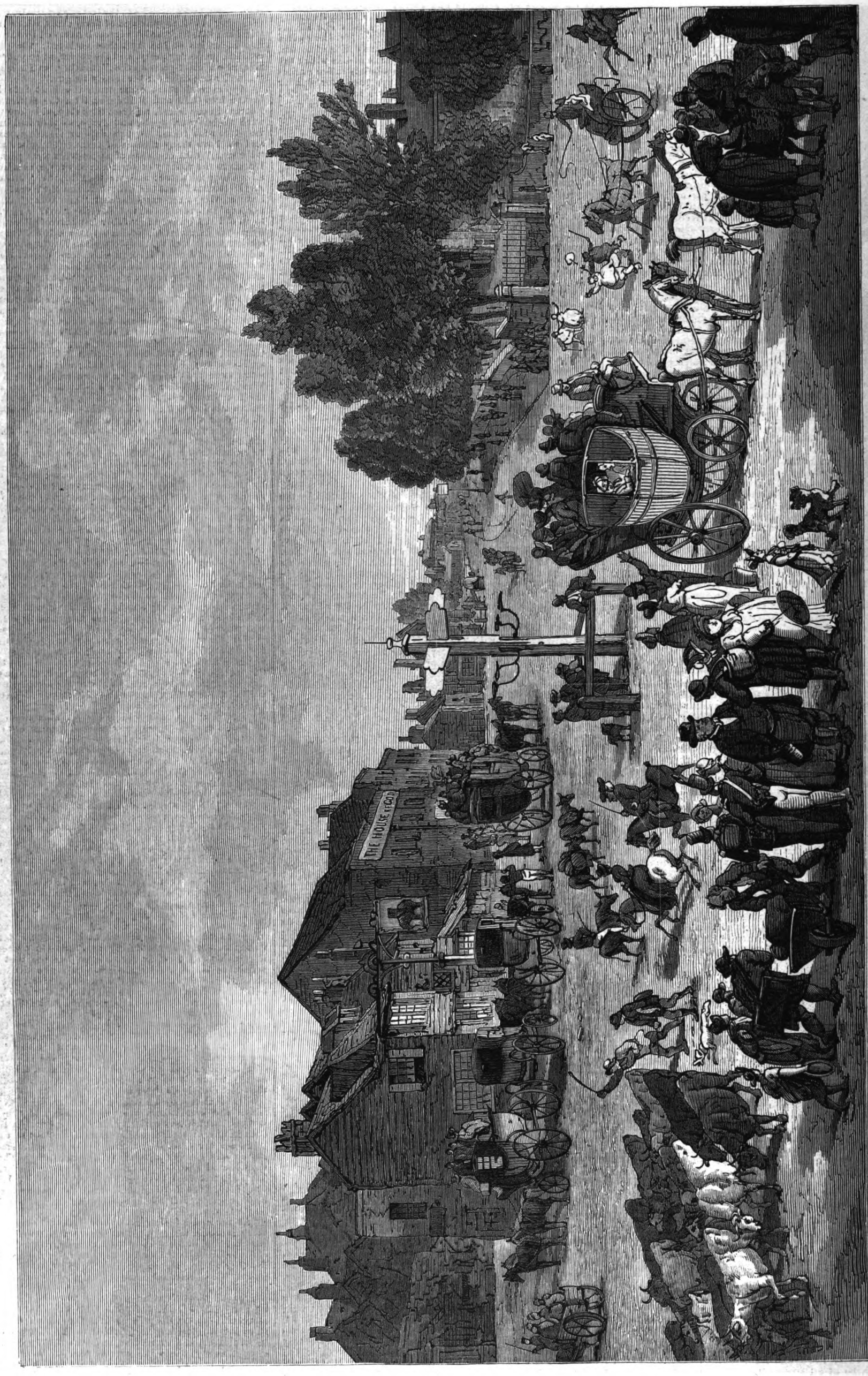
With respect to pears, which were so often grown in monastic gardens, we still have some of an olden date. Thus, of the Bergamottes, the autumn one was known in the time of Cæsar, and the Easter one in the reign of Elizabeth; while of that splendid sort, the Bon Chrétien, the summer one was in use in 1629 and the winter one in 1727; and other kinds might be instanced did space permit. The largest pear-orchard in England is one in Kent, where nearly 250 sorts are grown, and the oldest is at Newland, near Malvern, which has existed for more than 400 years. Worcestershire, says Dr. Bull, was so famous for its pears at an early period that they were adopted as an emblem by the people of that county; and this statement is borne out by Drayton, who states, in his poetical account of the Battle of Agincourt, that the feudal retainers of the Beauchamps and other great landowners, who owed suit and service to the Crown, bore, as their standard in the field, "a pear-tree laden with fruit;" and to this day the arms of "the Faithful City" are three black pears, those pears which are called iron-hearted.

What is termed in England the "orchard" harvest, and in Canada the "apple" harvest, begins in October, with the hand-picking of pot fruit; and in the latter country the workers work to the ring of hammers, as the fruit is placed at once in casks, and headed-in for exportation. Apples may be divided into three classes—culinary, dessert, and for crushing. Of these, the best of the first class are the Keswick Codling, Blenheim Orange, and Warner's King; of the second, as being fine in texture and rich in flavour, the Ribston Pippin, Pitmaston pine-apple, and the Irish peach; while for cider-apples the best are those which, as is proved by analysis, have the densest juice—namely, the Siberian and the Golden Harvey, the Downton and the Golden Pippin, the Siberian bitter-sweet, and the Fox-whelp, and these are the sorts which the Gloucester men use. The Worcester and Hereford makers, however, incline to other sorts, such as the Cherry Pearmain, Red Quarenden, Queening, and Redstreak, the last-named one being a favourite, as is shown by Philips in his poem of "Cider," where he eulogises that apple thus—"Let every tree in every garden own the Redstreak as supreme;" and says, alluding to the county where it most succeeds, "Hail, Herefordian plant, that dost disdain all other fields."

Pears, also, may be classed into three like divisions; of which the best bakers are the Catillac and the great St. Germain, which, as a curiosity for the dinner-table, sells at 36s. each in Covent-garden, while amongst the best of the luscious pears are the early Jargonelle, Bon Chrétien, Jersey Louise Bonne, and the Chaumontel, which fetches £5 per hundred in the Channel Islands. Of perry pears the best of all are the Barland, and next to those Huffcap, Moorcroft, Linton, and Longdon. The Lord Suffield and Wellington are the best bearing apples, and the hardiest pears are the Hessle and the Marie Louise.

At the end of October, when hand-picking has ceased, perry is made, and cider-fruit shaken down with some long barbed poles, which goes on through November till the windfall cider has been made for the men, and the apples are heaped together, while in December, when the fruit has "frosted," cider-making is continued for home use and sale by one of three modes of making it—that is, with the nut-mill, the stone-mill, or the scratcher; the former being worked by hand, and the latter by horse-power. The scratcher tears the apples, but as the stone-mill crushes the pips as well, the Hereford men prefer it, as it thus gives a special flavour to the drink made by it. With the majority of makers, and for ordinary cider, all sorts of apples are put into the mill, as the sweet ones counteract the sour; and when they have been completely crushed, the pulp is spread upon cider-hairs, which are piled beneath the press, and then screwed down until the juice flows out, which juice being conveyed by troughs from the press to the vault, is there casked and left, till time has fined it.

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THE OLD ELEPHANT AND CASTLE.—SEE PAGE 438
FROM THE DRAWING BY RICHARDSON, IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

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CHARCOAL BURNERS IN EPPING FOREST.—SEE PAGE 443.

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MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The first morning performance of the season took place on Saturday last, when "Carmen" was repeated. In the evening "Les Huguenots" was given, and included the fine performances of Madame Pappenheim as Valentina, Madame Trebelli as Urbano, and Signor Fancelli as Raoul, the last-named artist having appeared for the first time this season. Mdlle. Ilma di Murska was to have sustained the character of Margherita di Valois, but was prevented by indisposition, and was replaced, at very short notice, by Mdlle. Lido, who sang the florid music of the part with much fluency and taste. The parts of Marcello, di Nevers, and di San Bris were efficiently filled respectively by Signor Pinto, Mr. Carleton, and Signor Rota. On the previous Thursday Mdlle. Lido had shown similar readiness as a substitute for Mdlle. di Murska (from the same cause) in the character of Filina in "Mignon." This opera was repeated on Monday; and on Tuesday "Rigoletto" gave occasion for the reappearance of Mdlle. Ilma di Murska after her recent indisposition. As Gilda, this lady sang artistically, but appeared not to have entirely recovered her powers. Signor Pantaleoni, as the Jester, sang and acted with much dramatic power, especially in the scene with the courtiers in the palace of the Duke. The music of this latter character was given by Signor Fancelli with great effect, as was that of Maddalena by Madame Trebelli—Signor Pinto having been an efficient Sparafucile. "Carmen" was repeated on Wednesday. For Thursday "Robert le Diable" was announced, and for the following evening "Le Nozze di Figaro." To-day (Saturday) the second morning performance is to take place, "Faust" being the opera; and for the evening "Aïda" is promised, with Signor Fancelli's first assumption here of the character of Radamès.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

"Marigold," the so-called opéra-comique produced here last week, belongs (like so many similarly miscalled pieces of its kind) to the class of burlesque. It is an adaptation, from the French, of "Le Droit du Seigneur," the music of which is by M. Leon Vasseur. The English version is by Mr. Arthur Matthison, who has made a good translation, and has purified the work by the omission of the many objectionable passages occurring in the original. There is no need to detail at length the trifling incidents of a weak plot based on the prohibition by a burlesque Baron of marriage in his dominions, and the removal of the restriction as a result of the contrivances of Catinou, a vivacious peasant girl, who thus ensures her union with her lover, Berzelius, as well as that of another pair of lovers, Bibolais and Marigold, the former of whom turns out to be the long-lost son of the Duke de Nocesdéfendues, on whose territory the absurd action is supposed to take place.

The music is of the usual burlesque kind—a series of lively and demonstrative dance tunes, there being little constructive power shown in the concerted pieces, or elsewhere, such as really deserves the name of composition. It is only fair to say, however, that the audience on the first night received every movement with enthusiastic applause, and required a repetition of most of them, the really pretty song for Catinou (with chorus), "Their blades were seen," having been several times encored. In this, and throughout the piece, Miss Kate Sullivan (as Catinou) sang and acted with excellent perception and realisation of the humour of the character. The movement just specified, the sestet and chorus, the trio for Marigold, Catinou, and Bibolais, in the second act, and the finale of that act, are the best pieces throughout the work. Miss Mulholland was a graceful representative of Marigold, and gave her songs, "As you know," "My mother," and "I cannot think of love," very expressively. Miss F. Edwards was a good representative of the pompous Baroness, and Mr. F. Wood was efficient in the part of Bibolais, and gained much applause for his delivery of the ballad, "Adieu, beloved verdant grove." Mr. G. Mudie, as the old Duke, displayed histrionic ability remarkable in so young an actor, and Mr. M. Dwyer and Mr. A. Rousby gave good caricatures, respectively, of the parts of Berzelius and the Baron Ferdinand.

A well-selected orchestra, and a chorus to match, have been engaged; with an efficient conductor in the person of M. Van Biene, the well-known violoncellist. The costumes and scenery (the latter by Messrs. Gordon, Harford, and F. Lloyds) are excellent. The reception of the piece on the first night was entirely successful.

Madame Schuch Proska (of Dresden) again sang at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last, with a repetition of the success which attended her first appearance there at the previous Saturday afternoon concert. The occasion now referred to brought forward, for the first time here, Miss Hope Glenn, who produced a highly favourable impression by the display of a fine contralto voice and refined style in Haydn's "Spirit-Song" and the air "Quando a te lieta," from Gounod's "Faust." A cleverly written "Prelude and Fugue" for the orchestra, by Mr. F. Davenport, was performed for the first time with much success, and Miss Bessie Richards appeared for the first time here, and was well received in her performance of Ferdinand Hiller's pianoforte concerto in F sharp minor. The other items of the programme were Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony and the introduction to the third act of Wagner's "Meistersinger," and the "Dance of Apprentices" and the "Procession of Mastersingers," from the same opera, as adapted for concert performance by the composer.

The twenty-second season of the Monday Popular Concerts opened this week with a varied and interesting programme, commencing with Haydn's quartet in B flat, from op. 50, which was given for the first time here, and pleased greatly, especially the Adagio movement with variations. The work was finely played by Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. The lady violinist's admirable executive powers were specially displayed in the performance of a *chaconne*, by Vitali, for violin solo. The first part of the concert ended with Rubinstein's sonata for pianoforte and violoncello, op. 18, which received every possible advantage from the association of Mdlle. Janotha and Signor Piatti; these artists and Madame Norman-Néruda having combined in the closing piece of the concert, Beethoven's pianoforte trio in E flat, from op. 70. Miss Lillian Bailey was the vocalist, her songs having been Handel's aria (with recitative) "Lusinghe più care"—from the opera "Alessandro"—and the cavatina, "Und ob die Wolke," from "Der Freischütz." In both these the lady displayed a soprano voice of beautiful quality and much refinement of style. She was greatly applauded in each instance. Mr. Zerbini accompanied the vocal music and the violin solo with great efficiency. The Saturday afternoon performances associated with these concerts also begin this week; the instrumentalists just named again appearing, Mr. Santley being announced as the vocalist.

The opening concert of the ninth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society (conducted by Mr. Barnby) took place on Thursday evening, when Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was the oratorio, with the special attraction of Madame Albani's appearance as the principal solo soprano. The other solo vocalists named in the programme were Madame Sterling, Misses C. Clelland and Dones, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Kearton, Mr. S. Smith, and Herr Henschel.

The fourteenth season of Mr. John Boosey's attractive ballad concerts will begin (again at St. James's Hall) on Wednesday evening, Nov. 19. The programme announces the appearance of Mr. Sims Reeves, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and other eminent vocalists.

DEATH OF MR. GRUNEISEN.

Mr. Charles Lewis Gruneisen died on Saturday at his residence, 16, Surrey-street, Strand, in his seventy-third year. His father was a native of Stuttgart, and was naturalised as a citizen of this country in 1796, having settled in Bloomsbury, where Charles Gruneisen was born, in 1806. At an early age he was appointed sub-editor of the Conservative *Guardian*. In 1837-8 he was war correspondent of the *Morning Post* in Spain, was taken prisoner by the Christinos, and narrowly escaped being shot. From 1839 to 1844 he was Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*, and in later years was special correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, musical critic of the *Illustrated London News*, the *Morning Chronicle*, and the *Athenæum*. He was active in the origination of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, in 1847, and was one of the chief founders of the Conservative Land Society in 1852, of which he was for nearly twenty years the secretary. Mr. Gruneisen was a Conservative, and took an active interest in all movements for the promotion of Conservative principles. He was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, a member of the Society of Arts, and one of the trustees of the Newspaper Press Fund. The deceased critic was generally liked for his genial temperament, and esteemed for his honest and candid expression of opinion.

THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

The "Merchant of Venice," which has been revived at the above theatre, has been made the vehicle for considerable spectacular display. Mr. Irving must be complimented on his disposition of the scenes, and the general arrangement of effective stage business. To the regular acting copy additions have been made from the original Shaksperean text. The last act, so often and regrettably omitted in representation, is given. The first casket scene in the third act, introducing the Prince of Morocco, and portraying the natural sophistry which induces him to place his choice on the wrong casket, is also a welcome innovation. Of course, there is one drawback to these restorations—the length of the performance, which on the first night was protracted to a late hour. The audience, however, evinced no signs of impatience; and the final fall of the curtain, close upon midnight, was the signal for loud and repeated plaudits. A criticism of the play itself would, at this late date, and after the numerous able dissertations on the subject, be superfluous. "'The Merchant of Venice,' says one of Shakspeare's commentators, "since the restoration of Charles II., has been one of the most popular plays on the English stage, and the appearance of Shylock has been the ambition of its greatest actors." We are prepared, from our own personal experiences, to endorse this statement. From time immemorial the character has been essayed by our most eminent tragedians, and Mr. Henry Irving but adds another to the list of its numerous exponents. In some respects the last-named gentleman gives an entirely new rendering of the wily and, in our opinion, somewhat oppressed Israelite. Of the reviled Jew he gives, as far as possible, a humanised portraiture, exhibiting, as points of contrast to his craft, avarice, and greed of vengeance, sparks of humanity that lie dormant in him, especially evidenced in his feeling for his daughter, Jessica, and his inordinate love of his despised and persecuted race. The actor makes the most of this phase of the character, and thus relieves it from the tedium of perpetual execration which otherwise pervades it. Even after the Jew's desertion by his daughter, Mr. Irving introduces the paternal element as interposing between him and his maledictory utterances. His acting in this scene was exceedingly fine. Some exception might be taken in the earlier scenes to the violence of the transition from a feeling of abject servility to one of intense hatred, the same coming upon the audience occasionally with the force of a concussion. But, as a whole, the performance is an artistic study, and adds another to the list of Mr. Irving's histrionic triumphs. The rôle of Portia fell to the lot of Miss Ellen Terry. This lady's success in the character has already been chronicled. Her acting throughout, especially in the earlier portions of the play, is characterised by a charming simplicity and naïveté. A little more force infused into the celebrated trial-scene, where Portia turns the tables on the uncompromising Jew, and the assumption would be perfect. The Antonio of Mr. Forrester, the Bassanio of Mr. Barnes, and the Gratiano of Mr. F. Cooper were all deserving of high commendation. Mr. S. Johnson gave an effective rendering of Launcelot Gobbo. The characters of Nerissa and Jessica found able representatives in Miss Florence Terry and Miss Alma Murray. The minor parts were adequately filled. The costumes are magnificent, and the views of Venice, executed by Messrs. Telbin, Craven, Hann, and Cuthbert, are graphically depicted. We prognosticate a long run for this successful Shakspearean venture.

DRURY LANE.

Another Shaksperean revival signalises the reopening of this theatre. The play is "Henry the Fifth;" the version, that produced by the late Mr. Charles Calvert at Manchester. The hero of Agincourt was then represented by Mr. George Rignold. This gentleman subsequently enacted the character in America and Australia; and he now, having assumed the management for a short autumn season, transplants the version, with certain alterations of his own, to the boards of Old Drury. The interest of "Henry the Fifth," as most of our readers are aware, culminates in the hero, the other characters revolving like lesser lights around the central luminary, to which they give additional lustre. Of all Shakspeare's plays "Henry the Fifth" is perhaps the most replete with action; wars and rumours of wars coming upon us in quick bewildering succession that leave little time for critical reflection. The title-rôle of the drama comes under the category of declamatory parts, and demands from the actor great elocutionary skill and much force and vigour, to give it due significance. At the time we write we have a vivid recollection of the military hero as personated by Mr. Phelps on the occasion of the production of this play at Sadler's Wells. Mr. George Rignold is well qualified to fulfil the requirements of the character. His robust elocution enables him to give the patriotic speeches with unerring quantities, that secure from the audience an instant recognition. His imposing manly figure also serves to heighten the effect. We may mention that the actor was enthusiastically received by the audience, being summoned six times before the curtain to receive the congratulations of his admirers. Mr. Ryder was exceedingly effective as the Archbishop of Canterbury. He also enacted the character of Williams, the soldier. The Fluellen of Mr. Stanislaus Calhaem was much enjoyed by the audience. Mr. Odell gave full effect to the boastful cowardice of Pistol, and Mr. Charles Harcourt was sufficiently dignified as Montjoy, the Ambassador. Miss B. Henderson as Chorus spoke the prologue in a manner deserving of commendation. An instance of juvenile precocity was given in the Boy of Master Grattan. The other characters were adequately rendered. The piece is effectively mounted, the battle-fields being especially well-arranged, and the whole giving evidence of careful stage-management. The version presents some slight re-disposition of the scenes. The "March of the Men of Harlech" is interpolated into the fourth act, and some choruses of a religious character are effectively introduced. We wish Mr. Rignold every success in his hazardous experiment.

CONNAUGHT.

The late Amphitheatre, Holborn, remodelled, redecorated, and rechristened, has opened under the management of Mr. J. W. Currans. Tan and sawdust have been removed, a new tier of private boxes has been provided, together with a grand promenade, *foyer*, &c., and little now remains to remind the visitor of the class of entertaiment to which the building was previously devoted. The first item in the programme is a farce by Mr. G. L. Gordon, entitled "Bachelor's Hall." The story of this is simple. A couple of young husbands pass themselves off as bachelors, and in this character are amusingly confronted with their wives. The interest of this is ably sustained by Messrs. Cameron and Wilton, and Misses Emmeline Cole and Nellie Vane. The staple commodity of the bill, however, is a comic opera, entitled "Alcantara," produced some years ago in America, and which, we believe, has been occasionally performed by Mr. Carl Rosa. It appears for the first time now in London. The story, which has a striking resemblance to "Twice Killed," is of a somewhat farcical nature. Carlos, the hero, and Isabella, daughter of Dr. Paracelsus, of Alcantara, ignorant that their parents have preconcerted their union, become mutually attached. In this position Carlos obtains surreptitious entrance into the house of Dr. Paracelsus in a basket, which basket is afterwards thrown by one Ines and the aforesaid Doctor into the river, when they straightway become aware of the fact that a man had been concealed in it. Carlos had, however, previously made his escape, and, being invited by the Doctor to take some wine, imbibes a strong opiate. He falls into a deep sleep, which the doctor fears may end in dissolution. In this dilemma the doctor conceals the hero under a sofa, when he is surprised by the appearance of Balshazar, the father of Carlos. Much confusion ensues. Ultimately Carlos awakes from his trance, explanations take place, and the lovers are united. Much of the music, composed by Julius Eichberg (the words by Mr. B. E. Woolf), was encored. Mr. J. A. Arnold infused considerable humour into the character of Dr. Paracelsus. Mr. Woodfield's pleasing tenor voice was shown to great advantage in the rôle of Carlos. The part of Balshazar was effectively rendered by Mr. Osborne. Madame Tonnelier as the Doctor's wife, Miss Blanche Ellerman as Isabella, and Miss L. Rohan as Inez, contributed greatly to the success of the opera. There was considerable applause at the fall of the curtain. We opine, however, that the public will require some stronger attraction to insure the ultimate success of the speculation. The whole concludes with an operatic ballet entitled "Lotus Land." We shall not attempt to analyse the story, which we confess is too subtle for our comprehension. The whole is somewhat bewildering, and begets tedium. Moreover, the vocal efforts of certain members of the company were not quite fortunate. The graceful dancing of Mdlle. Luna, however, redeemed all shortcomings; and we doubt not that in the end "Lotus Land" will claim a large share of public favour.

ADELPHI.

The late Mr. Andrew Halliday's version of "Nicholas Nickleby" has been revived at this theatre. The cast is a strong one. Mr. Vezin's make-up as Newman Noggs is admirable, and his acting perfect. Mr. Henry Neville gives an artistic rendering of John Browdie, Mr. Fernandez again appears as Ralph Nickleby, and Mr. Taylor's Squeers is a thoroughly realistic performance. Miss Lydia Foote infuses considerable pathos into the character of Smike, Mrs. Alfred Mellon gives a capital embodiment of the vixenish Mrs. Squeers, and Miss Harriet Coveney as the mincing Miss Squeers is irresistibly ludicrous. Mr. Terriss as Nicholas Nickleby is also exceedingly effective. The other characters are ably supported by Messrs. Brooke, Irish, R. Bateman, Misses Emily Duncan, Clara Jecks, and Emma Heffer. The piece is well mounted.

DEATH OF MR. BUCKSTONE.

The theatrical public have already learned with great regret of the demise, not unexpected, of the deservedly admired comedian and manager of the Haymarket, Mr. John Baldwin Buckstone. He died on Friday week at his residence, Bell Green Lodge, Lower Sydenham, in his seventy-eighth year. Mr. Buckstone was born at Hoxton, Sept. 14, 1802, his father being a respectable citizen of Bishopsgate. After completing his education at an academy near Walworth he was designed by his father for the navy, but entered instead a solicitor's office, though he showed an early inclination for the drama, having before his seventeenth year composed two tragedies and a comedy. Ere long he determined on becoming an actor, and commenced his career in a barn at Peckham, occasionally used as a theatre, in the character of Captain Aubri in "The Dog of Montargis." In 1821 he succeeded in getting an engagement at another barn at Wokingham, Berkshire, for one week. Soon after he joined another barn-company in Northamptonshire, but, the magistrates refusing them a license, he migrated to London with a companion, the two having but ninepence between them, and occupying two days in the journey. Ultimately he got engaged for utility business on a circuit, and had the honour of acting with Edmund Kean, on one occasion performing Gratiano to the master's Shylock. In 1823 he appeared at the Surrey, his old friend Watkins Burroughs having become the manager of that transpontine establishment. The part he played was that of Peter Smirke, in the burletta of "The Armistice." In 1826 he appeared at the Adelphi in a play of his own, "Luke the Labourer." Subsequently, at the same theatre, "The Wreck Ashore," "Victorine," and other dramas, dividing the popularity of these pieces with John Reeves. Mr. Webster becoming the proprietor of that theatre, Mr. Buckstone wrote for him "Green Bushes" and "The Flowers of the Forest." In 1837 he was engaged by that manager for the Haymarket, and thenceforth acted exclusively at that theatre, until his departure for America in 1845. Accompanied by Mrs. Fitzwilliams, he appeared that year at the Park Theatre, New York. Returning to England, he was engaged for Drury Lane by Mr. Alfred Bunn, and produced there more than one amusing farce. His management of the Haymarket commenced on Easter Monday, 1853, and continued for twenty-four years. In 1876, however, he was induced to accept a complimentary benefit at Drury Lane; but he continued to play a short time afterwards at the Haymarket. His physical infirmities rendered it impossible for him at length to remain on the stage. His third son, Sidney, died on Sept. 18 last; other family afflictions, moreover, clouded his last days. Mr. Buckstone's persistent efforts merited a better destiny.

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OBITUARY.

MR. ALLAN, F.S.A., OF BLACKWELL GRANGE.

Robert Henry Allan, Esq., of Blackwell Grange and Blackwell Hall, in the county of Durham, and of Barton, Yorkshire, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff for the county of Durham 1851, died on the 28th ult., at his seat near Darlington, in his seventy-eighth year. He was the second, but last surviving, son of Robert Allan, Esq., of Newbottle, by Hannah, his wife, daughter of William Havelock, Esq., of Sunderland, and aunt of the famous military commander Sir Henry Havelock. Mr. Allan was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and was the author of some works on historical, genealogical, and archæological subjects. He married, July 14, 1841, Elizabeth, daughter of John Gregson, Esq., of Murton and Burdon, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heiress of Lancelot Allgood, Esq., and had an only son, who died an infant. Mr. Allan was the male representative of the family of Allan of the county of Durham, which was formerly so largely engaged in the collieries on the River Wear. In recent times the Allans have been well known for their devotion to the study of English antiquities. George Allan, of Blackwell Grange, F.S.A., grand-uncle of the gentleman whose death we record, is described by Surtees as "an eminent antiquary and collector," and his son, George Allan, of Blackwell Grange, F.S.A., M.P. for Durham, was also distinguished for literary talents. It is stated that a considerable portion of Mr. Robert Henry Allan's great wealth has been bequeathed to Major-General Sir Henry Marsham Havelock, Bart., who is enjoined to take the additional surname and arms of Allan.

SIR H. ROBINSON.

Sir Henry Robinson, of Knapton, Norfolk, J.P. and D.L. for that county, died at his seat near North Walsham on the 28th ult. He was born in 1805, the only son of the late George Robinson, Esq., of Knapton, by Hannah, his wife, eldest daughter of Henry Atkinson, Esq., of Bacton, Norfolk. Sir Henry was appointed in 1840 Standard-Bearer, and in 1845 Lieutenant Commanding her Majesty's Body-Guard of Gentlemen-at-Arms. He married, in 1842, Lucy, youngest daughter of the late W. D. Cooper Cooper, Esq., of Toddington Manor, Beds, and leaves issue.

The deaths are also announced of—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Herden, late of the 59th Regiment, on the 24th ult., at Brighton, in his eighty-ninth year.

Captain Edward Walter Home Crofton, only son of the late Colonel Crofton, on the 19th ult., in Afghanistan, of cholera.

The Rev. Godfrey Bird, for forty-seven years Rector of Great Wigborough, Essex, on the 25th ult., aged eighty-three.

The Rev. John Lawrence Prior, Rector of Horton, Bucks, J.P. for Essex and Nottinghamshire, on the 30th ult., at Horton Rectory, aged fifty-eight.

The Hon. Elizabeth Cracroft, wife of the Rev. Robert Wentworth Cracroft, and sister of the present Lord Conyers, on the 26th ult., at Harrington Rectory, Lincolnshire.

Countess Elizabeth Augusta Piper, Mistress of the Robes to the Queen of Sweden, on the 15th ult., at Stockholm, aged sixty-eight. She was daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Baker, K.C.B.

Lady Gooch (Annie), wife of Sir Francis Sherlock Lambert Gooch, Bart., of Benacre Hall, Suffolk, at Norwood, on the 28th ult. Her Ladyship was daughter of the late G. A. Sutherland, Esq.; was married, July 16, 1872, and had a son, who died an infant.

Lieutenant Henry John Hardy, third battalion Rifle Brigade, on the 4th ult., at Landman's Drift, Natal, in his twenty-ninth year. He was second son of Sir John Hardy, Bart., of Dunstall Hall, Staffordshire, and was nephew of Lord Cranbrook. Lieut. Hardy served through the war in Zululand.

Lady Floyd (Mary), widow of Major-General Sir Henry Floyd, Bart., on the 27th ult., in her seventy-sixth year. Her Ladyship was the daughter of William Murray, Esq., of Jamaica, was married in 1821, and had eight sons and three daughters, of whom the eldest son is the present Sir John Floyd, Bart.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Shute, late Royal Marine Light Infantry, on the 27th ult., at Theobald-square, Rochester, aged fifty-two. He served in the Royal Navy during the operations on the coast of Syria, and with the Royal Marines in the Crimea and at Odessa; and, besides medals and clasps, received the Order of the Medjidie.

Aubrey Wenman Wykeham-Musgrave, Esq., at Barnsley Park, Cirencester, on the 21st ult., in his seventy-first year. He married, in 1836, Georgiana, daughter of Sir James Musgrave, Bart., of Barnsley Park, and assumed by Royal license the additional surname of Musgrave on inheriting the family estates on the death of his brother-in-law, Sir William Musgrave, in 1875.

The Right Hon. Eliza, Dowager Lady Ventry, on the 25th ult., at Blennerville, aged seventy-seven. Her Ladyship was daughter of Sir John Blake, Bart., of Menlough Castle, in the county of Galway, by his second wife, Rose, daughter of Edward Brice, Esq., of Kilroot, in the county of Antrim, and granddaughter of Thomas, first Lord Ventry. She was married, Aug. 18, 1821, to Thomas Townsend Aremberg, third Lord Ventry, and had four sons and four daughters, of whom the eldest son is the present Lord Ventry.

In a notice recently given in this paper of Thomas Jervis-White-Jervis, Esq., who died at her Majesty's Vice-Consulate, Bastia, Corsica, aged eighty-two, it was omitted to be stated that he was married, secondly, to Helena Elizabeth, eldest surviving daughter of Henry Murphy, Esq., of Dublin. The marriage took place in the parish church at Clifton, on Sept. 1, 1851, and the only issue thereof is our present Vice-Consul at Bastia.

CHARCOAL BURNING, EPPING FOREST.

Some tracts of woodland in the Epping and Hainault Forest districts of West Essex, not above fifteen miles from the heart of busy London, are devoted specially to the growth of the hornbeam, a tree which is scarcely known in many other parts of England. Its wood is the best material for charcoal, and the commercial value of that substance makes it well worth cultivation. The process of burning, which is performed on the spot, or near it, when the trees have been cut down, is a peculiar branch of rustic industry, and those employed in this business, often dwelling through a long summer-time in simple huts or booths, where they lie in readiness to tend the fires beneath the heaped masses of wood covered with pieces of turf, have their characteristic features and ways. It is a work requiring great experience, as well as incessant vigilance during many days and nights, before the perfect charcoal can be extracted and deposited in the bags, to be carried away and ground. The appearance of a burning heap, with jets of flame and puffs of smoke issuing from many crevices in its sides, cannot easily be forgotten by those who have seen it at night.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W J E (Dewsbury).—Your solution of No. 1859 is correct, but it arrived too late for acknowledgement in the usual place.

H M P (Plymouth).—The problem shall appear in good time.

J T (Eton).—Thanks; we shall be very glad if the problem stands the test.

ALPHA.—We have not yet had an opportunity of looking at the problems referred to; in the meantime, we note your remarks.

G C B (Green-lanes).—Your solution does not agree with the author's; but, of course, it may possibly be effective for all that. It shall be examined.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1860 received from C Govette, Carlos (Lille), P S Shenele, W Byres, Homunculus, H A Moes (Würzburg), John Tough, W S Leest, S Reynolds, and M D B.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1861 received from A Snellen (Almelo), Una, Onno (Utrecht), J Radermacher, L S D, Jane Nepveu, Thomas Eccles, W Byres, Chess Club, Café Biffi (Milan), Semaj, New Zealander, Carlos (Lille), S Reynolds, G R Dalton, P S Shenele, G C Baxter, P O'Brien, George Clarke, J C M, H Bohm' Jun. (Vienna), J Bunstead, H E Freeman, Hon. Sec. Bryanston Chess Club, and M D B.

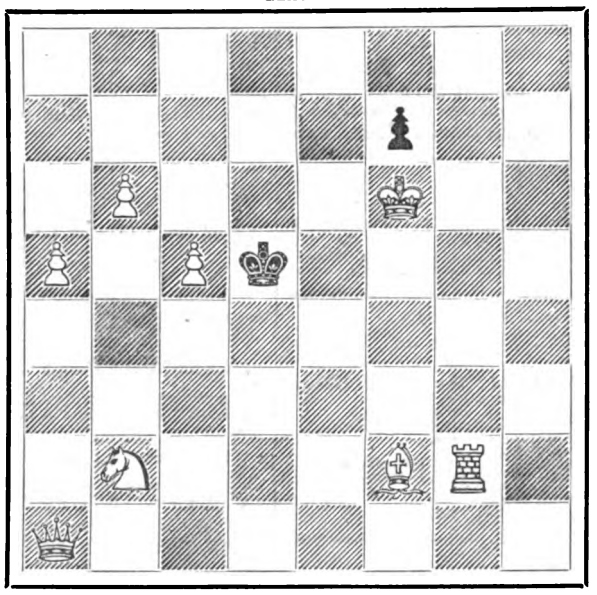
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1862 received from H B, Onno (Utrecht), W de P Crousaz, J Radermacher, Lulu, Jane Nepveu, Underwood, Ben Nevis, G Fosbrooke, C C Elmore, D Templeton, Chessophile, R Arnold, H Brewster, T Greenbank, E P Vulliamy, Hereward, H M Prideaux, Thorpe Reading-Room, Problematicus, East Marden, Copiapino, D W Kell, N Cator, E Worsley, An Old Hand, W Warren, C Darragh, Helen Lee, S Farrant, E Elsbury, Elsie, T Barrington, R Jessop, B L Dyke, R Ingersoll, C S Coxe, H Langford, E H H V, Tox, W Leeson, Emile Frau (Lyons), Shadforth, Cant, P S Shenele, Norman Rumbelow, Dabbahill, W D Jones, Julia Short, Alpha, E Burkhard (Leipsic), R H Brooks, C H Coster, E F, Jules Hoedé (Liverpool), W S Leest, E L G, J C M, R F N Banks, S Reynolds, Wem, J W W, J R Joseph, C McIntosh, W Betts, T H Knight, A T Ridding, C Govett, Bishopstowe, W M Curtis, W Byres, H C Sanders, O Wolter, Tobias, H G Smith (Glasgow), F A Bright, T H Lee Warner, W Scott, James Dobson, Bolteridge, M D B, Paul Duclos (St Chamond, Loire), F W Williams, and H Treherne.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1861.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q sq	Any move
2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1864.
By C. E. TUCKETT, Bristol.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Game played a few days ago at Birmingham between the Rev. S. W. EARNSHAW and another AMATEUR.—(*Two Knights' Defence.*)

WHITE (Amateur).	BLACK (Mr. E.)	WHITE (Amateur).	BLACK (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. K takes B	Q to R 7th (ch)
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	18. K to B 3rd	Q to R 6th (ch)
3. B to B 4th	Kt to B 3rd	19. K to K 2nd	
4. Kt to Kt 5th	Kt takes K P		

This variation of the defence leads to a lively game, but, if properly opposed, White soon acquires a superior position.

5. B takes P (ch)	K to K 2nd
6. P to Q 3rd	

The correct move here is 6. P to Q 4th, after which the game proceeds—

6.	P to K R 3rd
7. Kt takes Kt	K takes B, &c.
6.	Kt to B 3rd
7. B to Kt 3rd	P to Q 4th
8. P to K B 4th	

White conducts the opening very weakly. Here he should have played 8. B to K 3rd, or 8. Castles.

8.	B to K Kt 5th
9. Q to Q 2nd	K to Q 2nd

Ingenious enough; he would speedily be compensated for the loss of the exchange by a good attacking position.

10. Castles	B to B 4th (ch)
11. K to R sq	Q to K sq
12. P takes P	Q takes P
13. Kt to B 7th	Q to K R 4th
14. Kt takes R	B to Q 3rd
15. P to K R 3rd	

15. R to B 4th, followed by 16. Q to B 2nd, appears his best resource; the move in the text is fatal.

15.	B takes P
16. Q to Kt 5th	B takes P (ch)

19.	R to K sq (ch)
20. B to K 3rd	Kt to Q 5th (ch)
21. K to Q 2nd	Q takes R
22. B to R 4th (ch)	P to B 3rd
23. Q takes Kt P (ch)	R to K 2nd
24. Q takes R (ch)	

He must either lose the Queen or be mated; e.g.:—

24. Q to R 6th	Kt to K 5th (ch)
25. P takes Kt	Kt to B 6th
26. K to B 3rd	Q to B 5th.

Mate.

24.	K takes Q
25. B takes Kt	P to Kt 4th
26. P to Kt 3rd	

Obviously, retreating the Bishop is useless, as Black in reply advances the Q B P.

26.	P takes B
27. Kt to R 3rd	B to Kt 5th (ch)

Black's play throughout has been highly ingenious.

28. P to B 3rd	Q takes R
29. B takes Kt (ch)	K takes B
30. P takes B	Q takes R P (ch)
31. Kt to B 2nd	P takes P,

and White resigned.

Our veteran contributor "Delta" sends another instalment of his reminiscences of old-time chess-players. "My last visit to the Café de la Régence was in 1855, when I played a long and tough game with Tassanari, which ended in a draw. My acquaintance with Mr. Donaldson, of the Edinburgh Chess Club, began about 1845. I played with him, in all, five games, of which he won three and I two. None of these were recorded. Mr. Donaldson had, however, fallen off from his best play then. It was his beautiful manœuvring of his Knight in the centre of the field which struck me as the peculiarity of his play. My principal adversary at chess from 1844 to 1864 was Gamma. I consider that at our best we were exactly equal in strength at chess. We played together at one time twenty games, all K. B. Gambits, of which we won eight each and two draws. I am very sorry to say that the state of Gamma's health has prevented him from playing chess for some years past. Except with Gamma, at my house or his, my only practice at chess with Scotch players for twenty years or so after 1844 was when I debouched once, or at most twice, a year from my home and played a few games at Edinburgh and Glasgow. My strongest opponents were Mr. Paterson, of Edinburgh, who afterwards went to Glasgow, and Sheriff Bell. My first chess-play in London was in 1849, at Ries' Divan, in the Strand, where I played several games with Williams and Lowe, and drew a game, at his own favourite opening, with Captain Evans. About a week after I ran down to Brighton, and there met with Staunton for the first time. Harrwitz and Horwitz were playing a match there, which was duly recorded in the *Chessplayers' Chronicle*. They appeared to me to be quite equal in strength. Harrwitz visited me at my hotel in the evening, and we had two games, which were drawn. When in London, in 1851, I again had the pleasure of meeting with Staunton and Horwitz at Staunton's house. We had no play there. I remember giving it as my opinion that Anderssen would keep his own, at least, with all the players. I certainly did not anticipate that Staunton would be so signally defeated; 'the battle, however, is not (at chess) always to the strong.' I met with Szen and Anderssen at Ries' Divan."

We have received from Mr. C. Parkinson, Rock Cottage, Ventnor, a letter to which we willingly give insertion:—"May I appeal to your chess readers on behalf of the family of the late Captain Evans. Since his death, the widow and grandchildren have been living in extreme poverty, which now amounts to absolute want; £50 would enable my old friend's widow to secure a small cottage in Kent as a home, and ward off starvation through the coming winter. Are there no old friends who remember the fine old inventor of the Evans Gambit?"

In the course of his provincial tour Mr. Blackburne visited the Manchester Athenæum Chess Club on Friday, the 31st ult., where he was cordially welcomed by a large assemblage of the local chessplayers. On the evening of his arrival he played against all comers simultaneously, sustaining the onset during the space of four hours, and winning twenty games, losing two, and drawing three. On Saturday, after competing *sans voir* against six picked champions of the City, he was entertained at dinner by the members of the Athenæum Club.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Sept. 4, 1865) of August, Baron Von Cetto, late of No. 6, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Bavaria to the Court of Great Britain, who died on Aug. 7 last, was proved in London on the 21st ult. by Antoine Baron de Cetto the son, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000. The testator leaves to his wife, in addition to the jointure secured to her by settlement, his carriages, horses, domestic establishment, linen, and silver, and the ready money at his bankers in London and Munich; the silver at her death to go to his eldest son, Antoine. The residue of his property is to be divided in various proportions between his four sons—Antoine, Ludwig, Max, and Franz.

The Scotch confirmation, under seal of the Commissariot of the County of Edinburgh, dated the 14th ult., of the Right Honourable Edward Strathearn, Baron Gordon of Drumearn, Stirlingshire, and of Randolph-crescent, Edinburgh, who died at Brussels on Aug. 21 last, granted to Agnes, Lady Gordon, the widow, Alexander Drysdale, James Badenach Nicolson, Edmund Baxter, and John Edward Gordon and Arthur Gordon, the sons, the executors nominate, was sealed in London on the 20th ult., the personal estate amounting to upwards of £11,000.

The will (dated Dec. 4, 1876) with a codicil (dated the 14th of the same month) of Lady Charlotte Anne Gordon, the widow of the Rev. Lord George Gordon, late Rector of Chesterton, Huntingdonshire, late of No. 9, Curzon-street, Mayfair, who died on Aug. 23 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by John Copley Wray, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. There are specific gifts of pictures by Gainsborough, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Murillo, and others, and a silver hunting-cap given by George IV., when Prince of Wales, to Mrs. Sophia Catherine Musters, and other articles, among relatives and friends, and other bequests. The residue is to go in the same way as the proceeds of the Woodstone estate under the will of her late father.

The will (dated Jan. 17, 1853) with two codicils (dated Aug. 7, 1875, and May 3, 1879, of Mr. Henry Coles, late of Clifton Lodge, Thornton-road, Clapham Park, who died on the 1st ult., was proved on the 29th ult. by George Coles, the brother, and Edward Bailey, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator leaves to his nephew, Edward George Coles, £500; to his servant, Mary Davies, an annuity of £30 for life; to his coachman, Smith, £100; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his brothers and sisters who shall survive him, in equal shares.

The will (dated Oct. 5, 1878) of Mr. John Hodges, late of No. 17, Northampton Park, Canonbury, who died on the 4th ult., was proved on the 25th ult. by John Hodges and Thomas Hodges, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Hodges, £100 and his furniture and effects; he also gives her his residence for life. There are legacies to his executors, sons, and daughter; and the residue of his property is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his sons and daughter.

The will (dated Dec. 21, 1865) of Mrs. Ann Eliza Green, late of "The Mount," Hadley, Middlesex, who died on Sept. 17 last was proved on the 25th ult. by William Henry Freeman, the nephew, and Charles Norris Wilde, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testatrix bequeaths all her pictures by Dutch and Flemish artists to the trustees of the National Gallery; the portraits, books, and writings bequeathed to her late husband by Samuel Taylor Coleridge to the Rev. Derwent Coleridge; and considerable legacies to sisters, nephews, nieces, and others; her freehold residence "The Mount" she devises to her sister, Mrs. Mary Bell Freeman, for life, and at her decease to her said nephew, William Henry Freeman. The residue of her property she gives to her said sister.

The will (dated Feb. 7, 1877) of Mr. Paul Falconer Poole, R.A., late of Uplands, Green-hill, Hampstead, who died on Sept. 22 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by John Mogford and Francis Henry Huntington, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Hannah Poole, £200, his freehold estate at Elstead, Surrey, and all his horses, carriages, furniture, plate, and household effects, except pictures, drawings, and sketches; to the trustees of the National Gallery any of his pictures that they may select and think worthy of being exhibited in that collection and will undertake to exhibit permanently; to his executor, Mr. Mogford, his picture of "Burning Weeds;" and legacies to his sister, Mrs. Ruth Westbury, nieces, nephews, and others The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then, subject to the payment of a few other legacies, for his five nieces, Elizabeth Brown, Julia Westbury, Lucy Westbury, Mary Steele, and Ruth Latimer Steele.

The will (dated Jan. 25, 1877) of General Sir Francis Warde, K.C.B., late of Woodside, near Amersham, Bucks, who died on May 4 last, at Reading, was proved on the 25th ult. by Captain Edward Stanley Adeane, R.N., the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testator wishes "to be presented as my gift to the reading-room library of the non-commissioned officers of the Royal Regiment of Artillery at Woolwich the photos and pictures of my military comrades I may possess, and the picture, painted by a French artist, representing an officer of the Royal Horse Artillery, with the intention of recording the original Horse Artillery uniform, in which regiment I served for thirty-four years."

The Liverpool Corporation have unanimously elected Mr. Clement Dunscombe, M.A., C.E., borough engineer of Derby, to be borough engineer of Liverpool, at a salary of £800 per annum. There were 101 candidates for the office. The Town Council has resolved to expend £600 in an experimental application of the electric light to the large open space between St. George's Hall and the London and North-Western Railway station.—At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Tramways Company a proposal of the Corporation to purchase the company's lines for £30,000 and to give the company a lease of all new lines for seventeen years was agreed to.—An influential meeting was held at Liverpool on Monday, under the presidency of the Mayor, at the Townhall, in support of a scheme suggested by the Mercantile Marine Association to provide homes for aged mariners in connection with that port. It was proposed to raise £12,000 to carry out the project, and liberal subscriptions were announced.—The poll of the inhabitants of Liverpool in reference to the proposed new water supply from the River Vyrnwy in Montgomeryshire, adopted by the town council, was completed on Tuesday. A large majority of voters was recorded in favour of the scheme, the numbers being 21,974 for, and 19,311 against. The water committee will now proceed to take the necessary steps for obtaining parliamentary powers.—Mr C Bushell, chairman of the Mersey Tunnel Committee, has submitted to the Docks and Harbour Board a scheme for carrying out the proposed subway under the river. The estimated cost is £500,000, and the probable gross annual revenue is put down at £46,000.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2109.—VOL. LXXV. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1879. WITH SUPPLEMENT SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT BRIGHTON.—SEE PAGE 447.

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BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst., the Lady Grantley, of a daughter.

On the 8th inst., at New York, the wife of the Hon. Henry Romilly, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at Rainthorpe Hall, Long Stratton, Norfolk, the wife of Sir C. Harvey, Bart., of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at 19, Molesworth-street, Dublin, the Viscountess Massereene and Ferrard, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at All Souls', Langham-place, by the Rev. H. G. Watkins, M.A., Vicar of Potter's Bar, Middlesex, assisted by the Rev. Hugh Hulcatt, M.A., Vicar of St. John's, Bethnal-green, father and uncle of the bridegroom, the Rev. H. G. Watkins, jun., M.A., to Marie Héloïse de Mailly, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Reighley, D.D., Rector of Woodville, U.S.A.

On the 28th ult., at the Church of St. John the Divine, Kennington, by the Rev. D. Elsdale, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. C. E. Brooke, Thomas Skinner, Esq., of Gazzi, Messina, Sicily, to Eliza (Lily), third surviving daughter of the late Colonel W. G. Beek, K.L.S., formerly of Messina and Leghorn, Italy. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 4th inst., at Honfleur, after a short illness, the Hon. Charles H. Danvers Butler, in his 35th year.

On the 11th inst., at 7, Belsize-crescent, Hampstead, Ellen Abram, youngest daughter of the late William Abram, of Belsize Park and Middle Temple-lane. Friends will kindly accept this intimation. Indian and Australian papers please copy.

On the 7th inst., at Rathangan Glebe, County Kildare, Harriett Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Guy L'Estrange, Rector of Rathangan, and last surviving child of the late Sir Henry Brooke, Baronet, Colebrooke, Co. Fermanagh.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 22.

SUNDAY, Nov. 16.

Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. Morning Lessons: Hosea xiv.; Heb. x. 1—19. Evening Lessons: Joel ii. 21, or iii. 9; John v. 1—31.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Dr. Currey; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m.,
St. James's, noon, Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Prothero.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Dean Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, Nov. 17.

Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Sir H. C. Rawlinson on a Newly-Discovered Cylinder of Cyrus the Great; Mr. R. Sewell on the Amravati Inscription).
National School of Cookery, 5 p.m. (Professor Church on the Chemistry of Food).
City of London General Pension Society, elections, noon.
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Royal School of Mines, 8 p.m. (Professor J. W. Judd, first of six lectures on Volcanos—to working men).
Crystal Palace Poultry and Pigeon Show (three days).
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.
Races: Warwick (three days); Manchester (four days).

TUESDAY, Nov. 18.

Horticultural Society: fruit and floral committees, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.
Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. H. Wylde on Music—four days).
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (address by Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., president).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19.

Society for Development of Science of Education, 7.30 p.m. (Rev. Dr. R. Morris on Grammar).
British Archæological Association, 8 p.m. (Rev. S. M. Mayhew on Antiquities of the Isle of Man; Mr. T. Morgan on Results of the Yarmouth Congress).
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. W. Hulke on the Vertebræ of Ornithopsis; papers by Mr. John Phillips and Mr. Geo. Blencowe).
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m.
Society of Public Analysts, 8 p.m.
Dental Surgery Association, 8.30 p.m.
London Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. Y. Edgworth on the Relations between Population, Wealth, and Welfare).
Ballad Concerts begin, at St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (address by Lord Alfred S. Churchill, the chairman of the Council).

THURSDAY, Nov. 20.

Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Professor A. H. Church on Vegetable Albinism; papers by Messrs. S. Pickering, C. T. Kingzett, C.R.A. Wright, and A. C. Menke).
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Ward on our Knowledge of the Embryo Sac in Phanerogams; papers by Messrs. A. C. Haddon, E. J. Miers, and E. M. Holmes).
Moon's first quarter, 6.55 p.m.
City of London College, distribution of prizes by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught (instead of the 13th).
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Oswestry Poultry and Dog Show (two days).
Races: Kempton Park (three days).

FRIDAY, Nov. 21.

Victoria, Imperial Princess of Great Britain and Germany, born, 1840.
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy—Private Property).
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte on Portuguese Simple Sounds; Mr. H. Sweet on English Etymologies).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy).

SATURDAY, Nov. 22.

Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
November 2	30·187	39·3	30·6	·74	7	43·9	33·2	N. NNW.	368	0·005
3	30·374	43·1	40·0	·90	9	46·8	38·1	NNW.	170	0·015
4	30·523	46·1	40·5	·82	10	47·5	44·3	NNW.	90	0·000
5	30·485	45·0	37·5	·77	4	50·9	39·0	NNW. W. WNW.	145	0·010*
6	30·468	45·2	38·6	·79	9	50·4	38·7	W. WNW.	176	0·005
7	30·564	45·0	40·5	·85	5	53·3	36·8	WNW. NNW.	76	0·005*
8	30·526	43·1	42·6	·98	10	48·1	35·8	NNW.	33	0·005

* Dew measured.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·163	30·358	30·524	30·489	30·505	30·562	30·561
Temperature of Air	39·0°	42·6°	46·8°	46·7°	44·3°	48·1°	42·6°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	36·0°	41·4°	44·4°	43·9°	42·1°	45·7°	42·1°
Direction of Wind	NNW.	NNW.	NNW.	W.	W.	WNW.	NNW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 22.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 53	3 17	3 42	4 5	4 30	4 55	5 20	5 47	6 15	6 45	7 15	7 45	8 18	8 55

THE SIXTH GRAND ANNUAL FANCY DRESS POLO and UNITED COUNTIES HUNT BALL, under the auspices of the International Gun and Polo Club, and most noble and distinguished Patronage, will be held at the ROYAL PAVILION, BRIGHTON, on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26. The whole Suite of Rooms will be elaborately and beautifully decorated. Tickets only issued on the production of a voucher signed by a Lady Patroness, Steward, or Member of the Club, of whom a list and full particulars will be sent on application to the Secretary, at 173, Piccadilly.
THE INTERNATIONAL PROMENADE CONCERT takes place in the DOME the FOLLOWING AFTERNOON.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.—THE PIRATE'S HOME, by Gilbert a'Beckett, music by Vivian Bligh; after which A QUIET VISIT, a new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain; concluding with BACK FROM INDIA. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight. Morning Performances every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY (Twenty-fourth Season) is NOW OPEN, with many NEW WORKS by celebrated English and Foreign Artists. Descriptive Catalogues, including the VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, price 6d. The yearly sales average £7000. Apply to Mr. C. W. Wass, Superintendent of the Gallery.

NOW OPEN.—The ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS PICTURES at Mr. ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times), and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

WALTER SEVERN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS and SKETCHES, including the Artist's Latest Productions, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s. Ten till Dusk.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. FORTY-EIGHTH SEASON.—Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. FINAL SERIES of CONCERTS in EXETER HALL, commencing on FRIDAY, DEC. 5, with Handel's JUDAS MACCABÆUS. Principal Vocalists—Madame Sherrington, Miss Julia Wigan, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. M. Smith, and Mr. Bridson. Subscriptions for nine performances, 2, 2½, and 3 guineas each. Office, 6, Exeter Hall. Open from Ten till Five o'Clock.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MERCHANT OF VENICE. Shakspeare's Comedy, having been received with the utmost enthusiasm, will be repeated EVERY EVENING at Eight o'Clock until further notice.
Shylock, Mr Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry.
MORNING PERFORMANCES of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE TO-DAY (Saturday), Nov. 15; Next Saturday, Nov. 22; and Saturdays, Nov. 29 and Dec. 6.
Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry.

CANTERBURY.—A New Entertainment, entitled THE PERI OF PERU, the Ballet invented and arranged by M. Dewinne. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Mdlles. Alice Holt, Aguzzi, Broughton, Powell, and the Corps de Ballet.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the world. Variety Artistes at Eight. PERI OF PERU, at Nine. Dr. Carver (last weeks), at 10.30. Prices, 6d. to £2 2s.

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OPENING OF THE FIFTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR.
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.
Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery 1s. No fees. No charge for programme. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Doors open at 7.30 for day performances; 7.30 for the evening performances.
Every West-End omnibus runs to the doors of the Hall.

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CHRISTMAS STORIES.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1879.

Lord Mayor's Day! It has a twofold significance to English ears. It means a show, in the material sense of that term, and it has come to betoken a revelation in a political sense. It is interesting, in the first sense of it, to Londoners only; in the second, it is looked forward to with expectation by the whole people of this country, and, indeed, by the political world, abroad as well as at home. Of the Procession from Guildhall to Westminster and back again there is no need for us to speak here. It was got up, no doubt, "regardless of expense." It went off without any serious *contretemps*. It was witnessed by even a larger populace than usual, and, with trivial exceptions, with great good-humour. The ceremonial part of the affair closely conformed to a long list of precedents; the convivial portion of it was as satisfactory to those who "assisted" as it has commonly been. A magnificent spread is what is anticipated on such occasions; and, without entering into details where details chiefly concern the taste of individuals, we may confidently take for granted that the Feast, whilst it lasted, was agreeable enough to those who shared it.

The after-dinner speaking on Monday last does not impress us as having been particularly animated. It was towards this that the attention of the outside world was mainly directed. Between the close of one Session of Parliament and the opening of another, Lord Mayor's Day occupies a nearly equidistant position. It brings her Majesty's Government, as it were, for an hour or two at least, within range of direct speech with the people of the country. It is not understood that the opportunity will be embraced, even by the most garrulous Ministry, to lay before so promiscuous an Assembly a sketch of either their policy or their plans for the ensuing year. But it is expected that the Prime Minister, if circumstances permit of his being present, will in some discreet sentence, or luminous phrase, cast a light forward upon future probabilities, by the aid of which the public mind may catch the outline of them, though it may be indistinctly. This year there was a general tendency to the belief that Lord Beaconsfield had in reserve for the Nation a political surprise. Journalism essayed to penetrate his secret beforehand. Speeches were made for him. Disclosures of considerable importance, now on this subject, now on that, were treated as things of course. People began to think that something important, if not about to happen, was about to be announced; and there were few, probably, in Guildhall on Monday night who, when they saw Lord Beaconsfield rise to respond to the Toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," did not give place to the idea that they should leave the Banqueting-room in possession of some secret not yet made known to the general public. Their experience was not altogether an uncommon one. They were eager for a surprise, and a surprise they had; but quite of a different kind from that which they had prepared for. "Story, Lord bless you, I have none to tell, Sir." Lord Beaconsfield disappointed all journalistic prophecy. He said nothing which might not have been said by any of his audience; he revealed no secrets; he sketched no plans; he satisfied no yearnings of political curiosity. He gave us scarcely one additional topic for comment or speculation, and when he sat down his audience was about as well informed as when he rose up, save in these two respects—that he had said nothing, and that he said it well.

The opening (we might almost say the leading) topic of the Prime Minister's address was the present revival of trade. He regarded it, not as transient only, but as permanent. He relied for his conviction not merely upon the demand for iron, or even for tropical produce. There are other signs which, in his view, are decisively favourable—one especially, the activity of the manufacture of chemicals. Now, without disparaging this test of an industrial revival, we cannot help thinking that the Noble Earl laid more stress upon it than it is capable of bearing, and by overweighting his argument seriously diminished its force. We agree, however, with him that the English people have met the severe strain of the last few years with the "magic of patience," and are, therefore, entitled to high congratulations. Facts, we hope, and we incline to believe, will show that the material state of Ireland is far less anomalous, far less dangerous, than some of her advocates have broadly announced to be the case. But her Majesty's Ministers do not appear, so far as their intentions can be guessed from Lord Beaconsfield's speech, to have arrived at any conclusion that heroic remedies will be called for.

As to our Foreign Policy, the Prime Minister was even more reticent. We have "strengthened and secured our North-Western Frontier" in India; but what we are going to do with Afghanistan (which Lord Beaconsfield refers to under the general term of "Central Asia") nothing was said from which any definite inference could be drawn. The Zulu War has given the Colonists "a lesson in that art of self-preservation on which they must in future chiefly rely." We are glad that confidence is still maintained by her Majesty's Ministers in the preservation of European peace. But, like most of our fellow-countrymen, we should have been pleased to hear somewhat more in detail of the condition of the Eastern Question and the Anglo-Turkish Convention. At the same time, we quite admit that the Lord Mayor's Banquet did not present the most favourable time and place for a full exposition of the Foreign Policy of this Empire. Lord Beaconsfield probably gave as much information on Monday last as we are entitled to demand from him at a festive gathering of City magnates and officials. The fault, perhaps, to which public disappointment may be most fairly ascribed is rather that of exaggerated anticipation on the part of the political teachers of opinion than of unwonted reticence on the part of the Premier.

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THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, returned to Balmoral Castle on Saturday last from the Glassalt Shiel, where her Majesty had passed a day or two. On Sunday the Queen attended Divine service, performed at the castle by the Rev. D. F. Ferguson, B.D., Strathblane. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice have walked and driven out daily around the Royal demesne. Viscount Sandon, who is Minister in attendance, has dined generally with the Queen, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly have also dined with her Majesty. The Hon. Mary Pitt has left the castle, and the Hon. Frances Drummond has arrived as Maid of Honour in Waiting. The Court will return to Windsor Castle at the end of next week.

The Queen has forwarded one hundred guineas towards the funds of the Scottish Corporation. The 215th anniversary of the institution takes place on Dec. 1, with Lord Rosebery in the chair. Her Majesty has also commanded to be sent to the Charing-Cross and other London hospitals parcels of old linen, very valuable for surgical purposes.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales before leaving town for Sandringham attended the monthly meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at their offices in Hanover-square. The Prince attained his thirty-eighth year on Sunday. The general celebration of the auspicious occasion was deferred until Monday, but the Royal family circle at Sandringham was augmented on Saturday by the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Louise of Lorne, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Louis of Battenberg, and other guests, all of whom attended Divine service on the birthday at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Sandringham Park, with the Prince and Princess and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, the Rev. F. Hervey officiating. A beautiful tablet to the memory of the Prince's lamented sister, Princess Alice, had just been erected in the church. The work, which has been executed by Mr. J. E. Boehm, consists of a medallion portrait in marble of the Grand Duchess, with the following inscription beneath:—"To the beloved memory of Alice Maud Mary, Grand Duchess of Hesse, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland, this monument is erected by her devoted and sorrowing brother, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales." The architectural design is by Mr. Arthur Blomfield. Above and below the tablet are carved these texts—"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord," "Thy will be done." A fine organ, the gift of the Prince and Princess to the church, was played for the first time. On Monday their Royal Highnesses, with some of their guests, joined the meet of the West Norfolk Hounds at Harpley, and a fair day's hunt was had. The Rev. J. P. Slight, M.A., Head Master of the King's Lynn Grammar School, with Mr. H. H. Leeper, of Trinity College, Dublin, son of the Rev. F. T. Leeper, of Cuddalore, South India, attended at Sandringham House, when Mr. Leeper received at the hands of the Prince the gold medal given annually by his Royal Highness to the head boy of the school. The labourers and workpeople upon the Royal Norfolk estates, upwards of 200 in number, were entertained at dinner in the great dining-room of the Royal mews at Sandringham; the Prince and Princess, with their daughters and all their guests and the members of the household being present during a portion of the entertainment, when the usual loyal and personal toasts were enthusiastically honoured. In the metropolis the bells of the Royal parish Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields were rang; and in the evening the tradesmen of the Prince and Princess held their twenty-first anniverary dinner in honour of the day, at Willis's Rooms, when over 240 persons sat down, the venison being sent by the Prince. Mr. Jeffs, of Regent-street, presided, supported by Mr. Melton, the hon. secretary. During the evening Mr. Melton announced that a telegram had just been received from the Prince stating that he hoped they would all pass a pleasant evening. The illuminations at the West-End were numerous. At Balmoral, Windsor, and Osborne the day was observed with due honours, and at Norwich, Lynn, Cambridge, and other towns in the Eastern Counties, the church bells were rung.

Princes Albert Victor and George, on board the Bacchante, arrived at Gibraltar on Thursday week from Messina.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre yesterday week, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught went to the Criterion Theatre.

Princess Louise of Lorne visited the London Hospital on Thursday week, and subsequently the East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women at Shadwell. The visit was a private one. On arriving at the hospital her Royal Highness was received by Mr. Thomas Charrington (chairman) and the principal officials. The Princess visited the several wards and passed from cot to cot, distributing flowers and kindly words to the little sufferers. In the Enfield Ward the Princess evinced great interest in a case of tracheotomy, the details of which were explained to her. The case was a most successful one, the little patient being on a fair way to recovery. Her Royal Highness, after a general inspection of the institution, signed her name in the visitors' book and consented to become patroness of the hospital. The Princess has visited Mr. Colnaghi's gallery in the Haymarket, and inspected the picture by Charlemont of "The Alhambra Guard."

Prince Leopold left town on Monday, travelling from Victoria station by special train to Dover, where he embarked on board the special steamer Maid of Kent for Calais, whence his Royal Highness proceeded by mail-train, viâ Brussels, to Darmstadt.

The marriage of the Count de Hamel de Manin (eldest son of the late Jean François, twenty-first Count de Hamel de Manin) with Miss Alice Burton (youngest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Stuart Burton, of Carrigaholt Castle, county Clare) took place on Thursday week at St. George's, Hanover-square. The bridesmaids were the Comtesse Lucille and the Comtesse Blanche de Manin, sisters of the bridegroom, Miss Carter, and Miss Florence Cooke, who wore costumes of ruby velvet, trimmed with bouillonnées of a brighter shade of silk, velvet hats to correspond, with Circassian silver ornaments, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Francis M. V. Burton, of Carrigaholt Castle, was attired in a dress of ivory-white satin, draped and trimmed with Brussels lace, and wreath of orange-blossom and Brussels lace veil. Her jewels were a diamond cross and earrings, the gift of the bridegroom. The service was performed by the Rev. T. Nolan, D.D., and the Rev. R. Hill, M.A., friends of the bride and bridegroom. The wedding breakfast was given by Mrs. Burton in Harley-street.

Marriages are arranged between Mr. Percy Bernard, eldest son of the Bishop of Tuam and private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Miss Kirwan, only daughter of the late Mr. Denis Kirwan, of Castle Hacket, in the county of Galway; and between Mr. Harry Farquhar de Paravicini, second son of the late Mr James de Paravicini, of Datchet, and Mrs. Vane, widow of the late Mr. Morgan Vane.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT BRIGHTON.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, as stated in our last weekly chronicle of "The Court," were at Brighton on Tuesday, the 4th inst., to open the grand fancy bazaar at the Royal Pavilion. This bazaar was got up for the benefit of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers in the Army, which has its several establishments at Bath and at Roehampton, Putney. The sale of a variety of articles displayed by ladies at the stalls has realised £1700 to recruit the funds of that institution. Our Illustration, on the front page of this Number of our Journal, shows the Royal visitors stopping at one of the stalls to inspect some beautiful specimens of Bohemian glass-ware. The Duchess, who carried a bouquet presented to her by one of the Brighton young ladies, walked round the floor beneath the Great Dome, accompanied by her husband, and by the Mayor, Alderman Davey, with his wife, Sir Francis and Lady Seymour, Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone, and others. Their Royal Highnesses had previously visited the Brighton Aquarium. A luncheon was provided for them at the Royal Pavilion. The Duchess received from thirty ladies, on behalf of the charity, purses of money which they had collected, and the Duke of Connaught made a brief speech, earnestly recommending the Officers' Daughters' School to public support. In the evening they returned to London.

THE MANCHESTER HOTEL, ALDERSGATE-STREET, LONDON.

This new building is situated immediately opposite the Aldersgate-street station of the Metropolitan Railway. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, built in three blocks, and contains more than 300 rooms, of which upwards of 200 are furnished as bed-rooms. The outside is of red brick, finished with stone dressings. The roofs are covered with green slates. On the ground floor are the corridor and hall, with managers' office, porter's room, spacious coffee-room, writing-room, smoking-room, lavatories, and other conveniences. All these rooms are fitted up with great taste. On the first floor are the public and private billiard-rooms, sitting-rooms, and some bed-rooms. The upper floors contain the remaining bed-rooms. At the corner of the building in Long-lane is a buffet, with grill-room, and dining-room over it. The ground floor fronting Aldersgate-street and Long-lane is divided into shops. The hotel is intended chiefly for commercial men. It is close to the warehouses and counting houses employed in the wholesale trades of Manchester, Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield, Birmingham, Glasgow, and other important manufacturing towns in England, Wales, and Scotland. For the convenience of visitors, arrangements have been made for the regular posting up of telegrams relating to the leading home and foreign markets. A strong-room is also provided for the deposit of valuable property. It is an interesting fact that some famous taverns have occupied the site of the new hotel. Here, in succession, have stood the Sun, the Half-Moon, and the Magpye. Then came the timber-yard of Mr. Aldridge, then Messrs. Wood and Sharwood's Type Foundry, and next the offices of the *City Press*. By the building of this new hotel the site has reverted to its original uses. The architects are Messrs. Bateman and Corse, of Birmingham; and the builder is Mr. Brass, of Old-street, who built the New Post Office.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The rival Spanish Republics on the western side of the South American Peninsula, despite their proximity to the Pacific, have been fighting bitterly with each other some months past. Chile has to resist the combined attack of Peru and Bolivia, the matter really in dispute being the possession of certain valuable mineral deposits, nitrate of soda and the like, but commercial treaties and tariffs are made the pretext for this war. The land forces of the two northern States are much greater than those of Chile, but they have not yet been able to touch her, and it has been mostly by naval warfare that the conflict has been carried on. We now learn that the arms of Chile have been victorious in recent and important actions. The formidable Peruvian ironclad Huascar, a turret-ship heavily armed, which was commanded by Admiral Gran, was captured the other day, at Mejillones, by Chilian frigates, the Blanco Encolada, the O'Higgins, the Loa, and the Lord Cochrane. It was a desperate fight of six hours; Admiral Gran and sixty of his officers and men were killed; the Huascar was much shattered, and riddled with shot. Eighty-five English seamen were among the crew of the Huascar. The Peruvian corvette Union made her escape. This victory has given to Chile the superiority of force on the sea, and she has already made use of it to bombard and capture a seaport town of Peru. The news of this event reached us on Tuesday last. Pisagua, which has been taken by the Chilians after an obstinate battle, costing them three hundred men, some accounts say five hundred, is a small place. But it is situated on the coast midway between Iquique, to the south, and Arica, to the north, which are both important Peruvian seaports. The effect, moreover, of this success on the part of Chile is to separate the army of Peru from that of its ally, Bolivia, which remains apart, in the north; and this may compel the Peruvians to come to terms. Our Illustration of the Chilians at work mounting their heavy guns for the defence of Valparaiso, has some interest at the present juncture. It is from a sketch by Lieutenant Ernest Fleet, R.N., serving on board H.M.S. Gannet, six-gun sloop, in the Pacific squadron. The guns here mounted are of American make, of 15-inch calibre, smooth bore, each weighing 22 tons, and will repel any hostile fleet.

The Council of Legal Education has appointed Mr. John Dawson Mayne, of the Inner Temple, to be Professor of Common Law to the Inns of Court.

The marriage of Sigismund C. de Trafford, of Croston Hall, Lancashire, and Clementina Frances Mostyn, daughter of Sir Pyers Mostyn, Bart., will take place at the Oratory, Brompton, on Thursday next.

Lord Gifford was on Tuesday evening presented by the residents of his native town and the neighbourhood with a silver tea-service, in view of his approaching marriage. The ceremony took place at a public dinner at the Assembly Rooms, Cirencester, over which Lord Bathurst presided.

A memorial sun-dial of beautiful design, standing thirty feet high, which has been erected by Baroness Burdett-Coutts, at a cost of more than £2000, in St. Pancras-gardens, was yesterday week presented to the parish. On arriving at the gardens the Baroness was received by the Rev. Canon Spence, Vicar, Sir Thomas Chambers, M.P., the churchwardens, members of the vestry, and other gentlemen. After stating the reasons which had prompted the course she had taken in this matter, the Baroness handed to the Vicar the key of the memorial inclosure. Before separating, a deputation from the London Flower Girls' Mission arrived and presented bouquets to Baroness Burdett-Coutts and other ladies.

POLITICAL.

The Oracle has spoken—and said nothing. With more than usual interest was the speech of the Prime Minister at the Lord Mayor's Banquet looked forward to. The welcome accorded to the noble Earl and his colleagues at the Guildhall on Monday evening was of the heartiest. Not a note of the silver trumpets heralding the toasts was spared; and the Imperial strains found an echo in the closing sentences of the Earl of Beaconsfield's speech, albeit he protested he would avoid a peroration; but no martial challenge was issued to any Power. In passing, it may be said that the new Lord Mayor's perfunctory speeches were creditable enough, with the exception of the adulatory stream poured over the head of the Prime Minister, whose blushing days, however, are fortunately over. General Lord Chelmsford and Sir Evelyn Wood being present, they were favourably mentioned in the toast of "The Army and Navy," in response to which neither the Secretary for War nor the First Lord of the Admiralty said anything calling for comment beyond eulogising the services of both branches during the past twelvemonth in South Africa and in Afghanistan. Count Münster elicited a laugh when he remarked that if the diplomatic body for whom he spoke did their duty, the last two right hon. gentlemen who had risen would have very little to do. The German Ambassador struck a responsive chord when he added that "No Sovereign or Emperor more wishes to see the peace of the world maintained than my own." Lord Cairns achieved a certain success by adopting a bantering tone of self-depreciation. His Ministerial chief, evidently pluming himself on being enrolled a citizen of London, began "the speech of the evening" with an apt allusion to the revival of trade, which he declared her Majesty's Government believed to be of a "permanent character." The noble Earl attributed this commercial improvement to the increased demand for iron, "tropical produce," textile fabrics, the rise in the price of silver as regards India, and, returning to England—"our great manufacture of chemicals." The orderly conduct of the people of this country under the great strain of the last five years' depression then came in for emphatic commendation; and served as a marked contrast to the agitation going on in the sister isle, our fellow-countrymen on the other side of St. George's Channel being described in a Disraelian phrase that may live as "our brilliant brethren in Ireland," and in the next breath as "an imaginative people." No direct promise of help from the Government to mitigate the distress in Ireland dropped from the Prime Minister's lips; but the noble Earl said the Ministry would watch with anxiety the districts afflicted, and reminded his hearers that Ireland had never in vain appealed to England when there was a prospect of considerable suffering through the failure of crops, adding that this year "their harvest is much better than the harvest in England." The military operations in Afghanistan were then referred to as "operations in Central Asia," where "our influence has been established," while the "North-Western frontier had been strengthened and secured." The Cabul massacre had been avenged, and Lord Lytton came in for marked eulogy. Whether the Zulu War was necessary or not, the Government had extracted the best result they could out of it by teaching South Africa "something of the art of self-defence." In Europe, in the opinion of the Government, "Peace will be maintained"—that is "if the power and advice of England are heard in the Councils of Europe." Lord Beaconsfield continued the strain by paraphrasing the Imperial saying of an illustrious predecessor, the new motto for the Government being thus introduced:—"When one of the greatest of the Romans was asked what his policy was he replied, 'Imperium et libertas.' That is a short programme, but it would not disgrace a British Ministry, and it is one on which the present Ministry will always act." The health of the Lord Mayor was then proposed briefly, the Premier drily hoping he would have the pleasure a year thence of congratulating his Lordship on his skilful administration of a brilliant reign. Sir Stafford Northcote assumed a jubilance if he felt it not in referring hopefully to the financial state of the country; and it fell to the lot of the Marquis of Salisbury to throw Russia and Turkey to the winds for the moment while he assumed the cheerful rôle of the ladies' man, and proposed (not without a dash of irony at the Aldermen's expense) "The Health of the Lady Mayoress."

The announcement that Mr. Bernal Osborne will stand at the General Election for Worcester has afforded pleasure to both political parties, and the wish must be general that the humour and wit of the hon. member (whether as Worcester sauce or in any other form) may again brighten the debates of the House of Commons.

Mr. Chamberlain's mode of speech may be described as neat rather than witty. Yet the junior member for Birmingham made a good point at a Liberal meeting in Leicester on Tuesday, when he accounted for the Prime Minister's boasted increase in the chemical trade by attributing it to the consumption by the Government of "sulphur and saltpetre." The remaining political utterances may be quickly summarised. Mr. Cowen made clear to his Newcastle constituents on Saturday that he remained stanch as ever to his Liberal colours, and to his aversion to Russian aggrandisement; and on Tuesday, in introducing Mr. A. M. Sullivan as a lecturer at the Townhall, the hon. member gave a timely word of caution to those Home-Rule members who were in the habit of using language calculated to engender an antagonistic feeling. This hint might have been acted upon earlier with advantage by Mr. Parnell, who, with Mr. Mitchell Henry and Mr. O'Connor Power, aired afresh the grievances of Ireland in the Manchester Free Trade Hall on Monday, Mr. Parnell continuing the campaign with unabated zest at Bolton on Tuesday, and Mr. Mitchell Henry holding forth the same night at Salford. Colonel Arbuthnot on Tuesday broached a broader theme at Hereford when he hoped "the consolidation of the Empire" would be undertaken. Mr. Rylands on Monday at Burnley denounced the Government with an earnestness which his ready smile sometimes takes the sting out of; and in the North, Mr. Baxter has afforded fresh proof of his critical capacity, under which there lurks solid administrative ability; while Mr. E. Jenkins at Dundee, on Tuesday, portentously intimated that he had a rod in pickle for the Commander-in-Chief.

Parliament, according to the dictum of Mr. E. Stanhope at Horncastle on Tuesday, may last "till this time next year," but in all probability it is very near its end, and the popular Under-Secretary for India advised his listeners to "prepare for an election at an early date."

Leeds delivers the Liberal counterblast to the Conservative challenge at the Guildhall through the effective medium of the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Ripon, and Mr. W. E. Forster, the principal speakers at Friday's demonstration.

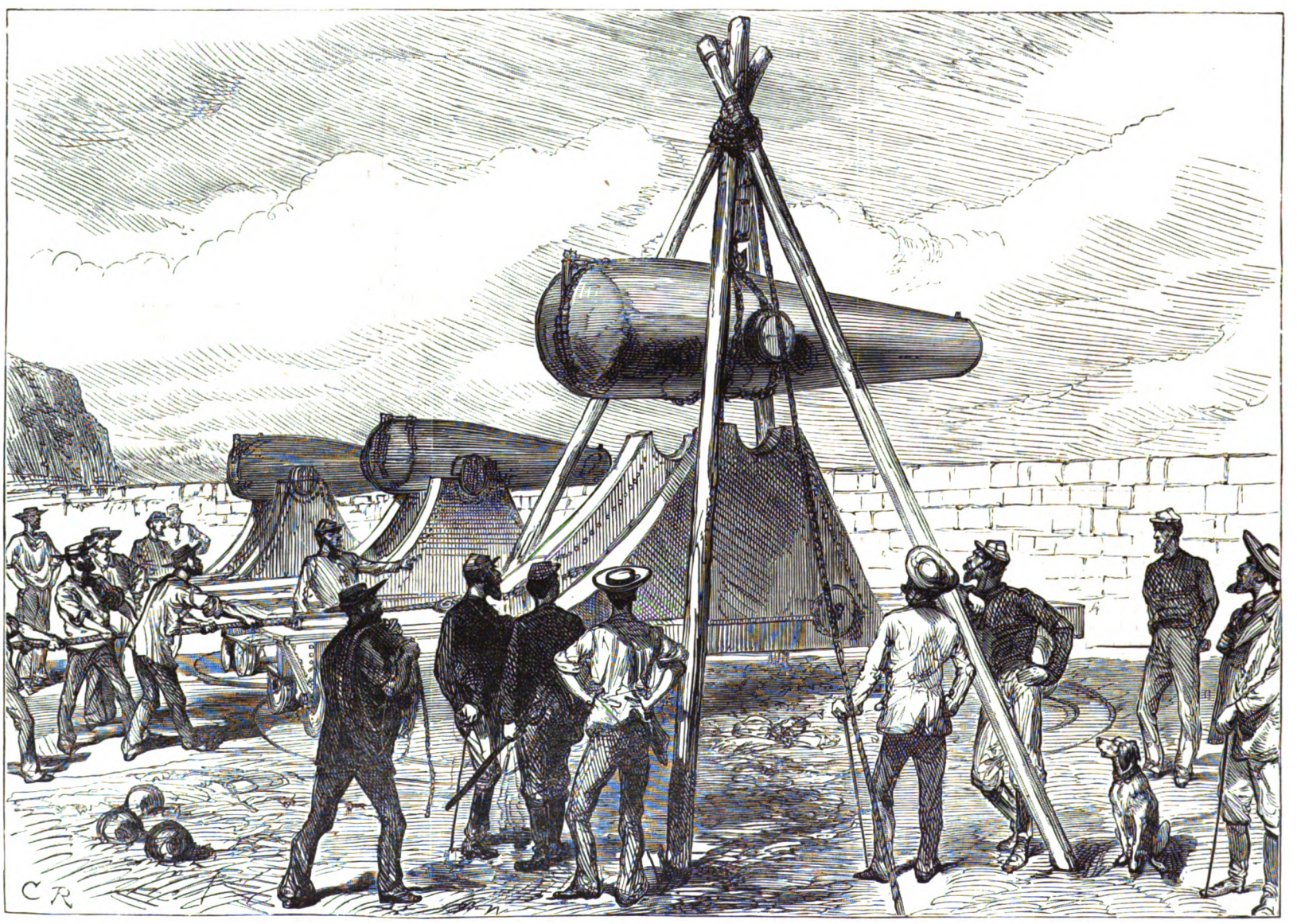
Mr. Archibald Forbes gave his lecture on the Zulu War, in St. James's Hall on Wednesday night, before a considerable and appreciative audience.

Lord George Hamilton, M.P., and Sir Francis Sandford have made a visitation of the Royal College of Science in Dublin. It is understood that this inquiry is in connection with the reorganisation of that institution.

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THE MANCHESTER HOTEL, ALDERSGATE-STREET, LONDON.—SEE PAGE 447.

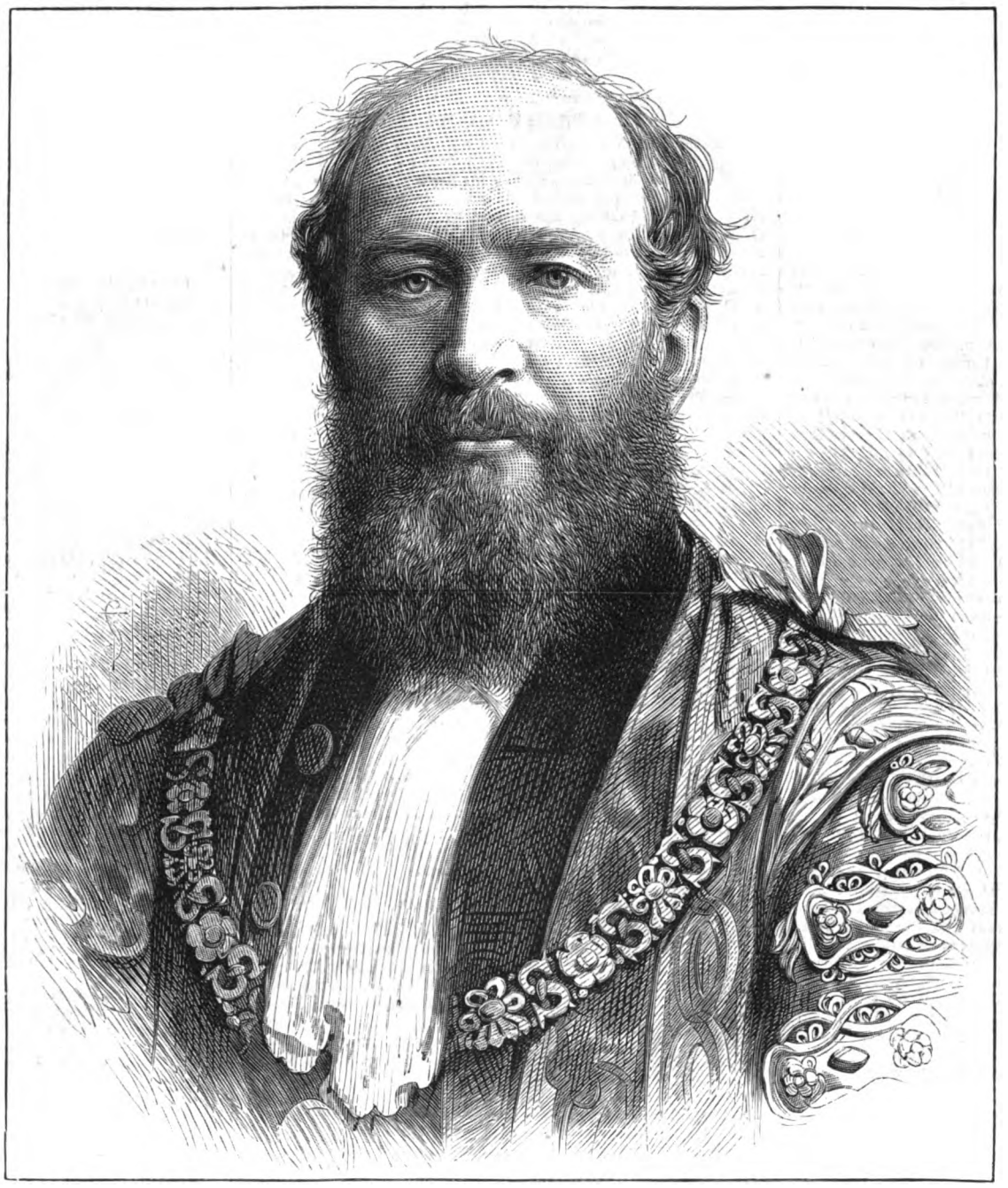


THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA: MOUNTING HEAVY GUNS AT VALPARAISO.—SEE PAGE 447.

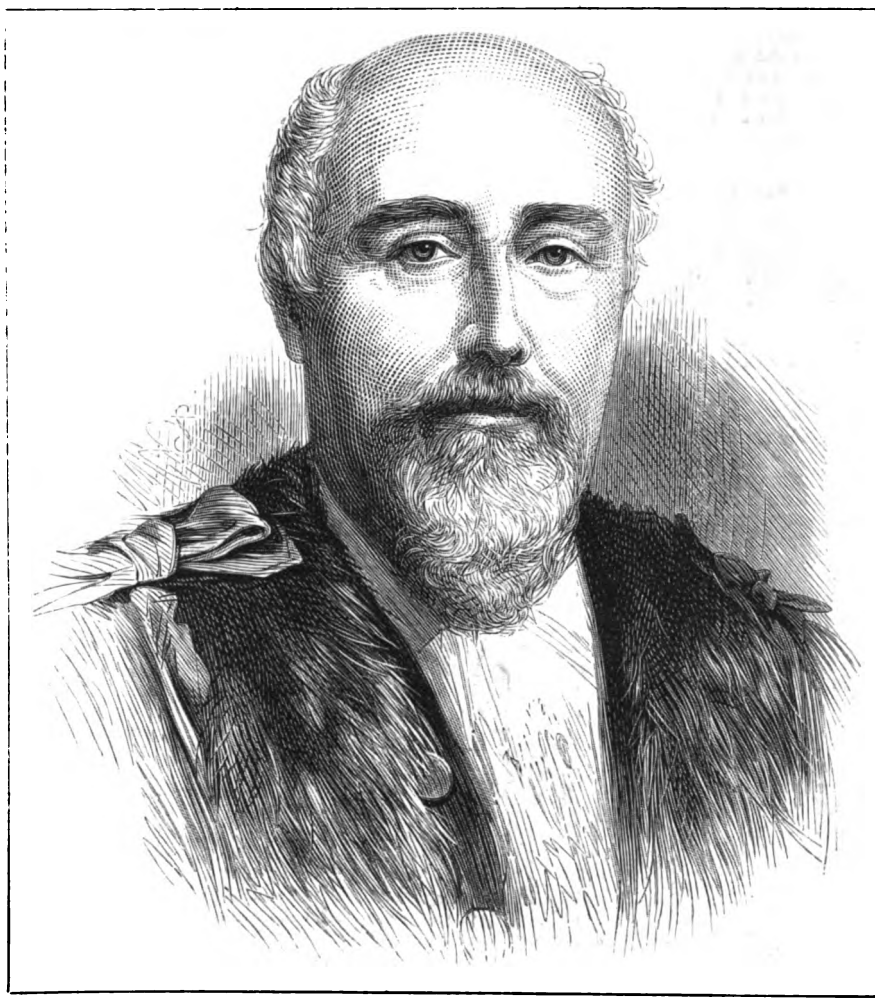
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THE NEW LORD MAYOR AND SHERIFFS.

SEE PAGE 450.



THE RIGHT HON. SIR FRANCIS WYATT TRUSCOTT, LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.



SHERIFF C. WOOLLOTON.



SHERIFF E. K. BAYLEY.

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LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

The Ninth of November being a Sunday, this year's procession of the new Lord Mayor of London and his civic associates, from Guildhall to Westminster Hall and back, was performed on Monday with the ordinary pomp and state.

The route was from Guildhall through King-street and Queen-street, and thence into Upper Thames-street, across London Bridge, through the Borough, across Southwark Bridge, down Upper Thames-street and up Dowgate-hill into Cannon-street, and then along Fleet-street and the Strand to Westminster, returning by way of the Embankment. The fine new peal of bells of St. Paul's, to which the Corporation largely contributed, were set ringing in honour of the occasion, as were also those of all the churches on the route.

A force of mounted City Police led the way, followed by the bands of the Scots Guards and the London Rifle Brigade. Then came two powerful and fully-manned steam-engines of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. They were followed by the excellent bands and well-drilled lads of the training-ship Exmouth and of the Marine Society's vessel Warspite. Then appeared four mounted knights in real armour, and some gaily-dressed watermen, with fabulously large rosettes, bearing the banners of the ex-Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. Escorted by the mounted band of the 5th Lancers, the Worshipful Company of Vintners made their appearance. The Lord Mayor is a warden, and Mr. Sheriff Bayley and Mr. Under-Sheriff Crawford are members, of this ancient and wealthy guild. Twenty or thirty of that meritorious regiment, the Corps of Commissionaires, bore the company's shields, followed by the wine-porters in their picturesque vintners' dresses, and the "swan-hoppers," or uppers, carrying the banners of distinguished members of that guild. The Master, Wardens, and Court of the company in open carriages followed their officials. Other knights in armour passed; and then, ushered in by the bands of the Royal Marines and Coldstream Guards, came the banner-bearers and the Court of the Haberdashers' Company, to which also the Lord Mayor belongs. After them and more knights in armour were the Court of the Merchant Taylors' Company, of which Mr. Sheriff Woolloton is a member, and next the Court of the Stationers' Company, the Master of which is the Lord Mayor. Intermingled in this part of the procession were the bands of the 9th Kent Artillery Volunteers, the Royal Artillery, the St. George's Rifles, and the Royal London Militia, and the mounted band of the Royal Artillery. Next appeared two magnificent banners, borne by foresters, recognising the acquisition by the Corporation for the public use of Epping Forest and Burnham Beeches, near Windsor. After them, played in by the bands of the London Scottish Rifles and the Hon. Artillery Company, came in succession the Under-Sheriffs, the officers of the Corporation, and the two Sheriffs (Messrs. Woolloton and Bayley), each in his state carriage drawn by four horses and attended by his chaplain. State trumpeters of the Household Cavalry preceded the carriages of the Aldermen and the Recorder. Then came the state carriage of the late Lord Mayor (Sir Charles Whetham). The retiring Chief Magistrate was greeted with uproar along the route; but it never disturbed his good temper or equanimity, and he bowed right and left to all. A band of the 18th Hussars, with their trumpeters, followed Sir Charles Whetham, and another band of the Household Cavalry immediately preceded the new Lord Mayor, who met with the warmest greeting throughout the procession, but especially in his own ward. Here an address of congratulation was presented to him. The new Lord Mayor, Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, was accompanied by the Rev. J. Russell Stock, his Chaplain, and by the Sword-bearer, the Mace-bearer, and the City Marshal. In coming back from Westminster the procession was joined by the Lady Mayoress, and by the Ambassadors, Ministers of State, Judges, and other dignitaries on their way to the Guildhall banquet.

The new Lord Mayor, and the other members and officers of the City Corporation, on arriving at Westminster Hall, were received in the Court of Exchequer by Baron Pollock, Baron Huddleston, and Mr. Justice Hawkins. The Recorder of the City of London, Sir T. Chambers, introduced the new Lord Mayor to the Judges, giving them an account of his past life and public services. Baron Pollock replied, in the absence of Chief Baron Kelly, and commended the behaviour of the Corporation of London. The Lord Mayor, having signed the usual declaration and obtained the formal confirmation of privileges and franchises of the City, invited the Judges to his banquet at Guildhall.

This entertainment was attended by the Prime Minister, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Cranbrook, the Home Secretary, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretaries of State for War and the Colonies, and others of her Majesty's Ministers, as well as by the Foreign Ambassadors and many distinguished personages. The speech of Lord Beaconsfield is noticed in another column. The Committee who arranged the banquet were presented by the Lord Mayor, on Saturday, with an ornamental badge, of gold and enamel, made by Messrs. Edward and Son, of the Poultry.

We present, as usual, the portraits of the new Lord Mayor and the new Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. Those of his Lordship and Mr. Sheriff Bayley are from photographs by the London Stereoscopic Company; that of Mr. Sheriff Woolloton is from a picture by Mr. Comley Vivian.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

Alderman Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, the Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year, is a native of Truro, where he was born in 1824. He was educated at King's College, London, For the last twenty-five years he has carried on an extensive business in the City as a wholesale stationer, and he is the head of the firm of Messrs. James Truscott and Sons, of Suffolk-lane. In 1858 he was elected a member of the Court of Common Council for Dowgate Ward, and has filled many important positions in connection with that body, having been deputy-governor of the Irish Society, Chairman of the City Lands Committee, the Police Committee, the Freemen's Orphan School Committee, and also of the Special Committee appointed to arrange for the reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1863. In 1871 Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott was chosen Sheriff of London and Middlesex. He received the honour of Knighthood on the Queen's visit to St. Paul's on the occasion of the National Thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. That same year he was unanimously chosen Alderman of the Ward of Dowgate. Sir Francis is on the courts of three livery companies, the Haberdashers', the Vintners', and the Stationers', being the only Alderman on two of the "twelve" companies, and he has just been elected master of the last-named guild for the ensuing year. He is a commissioner of income-tax for the City, also a commissioner of land and assessed taxes; one of the representatives of the City to the Metropolitan Board of Works; a commissioner of sewers; a commissioner of lieutenancy, and a governor of Queen Anne's Bounty. Sir Francis has long held an important position in the Masonic body, being Past Master of No. 1 Lodge and a Past President of the Board of Grand Stewards. Sir Francis is a Conservative, and at the general election in 1865 unsuccessfully contested Dudley in that interest. He was solicited to contest his native borough, and on his declining to do so Colonel Hogg was brought forward and elected. He was lately requested to stand as a candidate for Barnstaple, but declined in view of his approaching duties as Lord Mayor. The Lord Mayor is a Member of the Junior Carlton Club, and resides at 5, Park-crescent, Portland-place. In 1847 he was married to Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. James Freeman, of Turnham-green, by whom he has three sons and a daughter.

MR. SHERIFF WOOLLOTON.

Mr. Charles Woolloton was born Aug. 19, 1819, at the Paragon, New Kent-road, being the eldest son of Mr. Robert Charles Woolloton and Harriet his wife. Mr. Woolloton is the senior partner in one of the oldest firms in the hop trade, established in 1818 by his father, who is now in the eighty-third year of his age. He is a member of the Society of Arts, the Royal Societies of Horticulture and of Agriculture, and was a juror on agricultural products in the Exhibitions of London 1862 and Paris 1867 and 1878. For many years Mr. Woolloton has been a magistrate of Surrey. In politics Mr. Woolloton is a strong Conservative, and is a member of the Established Church. Mr. Woolloton has been for many years a director of the British Orphan Asylum at Slough, Bucks; and succeeded to the chairmanship of the board on the decease of Sir Thomas Tilson. Mr. Woolloton is also a member of the corresponding committee of the Church Missionary Society and of the Continental committee of the Colonial and Continental Church Society. Mr. Woolloton married, in 1841, Clara, third daughter of the late Mr. J. D. J. Mayhew, of Fitzroy-square and of Enfield, by whom he had one son, who died in the tenth year of his age.

MR. SHERIFF BAYLEY.

Mr. E. K. Bayley is the only surviving son of the late Mr. Richard Bayley, of Surbiton, Surrey. He was born in 1845, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1868, and was called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple in 1871. Mr. Bayley is on the South-Eastern Circuit and Surrey Sessions, is a magistrate for the counties of Galway and Roscommon, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the latter county. He is a director of the Standard Assurance Company and Dublin and Meath Railway, and a member of the Suck Drainage Board. Mr. Bayley for some time held a commission in the Royal East Middlesex Militia. He is a Past Master of No. 1 Masonic Lodge, and Past President of the board of Grand Stewards. Mr. Bayley was married, in 1871, to the eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Winter, of Jersey, by whom he has four sons.

[We are indebted to the *City Press* for these biographical notices.]

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. Jules Ferry yesterday week opened the building assigned to the Protestant Faculty of Theology, in the Rue St. Jacques, Paris. Referring to its mixed Lutheran and Calvinist character, he said its atmosphere was liberal and tolerant.

The Cabinet has decided to convoke the Chambers for the 27th inst. It has also been decided that no proceedings be taken against Monseigneur Freppel, Bishop of Angers, for his speech at Nantes, the Cabinet being of opinion that, as the speech was not delivered on any official occasion, it was simply the utterance of a private individual.

M. Gambetta and M. Jules Grévy had a long interview on Tuesday, in the course of which they discussed the home and foreign topics of the day, in regard to which their views, it is stated, coincide on every point.

Marshal Canrobert was on Sunday elected senator for Charente in the room of the late M. Hennessy, the distiller: he obtained 314 votes, against 126 for M. Bellamy, Republican, and 40 for M. Mathieu Bodet, Orleanist. In Hautes-Alpes M. Giuggrey, Conservative, was elected in the room of the late M. de Ventavon by 140 votes to 94 given for the Republican candidate, M. Bontoux.

A debate took place in the Paris Municipal Council last Saturday upon the subject of the secularisation of the schools within the jurisdiction of the Prefect of the Seine. H. Herold said that secularisation was gradually being carried out; the majority of the pupils attended the lay schools, and even those who had preferred the Congregationist masters were gradually leaving them for the secular establishments.

SPAIN.

The Senate and the House of Deputies have both adopted the Royal Message relating to the King's marriage.

Reinforcements for Cuba have sailed from Cadiz. It has been resolved by the Constitutional party to support the bill for the immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba, and they will propose that the freedmen shall be at liberty to work for whom they please.

HOLLAND.

On Wednesday the First Chamber unanimously passed the Budget of the Dutch East Indies.

GERMANY.

The Emperor has contributed about £500 sterling in aid of the sufferers by the Murcia inundations.

In the debate on the Budget, which began yesterday week in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, Herr Richter made a long speech against the Protectionist policy of Prince Bismarck, none of whose anticipations, he contended, had been fulfilled. Herr Bitter, the Minister of Finance, thought it unnecessary to defend the Prince on questions of political economy. On Saturday the debate was concluded. The greater part of the ordinary and all the extraordinary Estimates, together with the bill relative to the disposal of the surpluses derived from Imperial taxes, were referred to the Budget Committee. In the course of the debate the Minister of Public Works defended the proposed purchase of the railways, and said that they should be regarded not as industrial enterprises, but as institutions for promoting the welfare of the whole nation, and as of the greatest utility for the defence of the country. Later in the debate the Minister of Finance, replying to an attack on Prince Bismarck by Dr. Virchow, said it was all the more indecorous since the Imperial Chancellor had but recently rendered great services to Germany.

After two days' debate, the law sanctioning the State purchase of the German railways has bean referred to a Committee of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet.

Comte de St. Vallier, the French Ambassador at Berlin, left on Tuesday morning for Varzin on a visit to Prince Bismarck. No political importance attaches to the event.

The Berlin International Fishery Exhibition, 1880, which is being organised under the patronage of the Crown Prince, will comprise fishing gear of all kinds.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The official returns of the Austrian revenue show that during the first three quarters of the present year the direct taxes yielded 67,264,000 fl., being 920,000 fl. more than during the same period of 1878. The revenue from indirect taxes amounted to 123,189,000 fl., being an increase of 5,316,000 fl.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath Count Coronini was again elected president and Dr. Smolka and Baron Gödel-Lannoy vice-presidents of the House. At the elections for the last-named post Herr Klier (Liberal) was in both cases the defeated candidate.

M. Kossuth has lost his rights as a Hungarian citizen. The Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill declaring that any native of the country who voluntarily resides abroad for an uninterrupted period of ten years shall lose his civil status. The Extreme Left violently opposed this measure, accusing the Government of levelling it directly at Kossuth; but it was finally carried by 141 votes to 52.

A deputation from the Evangelical Alliance had an interview with the Emperor of Austria last week, and solicited that freedom of worship might be extended to all the Christian sects throughout the Empire.

RUSSIA.

Count Schouvaloff's resignation of the post of Ambassador to this country has been accepted. An autograph letter from the Emperor to Count Schouvaloff has been published, in which his Majesty accedes to the request of the Count to be relieved of his post as Russian Ambassador in London, and confers upon him the Order of St. Vladimir of the first class in recognition of his services. Count Schouvaloff will remain a member of the Council of the Empire.

General Frankini, the Governor of Kars, has been ordered by the Czar to relinquish his duties and to proceed on four months' leave abroad. His offence was the summary closing of all the Armenian schools in his district, and his oppression towards both Russians and natives. The Emperor has ordered all the Armenian schools to be reopened.

A *Daily News'* telegram from St. Petersburg says that all the Russian papers have articles upon the latest steps taken in Constantinople by the British Government, and that in certain circles an uneasy feeling is growing up. The *Golos* says that in the event of England attempting to violate Turkish independence, and at the same time infringe the vital interests of Russia, a collision between the two Powers would be more convenient for the latter on the confines of Asia Minor than in the depths of Central Asia.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, Prince Gortschakoff is at length about to retire from the post of Chancellor of the Russian Empire.

The same correspondent remarks that the reports of the decline of Russian influence at Teheran, as the consequence of a change of policy on the part of the British Government towards Persia, appear to have some foundation. At all events, the relations between Persia and Russia are not as cordial as they were some months ago. Russia has claimed 40,000 roubles in payment of the thousand rifles, which it is now contended were not offered as a present from the Emperor of Russia to the Shah. The Shah, it is also stated, now recognises the necessity of giving the Persian army an essentially national character, and has given up the idea of assimilating it with European armies. He has further ordered a translation of the Code Napoleon.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says that private information received in St. Petersburg fully confirms the worst accounts published of the disastrous nature of the defeat of the Russians in Central Asia and their subsequent retreat. Ammunition and guns were lost, and the wounded were left behind and all killed by the Turkomans. The number thus massacred is estimated at 700. The statements respecting the arrival of reinforcements at Tchikislar and movements of troops in Central Asia are believed to be incorrect and premature, and no fresh advance is likely to take place until early next year. It is stated that General Dolgoroukoff, who commanded the advance column of the Russian expedition that was defeated by the Tekke Turkomans, has been recalled and appointed military attaché to the Russian Embassy at Berlin.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at St. Petersburg states that a Russian hydrographic scientific expedition has been dispatched to the Pacific, to explore and report upon the Japanese waters and coasts.

M. Makoff, the Russian Minister of the Interior, has sent a circular to the governors of the provinces instructing them to order the rural police not to interfere with the public dances and amusements in all Russian villages, which have in some instances been treated as if they were dangerous to the public peace. Such a course of action, the circular says, produces discontent and complaints among the rural population.

The Territorial Assembly of the Moscow District has resolved upon establishing a fund upon which advances will be made to the peasantry to enable them to obtain more land.

Regulations for the use of arms by the Russian police and gendarmes while engaged in fulfilling their official duties have been published in an Imperial Ukase.

A new gun-boat, the Wiehr, measuring 110 ft. long by 38 ft. broad, with 7 ft. draught of water, was recently launched at St. Petersburg. On the bow of this vessel will be placed an 11-in. calibre gun, with two four-pounders on each side.

TURKEY.

It is announced in the telegrams from Constantinople that a Council of Ministers was held on Sunday, under the presidency of the Sultan, to discuss the question of reforms, and that Baker Pasha was present; and it is said that the Porte is making arrangements to place that officer in a high position in Anatolia. A *Standard* telegram says that Sir H. Layard has begun negotiations with the Porte respecting the reforms to be introduced into Asia Minor in conformity with the despatch which Lord Salisbury wrote last year. The Turkish newspapers have been ordered, under pain of suspension, to cease their attacks upon England. The Russian Ambassador has returned from Livadia, and, according to reports which come from Vienna, he has advised the Porte to yield to the demands of the English Government as regards the reforms in Asia Minor, but to reject any proposals that might be made in view of a cession of territory. Ministerial modifications are again talked of, and the idea of raising Midhat Pasha to power is said to be seriously entertained.

The Minister of Public Instruction has formed a plan for the establishment, in Constantinople, of a commercial school for the youth of all classes. A Council, which has been formed on a broad basis, has been appointed to conduct the school.

The Porte has ordered the withdrawal of the greater part of the troops at present stationed on the Turco-Greek frontier. The Turkish members of the Greek Boundary Commission met on Tuesday, and discussed the question of the proposed new line of frontier in Epirus.

AMERICA.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* states that later returns regarding the New York State election show that Cornell's majority for the office of Governor was 35,000 over

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the vote for Robinson. The Republicans have also elected by a small majority most of the candidates for the other State offices: but Potter (Democrat) has probably been elected Lieutenant-Governor by a majority of 1000. In other Northern States the Republican majorities have increased according to later returns. The Democrats get 21,000 majority in Maryland. The Readjusters have beaten the Debtpayers in Virginia, electing the majority of the Legislature.

The New York Chamber of Commerce gave a public reception on the 6th inst. to Mr. Thomas Bayley Potter, M.P., and Mr. William B. Forwood, president of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

The Apache Indians recently driven over the Mexican border by the United States troops turned on Sunday on isolated band of their pursuers in Chihuahua, Mexico, 200 Indians overwhelming fifty whites and killing thirty-two of them, the others escaping, though all wounded.

Eight persons have been killed by the fall of a biscuit manufactory at Kansas City, Missouri.

CANADA.

A telegram from Ottawa states that bands of emigrants are daily setting out for Manitoba.

The monthly returns of the Treasury of the Dominion for October have been published. They show that the revenue during that month amounted to 2,035,680 dols., and the expenditure to 2,247,611 dols. The total receipts since the beginning of the fiscal year amounted to 7,070,767 dols., and the total expenditure during that period to 6,249,228 dols.

STATE OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, according to the Central News, has telegraphed to the War Office that he has been obliged at the last moment to detain the King's Dragoon Guards at the Cape in consequence of the state of affairs in the Transvaal. The original order for the removal of the regiment to India will be carried out as soon as order is again restored.

The convention prolonging the present Anglo-Italian Treaty of Commerce until Dec. 31, 1880, was signed on Tuesday.

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between Servia and Belgium, to be in force for three years.

A telegram from Malta, dated Wednesday, received through Reuter's agency, states that Admiral Hornby has issued orders to his squadron to prepare to proceed eastward in four days' time.

The Jersey States have prohibited all lotteries and raffles and the sale of lottery tickets of any description, under a penalty of £20. A proposal to except drawings at bazaars for religious and charitable purposes was negatived.

Captain Sir Arthur Gordon, acting on behalf of the British Government, has concluded a treaty with Malieton for the establishment of a British coaling station and naval dépôt at Samoa, other than that selected by the United States; and a convention has been concluded between Sir Arthur Gordon, Captain Chandler, of the United States war-ship Lackawanna, and Herr Weber, the German Consul, for the preservation of good order in Apia.

Although only one steamer arrived at Liverpool from Canada and the United States last week with live cattle, the number was in excess of the previous week, but was nevertheless insignificantly small, while not a single head of live sheep arrived. The conveying steamer was the Illyrian, and she arrived with 197 head of cattle, as well as 716 quarters of fresh meat. The other steamers with fresh meat were the Baltic, with 800 quarters of beef and 250 carcases of mutton; the Wyoming, with 652 quarters of beef and 250 carcases of mutton; the Italy, with 589 quarters of beef and 250 carcases of mutton; Lord Gough, with 691 quarters of beef; and the City of Richmond, with 740 quarters of beef, 150 carcases of mutton, and 100 dead pigs—being 4188 quarters of beef, 900 carcases of mutton, and 100 pigs.

The years 1880 and 1881 will both be marked by two national exhibitions—the one at Brussels, the other at St. Petersburg. The preparations for the Brussels Exhibition, which will be opened next May, are in a very forward state, and the building will be handed over by the contractors before the end of December. The total space at disposal is 66,000 square mètres, one half of which will be devoted to the arts and industries of the past, the other half to modern industrial arts and sciences. All the Belgian industries will be fully represented, including those of agriculture and horticulture, and there will be an additional space of 16,000 square mètres set aside for a show of live stock. The exhibition will be fourteen times as large as the one of 1874 held in the Halles Centrales. The Russian exhibition is also proceeding rapidly, as far as the building is concerned, and the ironwork is being made at the St. Petersburg Foundry.

The Paris papers again announce the death at Damascus of the celebrated Arab chief, Abd-el-Kader, who strove to free his country from the Turkish and French rule, and from 1832 to 1847 held his own with indomitable energy against Clauzel, Bugeaud, and Lamoricière. Statements of his death have frequently been circulated, and in 1873 obituary notices of him appeared in most of the French and English papers. After his capitulation in 1843 he was detained in custody until 1852, when he was liberated by Napoleon III., who contented himself with the chief's oath on the Koran that he would never again bear arms against France. Abd-el-Kader kept his word, and took up his residence at Damascus, where he always showed much sympathy with the Christian population of the East, notably during the Syrian massacres, when he energetically defended the Christians. On this occasion he received the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour. Abd-el-Kader also enjoyed an annual pension of 100,000f.

Three disasters at sea are reported. The steamer Champion on her way from New York for Charleston, on the morning of the 7th inst., thirty miles north of Cape May, came into collision with the iron ship Lady Octavia, of Greenock, running from Delaware Breakwater for New York. The Champion sunk in four minutes, and thirty persons on board of her, including twelve passengers, were lost. The Lady Octavia is badly damaged forward, having struck the Champion amidships. The Champion was of 1418 tons burden, and had a cargo valued at 200,000 dols.—On the 29th ult. the whaling schooner Petrel, of New Bedford, capsised, and only six persons of those on board were saved. They clung to the wreck from Oct. 29 to the 3rd inst., when they were rescued by the Austrian barque Rebus.—The *Daily News* publishes a long telegram from New York giving details of the collision which took place early on Friday morning last between the steamer Arizona and an iceberg. The vessel, which was going at fifteen knots, struck head on, recoiled, and struck again in the same place, smashing in about fifteen feet of her bows. The iceberg is estimated at from 300 ft. to 400 ft. in diameter, with three pinnacles 60 ft. or 70 ft. above the water. It was feared at first that these masses would topple over and crush the ship, but only a few tons of ice fell on the deck, and the engines were at once reversed and the vessel got clear. Correspondents of several New York papers who were on board agree that there was no look-out at the bows when the collision took place.

THE OCCUPATION OF CABUL.

The British forces in Afghanistan continue to make their positions secure for the ensuing winter. The disgraced Ameer, Yakoob Khan, whose duplicity or even treachery seems to be no longer doubted, after his enforced abdication remains a sort of prisoner at large in the British camp. Shere Ali Khan, who is no relative of the late deceased Ameer Shere Ali, has been invested with provisional authority at Candahar, under British protection. At Herat, it is rumoured, the Governor, Ayoub Khan, is besieged in his fortress by the insurgent soldiery. The Ghilzais seem to be giving no further trouble.

The junction of General Roberts's force at Cabul, or rather of the portion detached to Jugdulluk under Brigadier-General Macpherson, with the Peshawur and Khyber Pass column, advancing from Jellalabad, was safely effected at Katta Sang, on the 7th inst., when Brigadier-General Charles Gough met the brigade of Macpherson at that place. The garrison of the Shutargardan Pass has now been withdrawn. The troops of General Roberts at Cabul are comfortably housed in the Shirpur cantonments, a mile or two outside of the city, and have ample supplies for the winter.

An official minute has been published by the Viceroy of India commending the generals, officers, and troops engaged in the recent advance and occupation of Cabul for their conduct and services. This may be taken as a sign that there is now to be a suspension of military operations.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barthropp, Nathaniel Shafto, to be Perpetual Curate of Mounton.
Beever, William Holt; Rector of Llandyssil, Montgomery.
Byrchmore, Joseph; Vicar of St. Matthew's, Duddeston.
Carson, W.; Perpetual Curate of St. Philip's, Girlington, Bradford.
Cooper, Canon; Vicar of Almondsbury, Gloucestershire.
Gildea, W., Vicar of West Lulworth; Vicar of Netherbury.
Lakin, Storer Marshall, Minor Canon; Succentor of Salisbury Cathedral.
Maul, John F., Curate of Wokingham; Vicar of St. Paul's, Chichester.
Morrice, Canon, Vicar of St. Thomas's, Salisbury; Rural Dean of Wilton.
Parr, J.; Rural Dean of the second portion of the Deanery of Marlborough.
Partridge, Francis; Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton.
Rawnsley, Robert D. B.; Rural Dean of Candlesho, No. 2.
Ruddle, C. S.; Rural Dean of the second portion of Amesbury Deanery.
Schuster, Edward Vernon; Rector of St. Mary's, Haughton, near Denton.
Vigors, Richard William; Rector of Llanwenarth Citra.
White, W. Stuart; Curate of Tonge-cum-Breightmet.—*Guardian.*

The Bishop of Peterborough, who is to be the President of the Church Congress next year, has fixed it to begin at Leicester on Sept. 28.

Mrs. Evans, the wife of the Rector of Solihull, laid the foundation-stone of the new Church of St. Margaret, Olton, on the 6th inst. The religious portion of the ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Butler, the future Incumbent.

The election to the preachership of Gray's Inn was held on Wednesday evening. There were sixteen candidates; and the choice of the Benchers fell on the Rev. Dr. Alfred T. Lee. Dr. Lee is the son of the late Sir J. Theophilus Lee, of Leominster Hall, Torquay.

Spohr's "Last Judgment" will be performed, with full orchestral accompaniment, at St. Paul's Cathedral, on the first Tuesday in Advent, Dec. 2.—An oratorio is sung every Sunday after the seven o'clock evening service at St. Andrew's, Tavistock-place.

Under the new incumbency of St. Clement Danes, Clare-market Mission Chapel is again the centre of an active religious work. A fresh lease of the chapel has been taken by the Bishop of London's Fund, which has made a grant for its repair. Its history is a curious one. It was once a Baptist meeting-house, then a bath, then a cheap concert-room and casino, then a prize-fighting ring, then a penny theatre, and, lastly, a carpenter's shop.

The New Testament company of revisers assembled on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber for their ninety-third session. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided. The other members present were the Dean of Lichfield, the Dean of Lincoln, the Dean of Llandaff, the Dean of Westminster, Canon Westcott, Archdeacon Lee, Archdeacon Palmer, Professor Hort, Professor Newth, Dr. Moulton, Dr. Scrivener, and Mr. Humphrey. The company proceeded with the review of their second revision of the Epistle to the Hebrews.

The wall painting of the chancel of the parish church of St. Mary's, Easton, near Winchester, has lately been completed. It was begun at the first restoration of the church, in 1870, but was confined at that time to the decoration of the groined vaultings, the window splays, and wall faces generally of the apse, the treatment consisting of early diaper foliage and work in accordance with the period of the chancel—a Norman structure. Subsequently the north wall was adorned by Messrs. Harland and Fisher, of London, with two large panels containing the Annunciation and St. John leading the Blessed Virgin to his home after the Crucifixion. To these have now been added two more panels by the same painters—one containing the figure of St. James, the first Bishop of Jerusalem; and the other a representation of our Lord giving His Charge to St. Peter. These were the gift of Miss Wodehouse, daughter of the Rector and Lady Eleanor Wodehouse.

In a pastoral letter to his clergy, appealing for funds to promote ecclesiastical education, Dr. Vaughan, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, states that the cost of the education of a priest may be estimated at £1000. During the last seven years he has had to find no fewer than 108 priests, and there are now seventy-five exercising the ministry in the diocese who were not in it seven years ago.

Shoreditch Tabernacle, a new building in the Hackney-road, near Shoreditch church, was on Tuesday opened as a place of worship for a Baptist congregation, both the members for the borough, Professor Fawcett and Mr. John Holms, taking part in the proceedings. The building, which is in the Lombardic style, is of red brick, with Portland stone dressings. There are seats for over 2000 persons. Schools will be added, when funds permit, on ground adjoining the site of the chapel. The building has been erected, from the designs of Mr. T. Lewis Banks, by Mr. Josolyne. The secretary of the building fund, Mr. Boggis, stated that the entire cost of the building would be about £12,000, of which sum £5000 still remained to be paid. During the day about £1000 was collected.

The autumnal meeting of the Yorkshire Association Baptist Churches is being held at Skipton. On Tuesday morning the Rev. J. Daun, Bradford, delivered the presidential address, which was on "Our Statistics." Afterwards a conference was held, in the course of which a discussion occurred on the form of register to be kept by the churches.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Very Rev. Principal Caird delivered last Saturday the inaugural address of the winter session of the University of Glasgow. His subject was "The Life, Character, and Achievements of Galileo." Referring to the disinclination of Galileo for theological controversy, Mr. Caird said:—There had been, perhaps there still might be, found in the scientific world men who were never so happy as when they were setting theologians by the ears, whose delight it was to wound theological susceptibilities, to seize on some fact or theory that seemed to conflict with traditional religious beliefs, and to flaunt it in its most offensive aspect before the eyes of indignant ecclesiastics. To make sport for the profane and gain a cheap notoriety by such undignified tricks was altogether foreign to the calm, reverent, religious spirit of the great natural philosopher. But in his own despite he was dragged into the atmosphere of theological strife, and compelled to waste a considerable part of his life in vain attempts to reconcile the irreconcilable—to show the consistency of unquestionable scientific facts with impossible theological dogmas. And here, too, as in similar cases, it was not the wiser heads but the camp-followers of the Church that forced on the controversy; as often happened, ignorance and fanaticism forced the hands of wary and astute leaders, and the attack on scientific freedom was begun by the class of persons in which zeal was generally least tempered with discretion—women and the less intelligent members of the clerical profession.

The session of the Edinburgh Association for the University Education of Women was opened in the Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, last Saturday afternoon, with an address by Principal Sir Alexander Grant. The Countess of Rothes presided. Sir A. Grant gave a sketch of the rise of the present movement in favour of the higher education of women, characterised the old system of education in boarding schools as mechanical and dry, and said that the proposed substitution was not longer hours of study, but a more rational employment of a shorter time. He was glad that the association did not claim that women should be educated in the Universities along with men, as he considered that that could not be done without the sacrifice of some of those feelings which the custom of ages had made instinctive. If the classes where mixed there could be none of the personal examinations by the professors so valuable as a means of instruction, and their teaching would need to come down to the level of Continental Universities, where the professors simply gave an address and the students took notes. At the close of the address the ladies and gentlemen proceeded to No. 15, Shandwick-place, where the association has obtained a lease of the premises. They include a large lecture-hall, class-rooms, reading-room, library, &c. The hall has been beautifully furnished, for the most part by the gifts of ladies attending the classes and by friends of the association. The Countess of Rothes, who was elected president of the association in the room of the late Duchess of Argyll, formally opened the premises. At a business meeting held afterwards it was stated that the association starts in its new premises with a considerable balance of funds in hand.

The executive committee of the Shepherd Memorial Fund have decided to present to the University of Aberdeen an annual gold medal for surgery, to be called "The Shepherd Memorial Medal," and to erect a tablet to the memory of this deceased officer in the parish church of Lochiel Cushnie, Aberdeenshire. Surgeon-Major Shepherd was killed when endeavouring to save a comrade's life after the battle of Isandula.

At a convocation of Durham University on the 4th the Scholæ Cancellarii, Lincoln, were connected with the University on the same terms as other theological colleges. Thomas Oliver, M.B., was appointed to fill the chair of Practical Physiology in the College of Medicine at Newcastle.

Mr. Mark Firth has signified his wish to found a Chair of Chemistry in connection with Firth College, Sheffield. He proposes to invest a sum sufficient to produce an annual income of £150, and this, together with the fees of students, will amount, it is believed, to a sufficient sum. Mr. Firth proposes that the appointment shall be first filled by Dr. Carnelley, Owens College, Manchester.

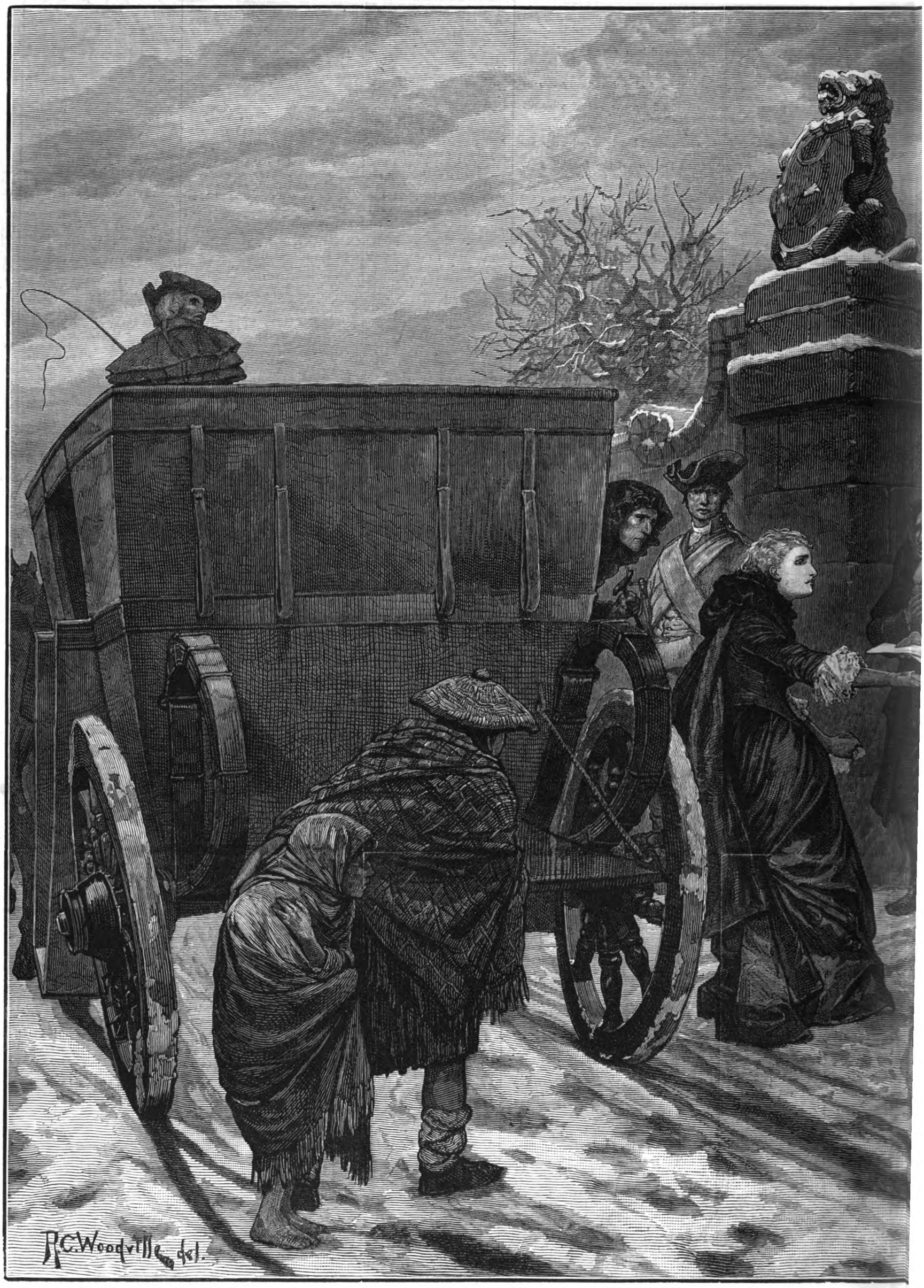
The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on the 6th inst. at the London University at the public distribution of the certificates and prizes awarded to the candidates of the Oxford local examination at the London, Southwark, and Streatham-hill centres. His Grace dwelt upon the relative value of appointments by selection and appointments by competitive examination, and remarked that, while it was perfectly certain that many of the highest qualities could not be tested by competitive examination, there were some benefits derived from it, such as the cultivating and testing of diligence, memory, and judgment. Referring to the admission of girls to the examinations, the Archbishop said that he thought the sooner the prejudice against learned ladies was dispelled the better. There was no reason why a learned lady should be less feminine than a totally ignorant lady; and, indeed, his experience would lead him to say that some of the most ignorant women he had been acquainted with were the least feminine.

The governors of the Harpur Trust at Bedford have unanimously resolved to raise the sum of £7000 for the purpose of building a high school, and £6000 for building a modern school for girls. The subject has been under consideration a long time, and a resolution to the same effect had before been submitted, but it did not meet with a favourable reception on account of the heavy cost—viz., more than £20,000 for the two schools. Definite plans have been decided on, and the building will be commenced forthwith.

"TOO LATE!"

The pathetic, indeed tragical, incident of a reprieve or pardon arriving too late to save the life of a condemned person, under the execution of martial law, in a time of civil war, is powerfully represented by the Artist in this scene, which tells its own story. It will remind readers of Waverley novels how nearly a similar fate was escaped by Henry Morton in Old Mortality;" and of more than one painful scene in narratives of Scottish or English historical catastrophes. The unhappy lady who has brought the unavailing missive of Royal clemency, delayed in her journey in that slow-travelling family coach either by the state of the roads or by some other accidental hindrance, alights here at the gate of the ancestral mansion only to learn the recent death of a husband, a father, or brother, perhaps a lover, while his body, pierced with the soldiers' bullets discharged an hour before, still lies unburied in the dreary courtyard. The officer in command of a military detachment posted at this house, which seems to have been the abode of a noted leader of rebellion, is naturally overcome with grieving yet manly sympathy. He cannot speak the dreadful news, but silently hands back to her the letter, not daring to look her in the face. The awful truth has scarcely begun to dawn upon her distracted mind; we almost expect to hear, next moment, a shriek of despair from this afflicted woman, and to see her arms tossed up in the attitude of sudden anguish, ere she falls prostrate on the ground. The elderly female behind her, just stepping out of the carriage, seems already to have perceived the true state of the case, and the old steward or butler, clasping his hands in sorrow, feels heartfelt compassion for the bereaved family, which he has long faithfully served.

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"TOO LATE!" AN INCIDENT OF TH

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E JACOBITE REBELLION.—SEE PAGE 451.

C. WOODVILLE.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I am reminded by a number of correspondents that All Saints' Day and All Souls' Day are two different festivals, and that the Second, not the First of November, as I erroneously put it, is the "Jour des Morts," or "Commemoration of the Faithful Departed." I should have known this by referring to the unfailing *Chambers*, who states that the observance of a "Day of the Dead" was introduced by Odilon, Abbot of Cluny, in the ninth century, but was not generally recognised until A.D. 1100. In all probability the "Day of the Dead" is many centuries older than Abbot Odilon, of Cluny, and was annually solemnised in the Columbaria of Pagan Rome. But I am somewhat in a hurry this week, and have no time to turn up my Montfaucon, or my Guhl and Kohner. I note, however, that the celebration of All Souls' Day was formerly deemed to be of such importance that on the event of its falling on a Sunday it was never postponed (as our late Lord Mayor's Show was) until the following Monday, but was kept on Saturday, in order that the souls of the departed might suffer no detriment from the want of the prayers of the Church. And are my readers aware that All Saints' Day was originally celebrated, not on the First of November, but on the First of May? All this deepens the mystery which shrouds the meaning of Hallowe'en.

Mem.: As a matter of fact, I was in the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise, in Paris, on the first of November, 1878, the day of the Toussaint, and found the great Campo Santo crowded with all sorts and conditions of people busily employed in decking the tombs of their kindred and relatives with floral tributes. Many garlands adorned the grave of Deputy Baudin, killed on a barricade during the *émeutes* consequent on the Coup d'Etat; and flowers had been profusely placed on the monument of the Four Sergeants of La Rochelle, guillotined for complicity in a Bonapartist conspiracy more than fifty years ago. Perhaps a proportion of the multitude whom I saw in Père-la-Chaise could not afford to lose two days' work (for All Saints' Day is a close holiday, not even the newspapers being published), and were doing on the Toussaint that which in strict propriety should be done on the "Jour des Morts."

The Ninth of November and the inevitable Lord Mayor's Show (postponed till the Monday) are past and gone, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Beaconsfield has spoken smooth things at Guildhall; and Tories and Liberals, lovers of peace and lovers of Jingoism, have been alike disappointed at reading a polished and optimist piece of rhetoric with no political pepper in it. We all expected to hear something about "the Turk reformed against his will" (and who, after reformation, will be of the same opinion still); and for my part I was bitterly vexed at not being able to learn anything about the influence of Lord Sandon's steam-plough and patent mangold-wurzel slicer in Asia Minor. But among the most desperately disappointed was a friend of mine who wrote me from South Lancashire, asking me to suggest the following to Mr. John Tenniel as the subject for a cartoon in *Punch*. Scene, the palace at Constantinople. Personages represented, the Sultan, Abdul Hamid, and our vivacious Premier, who is forcing a pair of fearfully tight boots (iron-clad boots, Hornby maker) on to the legs of the Padishah. "But they hurt me so," groans the Commander of the Faithful. "Never mind, my dear Abdul Hamid," says the vivacious Premier, "it's only till the Guildhall banquet is over. After that you shall have your old easy slippers again."

The incoming Lord Mayor, Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, was mightily cheered as he sped in his gilded ark "up all manner of streets," as Leigh Hunt put it in the celebrated case of the runaway pig, on his way to Westminster. I am glad to hear it. The outgoing Lord Mayor, Alderman Sir Charles Whetham, was hissed and groaned at throughout the line of route. I am very sorry for it. Do you remember what the delightful Polly Eccles in Mr. Robertson's play of "Caste" says when remarks are made disparaging to her sire, Mr. Eccles? "Well," she retorts, "Papa's a very clever man." Sir Charles Whetham may have his little faults in the way of an occasional deficiency in tact and temper; but there is no denying that he possesses another quality besides cleverness. He is a very plucky man. He took his punishment not only stoically, but smilingly; and calmly waved a laced pocket-handkerchief in philosophical acknowledgment of the vells and the booting. I respectfully recommend Alderman Whetham to take to heart a famous passage in a Latin poet beginning "*Populus me sibilat*," magnificently translated by John Dryden.

Sir Coutts Lindsay's address on the "Relation of Fine Art to Social Science," which was delivered at the Manchester Congress last October, but which was very imperfectly reported in the London papers, has now been issued in pamphlet form, thoroughly revised by its accomplished author. Very wisely Sir Coutts recognises music as a most important branch of Fine Art. Few can disagree with him in his remarks on the poverty of our national school of music. "How Handel," he observes, "who was almost an Englishman, and who produced his finest works for us, should have left no pupils that might be called a school, is to me a source of astonishment; for while our race has originated but little music, it is among the most appreciative in Europe." Yes; we can "run" two grand Italian opera houses simultaneously, together with any number of theatres subsisting on the production of French *Operas bouffes*, but to open a house for the performance of original English opera means simply more or less deferred ruin. We starved Vincent Wallace, we allowed Henry Bishop, Edward Loder, and George Linley to languish in indigence; and as yet, in England at least, there is no national monument to Michael William Balfe.

Mention of the energetic and tasteful proprietor of the Grosvenor Gallery reminds me that a momentous event is imminent in the Republic of Letters. A limited company have taken a thirty-year's lease of a large block of buildings adjoining Sir Coutts Lindsay's gallery, and in the spacious premises will be established the new Grosvenor Library, which is to be a circulating one on the grandest scale; while, accessory to the library itself, will be reading and writing rooms, dining and refreshment accommodation, a box-office where tickets can be secured for all the theatres and concerts, and a poste restante. There is to be a graduated scale of subscriptions, but first class subscribers of three guineas are to enjoy all the privileges and facilities of an establishment which is started under undeniably distinguished auspices, and seems to me to promise very highly indeed.

Is an author justified in helping the sale of his own works? I have grave doubts on the subject; but it must be one to be argued *in foro conscientiæ*. My publishers (publishers are the most troublesome people that I know) have been worrying me for some days past to state in this column that a large edition of a book of mine called "Paris Herself Again," having been exhausted in less than a month, a second edition of the work will be issued next week. Very reluctantly and diffidently I accede to my booksellers' request, and I hope that my readers will pardon me for alluding in this place to any literary performance of mine. The book has been very successful, and (not for my own commercial sake) I rejoice that it has succeeded.

There is another reason perhaps, why, for once in a way, my readers may be tolerant to an old, blundering, crotchety, but, I hope, not wholly unfaithful servant. I am going away. "My boat is on the shore, and my barque is on the sea." On Saturday, the Fifteenth, I am (D.V.) to leave Liverpool by the Cunard steam-ship Scythia for the United States. Sixteen years ago I saw America in the midst of war, and now I hope to see the Great Republic in the midst of Peace and returning prosperity. I am going South, to New Orleans, if I can; and perhaps I may have a look at those West Indies, where (at Demerary in British Guinea) my dear mother was born, nearly ninety years ago. My connection with this journal will not, I hope, be severed; and ere long I hope to post some "Echoes from Afar" to 198, Strand. Good-bye, dear readers, and thanks, from the bottom of my heart, for all the kindnesses that you have shown to me and to those who, sometimes, I have been bold enough to plead for. G. A. S.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"Robert le Diable," as given on Thursday week, included Mlle. Ilma di Murska's artistic singing of the florid music belonging to the character of the Princess Isabella. The aria "In vano il fato," and the solo passages in the second finale were finely sung; still better having been the delivery of the Romanza, "Roberto, oh! tu che adoro," which was an admirable display of brilliant vocalisation and dramatic feeling. Madame Marie Roze was an excellent representative of Alice, her arias "Vanne, disse al figlio" and "Nel lasciar la Normandia" having been sung with much grace and refinement, and her share of the music of the cavern-scene with genuine earnestness. Signor Fancelli as Roberto sang with great effect, as did Signor Foli as Bertramo—both artists having often before been successfully associated with the respective characters. Signor Tecchi, as Rambaldo, sang best in the characteristic duet with Bertramo—in the third act, in which both artists were much applauded. The unaccompanied trio in the cavern-scene—for Alice, Roberto, and Bertramo—was especially well given, and had to be repeated. The ballet action in the cloister-scene was effectively sustained, and included some very good solo dancing by Mddle. Palladino, as Elena, the principal Nun.

On the following evening Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro" was given, with Mdlle. Minnie Hauk as Cherubino, Madame Hélène Crosmond as Susanna, Madame Pappenheim as the Countess, Signor Rota as the Count, and other parts also filled as before, with the exception of that of Figaro, which was assigned to Signor Pantaleoni, who gained much applause in several instances. The character, however, is scarcely so well suited to him as those in which he had already made so favourable an impression here.

At the second matinée, on Saturday, "Faust" was given, with Mdlle. Minnie Hauk as Margherita, and other familiar features, with the exception of the transference of the part of Siebel to Madame Pisani. In the evening the opera was "Aïda," the specialty in this instance having been Signor Fancelli's assumption, for the first time in England, of the character of Radamès, in which he sang artistically, although under the repressive influence of indisposition. The characters of Aïda, Amneris, and Amonasro were again effectively sustained, respectively, by Mesdames Marie Roze and Trebelli and Signor Pantaleoni. Signor Li Calsi and Mr. John Hill acted alternately as conductor.

On Monday "Carmen" was repeated, and on Tuesday "Il Trovatore" was given again with a familiar cast. A repetition of "Mignon" was announced for Wednesday evening, with Madame Marie Roze as Mignon, and the characters of Guglielmo and Lotario transferred respectively to Signor Frapolli and Signor Rota. "Don Giovanni" was promised for Thursday, with the appearance—after the first act of the opera—of Senorita Fuensanta and the Royal Spanish Ballet Troupe from Madrid. "Oberon" was to be given on the following evening; "Aïda" is the opera named for this (Saturday) afternoon, and "Carmen" for the evening.

At the opening concert of the ninth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, on Thursday week, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was performed, with a strong array of solo vocalists, chief among whom was Madame Albani, whose admirable delivery of the principal soprano music was distinguished by the same pure, fresh quality of voice and elevated sentiment as on previous occasions at provincial festivals—most recently at Hereford last autumn. Her rendering of the air "Hear ye, Israel," of her share in the great duet with Elijah, of the trio "Lift thine eyes," of the "Sanctus" (and of other incidental passages) produced a profound impression. In the trio—which was encored—Madame Albani was efficiently supported by Miss C. Clelland and Madame Antoinette Sterling, the latter of whom had to repeat her fine delivery of the air "O rest in the Lord." The other principal solo vocalists were Miss Dones, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Herr Henschel. The chorus-singing was of the high order usual at these concerts. Mr. Barnby conducted, and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ. There was an usually numerous audience. Haydn's "Creation" is to be given on Nov. 27.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert—the second of the new season—the quartet party was as before, the solo pianist having been Mdlle. Anna Mehlig, in lieu of Mdlle. Janotha, who was indisposed. Spohr's string quartet in A (from op. 93), and that by Haydn in B flat (from op. 55), were finely played, led by Madame Norman-Néruda; the other instrumental pieces having been Haydn's variations in F minor (the last one encored) and Schumann's pianoforte trio in D minor. Madame Cummings was the vocalist, and Sir Julius Benedict the accompanist. The first of the afternoon performances took place last week.

Mdlle. Janotha's pianoforte recital, announced for last Wednesday afternoon, is postponed to Dec. 3.

M. Rivière's promenade concerts at Covent-Garden Theatre closed on Monday evening with a special performance for the benefit of Mr. S. Hayes (the acting-manager), that of M. Rivière (the conductor) having taken place on Saturday.

Miss Emily Lawrence (pianist) gave an evening concert at the Steinway Hall on Saturday evening.

The promoters of the People's Concert Society, which has been established with the object of increasing the popularity of good music by means of cheap concerts, began a series of these entertainments last week, at the Bishopsgate School Hall. The prices, which were a penny, threepence, and sixpence, were sufficiently low to attract a large audience, but it was a noteworthy fact that the places at sixpence were fully patronised, while the body of the hall, to which the admission was only a penny, was somewhat thinly attended. The vocalists were Miss Sophie Lowe and Mr. F. Pownall. Miss Occlestone and Mrs. F. Harrison, both of them cultivated pianists, lent valuable aid to the concert, as did Mr. Enthoven on the violin, and Mr. Albert on the violoncello. Five other concerts of a similar description are to be given at the same place during the ensuing months up to April.

The members of the London Church Choir Association held their seventh annual festival at St. Paul's Cathedral last week, when about 1200 choristers attended. The object of the promoters is to encourage musicians to devote their talents to the production of works of something more than ephemeral interest. In this way the association has been enabled to produce several new anthems and other ecclesiastical compositions by well-known composers, besides securing the services of trained choirs drawn from various parts of the metropolis. At last week's service the "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" were by M. Berthold Tours and the anthem by Mr. Henry Gadsby. Mr. W. S. Hoyte presided at the organ.

As already said, Exeter Hall will not be available for musical purposes after October next. The Sacred Harmonic Society has announced a final series of concerts there, and has issued a prospectus for the coming season, comprising a varied selection of works from the society's répertoire. The forty-eighth season will commence on Friday, Dec. 5, when Handel's "Judas Maccabæus" will be performed. Next in order will be the ante-Christmas performance of "The Messiah." The first concert of the new year will be on Jan. 16, when Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" will be given; following this come Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Spohr's "Last Judgment." "Elijah" and "St. Paul" are to be heard during the season, also Haydn's "Creation" and Costa's "Eli." The final performance will consist of Handel's greatest choral work, "Israel in Egypt." The names of the following eminent artists appear in the list of principal vocalists:—Mesdames Sherrington, Anna Williams, Osgood, and Emma Thursby (sopranos), Patey, Julia Elton, and Enriquez (contraltos), Messrs. Rigby, Cummings, Maas, and Lloyd (tenors), Santley, Lewis Thomas, Bridson, and Chaplin Henry (basses). The orchestra will, as heretofore, consist of many of the leading members of the profession, under the guidance of Sir Michael Costa, the society's conductor. Mr. Willing again presides at the organ.

Handel's "Jephtha" was given by the Brixton Choral Society, conducted by Mr. W. Lemare, on Thursday evening. The solo vocalists announced were—Misses Catherine Penna and Marian Burton, and Messrs. H. Kearton, J. T. Hutchinson, and D. T. Roper.

THEATRES.

We are always glad to welcome to the metropolitan boards new candidates for histrionic honours, especially when they come heralded by many "golden opinions" won during a tedious initiatory provincial career. Mr. J. R. Gibson hails, we believe, from the principal cities of Scotland, and his appearance at the Olympic matinées as Sir Pertinax Macsycophant in Macklin's celebrated comedy "The Man of the World," has been already alluded to in these columns. The comedy, with Mr. Gibson as the eccentric Sir Pertinax, has since been transferred to the Adelphi, forming two of a series of matinées announced to take place at that theatre. In this assumption Mr. Gibson labours under the disadvantage of coming into comparison with an actor, recently deceased, whose name for years past has been identified with the character. We allude to Mr. Phelps, whose marvellous impersonation is still vivid in the minds of playgoers. To assert that the Sir Pertinax of Mr. Gibson is equal to that of his great predecessor would be simply to mislead him and the public. But we can conscientiously say that—dismissing from our memories the singularly graphic portraiture of the above-named gentleman, the new candidate is as good a representative of the canny Scotchman as the stage under its present conditions is likely to present. Mr. Gibson has cultivated a faultless Scotch accent, which, to begin with, is an essential qualification for the part; then, he has studied the character in its subtler bearings, and gives the oily, politic, cringing man of the world, with all his political and national prejudices, with close minuteness. His scene with Lord Lumbercourt, early in the comedy, where the man of the world, from self-interested motives, panders to the wickednesses of the pampered aristocrat, was exceedingly well depicted. Equally amusing was his delivery of the speech in which the wily Scotchman attributes his success in life to the principle of bowing, of course to the great and mighty ones of earth, and furthermore expatiates on his mode of courting a certain well-to-do, scraggy, middle-aged spinster, whom he describes as having wooed in a week, married in a fortnight, and buried in a month. This was the actor's best hit, and Mr. Gibson well deserved the applause bestowed upon him. Throughout, however, the impersonation was characterised by an absence of vigour. We missed the verve and robustness which should give vitality to the portrait, without which it is at best but lay a figure, excellent in its way, perfect in shape and outline, but still a lay figure. Mr. Gibson requires to identify himself more completely with the character, to divest it of some of its mechanism and invest it with more passionate force and spontaneity. We make these remarks not with a view to being critical, but as having an intuition that Mr. Gibson, from a feeling of diffidence or nervousness, or both, holds forces in reserve which it would better advantage him to allow free play, and thus give to his performance the technically termed "go" and artistic realism which alone are wanting to secure for it a permanent hold upon the public. Miss Louise Moodie gave a thoroughly enjoyable presentation of Lady Rodolpha Lumbercourt, her acting throughout being characterised by intelligence, vivacity, and humour. Mr. Frank Barsby was sufficiently droll as Lord Lumbercourt, the characters of Sydney and Egerton found able exponents in Mr. W. Holman and Mr. E. H. Brooke, Miss Minnie Davis was an effective Lady Macsycophant, and the Betty of Miss May Burney was manifestly to the taste of the audience. The comedy was preceded by a farce entitled "A Husband in Clover."

A change has taken place in the cast of "Rob Roy" at the New Sadler's Wells. Miss Bateman has gone on her provincial expedition, and the rôle of Helen MacGregor is now sustained by Mrs. Charles Calvert, widow of the late Mr. Calvert, of Manchester. The lady throws considerable animation into the character of the bold outlaw's wife, and her poses, in general, are impressive and dignified. The part of Francis Osbaldistone is now enacted by Mr. Edward Cotte, whose voice is shown to much advantage in the song "My love is like the red, red rose," and the subsequent duet, "Though you leave now in sorrow." The rest of the cast remains as heretofore.

All communications from intending British exhibitors to the Berlin International Fishery Exhibition should be addressed to Mr. Edmund Johnson, Commissaire Délégue, at the London offices of the Exhibition, 1, Castle-street, Holborn.

The German explorers at Olympia have resumed their excavations, and have already found some interesting pieces of sculpture, including the head of Titus, the head of a boy, whose figure, in a kneeling posture, had been previously discovered on the eastern gable of the temple, and a statue of the goddess Fortuna.

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FINE ARTS.

RESTORATION OF ST. MARK'S, VENICE.

With reference to the proposal of the Italian authorities to demolish and reconstruct the west front of St. Mark's, Venice, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings held a meeting at their rooms, 9, Buckingham-street, Strand, on the 7th inst. The meeting was attended by many distinguished artists, art-critics, and others, and the speakers held similar views to those which we gave in our last Number as to the non-necessity for and the mischief which must result from the contemplated "act of vandalism." It was resolved at the meeting that a memorial should be drawn up, to be signed by lovers of art in this country for presentation to the Minister of Public Works in Italy, praying that the destruction of this, in many respects, unique specimen of art should not be allowed. The case, as we have already intimated, is an urgent one, the Italian Minister having appointed a commission to sit this month to decide whether the rebuilding of the west front should be begun immediately, or whether it should be allowed to stand over for another twelve months.

Mr. Henry Wallis (whose drawing from the "Merchant of Venice" we recently engraved, and who has laid the scene of many other of his pictures in the immediate neighbourhood of St. Mark's, or in the church itself) has also written to the *Times* on the same subject, and added some interesting remarks from his own observation while working in St. Mark's. Mr. Wallis justly says that where restoration has taken place—as at the south-west angle of the front, to which we have already alluded—"the *patina*, which the marble surfaces had acquired from time, and which time only can bestow, has been scraped and ground off, and with what loss of tone and colour every artist knows and deplores." It is difficult to imagine what eyesores new patches cause in the case of white and coloured marbles; and now it is threatened to similarly vulgarise the whole of the west front! We drew attention last week to the hideous result of the restoration of a portion of the tesselated pavement of the church, which we need hardly say is matchless as regards the elaborate beauty of the patterns. Mr. Wallis now tells us how this restoration was effected. "About seven years ago the north aisle was boarded off, the pavement taken up, the floor laid flat, and the restoration commenced. Then it was found that the drawings of the ancient patterns had been so carelessly made that the workmen were hopelessly at fault. The architect or contractor, at his wit's end, applied to an English artist who had made studies of this pavement to lend them to him, and with their aid the job was got through. When finished, the new work could be compared with the old in the opposite aisle, and then it was seen that, although smooth and flat, all spirit and beauty of colour and design had for ever vanished." Apart from the bad colour and design of the new pavement, its levelness is, artistically considered, a great disadvantage. No doubt the extraordinary beauty of the old pavement is due in a considerable measure to its very marked undulation: the intricacy of the patterns is thereby apparently greatly increased, and the eye loses itself pleasurably in a labyrinthine sea of charming and curious devices and allegorical symbols, which vanish and reappear at every step. It seems difficult to account for the unevenness of the floor by a subsidence of the soil, the weight of the pavement itself being not only small, but distributed equally over the area. In the Pantheon at Rome the pavement has sunk all round, owing apparently to the weight of the walls and the cupola (originally bronze-coated), so that a concave surface is presented. But a slight concavity may have been intended to carry off rain entering through the aperture in the centre of the dome. In St. Mark's, however, the uneveuness is not greater near the walls than in the centre of the pavement, and one of our architects, observing that this unevenness enhances the effect of the *vermiculato*, seriously maintains that the pavement was originally so laid.

When, on another occasion, Mr. Wallis was working in the Baptistery he saw workmen removing portions of the precious mosaics in this part of the church with small pickaxes. These portions, of course, have been restored; but, "as must happen, bear the same relation to the old as a dried botanical specimen does to the living plant." Doubtless repairs have been necessary to various parts of St. Mark's; but if the work is strictly limited to what is absolutely required little danger need accrue to the general surface and effect. Certainly, the existing portions of the old pavement need not be tampered with. Nor is there any ground, as we have reason to believe, for the pretence that the west front is insecure. During several years past the Venetian municipality has been urging on the Government the restoration of St. Mark's and other monuments of Venice; but this is only a typical instance of the spirit of meddling and jobbery which so generally prevails in Italy. Since the unification of the country the Italians seem to think that they have not really appropriated the great legacy of their past in art-wealth till they have stamped it anew with the seal of *Italia Ridenta*. Since the centralisation of the Government at Rome every petty, and often poverty-stricken township sends in some claim to head-quarters for pecuniary aid, nominally for public works and restorations, or it runs itself into debt to the verge of bankruptcy, after the notorious example of Florence. In the process the local "authorities" acquire a cheap reputation for patriotism; money passes through their hands—creating patronage; much of it is often wasted in farming out jobbery; a portion only affords employment to the working classes—employment, however, that too often consists in needless unproductive or positively mischievous restorations.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Scottish Academy, held in Edinburgh on Wednesday—Sir Daniel Macnee, president, in the chair—Messrs. Robert Anderson, J. Z. Wingate, and J. C. Noble were elected Associates, in room of Mr. Gavin, Mr. Cassie, and Mr. Docherty.

The public will be glad to learn that the India Museum, instead of being broken up and discontinued, will be reopened at South Kensington in a few months, with many additions from the neighbouring museum that will render it more complete and attractive in the sections illustrative of life, manners, religion, and the manufacturing and artistic resources of India. The collections illustrative of the economic products of India are to be transferred to the Kew Museum. The zoological collections will be removed to the new Natural History Museum. The Buddhistic sculptures will also be taken to the British Museum, but casts of them will be made for South Kensington.

An exhibition *in memoriam* of the works of the late Mr. Edwin Edwards is opened at the gallery, 168, New Bond-street, lately known as the Continental Gallery. Both the upper and lower rooms are completely filled with oil-paintings, water-colour drawings, and etchings, testifying to the industry and considerable talent of the deceased. Like some other amateurs, Mr. Edwards attained to greater proficiency with the etching-needle than with the brush, and he is probably best known by a series of etched illustrations of old English inns.

The Yorkshire Fine-Art and Industrial Exhibition, which had been open since May 7 last, was finally closed last Saturday night. The number of admissions up to the night before the closing ceremony was 531,294, and the total amount received for admissions was £14,170. From other sources of income £4303 15s. 2d. had been received, and when to these has been added the amount of the loan and donation fund, which is £12,718, and the surplus of the exhibition of 1866, which (with accumulated interest) was £2315, the total receipts amount to £33,507 9s. 7d. It is expected that, after the payment of all claims, there will remain in the hands of the trustees permanent property to the amount of £26,353. In connection with the industrial department of the exhibition 150 medals and 142 certificates have been awarded to 289 exhibitors.

M. Edouard Detaille, the distinguished painter of military subjects, has returned to Paris after a long visit to this country, where he has made a number of sketches in water colours of our English troops, which are to be contributed to the next exhibition of the new French "Société des Aquarellistes."

Mr. G. W. Anson has projected a "Dramatic Fine-Art Gallery," which is to be located in New Bond-street. The gallery is to be provided for the display of pictures and sculptures executed by actors and actresses *en amateur*, sketches by scene-painters, and other works dramatic in subject. Portraits of actors living and dead are also to be included.

The eminent Italian sculptor Sangiorgio died recently at Milan, aged eighty-one. Among his principal works are the colossal sexiga of the Arco del Sempione at Milan, the equestrian monument to Carlo Alberto in Casale, and the group of Castor and Pollux in the Royal Palace, Turin, a cast of which is in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

The twenty-sixth report of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education sets forth the total number of persons who received direct instruction as students or by means of lectures in connection with the department in 1878 was 794,547, showing an increase as compared with the number in the previous year of 113,180, or more than 16 per cent. The attendance at the Art and Education libraries at South Kensington and at the National Library of Ireland also showed an increase last year of 1731. But the number of visitors to the museums and collections under the superintendence of the Department—viz., 2,329,877—showed a decrease of 218,889. The expenditure of the Department during the financial year 1878-9, exclusive of the vote for the geological survey, amounted to £282,553 11s. 5d.

There has recently been established at Florence a manufactory of artistic majolica which well deserves a visit, and as it is outside the Porta Romana, such a visit could be conveniently combined with a drive to the Certosa. There has long been a factory of common pottery belonging to the family of the Cantagalli. This factory is now the property of two members of the family, who recently decided to advance their undertaking in an artistic direction. They opened their new majolica factory in May, 1878, and the work which has been turned out during eighteen months is most remarkable, when it is known with what material Messrs. Cantagalli have worked. With the exception of a few skilled designers, the whole of the work is done by boys of the humblest class—street arabs, in short. The distress in Florence has of late years been great. Messrs. Cantagalli are gentlemen holding a high social position in the city, and in undertaking the manufactory of majolica they had as much in view the charitable employment of the poor as their own profits. For this reason they have selected these poor boys, to whom they have opened a source of employment; happily, the success of the experiment promises its own reward. Much of the work, both in form and colour, is taken from antique models. Among other good works produced last winter were a pair of vases and brackets as a wedding present to the Duke of Connaught.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though the sport provided at Liverpool last week was decidedly good, still every now and then the interest seemed to flag, and we think that a further curtailment of the meeting to three days would be a wise move. There are several rich stakes to be won after the curtain has dropped at Newmarket; but there is no getting over the fact that when the Cambridgeshire has been decided the rest is but "leather and prunella," in the opinion of many of the best supporters of the turf. Robbie Burns had nothing but old Omega to beat in the Queen's Plate, and then Lord Wilton's Brother to Cradle added one more to a long list of victories scored by the Stanton stable during the week. There were some old familiar names among the nine starters for the Grand Sefton Steeplechase, Chimney Sweep (11 st. 6 lb.) being the patriarch of the party. The Irish division are generally "there or thereabouts" when it comes to the illegitimate business, and this time they finished first and second with Woodbrook (11 st. 6 lb.) and Lottery (11 st. 13 lb.). The former had no trouble in winning, but was objected to on the ground of insufficient description, so, pending the decision of the Grand National Hunt Committee, the race remains in abeyance.

Despite the wretched acceptance in the Liverpool Cup—only about one fifth of those entered having cried "content"—the race proved a very interesting one, and brought out a very respectable field of eleven. Though Peter (8 st. 2 lb.) was notoriously rather short of work, and had a very big weight for a three-year-old, his undoubted class gained him such a host of followers that he ousted Westbourne from the position of favourite some time before the day, and held his own bravely up to the fall of the flag. Rylstone (8 st. 4 lb.) also had many admirers, while Sunburn (7 st.), Simba (5 st. 10 lb.), and Quits (6 st.), were heavily backed, so that the bookmakers had plenty of occupation. The race was run at a great pace throughout, thanks to Harbinger (6 st. 10 lb.) and Quits, the latter of whom tired to nothing in the last quarter of a mile, after, apparently, having the race in hand. Westbourne did not get well round the turns, and was several times interfered with so seriously that, though he came with a tremendous dash of speed at the finish, he could never get on terms with the leaders, of whom Simba led to the distance, at which point Master Kildare (8 st. 13 lb.) shot to the front and, after a very pretty race, passed the post with half a length in hand of Rylstone, who beat Sunburn by twice that distance for second place. Master Kildare's wretched exhibition at Lincoln effectually kept the public from backing him; but there is no getting over the great merit of this performance, and his "roaring," of which we have heard so much, must be of a very mild description. There were two very interesting races on the last day. In the Duchy Cup Discord (8 st.) made such an example of Rylstone (8 st. 11 lb.) and Touchet (9 st.) that he might almost have beaten them at level weights. Looking at this performance, and at his two grand struggles with Rayon d'Or, it is difficult to understand how he managed to cut such a poor figure in the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire, for both of which races he was very heavily backed. Sir Joseph (8 st. 4 lb.) was strongly fancied to repeat his victory of last year in the Great Lancashire Handicap; but, though he led at the distance, Reconciliation (6 st. 9 lb.) then came away at her leisure, and thus the second-best race of the meeting went to another roarer.

At the time of writing, the Shrewsbury Meeting has been quite devoid of any features of interest.

Magnificent weather made the Newmarket Champion Meeting most enjoyable to coursers last week; and as, contrary to general report, there proved to be plenty of hares, and Mr. Wentworth and Mr. Wilkinson gave every satisfaction as judge and clipper respectively, no fault could be found by the most hypercritical. The Champion Stakes for puppies was won by Decorator, by Baronet—Shade, who beat Alice Nedley, by Bamford—Rough Peg, in the final spin. The winner possesses a rare turn of speed, but at present is by no means clever with her game. Barefoot, by Birdcatcher—Highland Lassie, beat Lustre by Countryman—Jezebel in the final round of the All-Aged Stakes, though they had to go twice to the slips before a decision was arrived at.

On Monday last John Hawdon, of Delaval, and Wrightson Forster, of Gateshead, sculled a mile on the Tyne for £100. Hawdon, who has never been beaten except by Hanlan, started a hot favourite, and, after a rattling race for three parts of the distance, won easily by a couple of lengths.

The annual assault of arms of the London Athletic Club was brought off successfully at St. James's Hall at the end of last week. The programme was of the usual description, and the sparring, which was entirely by amateurs, seemed as attractive as ever.

Last Saturday afternoon the Fifty Miles Amateur Bicycle Championship, which was established by the proprietors of the *Sporting Life*, who presented a very handsome challenge cup, was decided at Lillie-bridge. There were ten starters, but no real racing took place until about three miles from the finish. A. E. Derkinderen (the holder) unfortunately fell, and the race was left to H. Osborne, W. T. Thorn, jun., and E. S. Hassall, who came in in the order named, Osborne winning by four yards, in 3h. 4 min. 6 2-5 sec.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The City Carlton Club reopened in its new premises on Wednesday.

The Royal Institution Christmas lectures will be given by Professor Tyndall, on Water and Air.

The nomination of candidates for the triennial election of the London School Board took place on Wednesday; the polling is fixed for the 27th inst.

A series of Saturday evening lectures on popular subjects, under the direction of the Trades Guild of Learning and Social Education League, was begun last Saturday evening in the hall of the Society of Arts, when Professor Hales, of King's College, delivered a lecture on "Hamlet."

Captain Gildea, 20, Stafford-terrace, Argyll-road, Kensington, will be glad to receive, free, at the above address, parcels of newspapers (illustrated ones being especially appreciated by the sick), magazines, and periodicals for transmission to Afghanistan for the use of our soldiers during the coming winter. Subscriptions to meet expenses of packing and forwarding the same will also be received and accounted for.

We learn from the *City Press* that the City Lands Committee of the Corporation have entered into an arrangement with the trustees of Sion College—an ancient corporation of the clergy of the City—and certain other parishes in the diocese of London, by which a new hall and library will be built for the Fellows on the Victoria Embankment, at the corner of the intended new street from the Embankment to Fleet-street, in lieu of the present College in London-wall.

It is announced that the publications of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, will, by the courtesy of the Committee of Council on Education, be regularly presented to the Lambeth Palace Library. The State papers and historical series of the Rolls publications have been given from the commencement, and form a most important adjunct to the archives of this library, which is open to the public three days in each week.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the fifth week in October the total number of paupers was 82,232, of whom 44,450 were in workhouses and 37,782 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show an increase of 4167, 3034, and 3159 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 845, of whom 635 were men, 177 women, and 33 children.

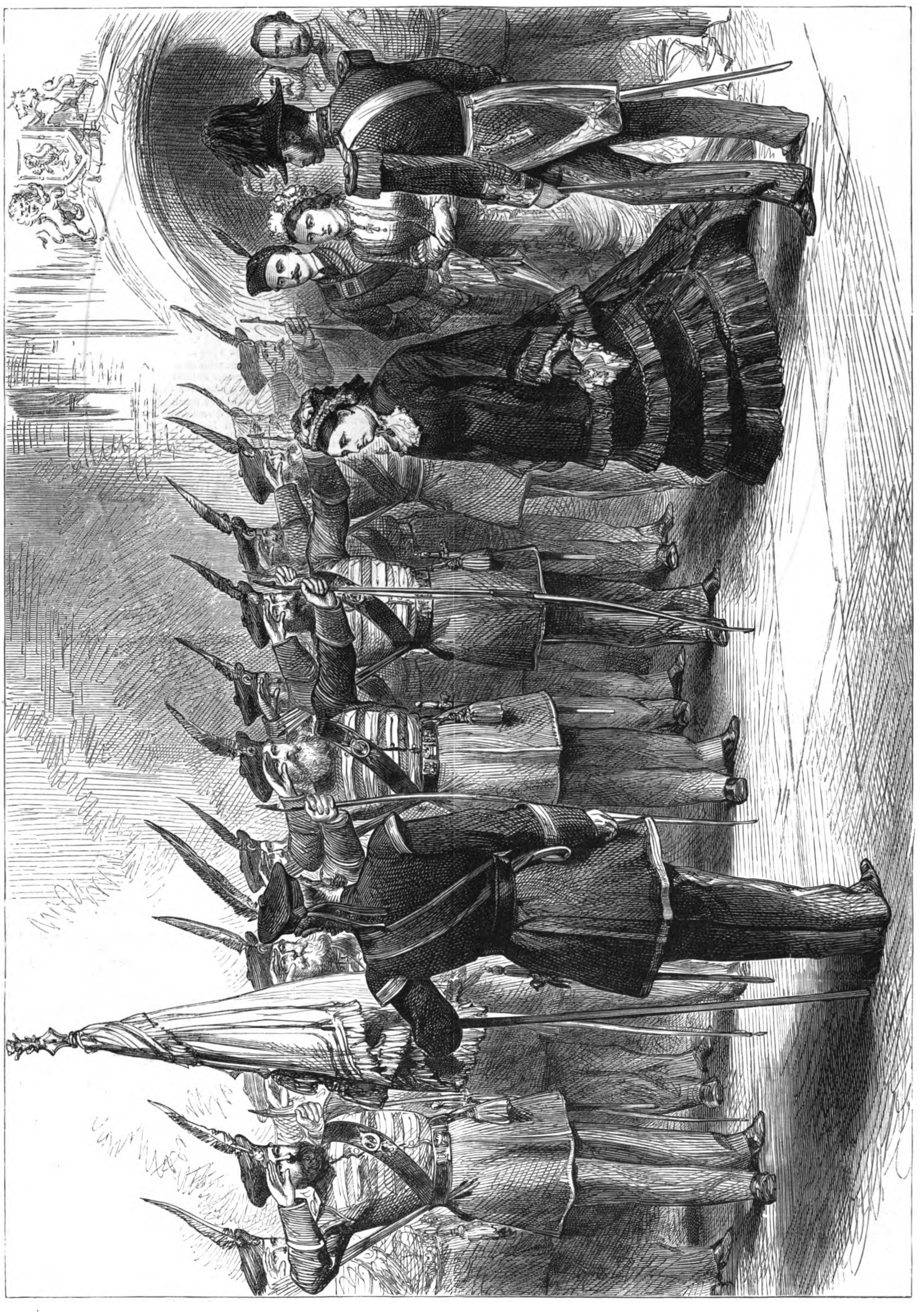
The Hotel Continental, at 1, Regent-street, adjoining Waterloo-place, was opened last Saturday evening by a dinner given to about one hundred guests in the magnificent *salle-à-manger* of the establishment. The chair was taken by the architect, Mr. Thomas Verity. The remarkable taste and costliness of the decorations, and the thoroughness with which the house has been made not only comfortable but artistically beautiful in its appointments and furniture, are quite exceptional.

A deputation from the Cannon-street Hotel Sir Rowland Hill Memorial Fund Committee on Tuesday attended at the Mansion House to ask the new Lord Mayor to identify himself with their fund. In reply, Sir Francis Truscott said he should most heartily accept the position offered him, and should do his best, by his own subscriptions and exertions, to give full effect to the intentions of the committee. The Earl of Derby has sent £50 for the national memorial to Sir Rowland Hill. All the children in the Commercial Travellers' Schools and the Orphan Working Schools have subscribed a penny each to the same object.

At Wednesday's meeting of the School Board for London—Sir Charles Reed presiding—a letter was read from the Drapers' Company intimating that they had voted another £100 to each of two lads who had distinguished themselves as holders of scholarships, to enable them to continue their studies at a place of education approved by the Court for a further term of two years. The questions of supply teachers sent to work in schools during the absence of mistresses through illness, and the opening of the playgrounds to the public were discussed. A report as to the difficulties experienced in obtaining a hearing for prosecution cases at certain metropolitan police courts was presented and approved.

There were 2721 births and 1524 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 152, whereas the deaths were 112 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 3 from smallpox, 50 from measles, 101 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 25 from whooping-cough, 41 from different forms of fever, and 26 from diarrhœa. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 257 deaths were referred, against 224 and 226 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 6 above the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 3345 births and 1783 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 43·2 deg., being 2·3 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 7 2 hours (against 5·8 hours at Glynde-place, Lewes); the recorded duration of sunshine was therefore equal to 11 per cent of its possible duration.

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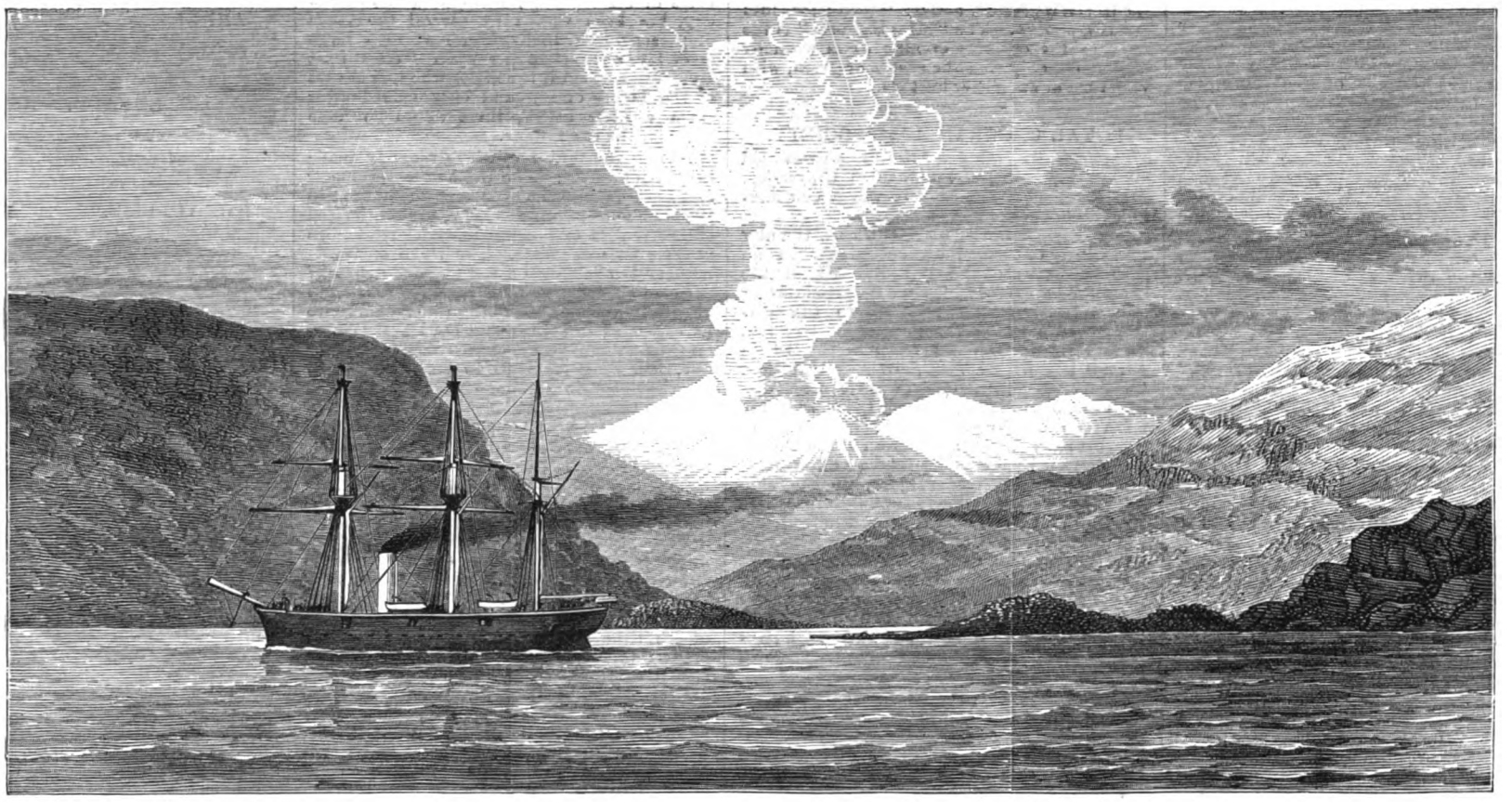


THE ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS, THE QUEEN'S BODY GUARD IN SCOTLAND.—SEE PAGE 468.

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THE LATE MR. J. B. BUCKSTONE, COMEDIAN.—SEE PAGE 458.



VOLCANO IN SMYTH'S CHANNEL, STRAITS OF MAGELLAN. SEE PAGE 458.

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VOLCANO IN THE STRAIT OF MAGELLAN.

The intricate series of channels and sounds forming the navigable water-way from the Pacific to the Atlantic, south of the extremity of the American Continent, has of late years become an ordinary commercial route. Patagonia, the mainland shore of this "Strait of Magellan," or more properly "Magalhaens," from the Portuguese discoverer of that name, is part of the territories of the Chilian Republic. We are indebted to Lieutenant E. Fleet, R.N., serving on board H.M.S. Gannet, for the view he has sketched of a volcano observed in Smyth Channel, latitude 49 deg. 1 min. S., longitude 3 deg. 30 min. W. It was a magnificent sight: a dense volume of vapour suddenly arising from the crater of a snow-covered mountain; and, there being no wind at the time, the smoke ascended straight up to an immense height, there spreading out like a pall. The officers and crew of the Gannet had seen a peculiarly-shaped cloud on two previous occasions, and, imagining that it came from a volcano, had noted its direction by compass; but only upon their nearer approach could its precise position be ascertained. This volcano seemed to repeat its eruptions at intervals of three or four hours. Our readers may be reminded that the large and mountainous island and south of the Strait, opposite Patagonia, received from Magalhaens its name of "Tierra del Fuego," or "Land of Fire," because he saw the flames and smoke of several volcanoes there.

THE LATE MR. BUCKSTONE.

The funeral of this popular veteran of the English stage, whose declining condition and recent death had been repeatedly noticed in the public journals, took place in Lewisham Cemetery at the end of last week. As an actor, manager, and dramatist, John Baldwin Buckstone's continued efforts, during forty-five years, to provide acceptable theatrical entertainment for the world of London have long been highly esteemed. He was, though of an old Derbyshire family, quite a Londoner, having been born at Hoxton, in 1802, and educated at Walworth Grammar-School. In his boyhood, he was placed for a short time, as midshipman, on board a man-of-war, and had a brief taste, also, of an attorney's office. But the stage claimed him at the age of nineteen, and he joined a company of strolling players. Edmund Kean took notice of him, and in 1824 he was engaged at the Surrey Theatre. From this, in 1828, he passed to the Old Adelphi, and some years later to the Haymarket. Promotion steadily followed the development of his rare talents for broad comedy, of the true English humorous type. Meantime, his literary ability was displayed in the composition of melodramas for the two theatres which successively employed his services as an actor. "Ellen Wareham," written for Mrs. Yates at the Haymarket, to order of Mr. Webster, and "The Dream at Sea," performed at the Adelphi, were of a somewhat higher class. In 1840 Mr. Buckstone visited the United States, but his reception there was not equal to the favour he already enjoyed in England. The next five years witnessed a considerable advance in the exhibition of his powers, embracing some of the best comic characters of Shakspeare and of the eighteenth-century playwrights. "Box and Cox," that most amusing of cockney farces, also gave him an immense success at the Lyceum. The Haymarket was at that time held by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, for the beginning of their superb Shaksperean revivals. They unluckily chose to make Buckstone appear as the first witch in Macbeth; and the playgoers of that day, who were accustomed to see his well-known face in broadly comical situations, greeted him with roars of laughter as he spoke the "When shall we three meet again?" It was all up with the tragedy for that night, but the fun of the thing was delicious. In domestic comedy, however, he lent valuable support to Mr. Charles Kean's management, till it was transferred to himself in 1853. From that date till 1877, when failing health and pecuniary reverses obliged him to retire, Mr. Buckstone conducted the Haymarket with indefatigable industry, as well as sound judgment, liberality, and taste. He attracted to his side the most skilled comedy writers of his time—Mr. Planché, Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Oxenford, Mr. Stirling Coyne, Mr. Falconer, Mr. Leicester Buckingham, Dr. Westland Marston, Mr. T. W. Robertson, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. Byron. "An Unequal Match," "Everybody's Friend," the "Overland Route," "Our American Cousin," "David Garrick," the "Favourite of Fortune," "New Men and Old Acres," "A Dangerous Friend," and "Pygmalion and Galatea" were among the pieces in his programme. He collected at the outset a remarkably efficient company, including Mr. Compton, Mr. Chippendale, and Mr. Howe; and among those who subsequently took service under his banner were Miss Sedgwick, Mr. Sothern, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, Mr. John S. Clarke, and Mr. and Mrs. Kendal. In his own performances, the characters more particularly associated with his name are Bob Acres, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Tony Lumpkin, Mr. Lovibond in the "Overland Route," Chrysos in "Pygmalion and Galatea," Dr. Botcherby in "An Unequal Match," Major Wellington de Boots in "Everybody's Friend," Asa Trenchard in "Our American Cousin," Squire Chevy in "David Garrick," Bunter in "New Men and Old Acres," and Aminadab Sleek in "A Serious Family." His plays, too, have considerable merit, and it is probable that some of them will keep the stage.

Our portrait of Mr. Buckstone is from a photograph by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and of Ebury-street, Westminster.

THE ROYAL COMPANY OF SCOTTISH ARCHERS.

Perhaps it is not generally known that the Manchu portion of the inhabitants of Pekin form a body guard for the defence of the Emperor of China, and that they are armed with bows and arrows, which they may be seen practising with to this day. And it may also be among the things not generally known that when the Queen of England goes to Edinburgh, a Royal Company of Archers forms her Majesty's Body Guard; and they turn out on all occasions, while the Queen abides in the Scottish capital, to attend and defend their Monarch, armed with the same primitive weapons still in use among the Manchus of Northern China. At first blush this would seem to indicate that a similar condition of civilisation existed in those widely separated geographical regions; but we know that until a very recent period in China, where modern changes have gone on but slowly, the Imperial Guard of Pekin were not yet armed with muskets;—whilst the bow and arrow disappeared from the armies of Europe some few centuries ago. The Edinburgh corps bear on their seal figures of Cupid and Mars, with the motto, "In Peace and War." This device was adopted in 1676, when the company received the Royal sanction, and at that date there may have still been some remains of the idea that men armed with bows and arrows might be of service in the defence of their King and country. In the present age, we suppose, Mars might be obliterated as a symbol, and Cupid alone be retained, to express the motive which now bring ladies and gentlemen into the field as Toxophilites. There was a body of Archers which anciently furnished the guard to the old Scottish Kings; and the Royal Company still in existence consider themselves to be its legitimate descendants. But they have almost no definite history previous to 1676. It appears that a code of rules was drawn up in that year, and the King's letter still exists containing the Royal approval. A continuous history of the Royal Company of Archers has been kept from that time. This has lately been published by Messrs. Blackwood, with other documents bearing on the history of the corps. The author of the treatise is Mr. James Balfour Paul, a member of the Royal Company. It is well illustrated, and forms a handsome volume, and one most interesting to all lovers of archery. The existing corps is in reality a toxophilite society, with its regular meetings, prizes, and dinners; but its antiquity and its character of Body Guard to the Queen give it a position and public importance high above most bodies of a similar kind. The select character of the members is another indication of its rank. Nearly all the peers of Scotland belong to it. The Duke of Buccleuch is Captain-General, with Dukes and Earls as Lieutenants-General, Majors-General, Ensigns-General, and Brigadiers-General, under him in command.

On the occasion of her Majesty's visit to Edinburgh to unveil the statue of the late Prince Consort, the Royal Company were in attendance, under command of their Captain-General, the Duke of Buccleuch. We give this week an Illustration showing the uniform of the corps, and their mode of saluting the Royal Presence. The dress is of dark green, trimmed with black and a thin line of crimson, Glengarry bonnet with eagle's feather. They all require three uniforms, one of which is the "Court Dress," green and gold, with epaulettes, cocked hat and feathers. This is worn by the officers in command when the Queen is present, and one is introduced into our Illustration. The "Mess Uniform" is the same as the ordinary evening dress worn by gentlemen, only that the coat is of green, with velvet collar and silver buttons.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The opening meeting for the season was held on Monday night, at the London University, Burlington-gardens. There was a considerable attendance of members.

The Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I., the new President, opened the proceedings in an address, in which he recapitulated all the geographical events which had occurred during the recess. Having referred to the distinguished position the geographical section occupied at the recent meeting of the British Association at Sheffield, over which Mr. Clement Markham, one of their most distinguished members, presided, he said the most remarkable geographical achievements of the year had been the completion of the North-east passage by the Swedish Arctic Expedition, under Professor Nordenskjold, in the ship Vega, and he was happy to announce that there was considerable probability that the Professor would in the course of the ensuing session visit this country and meet the members of this Society. With regard to African exploration, they had to regret the death of Mr. Keith Johnson, but his mission had been taken up by his second in command, Mr. Thompson, who, although only twenty-one years of age, had shown great qualities for successful exploration. The noble Earl read some extracts from the letters of Mr. Thompson, which described the remarkably desolate character of the country which the expedition had explored. The cause of African exploration had also suffered a great loss in the death of Dr. Mullens, of the London Missionary Society. With regard to the interior of Africa, great praise was due to the Belgian International Expedition; that of the German, under Herr Gerhard; and that of Herr Rholfs. He alluded also to the distinguished services rendered to geographical science by Major Pinto, a Portuguese explorer; Colonel Prigevalski, a Chinese authority, and Colonel Schechenyi, a Hungarian, whose labours had been of the greatest value, and all of whom were anticipated to visit the society in its coming session.

A paper on the Dutch Expedition to Central Sumatra, by Professor Veth, President of the Dutch Geographical Society, was read by Mr. Clement Markham. A cordial vote of thanks to the presideut terminated the proceedings.

THE SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

The Twenty-Sixth Report of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education gives the following summary of results:—"The number of persons who have during the year 1878 attended the schools and classes of science and art in connection with the Department are as follows:—57,230 attending science schools and classes in 1878 as against 55,927 in 1877, and 727,874 receiving instruction in art, showing an increase upon the previous year of 117,254, or more than 19 per cent. At the Royal School of Mines there were 36 regular and 189 occasional students, at the Royal College of Chemistry 303 students, at the Metallurgical Laboratory 74. At the Royal College of Science for Ireland there were 22 associate or regular students and 53 occasional students. The lectures delivered in the lecture theatre of the South Kensington Museum were attended by 5491 persons. The evening lectures to working men at the Royal School of Mines were attended by 1685 persons, being 458 more than last year, and 169 science teachers attended the special courses of lectures provided for their instruction in the new Science Schools at South Kensington. The various courses of lectures delivered in connection with the Department in Dublin were attended by about 1421 persons. The total number of persons, therefore, who received direct instruction as students, or by means of lectures, in connection with the Science and Art Department in 1878 is 794,547, showing an increase as compared with the number in the previous year of 113,180. The attendance at the Art and Educational Libraries at South Kensington and at the National Library of Ireland in 1878 has been 76,064, or an increase of 1731 over that of last year. The museums and collections under the superintendence of the department in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh were last year visited by 2,329,877 persons, showing a decrease of 218,889 on the number in 1877. The returns received of the number of visitors at the local art and industrial exhibitions to which objects were contributed from the South Kensington Museum show an attendance of 513,986. The total number of persons who during the year 1878 attended the different institutions and exhibitions in connection with the department has been upwards of 3,589,487. This total, compared with that of the previous year, presents a decrease of 672,152. The expenditure of the department during the financial year 1878-9, exclusive of the vote for the Geological Survey, amounted to £282,553."

A new coffee-house was opened by the Mayor of Birmingham, Mr. R. Chamberlain, on Tuesday. The house has been erected at the expense of Miss Ryland, and the management has been undertaken by the Birmingham Coffee-House Company. Adjoining the coffee-house are seven cottages intended for artisans' dwellings. These also have been provided by Miss Ryland; and the total cost of the buildings, exclusive of the site, is about £3000.

The Exhibition of Sanitary Appliances at Croydon, in connection with the annual congress of the institute, was closed last Saturday, has been visited by several thousands of persons. Dr. Richardson read to a large assembly a short paper upon "Health at Home." He said if the ladies who had charge of the homes of England only looked after them a little better, there would be little work for the sanitarians.

Among the rent remissions recently made are the following:—The Duke of Westminster and Lord Tollemache of Helmingham, the two largest landowners in Cheshire, have intimated their intention of making material reductions in their tenants' rents. The Duke of Westminster is allowing on the average about 27 per cent on the year's rental, three fourths to be given in money and the other quarter to be expended in bones; and Lord Tollemache, on the first half-year's rental, shortly becoming due, is giving from 10 to 35 per cent, to be expended in drainage and bones.—The Earl of Chichester and the Right Hon. J. G. Dodson, M.P., have both allowed the tenants of their Sussex farms 10 per cent off their rents.—Mr. B. L. Frere, of Twyford House, Bishop Stortford, has instructed his agent to allow a deduction of 15 per cent on the rent due at Michaelmas last on his estates in Essex, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and Hertfordshire.—Several Essex clergymen have allowed from 10 to 20 per cent off the half-yearly tithe rent.—The Rev. T. B. R. Robinson, Rector of Milton, has remitted 20 per cent of his tithe rents.—Sir Edward Dering has granted to his tenantry on the Romney Marsh estates a reduction of 10 per cent at the half-yearly rent audit. Sir Edward made a similar abatement to his Surrenden tenants in July last.—Mr. Seely, M.P., has notified to his tenants in the Isle of Wight that he will deduct 20 per cent from their rents for the last half year, and 20 per cent at the end of the next half year.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Wappermouth. A Novel. Three vols. By W. Theodore Hickman. Chapman and Hall.
George Rayner. A Story. Two vols. By Leon Brook. Chapman Hall.
Our Home in Cyprus. By Mrs. Scott-Stevenson. With Illustrations and a Map. Chapman and Hall.
The History of Napoleon the First. By P. Lanfrey. Vol. IV. Macmillan and Co
Alice; and other Fairy Plays for Children. By Kate Freiligrath-Krocker. W. Swan, Sonnenschein and Allan.
The Carlyle Birthday Book. By C. N. Williamson. Chapman and Hall.
Her Benny. A Story of Street Life. By Silas K. Hocking. F. Warne and Co.
Theatrical Scenes for Children. Arranged by J. Keith Angus. G. Routledge and Sons.
Warne's Model Cookery. Edited by Mary Jewry. F. Warne and Co.
Warne's Model Housekeeper. A Manual of Domestic Economy. Edited by Ross Murray. Warne and Co.
The Reverse of the Shield; or, The Adventures of Grenville le Marchant during the Franco-Prussian War) By Augusta Marryat. F. Warne and Co.
Songs in Exile, and Other Poems. By H. E. Clarke. Marcus Ward and Co.
Picturesque Europe. With Illustrations on Steel and Wood by the most eminent Artists. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.
Waifs and Strays. Verses. By Mrs. Alfred M. Münster. Marcus Ward and Co.
Friends over the Water. Sketches of French Life. By M. Betham Edwards. Houlston and Sons.
The "A.D.C.;" being Personal Reminiscences of the University Amateur Dramatic Club. By F. C. Burnand. Chapman and Hall.
St. Nicholas: Scribner's Illustrated Magazine for Girls and Boys. Vol. VI. Sampson Low and Co.
Breach of Promise. By Charles J. MacColla. Pickering and Co.
The Masters of Genre Painting. By Frederick Wedmore. C. Kegan Paul and Co.
Original Readings in Prose and Verse. By Re. Henry. Newman and Co.
Haworth—Past and Present. By J. Horsfall Turner. The Author, Idel, Leeds.
In the Snow: Tales of Mount St. Bernard. By W. H. Anderdon. Seventh Edition. Burns and Oates.
The Magazine of Art. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co.
Heroes of Britain in Peace and War. By Edwin Hodder. Illustrated. Vol. I. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.
American Painters. With Eighty-three Examples of their Works Engraved on Wood. By G. W. Sheldon. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.
The International Portrait-Gallery. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.
Vivian the Beauty. A Novel. By Annie Edwardes. R. Bentley and Son.

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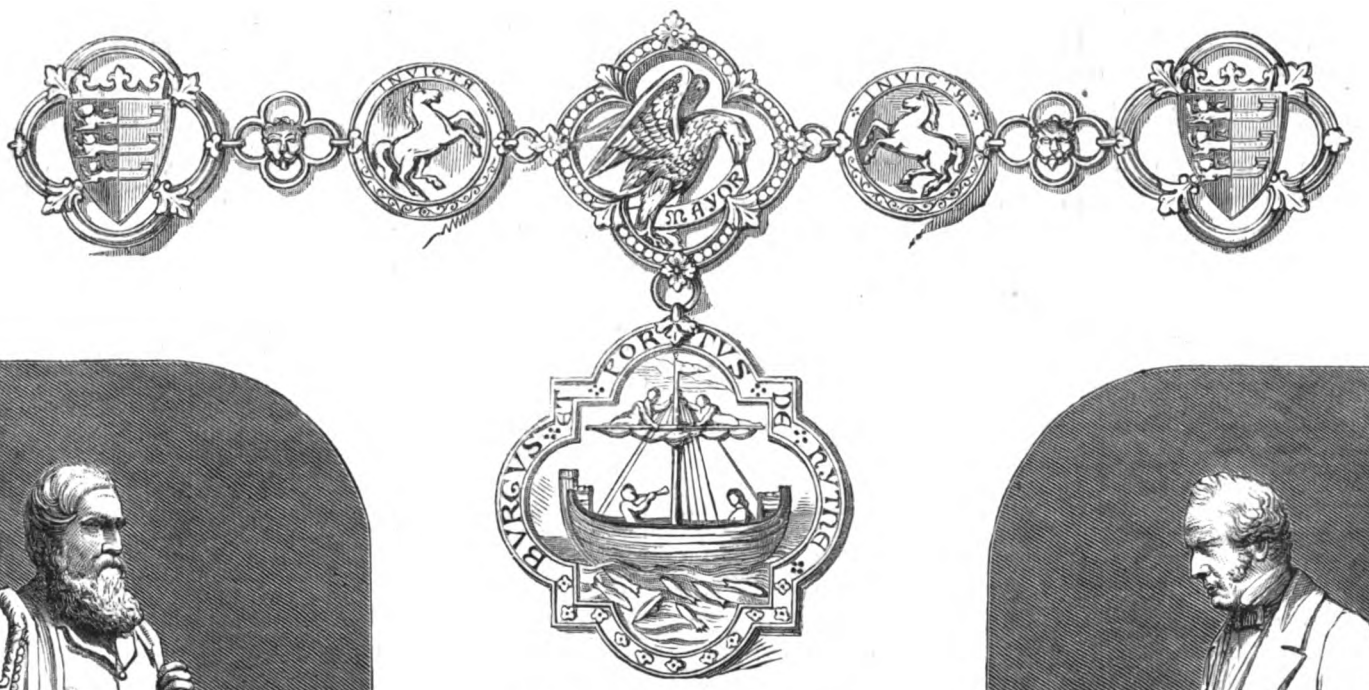
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STATUE OF SIR W. FAIRBAIRN AT MANCHESTER. SEE PAGE 462.

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THE LATE MR. BLACKWOOD.

The death of Mr. John Blackwood, the eminent Edinburgh publisher, was lately announced. This gentleman, one of the younger sons of William Blackwood, founder of the well-known business and of *Blackwood's Magazine*, was born in Edinburgh on Dec. 7, 1818. From an early age he exhibited marked literary tastes. He was educated at the High School and at the University of Edinburgh. In his father's house he had the advantage of meeting with the élite of that literary society for which the northern capital was then famous. Wilson, Lockhart, Hogg, Moir, and Galt, Sir Walter Scott and Sir William Hamilton, were among the men with whom Mr. Blackwood in his youth was brought into contact. He completed his education after his father's death by several years of foreign travel, in company with his elder brother, Mr. Alexander Blackwood, and his tutor, Mr. William Hay, an excellent classical scholar, whose translations from the Greek Anthology are well known to the older readers of *Blackwood's Magazine*. In Italy, on the shores of the Mediterranean, and in visiting other places on the Continent, he spent several years. Mr. Blackwood, senior, died in 1834, and the management of his business devolved upon his sons Alexander and Robert. John, after his return from the Continent, was placed by his brothers for a short time in the house of Messrs. Whitaker and Co. to acquire some knowledge of London business. He opened a branch of the Edinburgh house at 22, Pall-mall, in the end of 1840, and transferred thither the business which Messrs. Caddell had previously carried on for the Blackwoods. John Blackwood applied himself with great success to work, and the catalogues of the firm about this time bear testimony to the publications which he was the means of bringing to the Edinburgh house. His office in Pall-mall was a literary rendezvous of the time. Lockhart, then editor of the *Quarterly*, Samuel Warren, William Smith, the author of "Thorndale," and Ferguson, one of the London contingent of *Blackwood*, were frequent visitors; also Mr. Delane and Mr. Thackeray. In April, 1845, Alexander Blackwood, who since his father's death had conducted the magazine with great success, died, and John joined his brother Robert in Edinburgh. The failing health of the latter soon threw the entire responsibility upon John Blackwood, and from 1846 to his death he continued to edit the magazine. It was his good fortune to inherit a brilliant and willing staff of contributors, amongst whom were Professor John Wilson, "Christopher North," Professor Aytoun, Sir Archibald Alison, the Rev. Dr. Croly, D. M. Moir, "Delta," and others. To these were soon added Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, with "The Caxtons," followed by many tales and essays of later date, to the death of Lord Lytton; George Eliot, with her "Scenes of Clerical Life;" Mrs. Oliphant, Dr. J. H. Burton, Charles Lever, General E. B. Hamley, and many more whose writings have obtained public favour. Mr. Blackwood's liberality, frankness, and courtesy in dealing with his literary assistants, as well as his discernment of their merits, greatly promoted the success of the magazine. He died at his residence near St. Andrews. Mr. Blackwood married, in 1854, Julia, youngest daughter of the Rev. Joseph Blandford, rector of Kirton, in the county of Nottingham. He has left one son and a daughter.

The portrait is from a photograph by L. Suscipi, of Rome.

THE NAGA REVOLT.

We lately received, with much regret, the news from India that Mr. G. H. Damant, Deputy-Commissioner in the Naga Hills, on the Assam frontier, was killed by the Nuzema Nagas on the 14th ult. Mr. Damant went to Kohima with an escort to seize a quantity of ammunition which had been stored there by the Nagas. He expected that they would submit quietly, but on his approach the Nagas fired, killing the Commissioner and half the escort. The remainder, however, attacked the rebels, only a few of whom escaped. A wing of the 44th Regiment, under Colonel Johnstone, accompanied by 2000 Munipore auxiliaries, has since relieved the garrison of Kohima, which was closely beleaguered by the enemy. It had made a gallant defence, under Messrs. Hinde and Cayley. General Nation is at Gola Ghat, collecting a force to put down the insurrection.

We give the portrait of Mr. G. H. Damant, from a photograph by Messrs. Window and Grove, of Baker-street.

SURGEON-MAJOR REYNOLDS, V.C.

The memorable night of Jan. 22, after the disaster of the British arms at Isandhlwana, and the heroic defence of the post at Rorke's Drift, by a hundred of our countrymen, against three thousand Zulu assailants, will long be told in the history of English valour. Majors Chard and Gonville Bromhead, then holding the rank of Lieutenant in their respective corps, the former of the Royal Engineers, the latter of the 24th Regiment of Infantry, have received their meed of professional and public honours for that military exploit. But a share of the same merit has been recognised as belonging to one of a peaceful and scientific profession, the medical officer, Surgeon-Major Reynolds, who bore his part as an active combatant in the tremendous struggle, protracted through fifteen hours, and won the Victoria Cross. His portrait, drawn after a photograph, is engraved for this week's publication. He has been entertained with more than one complimentary banquet since his return to England, and has received an honorary medal.

THE MAYOR OF HYTHE'S BADGE.

A badge and chain for the Mayor of Hythe, the gift of Sir Edward Watkin, M.P. for that borough, is figured in one of our Illustrations. The design of this ornament may be described in detail. The pendant, or badge, represents the arms of Hythe as shown in its official seal; these are generally similar to the arms of other Cinque Port towns. The badge is inscribed "Portus et Burgus de Hythe." Immediately over it, forming the central link of the chain, is an eagle holding a scroll on which is the word "Mayor," an idea taken from the ancient seal of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, used by the Mayor, and having the device of an eagle. On each side of this is an enamel of the White Horse of Kent, with its motto, "Invicta," to indicate a Kentish cinque port. There is a small intermediate link consisting of a lion's head, the lion being the principal charge in the Arms of England. The occasion for giving this chain was the seven years' mayoralty of Henry Bean Mackeson, Esq. He was the donor of the seven links, while Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., contributed the badge. It is executed in 18-carat gold, with enamelling, by Messrs. Barkentin and Krall, after a design by Mr. John G. Waller.

We are desired to state that the ceremony of distributing the prizes to the successful students of the City of London College, Leadenhall-street, which was fixed for Thursday last, has, at the request of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, been postponed until next Thursday, the 20th inst., at seven o'clock p.m.

STATUE OF ALDERMAN BANNISTER AT HULL.

The marble statue of the late Alderman Bannister, in the Hull Townhall, was unveiled on the 15th ult. by the Mayor of that town, Alderman Waller, in presence of the members of the Corporation and many other gentlemen. Lieutenant-Colonel Pease, Chairman of the Memorial Committee, delivered the statue to the Corporation with an appropriate address, followed by the Mayor, and by Mr. Christopher Sykes, M.P. for the East Riding, Sir Henry Cooper, and other speakers. The late Alderman Bannister not only served municipal offices with great industry, but was the chief promoter of the Hull and Withernsea Railway, and of the Hull tramways, works of great local usefulness. The statue, of which we give an Illustration, is by Mr. Keyworth, jun., a sculptor who is a native of Hull, and who has already executed for the Townhall statues of Sir William De la Pole, Andrew Marvell, and the late Mr. James Clay, M.P. This statue of Alderman Bannister is a characteristic likeness of the man, and a fine work of art; the drapery of the aldermanic robe is very well managed. The pedestal bears the following inscription:—"Anthony Bannister, Justice of the Peace, Alderman, twice Mayor, twice Sheriff, and thirty-three years an active member of the Corporation of Hull. Born April 4, 1817; died July 18, 1878. Erected by subscription in recognition of his public spirit, kindness of heart, generous character, and unremitted zeal for his native town."

STATUE OF SIR W. FAIRBAIRN, BART., F.R.S.

This eminent mechanical engineer of Manchester, who died five years ago, was highly esteemed in that town, and throughout the manufacturing district of Lancashire and the West Riding, as well for his personal character as for his valuable scientific and practical achievements, which contributed to augment the industrial wealth of a busy community. The statue of which we give an Illustration has been placed in the Manchester Townhall. It is of marble, 7 ft. high.; and the sculptor, Mr. Edward Geflowski, of Bruton-street, has succeeded admirably well in representing the face, figure, and habitual attitude of Sir William Fairbairn, with his characteristic air of intent and profound meditation. Sir William, who was a native of Kelso, on the Tweed, and was born in 1789, was one of the first mechanicians to employ iron as the material of ship-building, and in the construction of bridges. He studied the properties and uses of that metal, especially its strength in resisting tension, with the greatest assiduity through a prolonged series of experimental researches and exact calculations. To the improvement and greater safety of steam-boilers, used in the manufacturing districts, his labours contributed in no slight degree. He was one of the founders of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and a President of that Association, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and author of several treatises upon the iron manufacture, engineering, and other subjects. He was created a Baronet in 1869, which title is now borne by Sir Thomas Fairbairn, his eldest son, a Commissioner of the Great Exhibitions in 1851 and 1862.

FLEMISH INDUSTRIES.

The manufacturing industry of the Netherlands, in diverse forms of production, has for ages past contributed greatly to the progress of material civilisation in Northern and Western Europe. It is scarcely too much to affirm that England is chiefly indebted to the example and instruction of Flemish artisans, and of the neighbouring Walloon population, for the commencement of textile manufactures in this country, and for those of metal and hardware, now developed to enormous magnitude. This historical consideration may be deemed to give some added interest to our Sketches of a few simpler workshop employments in the old Belgian towns of Ghent, Bruges, and Malines. Here, as we see, a multitude of female hands are constantly busied in lace-making; while the coppersmith hammers upon his anvil a piece of ornamental repoussé work, and the maker of sabots or wooden shoes, by dexterous application of the spokeshave, imparts a rounded form and smooth surface to the block which shall be turned into solid foot-gear, though "nothing like leather." Belgium, however, possesses great factories, ironworks, and establishment of machinists or mechanical engineers, which vie with the best of ours in their admirable results of combined skill, capital, and labour. We now and then hear a cry of alarm when trade is depressed at the increase of foreign industrial competition; but we trust there is room for all nations to work and to thrive by supplying the real wants of mankind all over the world.

A dividend of half-a-crown in the pound is being paid to the creditors of the West of England Bank, making a total of 16s. 6d., the previous dividends having been 10s. and 4s.

Twenty barristers were called on Monday in Dublin, the largest number at one call for many years, although the amount of business at the Irish Bar has been said to be declining.

Mr. Myles Fenton, general manager of the Metropolitan Railway, has been appointed general manager of the South-Eastern Railway. Mr. J. Shaw, who has for some time acted as general manager and secretary of the South-Eastern Railway, will in future act as secretary only.

Marden House, in the Caterham Valley, the property of Sir William Clayton, Bart., where Evelyn wrote his "Diary," and in which Macaulay lived for some time, was burned to the ground on Sunday, the valuable pictures and furniture being saved.

The South India "Wimbledon" meeting, with its various contests, terminated recently, and the Champion Plate, the blue ribbon of the meeting, was again won by Lieutenant C. F. H. Spencer, 48th Regiment. This gentleman was already the champion shot of the South India Rifle Association for the year 1878-9, and his success at the meeting recently concluded secures for him the unprecedented privilege and honour of winning the Champion Plate for two successive years. Lieutenant Spencer is the eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. C. F. O. Spencer, Vicar of Sutton, Isle of Ely.

The victualling departments of the Admiralty have under consideration a new culinary utensil destined to improve the seaman's diet on board ship, especially his pea-soup. The apparatus is termed a salt-extractor, and has been constructed at the suggestion of Mr. Baden Pritchard, F.C.S., of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, being, in fact, the application of a well-known chemical process to cooking purposes. Boilings from salt beef or salt pork, or soup that is too much salted, as it usually is on board ship when placed in the salt-extractor, and this in its turn put into cold water, will part with its salt in a few hours, and the soup thus rendered once more palatable. Special attention has been called to the invention by its exhibition at the Dairy Show by Messrs. Kent and Co., of Holborn, who have constructed a simple form for kitchen use.

EDISON'S LOUD-SPEAKING TELEPHONE.

By means of this instrument, now in ordinary use in London and other large towns, a conversation can be maintained between two persons at a distance without the slightest personal inconvenience or difficulty, the transmitting part of the apparatus being placed conveniently for the mouth and the receiving portion in a line with the ear. The practical application of the system in London extends to an indefinite number of stations, all placed in connection with a central station called the Telephone Exchange, which is situated in Lombard-street. The earliest stations, or private offices, connected with the exchange are situated:—No. 1 in Copthall-buildings, No. 2 in Old Broad-street, No. 3 in Suffolk-lane, No. 4 in Lombard-street, No. 5 in Princes-street, No. 6 in Carey's-street, Lincoln-inn, No. 7 in Queen Victoria-street (the offices of the company), No. 8 in George-yard, Lombard-street, No. 9 in Throgmorton-street, No. 10 being the *Times* newspaper office. At the central office is a switch-board capable of being connected with twenty-four different stations, the working being in charge of Mr. E. H. Johnson, the engineer, and Mr. Arnold White, the manager, of the company. Loud-speaking this telephone certainly is, but it is none the less soft-speaking also, for conversations may be carried on between two parties in whispers, and the bystanders will be unable to catch the words of the speaker at the distant station. With a wire passing through the Exchange system of the Company, and conveyed for ten or twelve miles of the way on poles with many other wires, conversation is carried on with as much facility over a distance of fifteen miles as though from room to room. The manager, in a letter published this week, presents a graphic description of what can be done with the Edison telephone:—"A gentleman, with whose house the Edison Telephone Exchange has been placed in connection, was enjoying a day's hunting. At the time he left home the telephone had not been fixed in position, although the wire had been run. During his absence the work was completed, and on his return important letters were read to him, to which replies were dictated. A conference with his solicitors being necessary, the operator at the Central Exchange connected him in the manner already described in your columns. An important telegram from New York was received, and a reply dictated in time to reach New York three hours after the first message was despatched from America. The principal portion of a day's work in town was thus compressed into half an hour's occupation in a library. It must be borne in mind that what had thus been accomplished was no laboratory experiment. The conditions involved were the conditions of ordinary life."

No. 1 in our Illustration shows clearly the switch-board arrangement in use at the Telephone Exchange. As will be seen, the Number 24 is the highest that a board contains. But there may be any number of switch-boards in use in the same room, and any station on one board can be connected with any other station on another board. The operator, usually a boy, sits in front. Assuming that station No. 2 wishes to communicate with No. 3, the person at No. 2 calls the attention of the attendant at the Exchange by means of the bell shown above the transmitter, *b*. At the same moment a shutter on the switch-board falls and discloses the number of the applicant. The attendant acknowledges the signal, and No. 2 instantly says, "I wish to communicate with No. 3." One of the metal pins from the row at the bottom of the board is instantly inserted into the hole on the same horizontal with No. 2 and under the upright rod of No. 3, No. 2 also having a pin inserted. Nos. 2 and 3 are then left to communicate with each other. At the close of the conversation No. 2 gives a signal on the bell to signify that he has finished, the attendant then withdraws the pins, and Nos. 2 and 3 are instantly separated. In our Illustration, Nos. 4 and 13, 12 and 10, 23 and 15, 8 and 20 are also all conversing together at the same time, and any of these can be instantly connected or disconnected, and so on up to the twelve couples on the board. Of course, only one station can be connected with one other at the same time, but the coupling and uncoupling are effected so quickly that any person may communicate with any other in rapid succession. The clerk at the switch-board is unable to hear a word of the conversations going on.

No. 2. Part of the switch-board apparatus, showing more clearly that the upright and horizontal bars do not touch. The horizontal bars are brought forward in between and are carried behind the upright, but do not touch. The pin, a short brass rod with vulcanite handle, is at will inserted in any one of the circular spaces, so establishing connection between the two bars.

No. 3. Interior of receiver, looking in the back. *a* is the diaphragm of mica, covered on the outer side, with the exception of the central hole, by the vulcanite; it is therefore in shade. The mica is fixed in a circular vulcanite case, in which is also fixed, at a short distance from the diaphragm, the cylinder of chalk, mounted upon a spindle capable of being rotated by a cranked handle. This cylinder is composed of compressed chalk, impregnated with a solution of phosphate of soda. Attached to the centre of the mica is a brass slip, to which is soldered a projecting platinum knob. This latter presses on the cylinder. The amount of pressure is regulated by a screw having at its end an indiarubber pad. The wires are so attached that the electric current passes through the platinum and thence, at the point of friction, to the chalk.

No. 4. End view of chalk cylinder being pressed on by platinum knob. Upon turning the handle so as to rotate the cylinder outwards from the face of the disc, the friction between the cylinder and the slip will draw the centre of the disc inwards, giving it a curved face. If an impulse of electricity be passed over the wire the friction between the slip and the cylinder will be destroyed, and the disc will regain its normal position of the true plane. If a variable or undulatory current of electricity be transmitted through the instrument the diaphragm will be kept in continual motion by the constantly varying friction existing between the chalk and the platinum dragging the diaphragm in opposition to its own constant elastic tension. This simple mechanical arrangement is wonderfully sensitive to the smallest as well as to the most rapid and complicated variations in electrical intensity taking place in the transmitted current. So sensitive is it that all the complex sonorous undulations propagated by human articulation instantly produce their corresponding variations of frictional resistance, and the diaphragm reproduces, in a loud or magnified tone, words or sounds which are being uttered into the telephone at the other end of the wire.

In the ordinary and improved commercial instrument, as represented in our Illustration, this excessive loudness is not required; the receiver, with its chalk cylinder, is made smaller than that originally brought over from America by Mr. C. P. Edison in March last, and afterwards experimented upon at the Royal Society and the Royal Institution by Professors Huxley and Tyndall in April. We understand that for experimental researches the louder instrument will continue to be made.

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No. 5. Under side of indiarubber and brass slip, and wire leading from platinum.

No. 6. Inside of carbon transmitter. *a* is the carbon placed between two metal discs of nearly three fourths of an inch diameter; these are in the centre of a ring of vulcanite. The connection between the wires and carbon is by means of a strip of tinfoil, shown here in dotted lines. The whole is embedded in and surrounded by a circular iron case of three inches diameter.

No. 7 are sections of the different parts of the transmitter, separated to show more clearly. On the centre of the stout iron diaphragm is fixed a short tube of brass, which holds within it a projecting length of glass tubing; this last and the screw opposite to it from the outside of transmitter press against the metal discs, between which is the carbon.

No. 8. The apparatus opened. *a*, insulating disc attached to brass rod: upon pressure a brass knob underneath establishes connection with bell at further station. *b*, this throws the bell, at the top of the same transmitter, out of current in a similar manner while conversation is going on. *c*, induction coil for long circuits, whose primary wire, having a very low resistance, is placed within the secondary in the usual manner. The transmitter is included in the primary circuit of the induction coil with a cell of battery.

The secondary circuit includes the line and the signal bell. The calling key when depressed cuts both the secondary coil and the bell magnet out of circuit and introduces a call battery for the purpose of sending the signal to the distant station. The chalk cylinder is in a third or tertiary circuit of the induction coil, no battery being included in this circuit.

It will thus be seen that there are three absolutely independent circuits wound upon the one induction coil, a particularly novel arrangement, and one which, by constituting the action of each of the three distinct working parts purely local, renders the entire apparatus peculiarly free from liability to disarrangement.

Respecting the chalk cylinder in Edison's receiving telephone, it appears that during some experiments with the electro-chemical telephone Mr. Edison discovered some peculiar phenomena; and when connecting the binding-posts of the telephone with a galvanometer, he found that the platinum knob and the chalk generated electricity of equal force to the half of a Daniel cell. Acting upon this discovery, he arranged four of the chalk cylinders upon a non-conducting spindle. He then connected the platinum knob or rubber of one chalk cylinder with the metallic central box of the next. Four chalk cylinders were thus arranged, one of the terminals being the platinum knob from the chalk, the current being conveyed along the usual brass slip. At the other end of this arrangement a metallic slip was connected with the central metallic box or *core* of the chalk cylinder. This battery, when the handle is rotated, is equivalent in power to two Daniel cells.

HUGHES'S ELECTRIC SONOMETER AND BALANCE, AND AUDIOMETER.

1. The Electric Sonometer and Induction Currents, Balance for assaying and physical researches.—The sonometer is a very sensitive instrument that indicates and measures the force of rapid induced currents:—*a*, primary coil of 5½ centimetres diameter, 10 millimetres deep, consisting of 100 metres of No. 32 silk-covered copper wire wound on a boxwood spool; *b*, primary coil similar to the other, but containing about half the quantity of wire. These coils are fixed at the two ends of a boxwood scale, *c*, and are so arranged that their poles oppose each other: they are connected with the clock microphone, *d*, and battery. *e*, *f*, secondary coil, precisely similar to *a*. Its poles are connected through the microphonic key, *g*, to a Bell telephone, *h*. *f* can be moved backwards and forwards on *c*, which is divided off up to 200 millimetres. The absolute zero point is at one fifth of the length of *c*, and nearer to *b*. *i*, primary coils, and *j*, secondary coils of the induction currents balance. They are exactly similar to *a* and *f*, but, being placed horizontally, *i* and *j* are fixed, and eparated from each other by a space of five millimetres. One pair of coils is furnished with a fine micrometer screw, *k*, so as to perfectly adjust the balance, it being found practically impossible to make the two pairs alike. *i i* are joined in circuit to the battery *e* and microphone *d*, which is fixed at the back of a drum clock, *l*. *d* and *l*, in actual use, may be miles away, but they are placed here to show connection. *m m*, movable box-wood cups to contain coin and metal discs; they fit into a space in the centre of the coils, of three centimetres diameter. The mahogany stand, *n n*, on which the sonometer, balance, and key are fixed, is 21 in. wide by 17 in. deep.

2. Microphonic key on a larger scale. *a*, brass arm with ebony finger-plate; a spring hinge gives it an upward tendency. *b*, the microphone, this being a fine platinum wire, pendant from a nicely-balanced and poised small brass roller. This causes an extremely gentle contact with a small piece of platinum fixed in the side of brass arm. A harder contact than this will not give any sound at all. *c*, switch to cut off current passed through microphonic key when the clock microphone is used. *d*, steel contact spring, which sends current through the balance when brass arm is raised. *e*, spring contact. Sends current through the sonometer when arm is down. *d* and *e* are checked from touching each other by the brass stop, *f*. *g*, spring, contacts when arm is down, and short circuits the movable sonometer coil when the balance is in use. *h*, button for holding down brass arm.

3. Sliding boxwood scale, divided up to 200 millimetres, furnished with a rest that fits over the right-hand balance coils, fig. 1. When this is used the other sonometer is dispensed with, and the metal discs or coin are simply dropped in the circular tubular hollow, which usually holds the boxwood cup.

The following is explanatory of the uses of this apparatus. If we place in the coils of the induction balance a piece of metal, say copper, bismuth, or iron, we at once produce a disturbance of the balance, and it will give out sounds more or less intense on the telephone, according to the mass, or if of similar sizes, according to the molecular structure, of the metal. The volume and intensity of sound is invariably the same for a similar metal. If by means of the switch the telephone is instantly transferred to the sonometer, and if its coil be at zero, we should hear sounds when the brass arm is up or in connection with the induction balance, and no sounds, or silence, when the key is down or in connection with the sonometer. If the sonometer coil was moved through several degrees, or through more than the required amount, we should find that the sounds increase when the arm is depressed; but when the coil is moved to a degree where there is absolute equality, if the arm is either up or down, then the degree on the scale should give the true value of the disturbance produced in the induction balance; and this is so exact that if we put, say, a silver coin whose value is 115 deg., no other degree will produce equality. Once knowing, therefore, the value of any metal or alloy, it is not necessary to know in advance what the metal is; for if its equality is 115 deg., it is silver coin; if 52, iron; if 40, lead; if 10, bismuth; and as there is a very wide limit between each metal, the reading of the value of each is very rapid, a few seconds sufficing to give the exact sound value of any metal or alloy.

4. The audiometer, an adaptation of the sonometer, being an instrument for exactly measuring our power of hearing and chronicling the progress of recovery from deafness. It was first applied by Dr. Richardson to some very remarkable investigations relative to our hearing powers. *a* is the scale measured into 200 millimetres. *b b* are the two primary fixed coils, both exactly similar to those in the sonometer as to length and size of wire, although what should be the thinner coil is here padded out, so that they look both alike as to depth.

The wires from these coils are connected with the microphone, *c*, and Leclanche's battery cells, *d d*; *e*, secondary and moving coil, connected through the binding screws, *f f*, to the telephone, *h*. The switch, *g*, is a brass arm pivoted on an ebony plate, on which are also fixed two brass studs. The free end of arm placed over either of these gives either the force of one or, when desired, two cells, the stronger current being used only for very deaf patients.

A fuller description of the battery and Bell telephone used with the electric sonometer and induction currents balance may be interesting. In fig. 1 Professor Hughes's battery of three elements is used. Each element is constructed thus:—A glass jar containing some solution of sulphate of copper, in which a disc of copper is placed attached to a strap of copper, protected along its length by gutta-percha. At its upper end is a terminal. A glass tube is closed at its lower end by a diaphragm of calico, then three fourths filled with pipeclay, the upper fourth with common sal ammoniac: into this is immersed a plate of zinc, which also has a terminal. This tube, with its contents, is placed in the jar to within an inch of its bottom.

These three Daniel elements are found amply sufficient; and even this weak force is so exquisitely sensitive that it will find out the smallest fraction of difference in weight or structure of metals. Two quite new coins, fresh from the Mint, apparently both of the same weight, when placed in the balance will be found to possess a difference which the millimetre scale at once indicates. The pocket form of the improved Bell telephone, *h*, fig. 1, is only 2½ in. in diameter. It differs in its construction from the original portable telephone described in this Journal on Dec. 15, 1877. In *h* the magnet (instead of being straight) is short and tubular, folded over so as to form a central tube within the outer. The circular vibrating plate is really an extension of the magnet, being fixed to and extending across its outer circumference or north pole, and rests against the inner or south pole. The coil of insulated copper wire fills up the space between the inner and outer tubes and the fold that connects them. The coil is attached to and vibrates with the plate, this being placed at the farther side from the outer orifice of the instrument.

Any good ordinary telephone can be used with the audiometer.

COWPER'S WRITING TELEGRAPH.

The object attained by this instrument, the invention of Mr. E. A. Cowper, is that it enables the operator to write at a distant station many miles away, just as though he were present there himself, without requiring the use of any special signal, codes, or signs (to spell each letter, as is now the practice), and without the assistance of any person to translate the signals as received. The instrument acts upon the simple principle of communicating at all times to the writing pen at the receiving end of the line, the exact position of the pencil of the operator at the sending station through two line wires, or so to speak, giving the latitude and longitude of the pencil continually; the position of the pencil vertically being communicated by one wire, and the position horizontally being communicated by the other wire. The pencil of the operator has two light "contact rods" jointed to it, and one of these slides over the edges of a series of "contact plates" having various resistances interposed between them and the line wire, while the other rod slides over a second set of such plates connected to the other line wire; at the receiving end of the line each of these wires actuates its own needle. The two needles (which are placed at right angles to each other, and are provided with light springs) actuate one writing pen, so that the pen moves up or down, and backwards or forwards, in exact obedience to the motions of the pencil in the hand of the operator at the distant station. Both the paper written upon in pencil by the operator at the sending station and that written upon in ink by him at the receiving station move along as the writing proceeds, and the messages have only to be cut off from time to time, wound round a piece of card, and sent out to their destination, or put into an envelope and dispatched. The resistance in each line wire is now arranged at 400 ohms, equal to a distance of, say, thirty-six miles on land, and the instrument has written well through 1000 ohms resistance, equal to, say, ninety miles on land.

The following is a detailed account of the parts of the apparatus, with references to our Illustrations of Cowper's Writing Telegraph:—

1. Cowper's writing telegraph. *a*, sending part of the instrument. *b*, the receiving portion. *c*, box containing clockwork: this pulls, at the same time, both the sending and receiving slips of paper when written on. *d*, rod communicating with metal lever inside, and which presses down upon the endless band of paper to give the necessary tension. The paper unrolls to the reel above and immediately contiguous to the writing-frame, *e*. A similar rod and lever are also placed on the wheel of paper inside, at the receiving end of instrument. *f*, wooden frames protecting the ends of sliding contacts. *g*, one of the horseshoe electro-magnets, a pair of these forming, with the coils and needles above, the galvanoscopes or current detectors, one for each line.

2. Writing apparatus of the sending part of the instrument. *a*, small pocket ever-pointed pencil. *b*, slip of paper being written on. *c*, metal writing-frame. *d*, small insulating plugs of wood, forming part of the light connecting-rods that carry the metal contacts, *e*. One pole of a sending battery is attached to each connecting-rod, the other pole is connected with the earth. There is a battery to each rod of the sending instrument. Only one rod is shown complete in fig. 2. The contact piece, *e*, is a rounded projection near the end of each rod. Part of the top covering of instrument is taken off to show more plainly the edges of contact plates, *f*. These are thirty-two in number, fixed closely together, but insulated from each other by paraffined paper. Connected to the plates there are resistance coils (placed in the bottom of the sending part of instrument), a coil to each plate. The first plate is connected direct to the line wire; the second plate is connected to the line wire through a resistance coil; the third through two coils, and so on. The action communicated by the pencil to the metal contacts may be explained thus: when sliding out and across the top of each one of the metal plates, the current from the battery has to pass through, successively, a limited number of coils; the connecting-rod short circuits the number of coils corresponding to its motion. The fewer of these resistance coils there are in circuit the stronger is the current in the main line. As is the greater or less extent of the motion in the direction of the length of the connecting-rod, so will be the corresponding change in the strength of the current in the main line. When the pencil, *a*, makes a long sweep or curve in the writing, there will be a weak current; if a small stroke, then a strong current will be caused to flow in the line. The same rule applies to both rods connecting the pencil movements, whether it is the up and down or the sidelong movements, each being connected with its own line wire.

3. The writing apparatus of the receiving end of instrument, on a larger scale than No. 2. *a*, pen of capillary siphon tube drawing off limpid aniline ink from small cistern, *b*. This glass tube is delicately suspended by a hook on to the end of a very fine steel spring, the exact adjustment of which is beautifully poised by a thumb-screw through the horizontal beam above. *c*, fine silk threads leading from the needles and guiding by their motion the movement of the pen. *d*, continuous band of paper, 1½ inch wide, on which the writing is reproduced. The writing frame has a somewhat curved shape, as shown; this allows for the freer motion of the pen, which, being suspended somewhat in the manner of a pendulum, necessarily describes a small segment of a circle.

4. Plan of the receiving part of instrument. Its general operation is briefly thus:—The current from one of the line wires flows at the receiving station through the galvanoscope to earth. The galvanoscope has a needle, one tip of which is connected to the glass pen by the fine silk thread, and just where the pen touches this thread it is crossed at right angles by another, connecting it in like manner to a second galvanoscope. The needles of each of these galvanoscopes deflect in proportion to the strength of the current flowing through its coil. The points of these two needles keep moving with the varying currents, caused by the motion of the sending-pencil. *a*, pivoted needles of exceedingly thin, soft iron plates. These needles are slightly curved in their sections, in order to stiffen them, their thickness being only 1-110th of an inch, mounted on polished hard steel bearings, and are thus exceedingly free and lively, as a very slight amount of friction in this part of the instrument would be fatal to good writing. The needles are surrounded by coils of insulated copper wires, *b b*, and acted upon by the electro-magnets, *g g g g*, placed on either side. The electro-magnets are magnetised by local batteries connected with the coils, *b b*. *c c* are terminals or screw clamps for attaching the various wires from the two main-line batteries, the local battery, the line wires, and the earth wire. The writing-pen is imprisoned and guided in its movements by the fine silk threads, *d d*, which are fastened to pins, *e e*, tightened by fine steel springs, these being attached to and adjusted by screws, *g g*. The threads, as before mentioned, are fastened to the needles. *h*, continuous slip of paper. *i* is a sliding sponge-holder, to be moved forward under the pen when that is not required to be used, so that the ink may flow into and be absorbed by the sponge.

5. Facsimile tracing of writing in aniline ink by the glass tube of Mr. E. A. Cowper's telegraph.

If the writing at the distant station should require to be written larger or smaller than the original message in pencil at the sending station, the alteration can be effected by making the contact-plates (*f*, fig. 2) thicker for enlarging, or thinner for reducing, the size of the writing. These plates requiring some little trouble to fix, this enlargement or reduction of the writing is obviously not merely a question of the will, as has been erroneously stated by some of our contemporaries.

FUNCHAL, MADEIRA.

The mild and genial climate of this celebrated island in the Atlantic Ocean, a remaining colonial appanage of the kingdom of Portugal, and within a few days' voyage of European ports, has long been noted to such a degree as to attract many visitors in the winter season. Its scenery is also characterised by grandeur, beauty, and variety within a moderate compass of distance, with mountain ranges 6000 feet high, lifting their peaks in the nearest vicinity to each other, but divided by stupendous clefts and ravines, or intersecting the narrow strip of land in all directions, forming deep glens and gorges all round its coast up to the central rampart, which has an aspect truly sublime. The only drawback on the enjoyment of this place by invalids is the ruggedness of the roads and paths all over the island, and the rudeness of the mode of travelling, but for equestrians or pedestrians who are in good health there is an endless choice of delightful excursions. The situation of Funchal on the south coast, the port and chief town of Madeira, is very striking; the harbour is almost open, being only a slight curve between two headlands, with a sea exposure to the whole vast expanse of the ocean, as far as the South Pole; yet this mere roadstead, except during wintry storms, is perfectly secure, and vessels land their passengers or cargoes, by lighters drawn with ropes, on the beach in safety, while the smallest boats venture out into the bay. The town sits on a steep slope, which is rent into three divisions by precipitous ravines, and lofty peaks, often veiled by clouds, look down from behind, the masses of rock displaying many picturesque shapes and rich volcanic tints. At one end of the beach is the Portuguese Governor's house, with a noble avenue of plane-trees; at the other is a shady public walk, the Praça, guarded by an old fort of red stone with pepper-box turrets. The cliffs of Brazen Head, Loo Rock with the Castle, and the three rocky islets called the Desertas, in the offing, complete an enchanting mixture of land and sea views at Funchal, the port of Madeira.

The meteoric display of falling stars this month is expected to take place about the 27th inst.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., gave, on Tuesday night, at the Townhall, Newcastle, a lecture entitled "Never; or, Lessons of Hope from the Schoolbook of History," in the course of which he said that young men must not look for guidance to statesmen and party leaders, but must survey the whole field of popular struggle, since statesmen and party leaders were little more than barometers, registering the official level which any popular question had attained.

Lord Hatherton is sitting as umpire to arbitrate on the proposed 10 per cent reduction in the earthenware trade, which affects seventy-six manufactories and about 30,000 hands. The masters' case is that the selling prices of earthenware have been reduced 30 per cent., while the price of materials has fallen only 13 per cent.; also that the American duty is 55 cents on the value; and that potters' wages in Belgium and Germany are only half what are paid here.

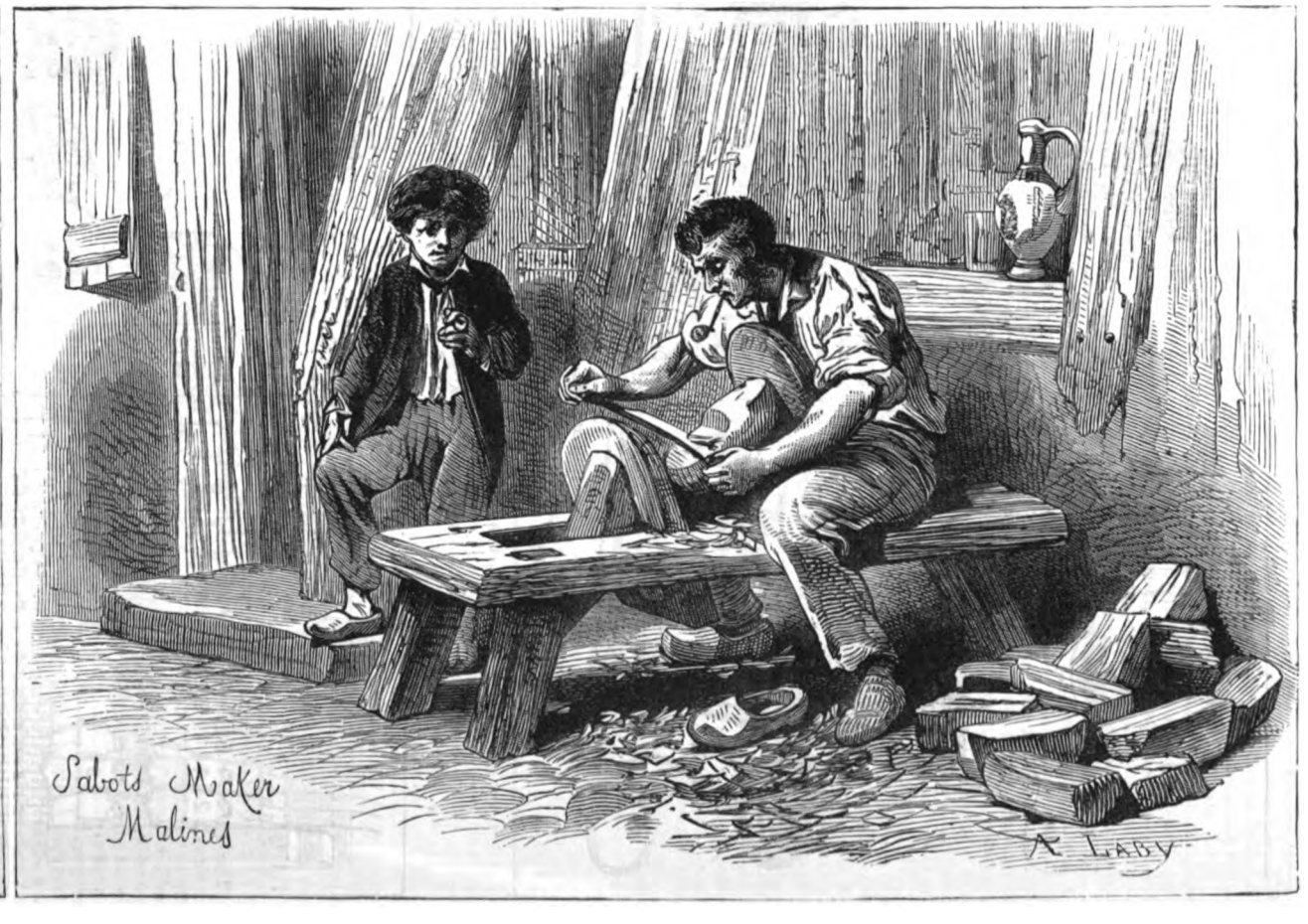
The first of two lectures on the benefits accruing to India from English rule was on Tuesday night delivered in the Queen-street Hall of the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh, by Mr. W. W. Hunter, LL.D., of the Bengal Civil Service, Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, and a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. The learned lecturer, who is one of the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society, and a well-known authority on all matters Indian, took for consideration in his first address that portion of his subject which deals with the rural districts of India, reserving the cities and the industrial development, education and the social organisation generally, for the second.

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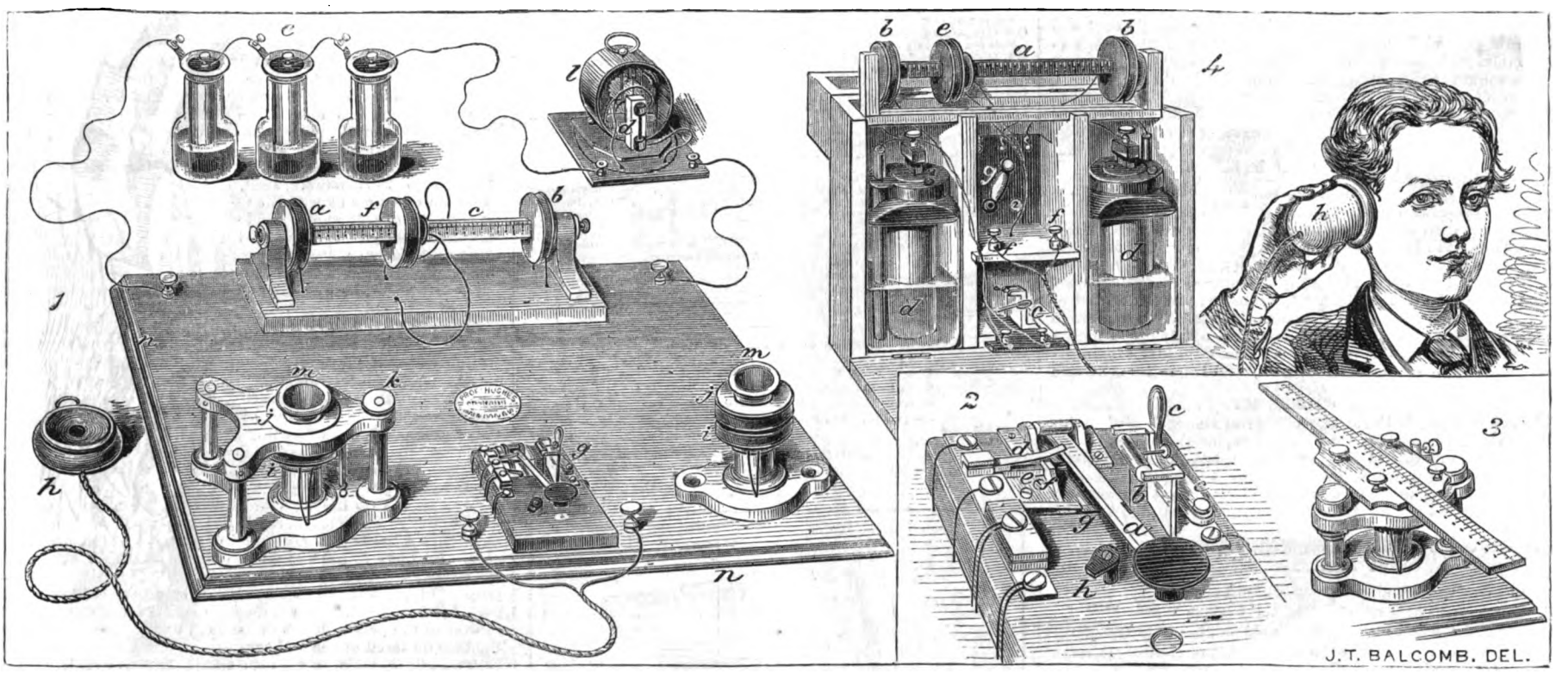


FLEMISH INDUSTRIES.—SEE PAGE 462.

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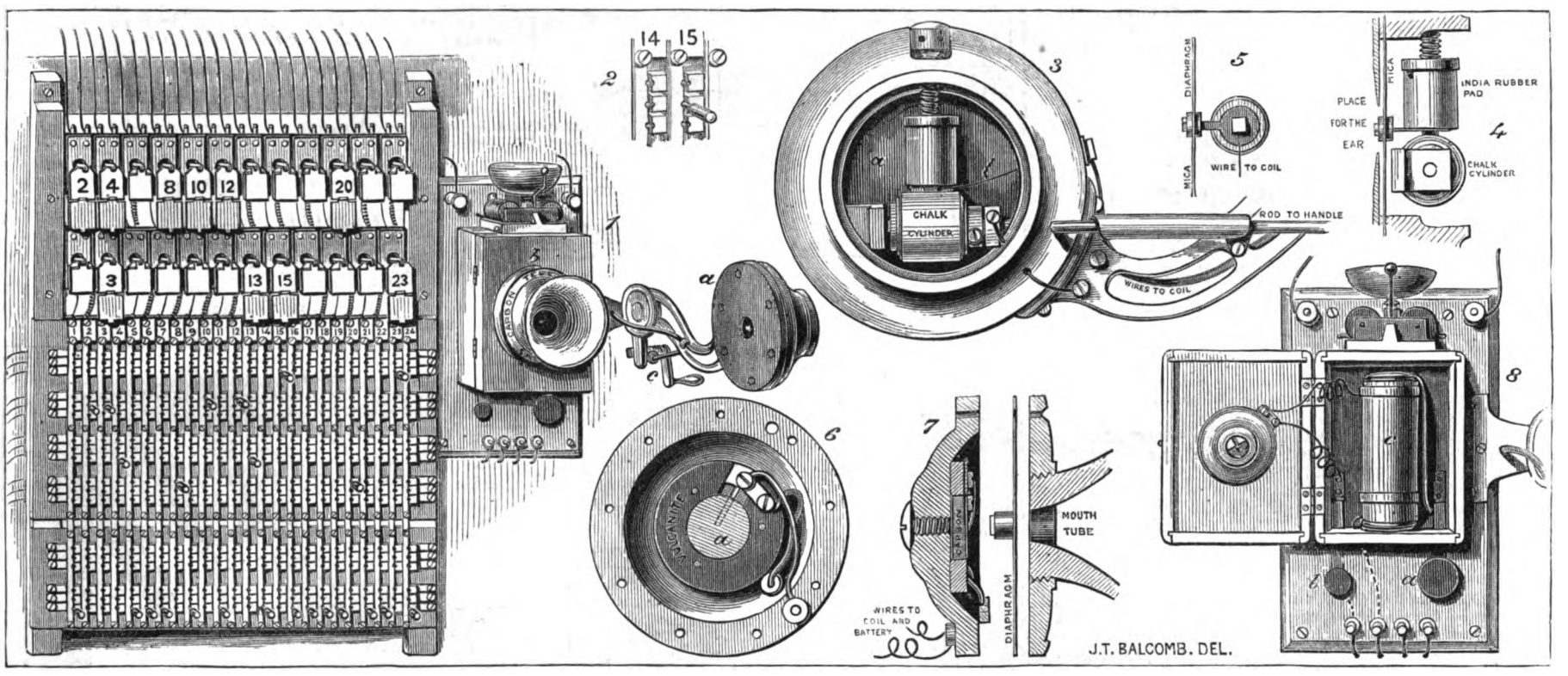
PRACTICAL SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS.

SEE PAGE 462.



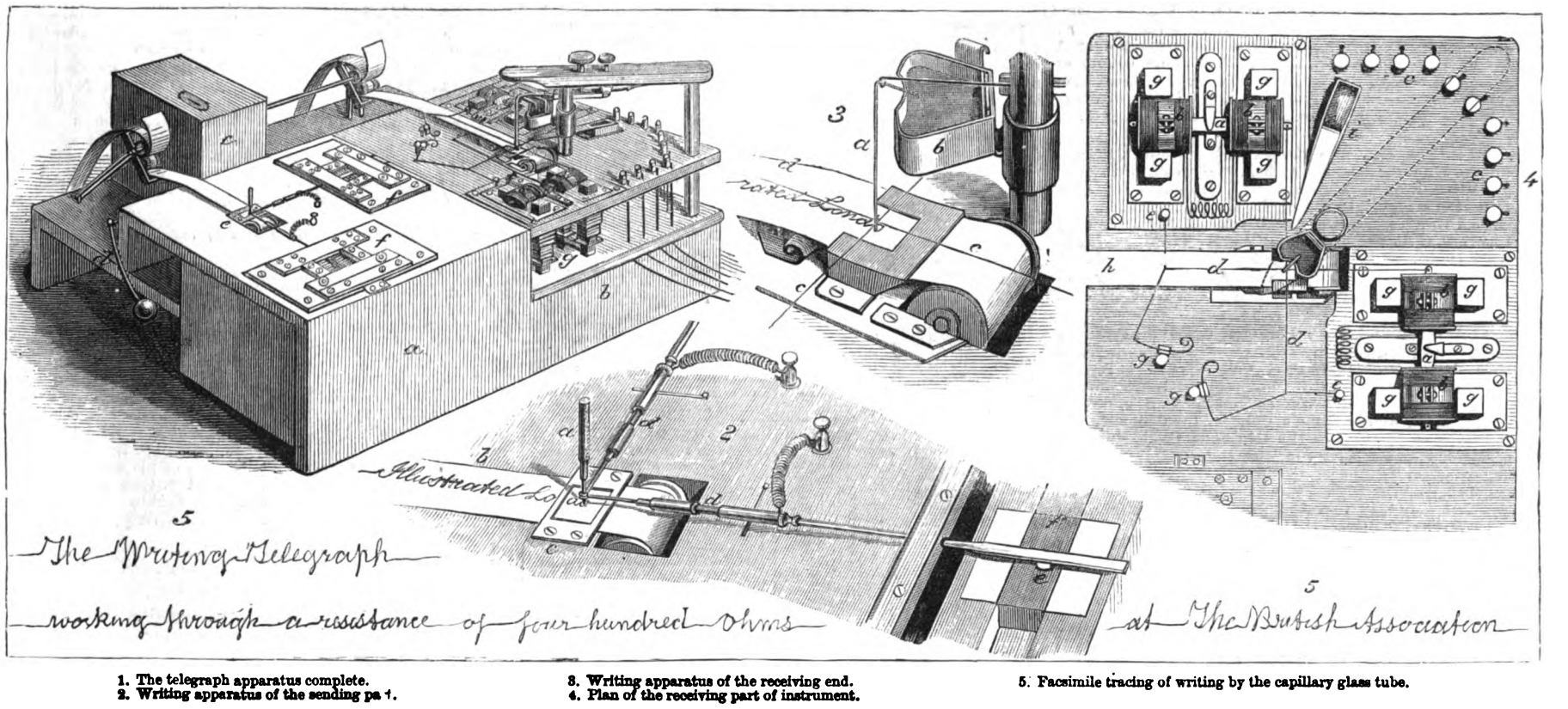
1. The Electric Sonometer, and the Induction Currents Balance. 2. Microphonic Key, on larger scale. 3. Sliding Scale, to fit over balance-coil. 4. The Audiometer, used to measure power of hearing.

HUGHES'S ELECTRIC SONOMETER, AND INDUCTION CURRENTS BALANCE; AND HUGHES'S AUDIOMETER.



1. Switch Board and Telephone. *a*. Receiver. *b*. Transmitter. *c*. Handle to rotate the Chalk Cylinder.
2. Part of Switch Board (larger scale).
3. Inside of Receiver. *a*. Diaphragm.
4. Another view of Chalk Cylinder.
5. Metal Slip and Platinum Knob.
6. Part of Carbon Transmitter. *a*. Carbon between two metal discs.
7. Section of Transmitter, with additions.
8. Transmitter Apparatus opened.

EDISON'S LOUD-SPEAKING TELEPHONE.



1. The telegraph apparatus complete.
2. Writing apparatus of the sending part.
3. Writing apparatus of the receiving end.
4. Plan of the receiving part of instrument.
5. Facsimile tracing of writing by the capillary glass tube.

COWPER'S WRITING TELEGRAPH.

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OBITUARY.

MAJOR-GENERAL BELL.

Major-General Edward William Dorrington Bell, V.C., C.B., Commanding the Belfast District, died at his residence, Lisbreen House, Fortwilliam Park, Belfast, on the 10th inst. He entered the Army in 1842, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1868. He served in the Crimean War, including the Battle of Alma, where he personally captured the first gun taken from the Russians. He was also at Inkerman and Sebastopol; and for his distinguished services throughout the campaign had received medal with three clasps, Victoria Cross, the Legion of Honour, the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal. He took part in the Indian campaign, including the siege and capture of Lucknow, for which also he had medal and clasp. In 1876 he was appointed to the command of the Belfast district, which he held till his death.

MR. GOOLD.

George Ignatius Goold, Esq., late Resident Magistrate for Waterford, died at Dunmore East, in the county of Waterford, on the 6th inst. He was born Sept. 7, 1805, the second son of Sir George Goold, second Baronet, of Old Court, in the county of Cork, by Lady Charlotte Browne, his wife, eldest daughter of Valentine, Earl of Kenmare; was educated at Oscott, and was afterwards called to the Bar. He was held in high esteem in all circles, and his legal opinion was highly valued. He married, Nov. 3, 1840, Clara, daughter of Major-General James Webber Smith, C.B., and leaves six sons and one daughter.

MR. WILSON, M.P.

William Wilson, M.P. for the county of Donegal, died at his residence, Dramancercy House, Raphoe, on the 8th inst. He was the second son of William Wilson, Esq., of Raphoe, was educated in that town, and for some time practised as a solicitor. In August, 1876, he was elected for the county of Donegal in the Conservative interest, succeeding the late Mr. Conolly, of Castletown. Mr. Wilson married, in 1865, Martha, daughter of the late D. Wilson, Esq., which lady died in 1875.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Mrs. Ward, wife of Dr. Michael Francis Ward, M.P. for Galway, on the 2nd inst., at Camden-road, aged thirty-three.

Major General Charles Moray Macleane (retired), Indian Army, on the 27th ult., at Guernsey, aged seventy-one.

Admiral Charles Edmunds, R.N., of The Albany, on the 1st inst., at 2, Park-place-villas, Maida-hill West, in his seventy-ninth year.

Colonel Arthur A'Court Fisher, C.B., Royal Engineers, on the 2nd inst., at Reay House, Inverness, aged forty-nine. He served at Sebastopol, and in China from 1857 to 1860.

Captain Edward Walter Home Crofton, 60th Rifles, only son of the late Colonel Crofton, C.B., Royal Artillery, and Mrs. Crofton, of Hampton Court Palace, on the 19th ult., in Afghanistan.

Captain John Becke, 21st Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, Marine Battalion, on the 27th ult., at Jhelum, Punjaub, aged thirty-seven. He was second son of John Becke, Esq., of The Cedars, Northampton.

The Hon. Mrs. Beaumont (Susan Hussey), widow of Richard Beaumont, Esq., R.N., and daughter of George, third Lord Macdonald, on the 5th inst., at Settrington House, Yorkshire, aged seventy-two.

Thomas Richardson Colledge, M.D., F.R.S. Edinburgh, for forty-two years President of the Medical Missionary Society in China, on the 28th ult., at Lauriston House, Cheltenham, in his eighty-third year.

Major George Anthony Aufrère Baker, 6th Bengal Cavalry, on the 9th ult., at Jhelum, India, on his way to take officiating command of the 10th Bengal Lancers. He served in the Indian Mutiny, including the siege of Delhi and Lucknow, and in the China War, 1860.

Lady Salusbury-Trelawny (Harriet Jane), wife of Sir John Salusbury-Trelawny, Bart., of Trelawny, Cornwall, on the 5th inst. Her Ladyship was eldest daughter of J. H. Tremayne, Esq., of Heligan, Cornwall, M.P., was married to Sir John Salusbury-Trelawny, Bart., in 1842, and had one son and two daughters.

The Rev. John Rawlin Trye, for thirty-four years Rector of Great Witcombe, Gloucestershire, on the 4th inst., aged seventy. He was the youngest son of Charles Brandon Trye, Esq., of Leckampton Court, in the county of Gloucester, F.R.S., an eminent medical writer, by Mary, his wife, sister of the distinguished antiquaries Samuel and Daniel Lysons.

General William Crokat, on the 6th inst., at 52, Inverleith-row, Edinburgh, in his ninety-second year. He served in Sicily in 1807, and in Portugal under Sir Arthur Wellesley, in Spain at Corunna, in the Walcheren Expedition, and in the Peninsula, and had the war medal with four clasps for Vimiera, Corunna, Vittoria, and Pyrenees. General Crokat was in charge of Napoleon at St. Helena at the time of his death.

The Hon. Mrs. Coote (Louisa), widow of Charles Coote, Esq., of Bellamon Forest, Cootehill, Ireland, on the 3rd inst., at Bath, in her eighty-eighth year. Mrs. Coote was youngest daughter of Richard Dawson, Esq., M.P. for the county of Monaghan, and was sister of Richard Thomas, Lord Cremorne, father of the present Earl of Dartrey. Mrs. Coote, with her sisters, had a patent of precedence as the daughter of a Baron.

Edward Knight, Esq., of Chawton House, Hants, J.P. and D.L., on the 5th inst., aged eighty five. He was eldest son of Edward Austen, Esq., of Godmersham, Kent (who changed his name to that of Knight), by Elizabeth, his wife, third daughter of Sir Brook Bridges, Bart., and was consequently nephew of James Austen, the celebrated novelist. He married first, in 1826, Mary Dorothea, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., and secondly, in 1840, Adela, daughter of John Portal, Esq., of Laverstoke, and leaves issue by each wife.

James Clerk-Maxwell, Esq., of Middlebie, F.R.S., Professor of Experimental Physics in the University of Cambridge, on the 5th inst., at Scroope-terrace, Cambridge. This distinguished scholar, who gained the highest University honours, was formerly Professor of Natural Philosophy in Marischal College, Aberdeen, and in King's College, London. He was born in 1831, the only son of the late John Clerk-Maxwell, Esq., of Glenlair, in the county of Kirkcudbright, by Frances, his wife, daughter of Robert Hodshon Cay, Esq., of North Charlton, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in Scotland, and was married, in 1858, to Katherine Mary, third daughter of the Very Rev. Daniel Dewar, D.D.

A correspondent points out that we erred in stating that the late Robert Henry Allan, Esq., of Blackwell Grange, Durham, whose memoir we gave last week, was the last surviving son of Robert Allan, Esq., of Newbottle. George Thomas Allan, Esq., of Barton Lodge, near Darlington, is the fourth and last surviving son, and inherits the Blackwell Grange entailed estate.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

F M T (New York).—We are obliged for the information. The congress has our best wishes for its success.

J G F (Ramsgate).—The card with address is at hand, and you shall hear from us about your problems in the course of the week.

H S Y.—The review of Mr. Gossip's "Theory of the Chess Openings" by Professor Wayte appeared in the September number of the *Chessplayers' Chronicle*.

C H C (Cavendish-square).—The fuller the solution the better; in labouring to be brief you are likely to become obscure.

B L D (Plymouth).—You are too positive by half. Like you, many correspondents have supposed that 1. Kt to Q 2nd solves problem No. 1863, overlooking the answer, 1. Kt to K 4th (dis. ch). The answer to 1. Kt to K B 6th is 1. P takes Kt!

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1861 received from A H Tongue, M H Moorhouse, C B Carlon (Clifton), J M G (Sandycove), and W J E.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1862 received from G L C, Coalscuttle, H S Y, J Bumstead, A H Tongue, Pops, W O'S Harnett, R Shindler, L Noren, M A Morton, W J E, W B Wood, Caxtonian, P le Page, Wanstead, J Sargent, Bryanston Chess Club, J M G (Sandycove), W F Payne, G K B (Swansea), G C Baxter, and A F Carlson (Helsingborg).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1863 received from H B, Helen Lee, C C E, G L C, C H Coster, D W Kell, W M Curtis, H Brewster, Dabbshill, F A Bright, G Fosbrooke, T Barrington, Blah patowe, Pops, An Old Hand, N Cator, Norman Rumbelow, Elsie, D Templeton, M D B, W Hoskin, W D Jones, Fred West, E Elsbury, T Greenbank, R O'Brien, L S D, W Warren, B L Dyke, R Ingersoll, Alpha, W S Leest, J M Holme, C B Carlon (Clifton), James Dobson, Domus, Squire, W B Wood, Gertie Hill, Jules Hoedé, O Walter, G L Mayne, C S Coxe, W P Welch, A H Butcher, R Jessop, F R Jeffrey, W Wilkinson, A J H (Rugby), Ben Nevis, H Langford, Homunculus, S M Allen, E L G, Tobias, A R, William Scott, R Arnold, S Reynolds, G H V, E H H V, R F N Banks, R H Brooks, J W W, East Marden, Shadforth, Underwood, Semaj, P le Page, Cant, J Radermacher, Hereward, J Sargent, J M G (Sandycove), Thorne Reading Room, E P Vulliamy, W F Payne, D McIntosh, Lulu, Paralytic, Copiapino, E L Green, W de P Crousaz, and G C Baxter.

Solution of Problem No. 1862.

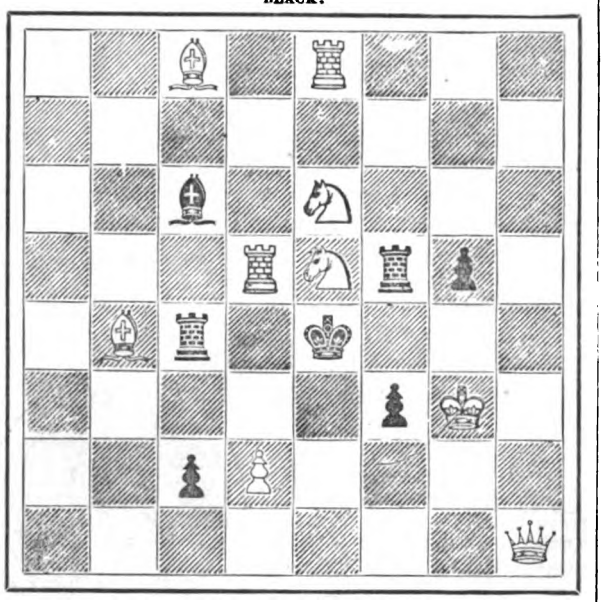
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 5th*	K takes R
2. Kt to Q 7th (ch)	K takes B
3. Kt to K B 4th. Mate.	

* White can also play 1. Kt to R 7th (ch), as pointed out by a large number of our correspondents.

PROBLEM No. 1865.

By H. M. Prideaux.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

One of ten Games played by Mr. J. H. Blackburne, *sans voir* and simultaneously, at the Central Chess Club, Glasgow, on the 24th ult.

(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. Broom).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th
5. Kt to Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
6. Kt takes P	K takes Kt
7. P to Q 4th	P to K B 6th
8. B to K B 4th	

In readiness to defend the K R P when Black plays his Bishop to K 2nd. Mr. Gossip gives:—

8. P takes P	B to K 2nd
9. B to B 4th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
10. B to K 3rd	B takes P (ch)
11. K to Q 2nd, &c.	
8.	B to K 2nd
9. B to Kt 3rd	P to Q 3rd
10. P takes P	P to K R 4th
11. P to K B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
12. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q 4th
13. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th
14. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
15. B to Kt 2nd	Q to Q 4th

Black was premature in advancing the Queen's Pawn, and now he defends a paltry Pawn with the most powerful piece upon the board.

16. P to K B 5th	B takes P
17. Castles	K to K 3rd

Truly a curious position.

18. P to B 4th	

Winning a piece, whatever course the adversary elects to pursue.

18.	Q takes Q B P
19. P to Q 5th (ch)	Q takes Q P
20. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q
21. R takes B	Kt to Q B 3rd
22. R to Q sq (ch)	Kt to Q 5th

After this another piece goes.

23. P to K 6th (dis. ch)	K takes P
24. R to K 5th (ch)	K to B 3rd
25. R takes Kt	B to Q 3rd
26. Q R takes P	B takes R
27. B takes B (ch)	K to B 2nd
28. R to B 4th (ch)	K to K 3rd
29. B takes R	

Black resigned.

A Game played recently at Pursell's between the Rev. S. W. Earnshaw and another Amateur.

(*Two Knights' Defence.*)

WHITE (Amateur).	BLACK (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th	Kt to B 3rd
4. Kt to Kt 5th	P to Q 4th
5. P takes P	Kt to Q R 4th
6. P to Q 3rd	

An old-fashioned continuation, which has been abandoned in favour of 6. B to Kt 5th (ch).

6.	P to K R 3rd
7. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 5th
8. K Kt to Q 2nd	

This loses time; the *coup juste* at this point is 8. Q to K 2nd.

8.	B to Q B 4th
9. Kt to Kt 3rd	Kt takes Kt
10. R P takes Kt	P takes P
11. Q takes P	Castles
12. Castles	P to Q R 3rd
13. B to K 3rd	B to Q 3rd
14. P to K B 4th	B to Q 2nd
15. P to Q Kt 4th	

Necessary, for Black now threatens to win the Bishop by 16. P to Q Kt 4th, a move he could not make with effect until he had played out the Queen's Bishop.

15.	B takes P (at Kt 4th)
16. Kt to B 3rd	B to Q 3rd
17. B to Q 4th	P to Q B 3rd
18. B takes Kt	Q takes B
19. Kt to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
20. P takes P	B to B 4th (ch)
21. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt (ch)
22. K to R sq	B takes P
23. B to Kt 3rd	Q R to Q sq
24. Q to Kt 3rd	R to Q 7th
25. R to K Kt sq	K R to Q sq
26. Q R to K sq	Q to Q 3rd
27. R to K 5th	Q to Kt 5th
28. P to K B 5th	K to B sq

An unnecessary precaution; 28. B takes K Kt P wins at once.

29. P to B 6th	

White is now as unconscious of danger as the adversary was of opportunity upon his last move. He should have retreated the Q R to K sq here.

29.	R takes P
30. P takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq
31. B takes P (ch)	K takes B
32. P to Kt 8th (a Queen) (ch)	R takes Q
33. R to B 5th (ch)	K to K sq

and Black wins.

A great congress of chessplayers is announced to be held in New York in the first week of next year, and assurances have been already received that the best players in the States will attend and take part in the several tournaments it is proposed to organise for the occasion. There will be two game tourneys—a grand tourney, open to all comers, for a prize of not less than 500 dols., and a minor tournament for a prize the amount of which will be determined by the number of players entering the lists. The assured competitors in the grand tourney include Messrs. Mackenzie, Hormer, Delmar, Judd, Neill, Orchard, Ware, and Reichelm; and an invitation has been addressed to Mr. Mason, who is now residing in London. It is hoped in New York chess circles that Mr. Blackburne may be induced to cross the Atlantic and wield a lance for England in the mêlée. The undertaking cannot fail to be successful under a management that includes the names of Messrs. Allen, Gilberg, and the veteran Perrin.

A match between the members of the Ladies' College Club and those of the Belsize Club has been played at the rooms of the former association, Little Queen-street. The Ladies' College won easily twelve games to six, Miss Florence Down contributing a win and a draw to the victorious score.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 25, 1866) with three codicils (dated April 4, 1871; Nov. 13, 1877; and Sept. 12, 1878) of Mr. Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, formerly of St. Helen's-place, but late of No. 8, Bishopsgate-street Within, who died on Sept. 11 last, at Ash Grove, Sevenoaks, was proved on the 1st inst. by James Stewart Hodgson, the brother, Charles Lloyd Norman, and Robert Kirkman Hodgson, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £400,000. The testator bequeaths to his daughter, Miss Caroline Anna Hodgson, in addition to other bequests, a pecuniary legacy of £60,000; to his said brother, in addition to his legacy as an executor, £10,000; and legacies to his own and his late wife's relatives, executors, clerks, servants, and others. The residue of his property, including the Ash Grove estate, the testator gives to his said son. The deceased sat as member of Parliament for Bridport from March, 1857, to November, 1868, and for Bristol from 1870 to 1877; he was a member of the Commission of Lieutenantcy of London, Justice of the Peace for Herts and West Kent, and was High Sheriff of Herts in 1845. Mr. Kirkman Hodgson was a well-known merchant, formerly as a partner in Messrs. Finlay, Hodgson, and Co., and latterly in the house of Messrs. Baring Brothers; he was also a director and ex-governor of the Bank of England.

The will (dated Aug. 14, 1879) with a codicil bearing the same date and two others (executed on Oct. 2, 1879) of Sir Anthony Cleasby, formerly one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, late of Pennoyre, Brecknockshire, and of No. 20, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 30th ult. by Richard Digby Cleasby, the son, Frederick Robert M'Clintock, and John Henry Hill, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator devises the Pennoyre estate and all his other real estate to his wife for life, with remainder to his son, Richard Digby Cleasby, for life, with remainder to his sons successively, in tail male. There are several legacies; and, after payment of annuities to his said son and to his two daughters, Edith Mary and Lucy Antonia, during their mother's lifetime, and the setting apart of an annual sum out of the income for the purpose of providing at her death the sums covenanted to be paid by him under his children's marriage settlements, the residue of the personalty is to be held upon trusts similar to the uses declared of the real estate.

The will (dated July 25, 1877) of Mr. William Peale, late of Loose, near Maidstone, who died on Sept. 26 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Philip Watson Ottaway and James Readman Coles, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Kate Peale, £5000, and all his furniture, plate, jewellery, and household effects; he also bequeaths the sum of £50,000 upon trust to pay the interest to her for life, and at her death the capital is to be divided as follows—viz., one fourth to Mr. Ottaway; one fourth upon trust for Mrs. Lucy Coles, her husband, and children; one eighth upon trust for Mrs. Emily Walne, her husband, and children; one eighth upon trust for Mrs. Clara Catt, her husband, and children; one eighth to Margaret Sarah Heffer; and the remaining one eighth to Christiana Maria Erck; £4000 upon trust for Mrs. Elizabeth Child and her children; and many other legacies to wife's relatives, servants, old workmen on farm and their widows, and others. As to the residue of his property, he gives one fourth to his wife, one fourth to Mr. Ottaway, one fourth upon trust for Mrs. Lucy Coles, her husband, and children; and one fourth to the said Margaret Sarah Heffer.

The will (dated July 10, 1879) of Mr. Henry Rougier, late of No. 1, Inverness-gardens, Campden-hill, Kensington, who died on the 16th ult., was proved on the 25th ult. by the Rev. John Barclay, Vicar of Runcorn and Canon of Chester, Thomas Brooks, Thomas Oldham Barlow, A.R.A., and John Pattinson Guy, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors, Mr. Brooks £2000, Mr. Barlow £1000, and Mr. Guy £200; to his housekeeper, Eliza Craigmyle, and his cook, Eliza Lee Swan, if in his service at his decease, £100 each; and to the London Stock Exchange Benevolent Fund, for the relief of distressed members and their families, £500. As to the residue of his property, he leaves one fifth to each of his sisters, Mrs. Matilda Barclay, Miss Maria Rougier, and Miss Ann Rougier; one fifth to his brother, George Rougier, and the remaining fifth among certain of his nephews and nieces.

The will (dated June 13, 1877) of Mr. James Fellows, late of No. 15, Old Quebec-street, Hyde Park, who died on the 14th ult., was proved on the 30th ult. by John Sedgwick, the nephew, and Alfred Owthwaite Sedgwick, the great-nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths £100 each, free of legacy duty, to the Charing-cross Hospital; the Ophthalmic Hospital, King William-street; the London Orphan Asylum, Watford; the West Kent General Hospital, Maidstone; the West Kent Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone; and the Home for Little Boys, Horton Kirby, near Farningham. There are three legacies of nineteen guineas each to certain Sunday and week-day schools, and numerous other legacies. The residue of his property is to be divided between his great-niece, Ellen Mary Bartlett, and his great-nephew, Frederick Bate.

The will (dated Feb. 8, 1870), with two codicils (dated March 17, 1874 and Feb. 11, 1879) of Lieutenant-General Charles Herbert, C.B., late of Boyle Cottage, Thames Ditton, who died on Sept. 19 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Colonel Thomas George Glover and Arthur Maynard Denny, the acting executors, the personalty being sworn under £16,000.

The will (dated June 5, 1855) with a codicil (dated April 21, 1869) of the Rev. Robert Cowpland, late of Wecford, Staffordshire, who died on Sept. 9 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by Stafford Baxter Somerville, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000.

The will (dated April 6, 1875) with a codicil (dated July 15, 1876) of Thomas Harries, late of Cruckton Hall, Shropshire, Esq., formerly Lieutenant-Colonel 63rd Regiment, Knight of the Legion of Honour, who died on the 12th ult., at Hanwood, near Shrewsbury, was proved on the 1st inst. by Major-General Charles Vanbrugh Jenkins, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testator bequeaths all his personal estate and effects to his cousin, the said Charles Vanbrugh Jenkins, absolutely; and as to all his real estate at Cruckton over which he had any power of appointment, together with his freehold estate at Allesby, within the liberties of Coventry, he devises the same to the use of his said cousin for life, with remainder to Robert Edward Arthur Jenkins (the eldest son of the said Charles Vanbrugh Jenkins) for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, in tail male.

The State Apartments of Windsor Castle are closed.

Mr. J. L. Clifford-Smith has been elected assistant secretary of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science.

The Duke of Beaufort and the Bishop of Hereford have been elected presidents respectively of the Bristol and Hereford centres of the St. John Ambulance Association.

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SOZODONT.—The Peerless liquid Dentifrice.
Its use imparts the most fragrant breath; it beautifies, cleanses, and preserves the teeth in a surprising manner. It gives a delightfully fresh taste and feeling to the mouth, removing all Tartar and Scurf from the Teeth, completely arresting the progress of decay, and whitening such parts as have already become black by decay or neglect. Impure Breath caused by Bad Teeth, Tobacco, Spirits, or Catarrh, is neutralised by Sozodont. The price of the Fragrant Sozodont is 3s. 6d., put up in large bottles, fitted with patent sprinklers for applying the liquid to the tooth-brush. Each bottle is inclosed in a handsome toilet box. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and by JOHN M. RICHARDS, Great Russell-street, London. Observe the Name SOZODONT on the label, box, and bottle.

"AND TEETH LIKE ROWS OF PEARLS."
JEWSBURY and BROWN'S Exquisite Compound, the
ORIENTAL TOOTH-PASTE.
The original and only genuine Oriental Tooth-Paste is signed "JEWSBURY and BROWN, Manchester.—Established 50 years." WHITE and SOUND TEETH, a healthy action of the gums producing that firmness and brightness of colour so essential to beauty, is insured by the use of this most perfect Dentifrice. In Pots, at 1s. 6d.; double size, 2s. 6d. All Perfumers and Chemists.

ORGANIC FACTS.—The decay of the Teeth arises from early neglect and the use of tooth pastes, washes and powders which, containing mineral and other deleterious acids, ultimately ruin the enamel. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, being free from injurious elements, is the best dentifrice that can be obtained, as it produces a pearl-like whiteness of the teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath; to smokers it is invaluable, as it removes the unpleasant effects of tobacco smoke on the breath. Ask any Chemist for Rowlands.

BREIDENBACH'S PHLOMIS (Sweet Scented). Beautifully fragrant and lasting. 2s. 6d. to 40s. Bottle. BREIDENBACH'S MACASSARINE, invaluable for preserving the growth of the Hair. 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. Bottle. Of all Chemists and the Makers, 157a, New Bond-street.

CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-PASTILS for
INDIGESTION, OXYREGMY,
HEARTBURN, STOMACH COMPLAINTS,
FLATULENCY, &c.
Apply to Carlsbad Mineral Waters Agency, Loebel Schottlaender, Carlsbad.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.
ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.
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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.
ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.
ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT (Trade Mark "Anti-fat," registered) is the celebrated REMEDY for CORPULENCY. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. No particular change of diet required. Will reduce a fat person from 21b. to 5lb. a week. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat.

THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to her Majesty the Queen, referring to Anti-Fat in the "British Medical Journal" of June 7, 1879, says:—
"I gave some of this extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight, depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it fail. I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an anti-fat, and who always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact which she quite independently noted."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, sold by Wholesale and Retail Chemists, everywhere. Price 6s. 6d. per Bottle. Send stamp for pamphlet, entitled "How to get Lean without Starvation."—BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Sole Proprietors, Great Russell-street Buildings, Great Russell-street, London, W.C.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.
The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

TAMAR INDIEN.—Owing to the marked success of this fruit-lozenge—so agreeable to take and universally prescribed by the Faculty for Constipation, &c.—Base Imitations are being foisted on the public. The genuine preparations bear the title "Tamar Indien." Price 2s. 6d. per Box.
E. GRILLON, Wool Exchange, E.C.; and all Chemists.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

CORPULENCE.—Dr. YATE HOLLAND'S POWDERS (or PILLS) speedily and safely absorb superfluous fat and reduce corpulency, however long standing. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per Box. MARTIN and CO., 5, Paradise-road, London, S.W. or through any Chemist. Beware of imitations.

ALLEN AND HANBURYS'
"PERFECTED" COD-LIVER OIL
is not only freer from taste and smell than any oil ever before offered to the public, but it does not give rise to the nausea and eructations which render the use of ordinary oil, even of the finest quality, so repulsive. It is the pure oil, made at A. and H.s' own factory in Norway, and prepared by an entirely new and special process. It presents in the most effective condition all the invaluable properties of the remedy. All who have difficulty in taking Cod-Liver Oil should insist on having A. and H.s' "PERFECTED" OIL. Sold only in Impl. Pts., 4s. 9d.; ½ Pts., 2s. 6d.; ¼ Pts, 1s. 4d. Trade mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists; and of Allen and Hanburys, Plough-court, Lombard-street, London.

MEDICINAL FOOD, WASTING DISEASES, and CONSUMPTION are ARRESTED, the strength and weight are restored and maintained, and the appetite improved by the Food known as
PANCREATIC EMULSION,
which has been for the last twenty years recognised by the Medical Profession as a NECESSARY FOOD for persons having a tendency to WASTING, CONSUMPTION, &c.
SAVORY and MOORE,
New Bond-street, London, and Chemists everywhere, from whom Pamphlets, containing full particulars and Medical Testimonials, may be obtained, gratis, on application.

HOOPING COUGH.
ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION.
THE celebrated effectual Cure without internal medicine. Sole Wholesale Agents, W. EDWARDS and SON, 157, Queen Victoria-street (formerly of 67, St. Paul's-churchyard), London, whose names are engraved on the Government stamp.
Sold by most Chemists. Price 4s. per Bottle.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES
CURE COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Medical testimony states that no other medicine is so effectual in the cure of these dangerous maladies. One lozenge allays gives ease. They obtain no opium nor any violent drug. Sold by all Chemists, in Tins, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

"NOV. 1, 1879.—I have witnessed some striking cures of Bronchial Cases by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS."—From Mr. Ash, M.P.S., 7, Holloway Head, Birmingham.—They taste pleasantly. Price 1s. 1½d. per Box.

COLDS CURED BY
DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM, or
Anti-Catarrh Smelling-Bottle.
ALKARAM. COLDS.
ALKARAM. COLDS.
ALKARAM. COLDS.
IF inhaled on the first symptoms, ALKARAM will at once arrest them, and cure severe cases in half an hour. Sold by all Chemists, 2s. 9d. a Bottle. Address, Dr. Dunbar, care of Messrs. P. Newbery and Sons, 37, Newgate-street.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.
The best English Remedy for Gout an Rheumatism. Sure, safe, and effectual. No restraint of diet required during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM cured by the use of Dr. Laville's Curative Liquor or Pills. To be obtained of all respectable Chemists, price 11s. per Bottle. All who are afflicted with these diseases should read Dr. Laville's celebrated treatise, in English, on "The Treatment and Cure of Gout and Rheumatism;" post-free, 4d., of F. Newbery and Sons, 37, Newgate-street, London. Address—F. COMAR, 28, Rue St. Claude, Paris.

TOOTH-ACHE.
INSTANT CURE.
FORMS A STOPPING,
SAVES THE TOOTH.
J. Hounsell, Esq., Surgeon, Bridport, writes:—"I consider BUNTER'S NERVINE a specific for Toothache. Very severe cases under my care have found instantaneous and permanent relief."
Of Chemists, 1s. 1½d. per Packet.

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH RUPTURE.—PRATT'S WATER-PAD TRUSSES are the most effectual Cure.—Apply to J. F. Pratt, Surgical Mechanician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 420, Oxford-street, London.

IN "NOTES on CONSUMPTION and WASTING DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED with HYDRATED OIL, with Cases showing the immediate increase in weight by it," see Book published by Diprose, Bateman, and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields.

G. OVEREND DREWRY, M.D., Physician to the National Free Dispensary for Consumption and Wasting Diseases, Gower-street, W., Author of "Common-Sense Management of the Stomach," &c., referring to cases treated at the National Free Dispensary for Consumption and Wasting Diseases, says that "'Hydroleine' (or Hydrated Oil) produces an effect such as neither cod-liver oil nor any preparation of it with which I am acquainted even faintly approaches, and patients are unanimous in their statement that the appetite is much increased by taking 'Hydrated Oil,' and that, so far from possessing the unpleasant taste of ordinary cod-liver oil, the taste of 'Hydrated Oil' is agreeable rather than the reverse, and is described by some as resembling Devonshire cream. These, I submit, are very important points in cases usually attended by great irritability of stomach. The general improvement in strength shown within a fortnight was in many instances surprising, even to myself, who had seen already in private practice many startling results from its use. My experience, however, shows that in cases where cod-liver oil or an emulsion of it has been depended upon, increase of weight is rarely obtained."—Page 16.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil).
Equal to Ten times the quantity of Cod-Liver Oil.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil).
Easier to administer than Cod-Liver Oil.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
entirely supersedes plain Cod-Liver Oil.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
may be relied upon to increase weight.

TRY YOUR WEIGHT.—HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil) has proved of the highest value as a food in consumption and all wasting diseases, invariably producing increase in flesh and weight. This preparation of Hydrated Cod-Liver Oil is tonic, digestive, and ten times more strengthening and nourishing, as well as far more pleasant to taste, than plain cod-liver oil. Hydroleine may be described as partially digested oil, which will nourish and produce increase of weight in those cases where oils or fat, not so treated, are difficult or impossible to digest. All tendency to emaciation and loss of weight is arrested by the regular use of Hydroleine, which may be discontinued when the usual average weight has been permanently acquired. Of all Chemists, 4s. 6d.; or sent direct, carriage paid, to any address in England for 5s.—Address Hydroleine Company, 493, Oxford-street, London.

READ the following Extracts from a few among the hundreds of letters received, showing that HYDROLEINE will nourish, and cause young or old to increase in weight where plain cod-liver oil will not; the original letters, with many others, may be seen at our Office.

MR. JAS. STEWART, CHEMIST, of Dalkeith, writing April 28, 1877, says:—
"I weighed only 116 lb. on March 26, took the Hydroleine very irregularly I must confess, and on April 19 weighed 120 lbs. I found it very pleasant to take, never experienced the least approach to eructation, and rather think it acted very much as a tonic."

WRITING of Hydrated Oil on May 14, 1877, Mr. KENNETH M'DONALD, of Dunkeld, says:—
"I had been taking cod-liver oil all winter myself, and thought I would first experiment on myself with the Hydroleine, and I must say, whether it is that or not, I am much better; in fact, all right again, and I certainly give it the credit, and will recommend it to all in preference to the ordinary oil—it is much easier taken."

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
can be taken by the most delicate stomach.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
is immediately assimilated.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
produces rapid increase in flesh.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
is pleasant to take.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
is certain in result.

IN "NOTES on CONSUMPTION and WASTING DISEASES successfully treated with HYDRATED OIL," by G. Overend Drewry, M.D., he says:—"To brain-workers of all classes 'Hydrated Oil' is invaluable, supplying, as it does, the true nerve food. There are many in these days of feverish work and continued strain who insensibly are drifting towards degeneration of nerve tissue, without the evidence of any special disease, excepting nervous irritability and sleeplessness. In these cases I have found "Hydrated Oil" act like a charm, tranquillising and restoring tone to the nervous system with startling rapidity. It is an exceedingly difficult preparation to make, but from many hundred samples examined by Dr. Bartlett and myself, I am in a position to say that in the 'Hydrated Oil' all the chemical changes necessary to transform the oil from its original state to one of partial solubility in water are perfectly produced. The unstable nature of such a combination is one of its most valuable characteristics, and it frequently happens that changes of temperature and exposure to light cause a certain small separation of watery extractives from the essential hydration, which is, however, invariably permanent to the requisite extent. This is of no consequence, sufficient combination being again produced instantaneously by shaking the bottle."—Page 36.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil) has been favourably received by all classes of people, as well as by the press, as the following extracts will show:—

MRS. ELLEN COOKE, Weston-super-Mare, in a letter dated May 24, 1879, says:—
"I think the last bottle you sent me has saved the life of a little boy three years old."

MR. J. H. GREGORY, Master of Caxton Workhouse, Cambs., writing on March 12, 1879, says:—
"The effect of the bottle I received from you was so marvellous, as I increased nearly 4 lb. in weight, and felt better every way."

MRS. MARYATT, Bayswater, W., writing on Jan. 22, 1877, speaks of the Hydrated Oil in the following terms:—
"My little boy (aged five and a half years) is so extremely fond of it that he will take it just as it is, without the ginger or orange wine, and will smack his lips after it. As for myself, I can never sound its praises too loudly. I consider it a perfect life-giver."

MR. JOHN MILTON, writing from Liverpool on May 7, 1877, says:—
"Five weeks ago a small pamphlet was handed to me descriptive of your hydroleine, and since that time my wife has been taking just one bottle a week with certain benefit."

MR. A. BOYCE, Chemist, Hayward's-heath, writing on July 9, 1877, says:—
"I have given it to several consumptive cases, and am pleased to inform you with very good result. The effect of it on two persons (children) have had a wonderful effect. I am trying to make it known every where I can."

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
is not a secret preparation.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
is used by the nervous.

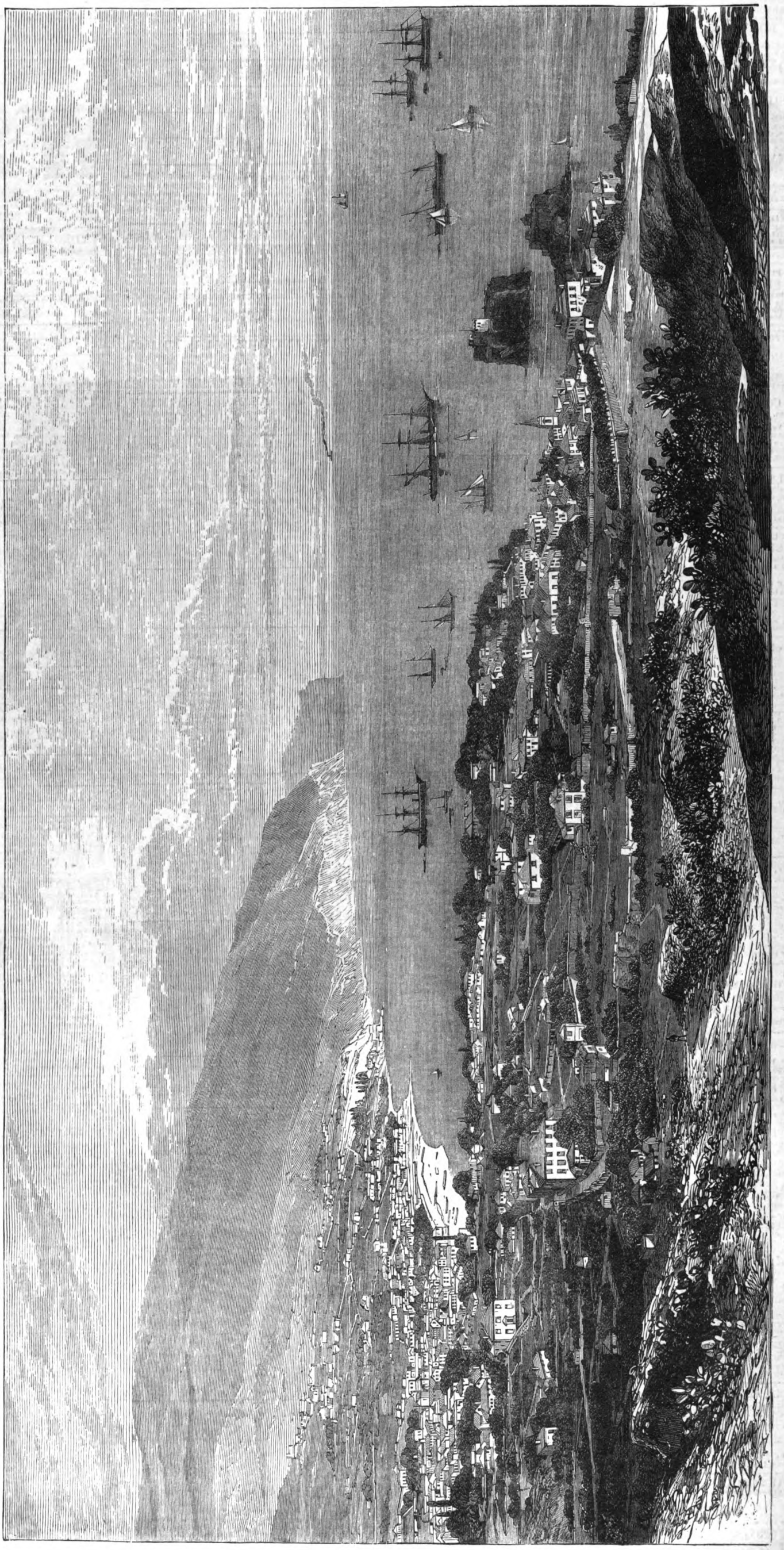
HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
is harmless as cream.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
has the formula on every bottle.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
is used in wasting diseases.

ALL persons taking HYDROLEINE are particularly urged to keep an ACCOUNT from WEEK to WEEK of their WEIGHT, that the gain and improvement may be shown. The HYDROLEINE COMPANY, having devoted special attention to perfecting a process by means of which uniformity in the production of HYDRATED OIL is secured, desire to direct the attention of the medical profession and the public to this preparation, to distinguish which the name of HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil) has been registered under the Trade-Marks Acts. Ask your Chemist for it. If your Chemist has not the "Hydroleine" in stock, a bottle will be sent from the Factory (carriage paid) to any part of England, on receipt of Post-Office Order, 5s., payable to the Hydroleine Company, 493, Oxford-street, London.

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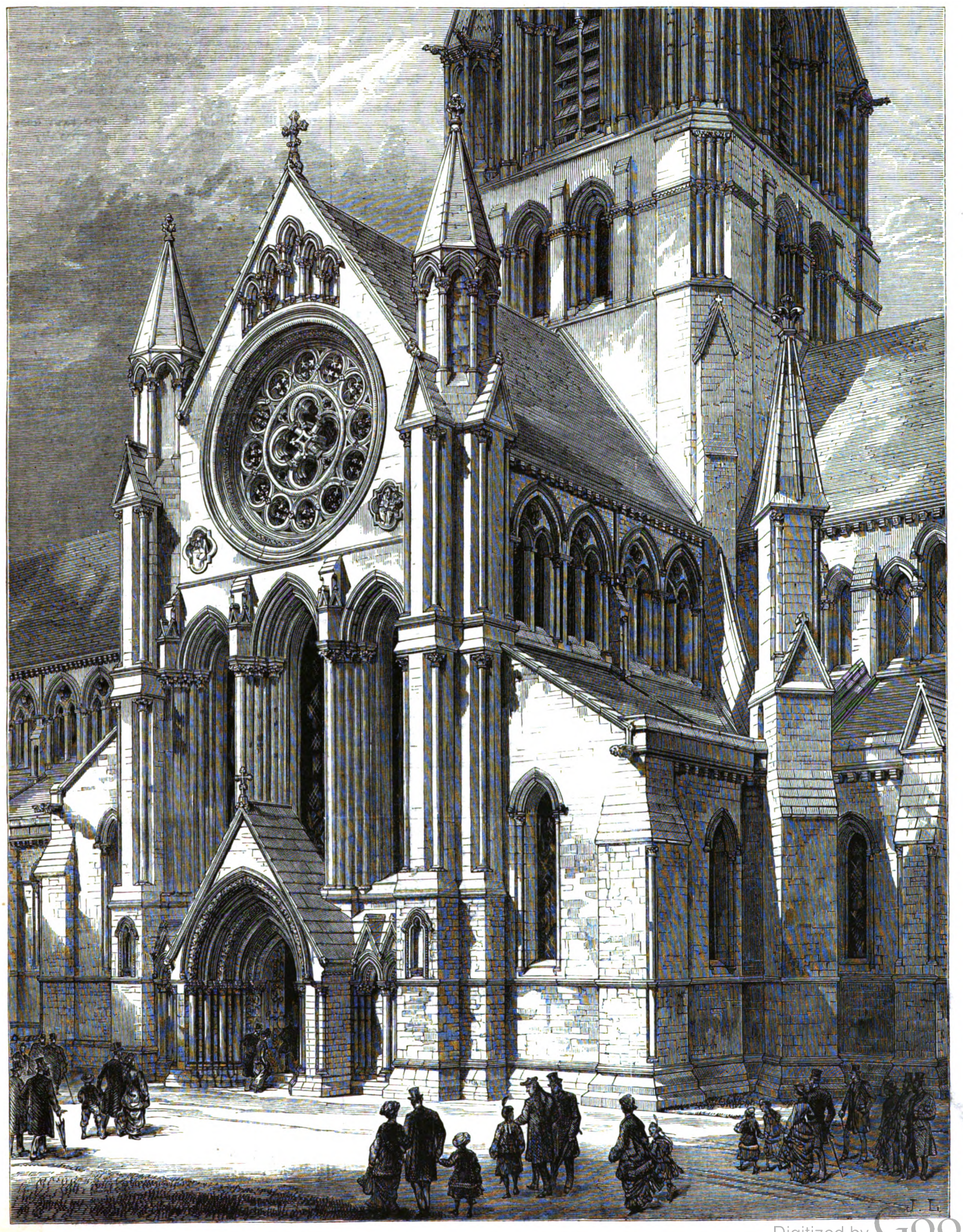
BAY AND TOWN OF FUNCHAL, MADEIRA.—SEE PAGE 463.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2110.—VOL. LXXV. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1879. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE NEW CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. MARY, EDINBURGH: THE SOUTH TRANSEPT.—SEE PAGE 471.

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BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst., at 3, Marlborough-gate, Hyde Park, the Marquese de Bassano, of a daughter.

On the 19th ult., at 79, Calle Maypú, Buenos Ayres, the wife of Michael Carroll, Esq., of a son.

On the 8th inst., at Mossley Hill, near Liverpool, the wife of Edward Edmondson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at Rawul Pindi, Punjab, Major Charles H. Tilson Marshall, Political Agent, and Superintendent of the State of Chumba, son of the Rev. W. Knox Marshall, B.D., Rector of Panton-with-Wragby, to Marie Louise Byng, eldest daughter of Colonel C. H. Hall, Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner of the Rawul Pindi Division.—By telegram.

On the 19th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Richmond, Surrey, F. A. Slack, Esq., of H.M. Bengal Civil Service, to Caroline Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas Cave, Esq., M.P., of Queensberry House, Richmond, Surrey.

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., at Stanford Hall, Leicestershire, the Baroness Braye, aged 70.

On the 11th inst., at 39, Upper Baker-street, Louisa, widow of Mark Kebbell, Esq., of Wellington, New Zealand, aged 47 years.

On the 16th inst., at Castletown, Isle of Man, Emily, youngest daughter of the late William Tyson, Esq., of London. Much regretted by her only surviving sister, Mrs. O. T. Crosley.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 29.

SUNDAY, Nov. 23.

Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: Eccles. xi. and xii.; James ii. Evening Lessons: Hag. ii. 1—10 or Mal. iii. and iv.; John viii. 1—31.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. T. J. Rowsell, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Paddington; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Ven. Archdeacon Hannah, Vicar of Brighton.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev Prebendary J. E. Kempe.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. Benham, Vicar of Margate (for St. Peter's Orphanage, Stonehouse); 3 p.m., Rev Francis Garden, Sub-Dean.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. Maclear, Head Master of King's College School; 7 p.m., Rev. G. H. Barlow, Rector of Chardstock, Dorset.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Dean Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, Nov. 24.

Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Smalman Smith on the Law of Fixtures).
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Captain A. H. Markham on the Arctic Campaign of 1879 in the Barents Sea).
Croydon Races (three days).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy, and on Wednesday and Friday).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor C. Graham on the Chemistry of Bread and Bread-making).
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, Nov. 25.

Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dean Cowie on Geometry—four days).
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Carson on the Light-draught Passenger Steamers of the Thames, the Mersey, and the Clyde).
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. R. Wallace on the Zoology of Islands).
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. Stephen Bourne on Extended Colonisation, a Necessity to the Mother Country).
Tredegar Cattle and Poultry Shows (two days).

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26.

Princess Maud of Wales born, 1869.
Rowland Hill Memorial: Meeting at the Mansion House, 3 p.m.
Society for Development of Science of Education, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. C. H. W. Biggs on Mathematics).
Society of Telegraphic Engineers, 8 p.m.
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. F. Keary on Some Aspects of Zeus and Apollo Worship).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Major-General H. Y. D. Scott, Suggestions for Dealing with the Sewage of London).
Sixth Annual Polo and United Counties Hunt Ball, Brighton.

THURSDAY, Nov. 27.

Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck, born, 1833.
Election of Members of the School Board for the Metropolis.
Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, elections, 10 a.m.
National Benevolent Institution, anniversary, Freemasons' Tavern, 10.30 a.m.
Consumption Hospital, Brompton: Quarterly Courts, 4.45 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Haydn's "Creation").
Whitchurch, Salop, Poultry and Pigeon Show.

FRIDAY, Nov. 28.

Full Moon, 8.57 p.m.
Alfonso XII., King of Spain, born, 1857.
Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney-heath, elections, Cannon-street Hotel, 11 a.m.
Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Bagshot, elections.
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy—Market Values).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Institute of Bankers, at London Institution, 6 p.m. (Mr. B. V. Head on Ancient Systems of Weight, &c.)

SATURDAY, Nov. 29.

Birmingham Agricultural Exhibition opens.
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
November 9	30·314	47·4	41·7	·82	10	50·6	44·8	NNW. SSW.	122	0·010
10	30·134	46·8	43·7	·90	10	51·1	44·5	SSW. W. N.	117	0·000
11	29·936	44·0	37·5	·80	7	46·9	42·0	N. SW.	241	0·045
12	29·925	42·4	27·4	·59	4	46·9	38·2	WSW. WNW. NW.	415	0·000
13	30·151	39·5	27·3	·65	1	45·5	34·5	WNW. N.	257	0·000
14	30·299	34·6	28·8	·81	1	42·3	27·6	N.	112	0·000
15	30·434	29·7	27·5	·92	2	35·1	24·3	N.	33	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·301	30·114	30·093	29·851	30·105	30·249	30·425
Temperature of Air	48·5°	46·3°	43·9°	45·1°	39·8°	33·1°	29·6°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	46·6°	45·6°	41·8°	39·6°	35·5°	31·8	28·3°
Direction of Wind	NNW.	SSW.	W.	WNW.	NNW.	N.	N.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 29.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 30	10 5	10 25	11 7	11 35	—	0 1	0 23	0 44	1 5	1 23	1 42	2 0	2 15

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW.

The THIRTY-FIRST GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOMESTIC POULTRY, CORN, ROOTS, and IMPLEMENTS will be held in BINGLEY HALL, BIRMINGHAM, MONDAY, DEC. 1, Admission, 5s.; TUESDAY, DEC. 2, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, DEC. 3 and 4, 1s.

For Excursion Trains and other Special Railway Arrangements, see the Advertisements and Bills of the various Companies.

UNDER the immediate Patronage of H.R.H. the PRINCESS LOUISE, Marchioness of Lorne, and for the BENEFIT of the VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Chelsea.—Herr HENSCHEL has the honour to announce that he will give a CHORAL and ORCHESTRAL CONCERT in aid of the Victoria Hospital, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 2, at Eight o'clock. The Programme will include Symphony No. 1, C minor (Beethoven); "Out of Darkness" (Psalm cxxx.), for Soli, five-part Chorus, and Orchestra (Bornschein); first time in England; and "Triumphlied," for Double Chorus and Orchestra (Brahms); first time in England. Miss Lillian Bailey, Mr. Frank Boyle, Mr. Frederick King, and Herr Henschel. Solo Pianoforte, Mdlle. Janotha. Conductors, Herr Henschel and Mr. Manly (who has kindly consented to conduct the Psalm). Tickets, 21s., 10s. 6d., 5s., and 2s., at Novello, Ewer, and Co.'s, Berners-street, W.; the usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

THE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Will be published on Dec. 10.

IT WILL CONTAIN A

LARGE COLOURED ENGRAVING

ENTITLED

"MY DARLING'S BETTER!"

From a Painting by Miss Edwards;

AND

FOURTEEN OTHER COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS,

BY

Sir J. Gilbert, R.A., Harrison Weir, and Miss Kate Greenaway.

ENGRAVINGS.

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The Old Mill on the Marsh. By S. Read.
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Breakers Ahead! By L. Smythe.
My First Proposal. By F. Dadd.
My Last Proposal. By J. T. Lucas.
My Christmas Box. By A. Hunt.
March of Science: Electricity at Christmas. By H. Furniss.
Tired Out. By Kate Greenaway.
Welcome Home. By C. J. Staniland.
After Church: the Compliments of the Season. By F. Barnard.
A Family Relic. By F. Dadd.
The Mistletoe Sprig of Oldstone Hall. By G. Cruikshank.
The Stirrup Cup. By J. A. Pasquier.

TALES.

How John Morgan Won His Wife. By Mrs. Eiloart.
The Fires of St. John. By Mrs. Macquoid.
The Misses Popkin. By Mrs. Riddell.
The Mistletoe Sprig of Oldstone Hall. By F. C. Burnand.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1879

What is to become of the Ottoman Empire? It is evidently going with rapid strides from bad to worse. It is touching upon the last extreme of political disease, and must presently take a decided turn for the better or die. The form of government (if, indeed, form it can be called) which prevails at Constantinople, and which injuriously affects almost all the outlying Provinces, European and Asian, of the Empire, has dwindled into a mere pretext for the gratification of Pashalic ferocity, covetousness, and lust. It has few or none of the relics of national vitality about it—little authority, less sense of justice, no regard whatever for what the Western world calls public opinion. Its machinery is all dislocated, its motive power is near to exhaustion, and the work which it turns out—it little matters where—is worthless, even where it is not absolutely deleterious. It may be said to form one of the richest inheritances of Europe, which, however, under its care, or want of care, produces little else than noxious weeds. The Great Powers of Europe took it in hand last year at Berlin, as it had more than once done before, to little purpose. England especially assumed heavy responsibilities in regard to its future, both international and internal; and already people are beginning to ask what good has come, what good *can* come, from interference from without? A dead stick thrust into the soil is as capable and as likely of putting forth living and fruit-bearing branches as Turkey is of adapting her government to the ideas of Western civilisation. No diplomatic cajolery can effect so strange a transformation. No menaces can do more than, for a brief time, and with mechanical results, enforce an amelioration of the existing condition of affairs. It has no life in itself. It carries its doom of extinction in its own bosom, and all the diplomatic worry of the European Powers, great or small, can do little more than hasten it to its end.

That this is so every observer of facts beyond the threshold of his own home will at once admit. That it ought to be so, that death ought to supervene upon decay, all moral philosophy teaches, and that the world should bury its dead out of sight is everywhere taught by experience. There is reason, however, to be observed, as the proverb tells us, in the boiling of an egg. Our methods too frequently conform themselves to the assumption that we can do what, in truth, we cannot do. The rumours which have filled the air for many days past as to the attitude of Sir Henry Austin Layard, her Majesty's Representative at the Porte, indicate that, having brought influence to bear upon the policy of the Ottoman Empire, in the shape of suasion, flattery, and moral pressure—and all in vain—we are now disposed to resort to coercion. We have said to the Porte "you ought" to so little purpose that the words "you shall" have almost involuntarily escaped us. The latter will, probably, even if they should be distinctly pronounced, be quite as ineffective as the others which they are meant to supersede. The Porte has not the will to reform—meaning, of course, by the Porte, the class of Pashas into whose hands the reins of government have fallen or may fall. Not one in ten of them, perhaps not one in twenty, desires to limit his own chances by purifying the administration, or will submit to any wholesome change further than as a pretext for covering selfish designs. They grow rich, while the Government of which they take part, or hope to take part, grows, if it were possible, more impecunious. They cannot afford to protect life or property, to administer justice, to stimulate industry or to foster commerce, to grapple with wrong-doing, or even to put up with honest and successful rule. What do these men really care for threats of compulsion, which pass by them as the idle wind?

But a policy of menace, if it is being, or is likely to be, resorted to by any one of the Powers, on its own responsibility, is not only too well calculated to fail in regard to the Ottoman Empire, but will be apt enough to become dangerous to European peace. Turkey threatened by one Power will most likely turn for support to some other. It is said that she is already drawing nearer to Russia. It is probable that France regards with some dislike any development of an active protectorate in Asia Minor by the rulers of Her Majesty's Realm. All this may be mere talk—the outward expression of what would be characterised as natural conjecture. It may have no basis of fact. In all likelihood it has no proportionate basis. But it tends to show the shapes which things will take in the public mind in the face of such and such circumstances, and thus to lead the way to dreaded results which, if they already exist, exist in embryo only. Another possible surprise is talked of. Silence at this season, it is said, is almost sure

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to cover anything but international inaction. For our part, we are not ready to assume either the accuracy or the applicability of such conclusions. Be this, however, as it may, we cannot take the state of the public mind as typifying any lively concern in the passing conflicts of diplomacy. No one, perhaps, can presume to forecast with any measure of confidence the course which the foreign policy of the United Kingdom will take between the present moment and the reassembling of Parliament. It may be singularly erratic, or it may be specially prosaic and tame, but we have no right, we think, to assume that the country will be committed, meanwhile, to any large and irretrievable international obligation. There is more bluster on the part of some than anything that has yet been done will fully warrant. There is more suspicion on the part of others than can perhaps be justified by what is actually occurring around them. But neither this party nor that, we apprehend, need be greatly troubled about the prospects of the Ottoman Empire. The law of decay is so indelibly graven upon it that, come what will, its political resuscitation would be a miracle which no reasonable man is bound to anticipate; and, at the present moment of writing, we observe what appears to us to be obvious evidence enough that if her Majesty's Ministers ever contemplated shaking the Porte into some consciousness of its responsibility, they have wisely suspended, if not abandoned, their intention.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Balmoral Castle by the Rev. Archibald Campbell. Her Majesty and the Princess have driven out daily during this last week of their sojourn this year in the Highlands. The Queen, with the Princess, has made various visits among the old Royal retainers and paid numerous leave-takings to many esteemed by her Majesty around Deeside.

Her Majesty received with much concern the news of the death, yesterday week, of Prince Alamayu of Abyssinia, aged nineteen. The Queen sent Sir John Cowell twice to see the Prince, and she was also constantly advised by telegram as to his state during his illness. Her Majesty had always taken a warm interest in the welfare of the Prince, who was attended in his last illness, which commenced with inflammation of the lungs, by Sir James Paget and Sir William Gull, as well as by the medical doctors of Leeds.

Her Majesty has delayed her journey from Balmoral for three or four days, in consequence of her wish to show the last mark of respect to the memory of an old servant named John Grant, who died last Monday morning in a cottage near the castle, given him by the Queen. He had been for twenty-five years head keeper at Balmoral, and in constant attendance on the Prince Consort, with whom he was a great favourite.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a county ball yesterday week at Sandringham, at which, among the guests staying in the house, were present the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Louise of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Ferdinand of Glucksburg, and Prince Louis of Battenberg. Various foreign Ambassadors and the principal families of the county were invited. On Saturday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by their numerous guests, drove to Congham House, the seat of Mrs. Elwes, and joined the meet of the West Norfolk Hounds. The Royal party was received by the Master of Hunt, Mr. A. Hamond, and a very numerous field and a good day's hunting was enjoyed. The Duke of Cambridge left Sandringham for town, and Count Schouvaloff arrived on a visit to their Royal Highnesses. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, with their daughters and their various relatives and visitors, attended Divine service at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Sandringhan Park. The Rev. F. A. Harvey and the Rev. W. V. Lloyd, Chaplain to the Duke of Edinburgh, officiated. On Monday the visiting party at Sandringham broke up, and the Prince left on a visit to Sir Richard Wallace at Sudbourne Hall. His Royal Highness travelled by special train from Wolferton to Lynn, thence by ordinary train to Dereham, and thence by special train to Wickham Market, whence he drove to Sudbourne, where he was received at the lodge by Sir Richard Wallace, a guard of mounted tenantry, and a court of Foresters. After which there was a torchlight procession to the hall.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales after landing at Gibraltar on the 6th inst. made the ascent to the Rock Gun, and in the evening dined with his Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala and Lady Napier at the Convent. On the 11th inst. Lord Charles Scott and the officers of the Bacchante gave an afternoon party on board in honour of the Prince their father's birthday. The Princes left Gibraltar on Saturday.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught went to the Lyceum Theatre on Monday evening. The Duchess of Edinburgh has consented to become patroness and subscriber of the Royal Infirmary for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge-road.

An exhibition of works of art, including needlework, by ladies, has been opened at 9, Conduit-street, W. Anything that encourages the useful and profitable employment of women deserves to succeed, and we are glad to see this undertaking under the patronage of many titled and distinguished ladies.

Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., gave, on Tuesday night, his address as President of the Statistical Society on the subject of Agriculture in England and the United States. He remarked that, in view of the extraordinary increase in the agricultural production of America, it became a grave question for consideration how far the British farmer could hold his own against the vigorous and apparently illimitable competition to which he was now for the first time exposed. He came to the same conclusion as that which Mr. Shaw Lefevre expressed before the British Association—that the agricultural development of America need not, and probably would not, permanently injure the economic condition of this country, and an indiscriminate reduction of the rentals of land in England should not be resorted to.—The Howard Prize Medal and Honorarium for the best Essay has been awarded by the Council of the Statistical Society to Miss Beatrice A. Jourdon. The essay was "On the Improvements that have taken place in the Education of Children and Young Persons during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries."

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL, EDINBURGH.

The new Cathedral Church, named from St. Mary, which has been built at the west end of Edinburgh, for the use of the Scottish Episcopalian Church, was consecrated on Thursday, the 30th ult., in the presence of about 200 clergy, amongst whom were the Bishops of Durham, Peterborough, Oxford, Bangor, all the Scottish Bishops, and several from Ireland. This cathedral owes its origin to the bequest of the late Misses Walker, of Drumsheuch, Edinburgh, the last of whom died ten years ago, leaving for the purpose the residue of their joint estate, which amounted to £115,000 in cash, and an annual revenue from feus which at present amounts to £2000. The site of the cathedral is at the west end of Melville-street, a broad street of stately mansions, not far from the head of Princes-street, near Queensferry-road. Opposite the main portal of the cathedral, to the west, is a double crescent of handsome modern houses, with gardens, so that there is ample space for seeing the cathedral from that side. The building, which was the last effort of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, is worthy of its site and of the object of its founders. It is considered the most important specimen of Gothic architecture attempted in this country since the Reformation, while preserving many striking features of pre-Reformation churches. Its length is 278 ft. 2 in. and its breadth is 98 ft. 6 in. The central tower and spire, when completed, will be 300 ft. high, and the two subsidiary towers flanking the west front will be 209 ft. 9 in. The building is cruciform, the great tower rising over the transept. It is built wholly of Dunmore and Polmaise free-stone. The west front, when the towers are completed, will present the most splendid Gothic façade in Scotland. The portal is modelled on the remains of the much admired door-way of Holyrood Abbey. It is rich in relieved carving and mural sculpture. Up to this time the building is said to have cost £160,000. The nave is seated for a congregation of 1100, a proportion of the sittings being free.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT F. G. KINLOCH.

A month or five weeks ago we recorded the sad death of this young officer, who was murdered by hill marauders in the Khoorum Valley while on his way to join the 12th Bengal Cavalry on active service in Afghanistan. The portrait of Lieutenant Kinloch, which we now publish, is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry. It represents him in the uniform of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, in which regiment he first served, on transfer to the army from the Highland Light Infantry Militia. Lieutenant Francis Garden Kinloch was the third son of Colonel Grant Kinloch, of Logie, Forfarshire, and of Miss Agnes Garden, of Troup, his first wife. He was only twenty-seven years of age, and was an officer of much promise, and a great favourite with his brother officers.

COLONEL J. W. FRY.

The Royal Humane Society has bestowed its medal on this gentleman, in recognition of the praiseworthy act performed by him at Boulogne on Sept. 24, which is, probably, still in the recollection of many of our readers. A party of English visitors to that favourite bathing-place, consisting of three young ladies and two gentlemen, had taken tickets at the regular establishment, and had ventured into the sea, attired in the usual French bathing-dresses. There had been a gale in the night, and the sea was rough; the tide was fast coming in, with breakers, and there was a strong current setting eastward. It was a very unfit day for bathing, and the managing authorities of the place should not have allowed it. These inexperienced strangers, however, received no caution from the officials or from bystanders, and were presently carried off their feet by the powerful current, in comparatively shallow water, along the smooth and shelving sands. The spectators on shore did not know what to do, and the *sauveteurs*, whose business it was to rescue these imperilled lives, were helplessly flinging out ropes, shouting directions, or blowing their horns, as if to warn the drowning persons of a danger which they already felt bearing them swiftly to death. Colonel Fry alone, who was on the beach in his bathing-dress, boldly rushed out into the sea, and seizing one of the young ladies, Miss Clarke, bore her safely to shore. He then beat his way out again through the breakers, and brought back the lifeless body, unhappily, of another, Miss Rose Brocksopp. All efforts failed to restore her to animation. The three other persons of the party were drowned. Much credit is due to him for this exploit, and equal discredit has accrued to the French bathing-place attendants.

We have engraved the portrait of Colonel Fry from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.

MAJOR CHARD, V.C., R.E.

This gallant officer, whose defence, jointly with Major Gonville Bromhead, of the beleaguered post at Rorke's Drift, through the long night of desperate fighting on Jan. 22, has gained him so much renown, was on Monday last presented with a sword and chronometer by his fellow-townsmen at Plymouth. The Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe took part in the proceedings, at the Guildhall of that town. Our Illustration shows the design of the sword, which has been manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. The scabbard, of silver, is ornamented with panels in repoussé, representing—1, the mission-house at Rorke's Drift; 2, shields bearing the arms of Plymouth and England; 3, "Vulcan forging the armour of Achilles," in allusion to the generally defensive character of the operations of the Royal Engineers. The lower part of this panel shows the thunderbolts, which form one of the devices of the Royal Engineers; 4, a trophy of broken Zulu weapons; 5, an allegorical device of lion and elephant, symbolising the pursuit and defeat of the enemy, and the triumph of the British arms in Africa. The opposite side has corresponding panels, shewing—1, the Victoria Cross; 2, shields with arms of Major Chard and the Royal Engineers; 3, Britannia; 4, trophy of Engineers' tools crowned with laurel by Fame; 5, St. George of England vanquishing the dragon. The guard is of silver, pierced and richly carved with the rose, shamrock, and thistle, surrounded by oak leaves. The blade, of finest-tempered steel, bears on one side the motto, "Strong to defend the right—swift to avenge the wrong;" and on the other a record of the presentation of the sword, "in recognition of his gallant defence of Rorke's Drift."

The Grocers' Company entertained Major-General Lord Chelmsford and other distinguished guests in their hall, Prince's-street, Bank, on the 13th inst. The chair was occupied by the Master, Mr. John V. Drake. Prior to the dinner the Court of Assistants had admitted Lord Chelmsford to the honorary freedom of the company, "in recognition of his public services in the Crimea, in India, and Abyssinia; and of the energy, endurance, and skill with which he brought the recent war in Zululand to a successful issue."

OLD ST. PANCRAS' CHURCHYARD GARDENS.

The spacious parish burial-ground surrounding the old Church of St. Pancras, in Camden Town, is a place of some historical interest. The church itself, now superseded in architectural and social dignity by that styled New St. Pancras, in Euston-road, is all but the most ancient foundation of a Christian place of worship in Middlesex. St. Paul's alone is perhaps of greater antiquity. It was, till 1760, the only church in the whole parish, except a chapel of Elizabethan date in Kentish (Cantelows) Town. It was the last parish church in England where the bell tolled for mass, and in which the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion were performed. Probably upon this account, we are told, some time after the English Reformation, masses were said by appointment in the south of France, in a church of the same name, for the souls of the Catholics who might be interred at St. Pancras in England. This led to a custom, among the French and other foreign Catholics residing in London, of having their dead buried in St. Pancras'-churchyard. Many of the emigrants and exiles, some of noble birth or distinguished public character, who sought refuge in England from the French Revolution, or from subsequent political disasters in France, Spain, Italy, and Poland, were here interred, besides some members of foreign Embassies and Legations. Among other persons of note whose graves were made in this ground are Flaxman the sculptor, Sir John Soane the architect and antiquary, Samuel Cooper the painter, William Wollett the engraver, the Chevalier d'Eon, Jeremy Collier, Godwin and Mary Anne Woolstonecraft, and Walker, author of the "Pronouncing Dictionary." The last interment was in 1873; and the Midland Railway Company, when they constructed their magnificent terminal station in the Euston-road, cut up the old churchyard frightfully, driving broad lines of approach through the ground which was thick with hundreds of graves. The remains of coffins and human bones, so far as they could be gathered and lifted from the earth, were decently transported to other sites, and some were even removed to ancestral tombs in foreign lands.

It had long since been proposed that, upon the cessation of burials in this ground, and in the adjacent burying-ground of St. Giles's parish, a public garden should be made of it, which project was first advocated, as we remember, by the Rev. W. R. Arrowsmith, Vicar of Old St. Pancras, at least ten or twelve years ago. The parish vestry took it up more recently, with the sanction of the Metropolitan Board of Works. It obtained the liberal support of the Duke of Norfolk, and of Lady Burdett-Coutts, whose residence, Holly Lodge, West Hill, at Highgate, is within this parish. The gardens were opened to public enjoyment in June, 1877, by the Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works. On the same day Lady Burdett-Coutts laid the foundation of a monument, in the form of a sundial, to commemorate many of the distinguished and notable persons formerly interred in this ground. We give an Illustration of the monument, which has been constructed by Messrs. H. Daniel and Co., cemetery masons and statuaries, of Church House, Highgate, under the direction of Mr. J. K. Aston, of Dean's-yard, Westminster; Mr. G. Highton, of Brixton, being the architect. It has cost about £2000, at the sole expense of Lady Burdett-Coutts, who visited the ground on Friday, the 8th inst., accompanied by the Rev. Canon Spence, Vicar of New St. Pancras Church, Sir T. Chambers, M.P., the churchwardens, and some of the parish vestry. The school children were assembled to sing a hymn, and there was a banquet in the Vestry Hall.

The monument stands 30 ft. in height. The superstructure, which is in the Early Decorated style, consists mainly of Portland stone, with four marble tablets and clustered granite columns at the angles. The tablets are surmounted by reliefs representing St. Pancras and St. Giles, also Night and Morning, by Signor Facigna. On the main tablet under the dial are inscribed the Beatitudes and the following lines:—

Here, in Christ's Acre where this dial stands,
With pious care and borne by reverend hands,
Lone wanderers garnered in from East and West
Among the home-loved lie in solemn rest.
Severed in life by lineage, race, faith. clime,
They bide alike the last soft stroke of time;
And when God's sun which shone upon their birth
Ends his bright course and vigil o'er the earth,
When o'er this disc that day's last shadows flee,
And Death no more divides, as doth the sea,
The dead will rise, retake the life God gave.
Creation's Saviour, bless earth's opening grave!
Thy word hath writ the blest. No conscience clear
In thought and word, all must Thy judgment fear.
Only our own wild words which fashioned prayer
When life was parting, stir the ambient air,
Pleading that God who made will grant that we
May, with the pure in heart, the Godhead see.

The reverse side of the tablet has an inscription:—

These grounds, formed out of the burying-ground of St. Giles and the churchyard of St. Pancras, are assigned for ever to the loving care and use of the parishioners. Hereon are inscribed some names, English and foreign, which have an interest for all time. The dial is, however, especially dedicated to the memory of those whose graves are now unseen, or the record of whose names may have become obliterated.

The remaining portion and the other two tablets record names of eminence, alphabetically arranged, including those of Sir John Soane, John Flaxman, John Walker, Peter Pasqualino, Thomas Mazzinghi, Father O'Leary, several members of the Norfolk family, Sidney Effendi, Turkish Ambassador to this country, Count d'Hervilly, Charles Louis Victor de Broglie, Archbishop Dillon, and others.

The terraces, which form flower-beds, are of red Mansfield stone, worked at the quarries. The panels of the two upper terrace tiers contain flowers in mosaics; the top one has also panels representing the four seasons, by Messrs. Wills, Euston-road; the bottom tier panels are also in mosaics, the latter executed by Simpson and Sons, of St. Martin's-lane. The whole is inclosed by a curb and iron railing with gates.

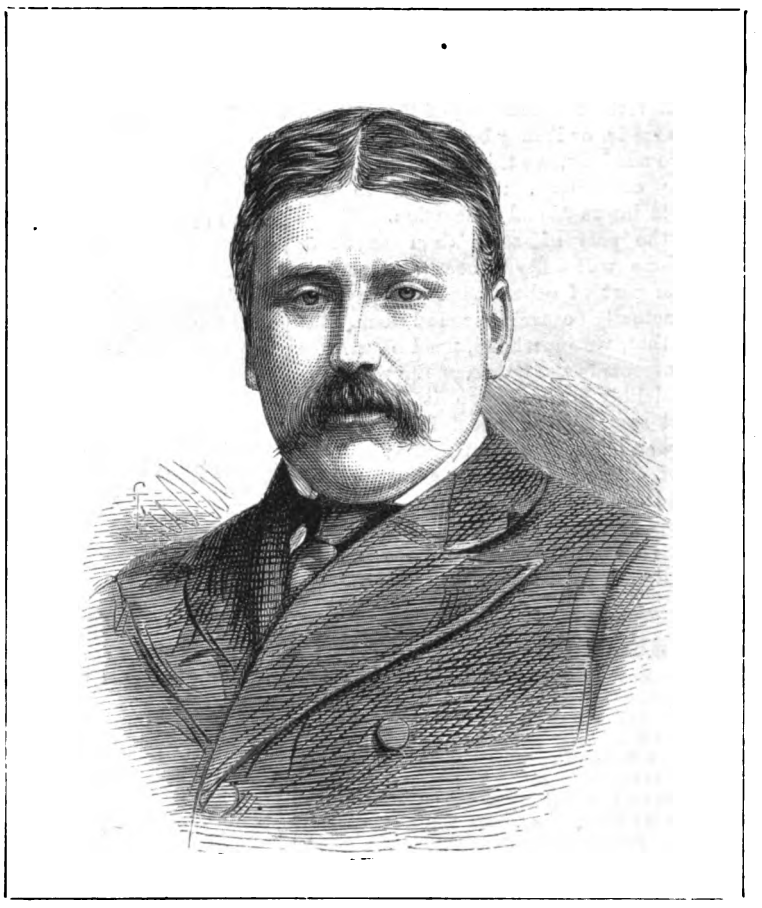
The medals awarded and recommended by the Council of the Royal Society for the present year are, the Copley Medal to Professor Rudolph J. E. Clausius, of Bonn, for his researches upon Heat; the Davy Medal to Mr. P. E. Lecoq de Boisbaudran, for his discovery of Gallium; a Royal Medal to Mr. William Henry Perkins, F.R.S., for his synthetical and other researches in Organic Chemistry, and a Royal Medal to Professor Andrew Crombie Ramsay, F.R.S., for his long-continued and successful labours in Geology and Physical Geography.

On Monday night the members of the Royal Asiatic Society held their inaugural meeting of 1879-80, Major-General Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, president and director of the society, in the chair. There was a very numerous attendance. Presentations to the society since its last meeting were acknowledged by the secretary, amongst the number being several from the Secretary of State for India, having reference to Indian laws, literature, and customs. Papers were read, first by the president, Sir H. C. Rawlinson, on "The Historical Evidence derived from the Recently Discovered Cylinder of Cyrus the Great;" and by Mr. Robert Sewell, Madras C.S, on "Hiouen-Tsang and the Amranati Stupa." A discussion followed the reading of the papers.

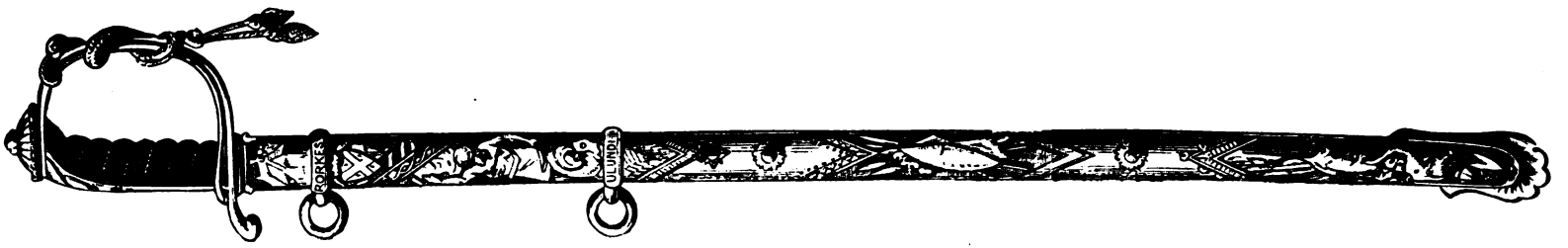
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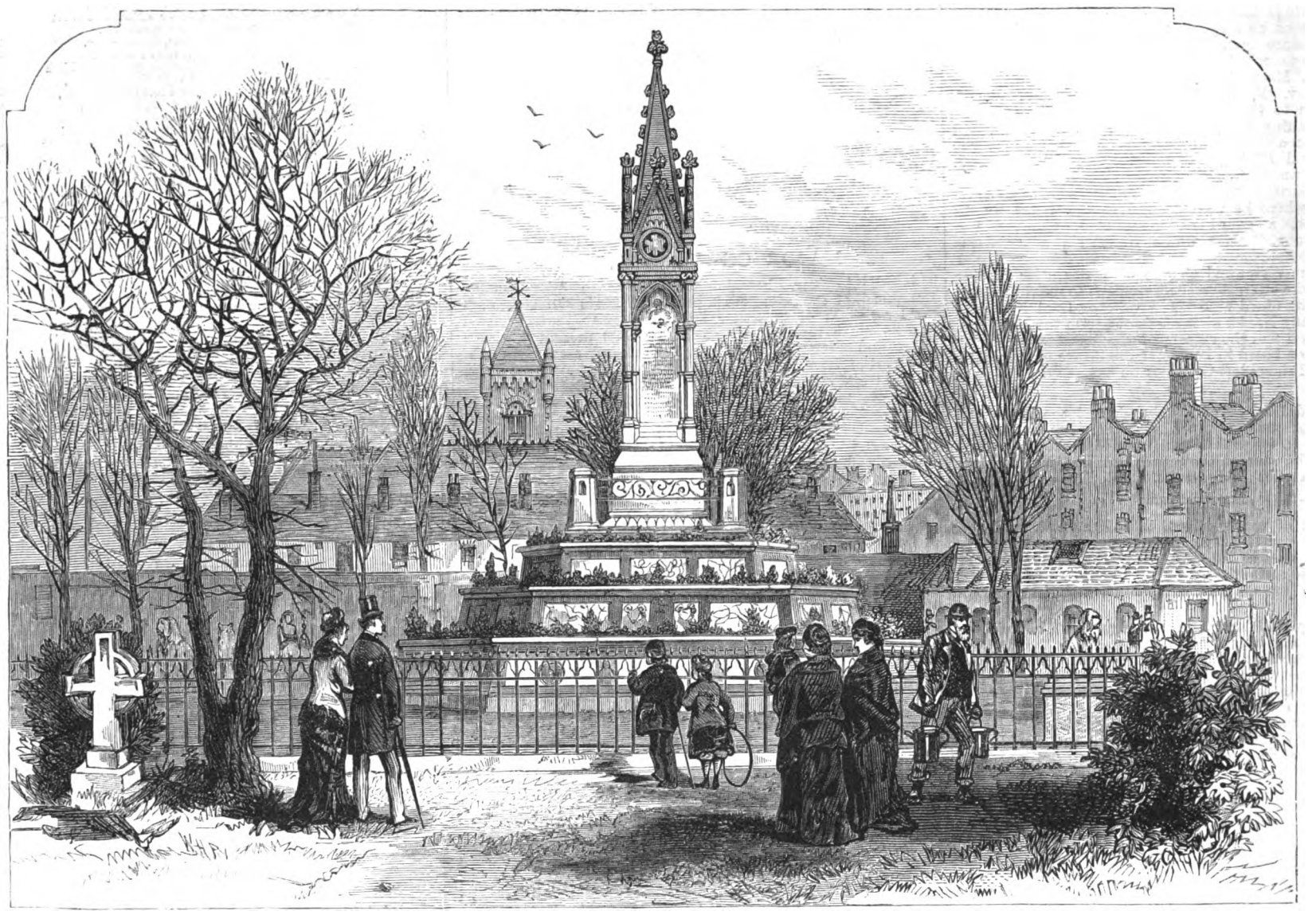
THE LATE LIEUT. F. G. KINLOCH.—SEE PAGE 471.



COLONEL J. W. FRY.—SEE PAGE 471.

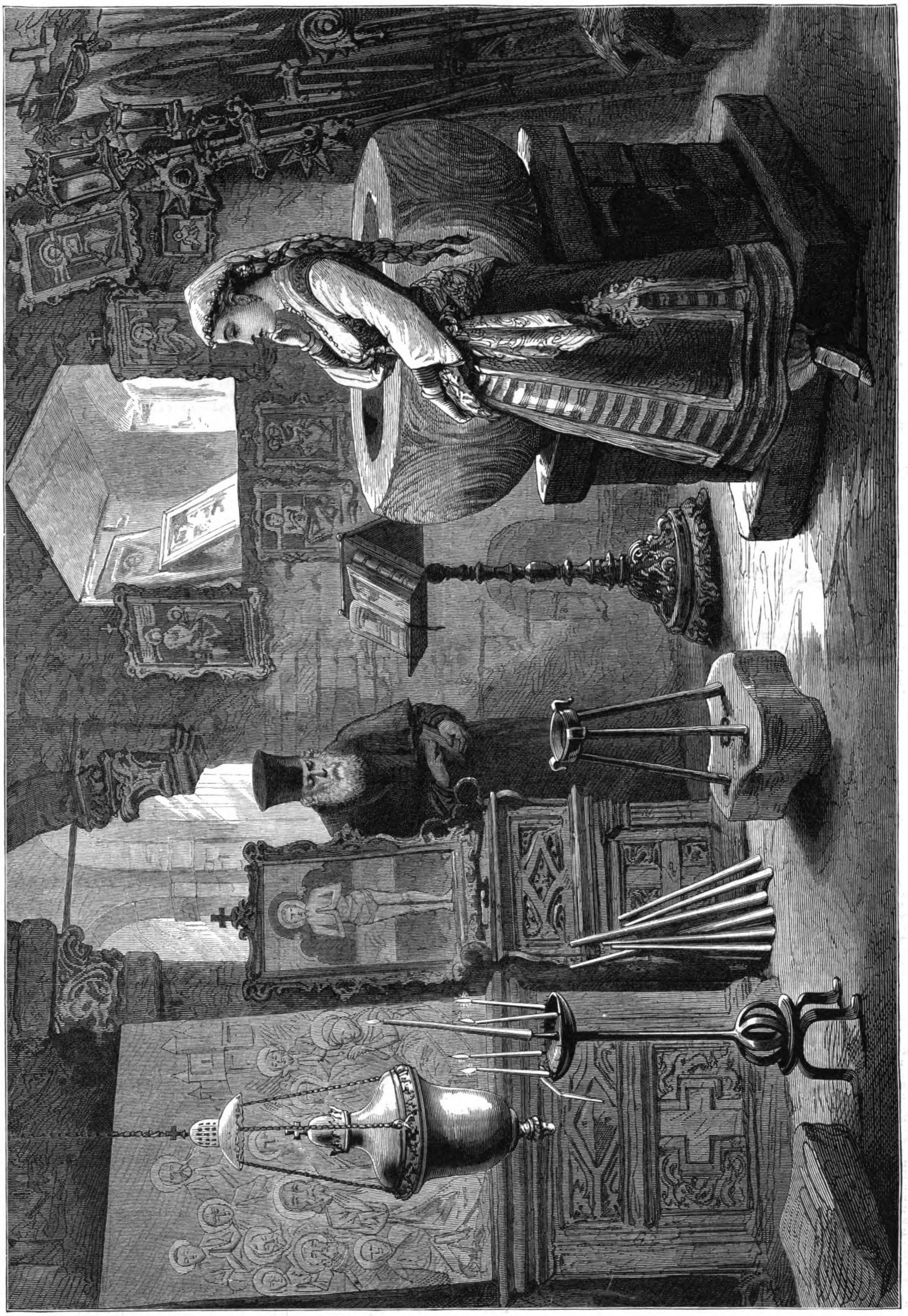


SWORD PRESENTED TO MAJOR CHARD, V.C., R.E, BY THE PEOPLE OF PLYMOUTH.—SEE PAGE 471.



MEMORIAL SUNDIAL IN OLD ST. PANCRAS GARDENS, ERECTED BY LADY BURDETT-COUTTS.—SEE PAGE 471.

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INTERIOR OF THE GREEK CHURCH AT THE MONASTERY OF ST. LAZARUS, LARNACA, CYPRUS.—SEE PAGE 474.

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Extra Supplement.

THE CITY OF CABUL.

Our large Engraving, presented as an Extra Supplement with this week's Number of the *Illustrated London News*, is furnished by a Sketch we have received from an occasional Correspondent who was with the army of General Sir F. Roberts at the capture of Cabul. It is a view of that city, drawn on the 8th ult., from the hill above the British Camp, on the east side of the town, immediately after the arrival of the army there, subsequent to the action fought on the 6th, on the neighbouring heights of Charasiab, which is the subject of another Sketch by the same hand, published by us this week. This view shows the position that was still held by the enemy on the 8th, along the craggy hills above the city; and the position of General Baker's force then preparing to attack them, on the slope of the opposite hill, which is seen to the left hand. The palace garden, called the Sherepore, in which seventy-eight guns were found by General Dunham Massy, appears in the plain, just beyond the city.

The city of Cabul, which has been the capital of Afghanistan since the reign of Timur Shah, about one hundred years ago, is situated at the western extremity of a spacious and fertile plain, but 6400 feet above the sea-level. It lies in a triangular gorge, formed by the approach of two ranges of hills which, running from the north and east, meet at the south-west corner of the city. A narrow gorge separates these hills, and through it flows the Cabul river, bearing away to the north-east; while by its side runs the high road from Candahar and Ghuzni. The range which runs to the south of the city is only separated from the ruins of the old walls by a narrow path. These hills are steep, bare, and rugged, terminating in a commanding eminence, which dominates the south-eastern corner of the city, and on the slopes of which rise the walls of the Bala Hissar, or fortified palace of the capital. The Cabul river is spanned by a bridge at the gorge which separates the two ranges, and on its left bank the hills trending away to the north-west join in with the lower spurs of the Hindoo Koosh. Along the crest of both ranges, starting from the Bala Hissar, and conforming to the configuration of the ground, runs a long line of loopholed wall, flanked at short intervals by round towers. This wall is carried up the steep side of the hills and across the narrow gorge which lies between them, and well round the western flank of the city. There are no walls round the town at present, though formerly it was encircled by ramparts built partly of burnt bricks and partly of mud. These indications may be traced in many places. The houses are slightly and indifferently built, generally of mud and sun-dried bricks; the few of burnt brick are those of old standing. The city is divided into quarters, called *mahalas*, and these again into sections, *kuchas*. The latter are inclosed and entered by small gates, and are invariably occupied by people of the same class or profession. On occasion of war or tumult, the entrance-gates are built up, when the city contains as many different fortifications as there are sections in it. This means of defence is called "*kucha-bandi*." It must be obvious that an insecure state of society has induced this precautionary mode of arrangement in building the city. The principal bazaars, however, are independent of these sections, and generally extend in straight lines. The two principal bazaars—namely, the Shor bazaar and the Lahore bazaar—run parallel to each other, from east to west. The western portion of the latter street is occupied by the Charchata. The shops are tenanted by retail venders of manufactured goods, who sit perched cross-legged on low counters in front of their shops, on which are displayed their wares. In Cabul, as in most Eastern cities, the several descriptions of traders and artisans congregate. Thus the shops of drapers, saddlers, armourers, ironmongers, and curriers are found in their own quarter. Besides the shopkeepers or fixed tradesmen, a vast number of itinerant traders parade the bazaar. Their cries, it is said, equal in variety those of the costermongers of the east end of London. The population is estimated at between fifty and sixty thousand souls.

In a military aspect, Cabul is similar to most other Afghan fortresses, which generally consist in occupying with a citadel the detached knoll so frequently the termination of a spur from a mountain range. A series of works surrounds the knoll, and forms the main body of the place. In the present instance the space inclosed by the fortifications lies to the north of the citadel, and may be roundly stated to have an extreme length of 900 yards from east to west, with a breadth of 800 yards from north to south. The contour of the place is by no means regular, consisting of six sides of unequal length. The defences of five of these fronts consist in a masonry wall, flanked at irregular intervals by masonry towers. The walls, however, are in bad repair, the ditch is filled up, and the *faussebraye*, never completed, has long since fallen to ruins. Among the many places of interest in the neighbourhood of the capital are the burial-places of the various clans who people the town. Each sect has its own distinct resting-place—Sunnis and Shiahs, Jews and Armenians, all have their separate quarter—and many of the tombs are well worthy a visit. In the graveyard of the Assa Mahi hill, a neglected stone, distinguished by a sculptured mitre, denotes the place of rest of a Georgian Bishop who died at Cabul some 300 years ago. In the Armenian graveyard a mitre on one of the stones points to the rank of the person lying there. But the most curious, and to Englishmen the most interesting, gravestone about Cabul is to be found in a Mohammedan cemetery on the south-east of the city, a grave-stone with an inscription in plain Roman characters to this effect:—

"Here lyeth the body of John Hicks, son of Thomas and Edith Hicks, who departed this lyfe, the eleventh of October, 1666."

This date would be in the reign of Aurungzebe, at which time Cabul was under one of his Governors. Masson made inquiries as to who this Englishman could be, and learned from an old Kubbur-Khan, or grave-digger, who had heard through his predecessors, that the stone marked the burial place of an officer of artillery, who stood so high in the estimation of the governor of the time that they were both buried close to each other. This is a curious fragment of history regarding an Englishman in the East at an early date.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

The military news of the past week is almost entirely confined to that of preparations for the winter. General Roberts's division is now comfortably settled in or near Shere-pore cantonment, provisions for five months being laid in and transport animals procured. The Shutargardan route is finally closed, General Hugh Gough's brigade, consisting of two squadrons of the 9th Lancers, the 5th Bengal Cavalry, the 3rd Sikhs, and the Kohat Mountain Battery, having arrived at Cabul. This force marched into the camp carrying the crimson banner captured at the Surkhi-Kotal. General Roberts addressed the men outside the Bala Hissar, complimenting them on their gallant defence of Shutargardan, and mentioning specially Colonel Noel Money, Major Griffiths, Captain Morgan, and a native non-commissioned officer. Communication by the Khyber route is now fairly established. A flying column, under General Bright, left Jagdalak on the morning of the 7th, marching, one part through the Jagdalak Pass, the other part over the hills, and effected a junction at Katasang with General Macpherson's brigade, which had travelled through the Kurd-Cabul and struck across into the Tazin Valley to Badshahi Mina, and thence to Esak Bala. General Bright returned to Gandamak on the 9th. These movements were effected without any show of opposition, the only loss being a horse of the Guides wounded by robbers.

We learn from Simla that a force of 1000 Safis, who had attacked a foraging party of the 67th Regiment, has been routed with great loss by General Macpherson, and pursued for six miles. Our loss was four killed, and one officer and four men wounded.

General Roberts has issued a proclamation granting an amnesty, on condition that all arms are delivered up to the British authorities. The amnesty does not, however, extend to soldiers or civilians concerned in the attack on the British Residency at Cabul.

THE BATTLE OF CHARASIAB.

We have received letters from an occasional correspondent, who accompanied the British military force under command of General Sir F. Roberts, in its advance from the Shaturgardan Pass down the Loghur Valley to Cabul. He sends an effective and truthful Sketch of the action fought on the 6th ult. to clear the heights of Charasiab, in the approach to that city. Charasiab is a large and populous village, seven or eight miles to the south of Cabul, at the foot of a range of steep and abrupt hills, through which the Khyrabad defile winds nearly two miles, leading towards the Bala Hissar and to the open ground east of the city. The entrance to this defile, which is narrow and commanded by precipitous cliffs, is shown between the conical peaked hills on the right-hand side of the view in our Engraving. Here, too, is the river which flows through the defile behind the peak called Shakh-i-Baranti. To the left-hand side of our view, which looks north, is the road to Chardeh, turning westward, and affording a preferable route of approach to Cabul. But, on the morning of Oct. 6, as the enemy were seen gathering in force upon the heights above Charasiab, while numerous bands of hostile Ghilzais appeared on both flanks of the British army, threatening its communications with the rear at Zahidabad, it was needful at once to clear the entrance to the defile above mentioned. The following is our correspondent's own account of this very spirited and successful action:—

"Our cavalry patrols were driven in early on the morning of the 6th, and we saw large bodies of troops occupying the heights above the gorge through which our road lay, and to the left of it General Roberts at once resolved to dislodge them; and Brigadier-General Baker, late Military Secretary to the Viceroy, an officer who had already gained a name in the Crimea, New Zealand, and Ashantee, was selected for this difficult task. He moved the greater part of his force, consisting of the 72nd Highlanders, a wing of the 5th Goorkhas, part of the 23rd Pioneers, a hundred of the 5th Punjaub Infantry, four mountain guns and Gatlings, over to the low bare downs on the left-hand side, in order to threaten the enemy's retreat that way to Cabul. Meantime, he sent Major White with a wing of the 92nd Highlanders, two companies of the 23rd Pioneers, three guns of the G Battery 3rd Brigade of Royal Artillery, and some cavalry, to the orchards on the right hand. The artillery, under command of Major Sidney Parry, shelled the first hill to the right of the sketch, upon which Major White, advancing, stormed the hill with the 92nd Highlanders, supported by the 23rd Pioneers, in gallant style, against an obstinate resistance. Then, moving on, they took the second hill on the right-hand side, in the same manner.

"In the meanwhile, General Baker's force, advancing rapidly over the low downs, was suddenly checked by a large force of the enemy on the hill—that is, the second hill to the left hand, as shown in my sketch. The 72nd Highlanders and 5th Goorkhas stormed this hill in grand style at the point of the bayonet, the enemy retreating step by step. Here the Highlanders suffered severely, as they had to charge up a bare steep slope, against an enemy armed with breechloaders and hidden behind crags. The remainder of Baker's force moved steadily on; and, when the position I have mentioned was taken by the 72nd and Goorkhas, two of the enemy's standards fell into our hands. The retreat of the enemy now became a rout. Parties of our different regiments, advancing and storming height after height, soon captured the main peak of the range; and then, moving to the right, found that Major White's force had advanced, and was in possession of the conical hill commanding the gorge.

"The enemy's loss must have been great, as our men fired with extraordinary steadiness; and when they retreated over the Chardeh plain Baker brought Captain Swinley's mountain guns and the Gatlings to bear upon their fugitive crowds. We captured twenty guns, most of them imitation Armstrong breechloaders, and one 8-in. English howitzer, evidently one of the guns that were given to the late Ameer Shere Ali. Our loss was Captain Young, of the 5th Punjaub Infantry, Dr. Duncan, of the 23rd Pioneers (severely), and Lieutenant Ferguson, of the 72nd Highlanders, officers wounded; and about seventy other men killed and wounded. Of these the 72nd Highlanders had lost as many as thirty-six."

This action was next day followed by the passage of the defile and advance of General Roberts's force to Bini-i-Hissar, within two miles of Cabul.

GREEK CHURCH AT LARNACA, CYPRUS.

Among the ecclesiastical antiquities of this island, which has so recently passed under British rule, the seaport town of Larnaca, most frequently visited by foreign vessels, contains one that has a certain degree of interest. We give an Illustration of the interior of the Greek Church attached to the Monastery of St. Lazarus, at Larnaca. It stands in the centre of a large square, one side of which is a burial-ground, inclosed by tall iron railings, and the other three sides consist of the cells formerly inhabited by the community of monks, but now let out on hire to common lodgers, while the cemetery has become a boys' playground. The church is reported, by Greek religious tradition, to contain the tomb of Lazarus, who is said to have come from Bethany, long after Our Saviour raised him from the dead there, and to have ended a long life here in Cyprus. They keep tapers ever burning in the vault beneath the altar; there is a descent by a few steps, and in the dim light of the shrine a granite slab is visible, arched at the top, with a little spring of water under it, filling a stone basin. This water has miraculous properties, for the healing of sores, by the application of rags dipped in the water. It would seem that the Lazarus, the poor man who had sores, mentioned in the New Testament parable of Dives and Lazarus, is considered by the Greek clergy to be the same Lazarus that was raised from the dead.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

At a Cabinet Council held at the Elysée last Saturday, discussing the foreign situation, M. Waddington informed his colleagues that, although there were no doubt difficulties to be surmounted in the East and certain antagonisms to be reconciled, still no complication need be apprehended, and that the interested Powers would not take action on any but diplomatic grounds. The Cabinet agreed on Saturday that France should be represented at the Melbourne Exhibition of 1880.

M. Gambetta, General Gresley, and M. Lepère breakfasted with President Grévy on Sunday, and had a day's sport with him at Marly.

M. Lepère, Minister of Public Worship, has addressed a circular to the Prefects calling attention to the omission by some priests of the prayer for the Republic, which they were bound by law to recite, and asking whether this is done by order of the Bishops. He also calls attention to the cases of Bishops who leave their dioceses without the authorisation of the Government and go to distant places. The Government, he says, should have notice of these movements.

The President has signed a decree granting fifty-eight fresh pardons for insurrectionary acts committed in 1871.

M. Henri Martin's long-delayed reception at the Académie Française took place on the 13th inst. His speech, and that of M. Xavier Marmier, who replied, were devoted to a biography and eulogy of M. Thiers.

The *Times'* correspondent at Paris has received the following official reply from the Director of the Medal Department to an inquiry as to the delay in the distribution of certain of the Exhibition medals:—"All the gold and silver medals of the English winners at the Universal Exhibition of 1878 have been distributed. I wrote yesterday, moreover, to Sir P. Cunliffe Owen, Secretary of the Royal British Commission, to inform him that I was in a position to hand over to him the bronze medals. The 'honourable mentions' will be sent him in the first half of December. As regards the commemorative medals, which are in course of being struck at the Mint, they cannot be forwarded to those entitled to them till the months of January or February."

The *Univers* has been condemned by the Correctional Tribunal to a fine of 1000f. for having published false news.

SPAIN.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 13th inst. the Minister for Foreign Affairs stated, in reply to a question, that the Royal marriage had no political significance. In reply to a question respecting the Sooloo Islands, the Minister said that the sovereignty of Spain over that Archipelago was absolute. Next day the Minister for Foreign Affairs supplemented his statement in regard to the political bearing of the Royal marriage. The policy of Spain, he declared, was to preserve friendly relations and show consideration towards all foreign Powers, irrespective of their importance, to further the internal interests of the country, and maintain an attitude of dignified and prudent reserve, till such time as the country shall be completely restored.

During the Royal marriage festivities the sittings of the Cortes will be suspended.

Much excitement has been caused in Madrid by the receipt of telegrams from General Blanco announcing further risings in Cuba. He demanded reinforcements, principally of cavalry, and these are to be embarked immediately.

A Paris telegram states that the Marquis de Molins, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, and the Peruvian Minister on Saturday exchanged the ratifications of a treaty of peace and friendship concluded between Spain and Peru.

ITALY.

King Humbert arrived at Pegli on Sunday afternoon, and was received at the station by the German Crown Prince. The King and his Imperial Highness on meeting are said to have embraced affectionately, and remained for a short time in conversation on the platform. His Majesty, after taking luncheon with the Crown Prince, left for Genoa, the Prince accompanying him to the station.

Signor Cairoli, the President of the Italian Ministry, has resigned, having previously come to an agreement with Signor Depretis respecting the formation of a new Ministry. The crisis is stated to be caused by differences of opinion in reference to the Budget. The Chambers, which were to have met on Wednesday, have been prorogued to the 27th inst.

General Cialdini is to represent the King, as Ambassador Extraordinary, at the marriage of the King of Spain.

It is stated that the municipality of Florence will compound with its creditors by an annual payment of a million and a half of francs, rising fifty thousand each year until it reaches the sum of two millions.

HOLLAND.

In reply to some attacks which have recently been made upon him, the Prince of Orange has published a pamphlet, in which, speaking of his political views, he expresses hopes for the maintenance of the principles of the Dutch Constitution of 1848, of which he regards the educational clauses as the corner-stone, and he believes in the compatibility of Conservative principles with ideas of progress.

BELGIUM.

The patronal fête-day of the King was celebrated last Saturday in Brussels with the usual ceremonial. The Queen, with the Count and Countess of Flanders, attended a solemn Te Deum in the cathedral of St. Gudule; and ceremonies of the same import were conducted at the same time in the Protestant Church and in the Jewish Synagogue.

M. Frère Orban, Minister President, on Tuesday replied at length to the interpellation respecting the relations between the Belgian Government and the Holy See.

The Communal Council of Brussels has decided that instruction in the primary schools of the city shall be gratuitous.

GERMANY.

The Czarewitch and Czarevna arrived at Berlin on Sunday morning, and were received at the railway station by M. d'Oubril, the Russian Ambassador, the Commandant of Berlin, and the President of Police. Their Imperial Highnesses immediately after their arrival drove in a Royal carriage to the Russian Embassy. The Czarewitch had specially requested that there should be no official reception. The Czarewitch and Czarevna at about noon received visits from the Emperor and the Princes and Princesses of the Royal family at present in Berlin, and Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg. The Russian Heir-Apparent and his Consort returned the visits of the Emperor and the Princes shortly afterwards. The Czarewitch paid visits during the course of the afternoon to the Turkish, French, Austrian, and English Ambassadors. At five o'clock there was a dinner at the palace, attended by all the members of the Royal family in Berlin. The Czarewitch and Czarevna left Berlin on Monday night, after attending a dinner which was given by the Emperor to the Ministers and other dignitaries, and accompanying the Emperor and members of the Royal family to the theatre, to see the ballet of 'Sardanapalus."

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On the 13th inst. the Lower House of the Prussian Diet concluded the debate upon the first reading of the Railway Purchase Bill, and resolved to refer it to a Committee, to be composed of twenty-one members. In the course of the debate Herr Miquel, speaking in the name of the great majority of the National Liberals, declared in favour of the views of the Government on the subject. Dr. Maybach, the Minister of Public Works, announced that at a future stage of the debate he would reply to the objections raised by the opponents of the measure.

A resolution was adopted on the 13th inst. by the committee of the senior members of the Berlin Exchange strongly repelling some severe strictures passed upon the Bourse by Herr Maybach, the Minister of Public Works, in the sitting of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet on the previous Tuesday.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Czarewitch and Czarevna accompanied the Princess's parents, the King and Queen of Denmark, on the 13th inst., in their journey from Gmünden, where they had been visiting the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, to Vienna. The Emperor Francis Joseph, the Russian and Danish Ambassadors, and the chief authorities at Vienna received the Royal visitors at the Railway station. His Majesty kissed the hands of the Queen of Denmark and the Czarevna and shook hands with the King; but "affectionately embraced" the Czarewitch several times. The Royal party afterwards went to the Imperial palace, accompanied by the Duke of Cumberland, and were welcomed on their arrival at the Hofburg by the Empress. The Czarewitch and Czarevna left Vienna at two o'clock last Saturday afternoon for Berlin. At the request of the Czarewitch, there was no official leave-taking. The Emperor and Empress bade their Imperial Highnesses farewell at half-past one at the Hofburg. The Czarewitch and the Czarevna were accompanied to the Northern Railway station by the King and Queen of Denmark, M. de Novikoff, M. Talbe, and the gentlemen-in-waiting.

The ceremony of renouncing all rights of succession in Austria on the part of the Archduchess Christine in consequence of her approaching marriage with King Alphonso took place last Saturday. The Archduchess and her mother left Vienna on Monday evening for Madrid, where she is to arrive on the 23rd inst.

All the party leaders in the Austrian Reichsrath met on Monday at the residence of Count Taaffe to discuss the new Army Bill which the Government have presented. They declared, in the end, that they did not wish to treat the military question as a party one, nor to make it a question of confidence in any particular Cabinet; they desired only to consider it from an objective point of view. Later in the day a committee of the majority of the Lower House adopted the Government bill without modification.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on Monday passed the bill for the administration of Bosnia by a majority of only nineteen, the numbers being 188 to 169. This (the Pesth correspondent of the *Standard* says) is the first blow which has been struck at that form of dualism which was created by Francis Deak. In Tuesday's sitting the Bill came on for discussion in paragraphs. Clause 1, together with the amendments which had been moved, was referred to a committee by 161 votes against 147, in opposition to M. Tisza's proposal that the clause should be adopted. The other clauses were agreed to as draughted in the Government bill.

A telegram from Athens on Monday states that the Austrian squadron has left the Piræus for Salonica. Its ultimate destination is, however, reported to be Besika Bay.

RUSSIA.

Whilst endeavouring to make his way into the presence of the Empress of Russia, in the Ville de Danes, where she is now residing, a man named Meyer, born at St. Petersburg, has been arrested. Letters addressed to the Empress and high Russian personages at Nice were found upon him. He remains in custody pending inquiry.

News has been received at St. Petersburg that General Tergoukassoff has arrived at Tchikislar. General Gurtschin is also at that place, suffering from a carbuncle, and is about to return to Tiflis. Scurvy has broken out among the Russian troops. A number of Kitghese kibitkas and a portion of the provisions for the winter have arrived at Tchikislar.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that the expedition against the Tekke Turkomans is certainly to be given up for the winter.

TURKEY.

The pressure which the British Government has been placing upon the Porte seems to have produced some appreciable result. A telegram from Constantinople on Tuesday states that the Sultan has appointed Baker Pasha to be his Majesty's representative to superintend the introduction of reforms throughout the whole of Asia Minor, and that Baker Pasha will leave Constantinople in the course of a week to assume his post.

The Turkish Ministers have, it is announced, prepared a financial scheme, which proposes that a syndicate of bankers, presided over by Mr. Foster, the director of the Ottoman Bank, shall farm the gross revenue of the empire, with the exception of the Customs revenue. The revenues to be farmed are calculated to produce £2,450,000, of which £1,100,000 will serve to repay the Galata bankers, while the remaining £1,350,000 will be devoted to discharge the obligations of Turkey towards the foreign bondholders. In the event of the revenue not realising this estimate, the Porte proposes to undertake to cover the deficit. A Constantinople telegram states that the above arrangement of the public debt will have merely a provisional character, as the Porte recognises that it cannot cede hypothecated revenues without the consent of the foreign bondholders.

It is announced from Malta that Admiral Hornby has countermanded the order he is said to have issued to the squadron on the 12th, to be ready to proceed Eastward in four days from that date. The *Morning Post*, however, asserts that no order was ever sent to Admiral Hornby to prepare to proceed eastward; and, consequently, that no such order was ever countermanded.

A telegram from Athens of Tuesday's date, reports that the Austrian squadron had left the Piræus for Salonica. Its ultimate destination, however, was said to be Besika Bay.

At the sitting of the Turco-Greek Commission on Monday the line of frontier proposed by the Porte, was indicated, giving Greece an extension of frontier to the West but leaving Turkey almost the whole of Epirus.

SERVIA.

Out of a list of six names submitted to his Highness, Prince Milan has selected M. Touzakovitch as President of the Skuptschina, and M. Wassich as Vice-president.

Prince Milan opened the Skuptschina on Sunday. In his Speech from the Throne, after remarking on the progress which Servia had made in recent years, and formally announcing that the Great Powers had recognised the independence of the Principality, his Highness proceeded to declare that his relations with neighbouring States were of a cordial character. He next spoke of the commercial conventions concluded with Italy, England, Russia, Switzerland, and Belgium, and stated that the establishment of a national bank had been approved by decree. The speech concluded by saying that the Government was engaged in considering the various plans for the construction of railways which had been submitted to it.

EGYPT.

The Khedive signed on Sunday two decrees—one exempting the Domain lands from seizure under decisions of the courts in favour of the mortgage creditors, and the other defining the powers of the English and French Comptrollers-General. The latter contains some slight modifications from the original proposals of the French and English Governments. Messrs. Baring and De Blignières are empowered to make the fullest inquiry into the financial administration of Egypt and to have a consultative voice in the Council of Ministers.

Mr. Malet, the new English Consul-General at Cairo, has had an audience of the Khedive; and, after presenting his credentials, expressed his belief that Egypt, under the direction of Prince Tewfik, would regain that prosperity to which the British Government attached so high an importance.

M. de Blignières has left Paris for Egypt, there to devote himself to the duties of his new official position.

AMERICA.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that statutes establishing a general system of trade-mark registration, and providing penalties for their violation, are invalid and unconstitutional.

General Grant last week attended at Chicago a gathering of veterans of the Civil War, and met with a magnificent reception. In the course of his speech, which he read, and which he described as the longest he had ever made, he said that the estimation in which the United States were now held was very different from that which was formed of them a quarter of a century ago, and concluded by saying that, after visiting many foreign lands, he proudly rejoiced in his American citizenship.

Official returns of the recent elections at New York show the return of the rest of the Republican State ticket by small majorities. In Virginia the supporters of the readjustment of the State Debt have a majority in the Legislature.

Mr. Seward, Assistant-Secretary of State, has resigned, and will be succeeded by Colonel John Hay.

Agricultural returns from the Department of Agriculture show a decided improvement in the condition of the cotton crop. Returns of the wheat crop received up to Nov. 1 show an increase of 26,000,000 bushels over the same period of 1878; and for the same period the entire corn product of the country promises an increase of 200,000,000 bushels, or nearly 15 per cent, over 1878.

The New York papers announce the death of the Rev. Jacob Abbott, the author of many books for the young, which in their time had a very large circulation both in the United States and in England. Mr. Abbott, who died at the age of seventy-six, was the eldest of three brothers, all of whom have become more or less famous for their literary productions. In 1825 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Amherst College, a position which he retained four years, when he took charge of Mount Vernon School for girls, in Boston, and in 1834 organised the Eliot Congregational Church in Roxbury, of which he became pastor. In 1838 he relinquished his charge to his brother, John S. C. Abbott, and removed to Farmington, Maine, where from that time he devoted himself almost exclusively to literary pursuits, chiefly the production of juvenile books. A complete list of his works would number more than 200. Many of them were translated into foreign languages, both in Europe and Asia.

SOUTH AFRICA.

By the arrival of the Cape mail at Plymouth on Monday we have advices from Capetown to Oct. 28.

There is a rumour that Umbulazi, who contested the Zulu succession with Cetewayo, is alive, and about to return to claim his inheritance. Several of Sir Garnet Wolseley's nominated chiefs are believed to be negotiating for a transfer of their districts to John Dunn, who has published the conditions on which a limited number of missionaries will be allowed to have stations in his territory.

The Cape Ministry have addressed a minute to Sir Bartle Frere expressing the opinion that the recent settlement of Zululand is prejudicial to a permanent peace in South Africa.

The Premier of Cape Colony had held a parley with Moirosi under a flag of truce, but no satisfactory conclusion was come to, and firing recommenced.

Two employés of a French trader have succeeded in discovering the sources of the Niger.

The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies has adopted a Bill providing for the establishment of savings banks throughout the country.

An interesting report of a visit by Captain F. C. B. Robinson, of her Majesty's ship Opal, to Pitcairn's Island, is published by the Admiralty. He had to convey to the islanders an organ, which was a present to them from the Queen.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Pericles, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in August last.

Serious floods have occurred in the Canary Islands, resulting in some loss of life, the downfall of several houses, the destruction of the cochineal crop, and considerable damage to other crops and property.

The shore end of the new French Atlantic cable has been landed in Massachusetts, and signals interchanged between the land and the Faraday, which vessel was to leave at daylight on Monday to make the final splice, seventeen miles out.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that the Queen has signified her intention to confer the Victoria Cross on Captain O'Moore Creagh, of the Bombay Staff Corps, for services in Afghanistan; and upon Acting-Assistant James Langley Dalton, of the Commissariat and Transport Department, for his conspicuous gallantry during the Zulu attack on Rorke's Drift on Jan. 22.

Two persons were killed and about forty injured on Tuesday evening by the falling in of a gallery at the Skating-Rink, Batley Carr, Dewsbury, where Mr. Serjeant Simon was to have given his annual address to his constituents. About 3000 persons were assembled. Serjeant Simon expressed his deep sympathy with the injured, and said he would meet his constituents on a future occasion.

At the Hanley County Police Court on Monday a young man was summoned for having kissed a girl named Curtis. He met the complainant on Saturday night, and having made a bet he would kiss her, did so roughly. He was fined £3 5s., including costs. At Dublin the same day a magistrate sentenced two young men to three months' imprisonment each, with hard labour, for assaulting two young girls, dressmakers, by attempting to kiss one and forcibly kissing the other, in the public streets.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The recent victories of Chippendale, La Merveille, and Master Kildare have taught backers some bitter lessons on the "glorious uncertainty of the turf;" but there was a yet lower depth, and that was reached with a vengeance when Rosy Cross (7 st. 5 lb.) cantered off with the Great Shropshire Handicap. Ever since Mr. Rymill leased her for her racing career the mare has caused him constant disappointment, and has been beaten so often when heavily backed that this time she started at 50 to 1 in a field of twelve. Fordham, who was married for the second time on the previous Saturday, postponed his honeymoon in order to don the scarlet jacket on Avontes (8 st. 11 lb.); but little Bendon, who has made a very promising début this season, kept Rosy Cross in front from start to finish, and never gave anything a chance of getting near her. Breadfinder (8 st.), who was third, did very well under her heavy weight; but Sun of York (6 st. 5 lb.), who started favourite, cut up badly, as did Reconciliation (8 st.) and Simla (6 st. 3 lb.). We learn that Mr. Rymill has purchased Rosy Cross outright, since her victory. The capital performance of Breadfinder caused her to be made a rattling favourite for the Shrewsbury Cup, in which she had 13 lb. less to carry than on the previous day. The field was by no means a strong one, and Lord Hasting's filly disposed of everything easily enough except Rhidorroch (7 st. 11 lb.), who proved a little too good for her, and at last got back some of the money that Lord Rosebery paid for him.

To-day (Saturday) we take our farewell of flat-racing until March next, and the present week will be a busy one at Warwick, Manchester, and Kempton Park. The Midland Counties Handicap was the chief event at the first-named fixture, and this event has suffered materially from the antagonism of younger rivals. Stitchery (8 st. 11lb.) was about the best of the seven who ran, and she won easily from Calabria (8 st. 7 lb.), who has taken part in about forty races this season. On Tuesday a five-days' programme was begun at Manchester, the only noticeable feature of the first day being the hollow defeat of Master Kildare (9 st. 10 lb.), upon whom odds of 5 to 1 were laid, by Umbria (8 st. 7 lb.). The ground was very heavy after the recent frosts, and Lincoln showed us that Master Kildare is by no means partial to mud.

We regret to learn that Mr. Barclay has sustained a very serious loss in the death of Grace Cup, who succumbed to some internal injury. She was by the Duke—Noyau, and was therefore half-sister to the flying Philippine. Her second in the Middle Park Plate and her easy victory in the Dewhurst Plate stamped her as the best two-year-old filly of the season, and Mr. Barclay has lost a grand chance of securing the One Thousand and Oaks of 1880.

The unexpected and severe frost from which we suffered at the end of last week marred the Altcar Club Meeting, and all the stakes had to be divided amongst several greyhounds. The Earl of Haddington was once more in great force, taking a share of each of the three principal stakes with Hawthornden, Herma, and Hubert respectively, all three of whom are performers of far more than average merit. His Lordship accepted 1000 to 80 about his nomination for the Waterloo Cup, and a far shorter price will be accepted before the day. The Earl of Stair and Mr. Briggs were also worthily represented.

A billiard tournament on the American principle is now being played at the Royal Aquarium, and will be finished on Monday evening. The heats are 500 up, and the following players are engaged:—Joseph Bennett, scratch; G. Collins and F. Bennett, 60 points start; G. Hunt and D. Richards, 110; J. Lloyd and W. Mitchell, 120; and J. Roberts, senior, 150. The feature of the affair up to the present has been the brilliant form exhibited by young Mitchell, with whose merits rumour has been busy for some time past. He has beaten Hunt and Richards with consummate ease, making some splendid breaks of 182 (60 "spots"), 100 (30 "spots"), and 127 (23 "spots").

REWARDS FOR BRAVERY.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Royal Humane Society, held on the 18th inst., William Hawes, Esq., in the chair, the secretary brought a large number of cases to their notice, and the following awards were voted:—Recommended for Silver Medals: Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Falconer, R.E., for saving a youth from drowning at Gillingham Pier, by jumping in with all his clothes on to the rescue at considerable personal risk. This is the ninth life saved from drowning by this soldier, and he is in possession of the Society's Bronze Medal. Frederick Knight, boy, H.M.S. Ready, for having jumped overboard on a dark night in a roadstead infested with sharks and saved from drowning T. Davies, a stoker of the same ship, who had accidentally fallen from the forecastle. Richard J. Duggan, barrister, Hamilton, Ontario, for having saved M. O. Jarvis from drowning in Burlington Bay, by jumping from his yacht in a gale of wind and swimming to the aid of the man through rough water on a dark night.

Bronze medals were voted to Thomas A'Alton, of Dublin, for jumping off the pier at Howth to the rescue of A. Campbell. To Lieutenant S. Greenwood, 10th Hussars, for gallantly saving the life of a private soldier from drowning when crossing the Cabul river at Jellalabad, after being separated from his own horse and in danger of drowning, being heavily encumbered with uniform and accoutrements. To William Biolletti, for rescuing a person from drowning by jumping from the Chain Pier at Brighton under very gallant circumstances. To A. Salmon, seaman, for jumping into the river at Waterford from a steamer and saving a man from drowning. To G. W. Endall, of Stratford-on-Avon, a boy of fourteen years, for rescuing a lad of ten. To Robert Shaw, seaman, for jumping into Cork Harbour and saving a woman from drowning who became immersed by her boat coming in collision with a steamer.

Testimonials on vellum were voted to Mr. A. W. Barnes for plunging into the Thames at Richmond and going to the rescue of Mr. Anson. To Mr. Albert Woodhams for saving A. Billot from drowning by swimming to his aid in a dangerous current at Littlehampton. To Daniel Magee for gallantly jumping into the Grand Canal at Dublin and saving a child's life. To William Seager for saving H. Ludgate at Calne, Wiltshire. To Mark Upward for saving P. Dennit from drowning in the river Stour.

Parchment testimonials and pecuniary rewards were voted to many persons for other acts of gallantry in saving life from drowning.

The Oakley Hunt Ball will be held at the Corn Exchange, Bedford, on Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Mr. George Augustus Sala, accompanied by Mrs. Sala, left England on Saturday to winter in the Southern States of America. On the 13th inst. this popular writer was entertained at a farewell banquet, given in his honour at Willis's Rooms, Mr. Edmund Yates presiding over the distinguished gathering, which included members of Parliament, and several well-known men of letters.

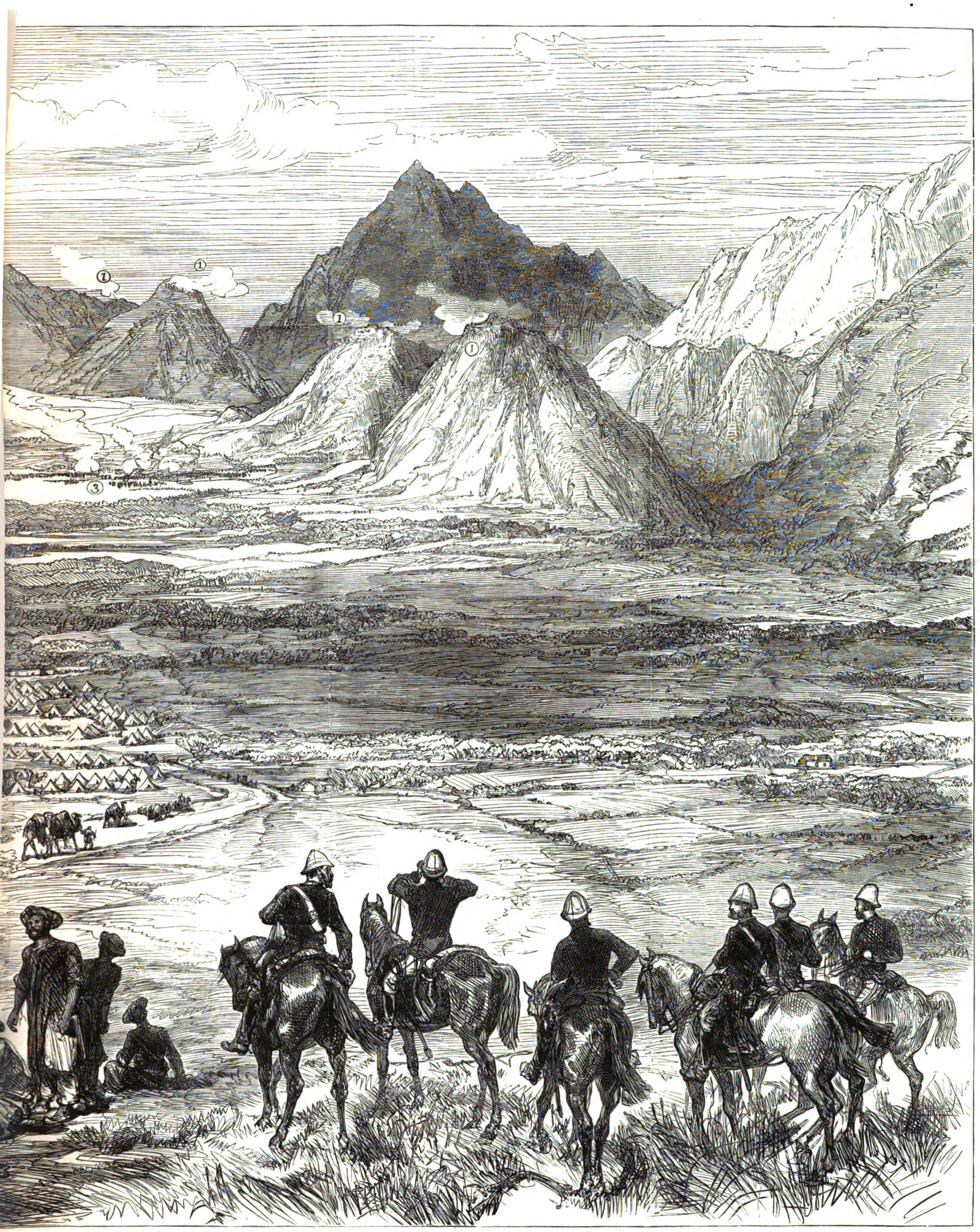
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1. Enemy's Position at 1 p.m. 2. General Baker's Position; and 3, Major White's, at the same hour. 4. Vi

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN: THE ACTION ON

FROM A SKETCH BY A MILITARY

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ge of Charasiab, one mile from the Camp. 5. Camp of General Sir F. Roberts. 6. Road from Zahidabad.

THE HEIGHTS ABOVE CHARASIAB, OCTOBER 6.

ORRESPONDENT.—SEE PAGE 474.

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NEW BOOKS.

There are some professed observers of foreign politics who assert that Berlin is hereafter to supersede Paris as the predominating centre of influence all over Continental Europe. Except with regard to military forces and diplomatic negotiations, at the present crisis of affairs, we do not think it will be so. The more sociable and vivacious spirit of the French nation, with all its faults, is likely still to outbid the stern rigour of Prussian determination for the leadership of popular taste. Literature, the fine arts, the manners and fashions of society, will not readily be obliged to submit to Berlin regulation. Nor does the growing wealth and trade of that city, though remarkable of late years, warrant a belief in its future industrial and commercial supremacy. But it is a subject of considerable importance just now, and we have to thank Mr. Henry Vizetelly for a really instructive book upon this subject. *Berlin under the New Empire*, in two closely printed octavo volumes, published by Messrs. Tinsley Brothers, is a work of substantial information, conveniently arranged, clearly and agreeably written, and mingled with entertaining descriptive passages, and with lively notices of the habits of the townsfolk. It may very well stand comparison with Mr. Sala's amusing latest book, "Paris Herself Again," which adopts a similar method of showing us the recent aspects of the French capital. For though Mr. Vizetelly has not Mr. Sala's wit and fancy, he has equal knowledge of the actual life of various classes of people in foreign cities. His judgment of social questions, more especially of social and domestic economy, commerce, and manufactures, appears generally to be sound; and he has exercised not only much diligence in collecting statistics, but equal discrimination in comparing different reports. For the gratification of readers who wish to be diverted and amused, these volumes are furnished, like those of "Paris Herself Again," with a plentiful exhibition of small engravings, more than four hundred altogether, scattered about the pages; and they are not less attractive. Designed by some of the cleverest and most popular of German comic or satirical artists for several publications of the day, they represent the drollest figures, costumes, and accidents of city life, with as much freedom as was used by Cham, and other Parisian pencillers of the like, in their woodcuts lately borrowed to illustrate Mr. Sala's book. Views of the streets, palaces, and public buildings of Berlin, and portraits of exalted or distinguished persons, are given also in sufficient abundance. Mr. Vizetelly's first prolonged visit to the Prussian Capital was in the autumn of 1872, at the time of the meeting of the three Emperors, in all probability to agree upon their policy for settlement of the Eastern Question. He went thither from Paris, where he has resided a good deal, and was naturally led to much comparison of the one metropolis with the other, pretty sharply to the disparagement of Berlin. The majority of English visitors, as a mere matter of taste and pleasure, will be disposed to agree with him in this line of criticism. He has gathered, apparently, from the perusal of many authentic German essays and papers, as well as from personal inquiries when he again visited Berlin, a copious store of detailed information. It is tolerably comprehensive in its scope, and has the appearance of being tolerably exact. The topographical situation, the foundation and early history of Berlin, its several quarters and suburbs, its principal streets, the grand Unter den Linden avenue, the Thiergarten or Park, the Schloss and other Royal and Imperial Palaces, the Museums, the Opera-House and other theatres, the Börse, the Rath-Haus, the University, the Churches and Markets, are described not merely in their external aspects. The author goes thoroughly into all the particulars he can get at of the inner life of these national or local institutions. He seems to have been a shrewd and attentive student of Prussian social affairs, though not generally resident there, and to have read or heard much upon this subject, which has, indeed, largely occupied the foreign correspondence of the *Times* in the last eight or ten years. Mr. Vizetelly's political sentiments are by no means favourable to the Emperor William or to Prince Bismarck; nor does he admire the Prussian type of military and official absolutism, or its effect upon the social life, the morals and manners, of the people. His pictures of certain haunts of dissipation and profligacy in the overgrown city on the Spree are quite as shameful as any that can be drawn in Paris, and their unredeemed coarseness is even more disgusting. The comparatively innocent beer-cellars, and many different establishments for eating and drinking purposes, are duly reported upon in this round of inspection. Theatrical entertainments, concerts, and dancing-saloons are visited also in their turn. With respect to institutions of graver importance and official dignity, the legislative assemblies of Prussia and of the German Empire, the Herren-Haus and Haus der Abgeordneten, and the Reichstag or Imperial Diet, are minutely described. Some of the leading statesmen and party speakers or active politicians figure individually, both in the text and in the woodcuts, in the pages of the second volume. The University, the Gymnasien and Realschulen, the eminent Professors, the clergy of Berlin, and other notable men of doctrine or science, come in for secondhand notices, which are scarcely adequate to their merits. Such men as the historian Mommsen, and Virchow the physiologist, can hardly be estimated with correct appreciation by Mr. Vizetelly. The condition of the working classes, and the prevalence of Socialist theories among them, with the organised propaganda and system of agitation which has excited such great alarm, and the conspiracies and recent plots of assassination, are discussed at some length. These volumes contain, in short, a large amount of materials for the understanding of present home affairs in Prussia and North Germany, which are frequently made the topic of remarks in the current journals of political discussion.

The delightful and instructive study of nature from the descriptive scientific point of view should be constantly recommended. Miss Arabella Buckley, the author of "The Fairy-land of Science," which was published by Mr. E. Stanford, and has quickly reached its sixth thousand of selling copies, has also written *A Short History of Natural Science*. The new edition of this work, much improved and enlarged, and furnished with many illustrations, comes out now in charge of the same publisher. It is not, like the other above mentioned, a simple display of intellectual entertainment for the youthful mind, but a substantial and methodical text-book, though easy and familiar in style, for the use of schools and juvenile students, more especially for young ladies. These will here be supplied with a fair amount of well-arranged information concerning the progress of discoveries, physical theories, and classifications in the domain of natural history, from Thales, Anaximander, and Pythagoras, down to Lyell, Huxley, and Darwin, to the professors of our Royal Institution, and other scientific luminaries of the present day. The Greek philosophers of antiquity, the Alexandrian scholars, Ptolemy and others, Strabo, and Pliny and Galen, the Arabian students and translators, Roger Bacon and the learning of the Middle Ages; Columbus and the extension of geography, Copernicus and Galileo with the establishment of true astronomy, followed by Kepler; the advancement of science heralded by Francis Bacon, the experimental method of investigation applied to elementary analysis, the microscope, the telescope, the higher mathematical calculus, Isaac Newton and all the gains of knowledge in the seventeenth century, are treated of in due order, with a sufficiently correct description of their general results. This is continued with the institution of more regular categories in botany and zoology by Linnæus and Buffon, the rise of geology and modern chemistry, and the discovery of electricity, to the development of physics, acoustics, optics, spectrum analysis, advanced astronomy, cosmogony, physiology, and biology, in recent times. We are glad to quote the following paragraph in conclusion. "Those who labour in the spirit of seeking the truth for itself will find their reward in the ever-increasing delight they will feel in studying God's works, and in the assurance which they will meet with at every step, that nothing can happen except under the guidance of His laws. True science, like true religion, leads to an entire and childlike dependence upon the Invisible Ruler of the universe. It makes us eager to study the laws of the universe, that we may live in accordance with them, and diminish some of the gross ignorance which now prevails, with its attendant evils; while at the same time it leads even the most instructed to feel how extremely limited our knowledge is, and that we are, after all, like inexperienced children, dependent upon the love and power of our Maker to bring us safely out of darkness into light."

The first question suggested by such a title as *Cyprus as I Saw It in* 1879, by Sir Samuel White Baker (Macmillan and Co.), is naturally, How did the author see it? And it is satisfactory to be able to answer that he did not see it as a visitor making a few days' or even a few weeks' trip; but that he "examined Cyprus in every district, and passed not only a few days, but winter, spring, and summer, in testing the climatic and geographical peculiarities." When we remember, moreover, that the author is a traveller and writer of exceptional experience and exceptional powers, as regards both observation and description, and that his position and resources would be likely to give him unusual opportunities and advantages, there can be little hesitation about receiving his book as superior, both in authority and in literary pretension, to most of the works, good and interesting as many of these are, which have been written upon the same subject. He sighted Cyprus on Jan. 4, and by Aug. 22 his manuscript, describing the island as he saw it in 1879, had already been forwarded to England, so that the time he had for testing the effects of the climate may be approximately calculated without much difficulty. Now, the autumn is notoriously the most unhealthy season in many, if not all, regions; and this may, though we must by no means infer that it does, account for the clean bill of health he can show. "Neither Lady Baker nor myself or servants," he says, "had any climatic ailment throughout our journeys in every portion of the island. A horsekeeper had fever while at Famagousta, but he was a native who had suffered previously, and the fit was a return of chronic ague. My own people never required a dose of medicine, although we were living in tents through winter and summer." So much for his personal evidence as to the pestiferous character of the climate. "The water," he testifies, "is generally wholesome, therefore dysentery and bowel complaints are rare, consumption is unknown, and pulmonary affections are uncommon." Indeed, he prophesies that "at some future time Cyprus will become the resort of delicate persons to escape the winter and spring of England, as the climate of the southern portion of the island is most enjoyable during the cold season," though, when he vouches for the agreeableness of the climate "from the middle of October to May," it is clear that he must have taken the behaviour of two months and a half on hearsay, if his personal experience extended only from the beginning of January to the middle or end of August. Famagousta has been mentioned, and, touching the vexed question of that possible harbour and naval station, Sir Samuel is of the opinion which he attributes to "all competent persons"—namely, that "a very moderate outlay would secure a first-class port, which would, as an impregnable coaling dépôt and arsenal, complete the links of the chain of fortresses which are the guardians of the Mediterranean;" but he admits that "there is unfortunately a serious drawback in the extreme unhealthiness of this otherwise invaluable situation." This insalubrity, so unlike Cyprus generally, according to Sir Samuel's testimony, is the more to be regretted, because "the fruit orchards and gardens of Famagousta are the finest in the island." In respect of our position at Cyprus, Sir Samuel declares that the island "should belong absolutely to England, or we should have nothing to do with it." The fact, he says, is that, "as usual, the English Government has been hoodwinked in their hasty bargain. The island can pay its way, and, if free from Turkey, would become most prosperous; but we have inherited (?) an estate so heavily mortgaged by our foolish Convention that the revenue is all absorbed in interest, which leaves nothing for the necessities of development." Enough has been said to show the bias Sir Samuel received from what he saw, so far as his views upon certain important points are concerned; for his little adventures, his anecdotes, his descriptions of particular places and various people, and minor details, readers must be referred to the volume itself, a large one, provided with a quaint illustration, a valuable appendix, and a useful index.

Biographies of living personages must obviously be incomplete, and they show a disregard of the Greek sage's apophthegm, so strikingly illustrated by the example of Crœsus, but it is a question whether they are not read with the greater zest for the very reason which makes them incomplete; and certainly *The Life of the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, M.P., D.C.L., &c.* (Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co.), is likely to be enhanced rather than depreciated in interest by the fact that the illustrious subject thereof is still to be seen and, what is more, heard, and, if not invariably applauded, invariably admired, though it may be with unwilling, extorted admiration, in the flesh. The biographer is Mr. George Barnett Smith, whose purpose "is of a biographical and historical, rather than of a polemical character," and who has endeavoured to be as impartial as similarity, not to say identity, of political convictions and "a high admiration for the subject of this biography" would permit him to be. There is a noble portrait of Mr. Gladstone, at the age of sixty-nine, as the frontispiece of the first volume; and on the corresponding page of the other equally bulky volume stands a portrait of the right honourable gentleman at the earlier age of thirty-one; compare the two portraits, "look upon this picture and on that," and the whole story of the intermediate life is revealed, a life spent in energetic and almost heroic effort, physical and intellectual, with a constant increase of indomitable will and mental power, a gradual ripening of all the faculties, a progressive development and ultimate "setting" of the whole man. The biographer, of course, touches but slightly upon Mr. Gladstone's private, domestic life; it is "the story of Mr. Gladstone's life—and his relations to the great movements of his time—through the medium of his writings and his speeches" that the biographer has undertaken to present. Perhaps, for lack of information, he had no other story to tell; but, in any case, this is assuredly not the time for telling it. Whether it was worth while to notice the ingenuity which has traced Mr. Gladstone's descent to Royal origin is a matter for readers to decide according to their own genealogical sentiments and more or less pronounced taste for blood; it will be enough for most people to know that it was not by reason of a problematical descent from Henry III. of England, or Robert Bruce of Scotland, or both, but by qualities distinctive of the middle class that the Gladstones of modern times "carved their own fortunes, and rose to positions of public esteem and eminence." William Ewart Gladstone, the "great commoner" of our age, is understood to have been born at Liverpool on Dec. 29, 1809, to have gone to Eton in 1821, to have left it in 1827, and, after an interval of study with a private tutor, to have entered at Oxford, where, as nearly everybody has heard, he took a "double first" at the final examination. He then travelled abroad, especially in that Italy where, in after days, his name was destined to be no more "unheard or unadored" than that of Mulciber in days of old; and in Italy he still was, in 1832, when "the people had just fought and won one of the greatest constitutional battles recorded in our Parliamentary history." And now we look back upon a singular spectacle, singular when viewed by the light of subsequent events; for in 1832, at the close of the year, he who was to be known familiarly hereafter as "the people's William," came forward, if not as nominee of the Duke of Newcastle, as invited representative of the Red or Conservative Club, to contest the borough of Newark, and was returned at the head of the poll. In December, 1834, the budding statesman was a Junior Lord of the Treasury under Sir Robert Peel; and he may be considered fairly started on that brilliant but chequered career, the course of which, up to this date, has been most industriously traced in the two volumes under consideration, and which, for the present, is affected by a certain solution of continuity, causing embarrassment, one would think, to his party, if not to himself, especially as we are reminded by the biographer that, "when the bow of Ulysses requires to be bent, only Ulysses can bend it." This, of course, refers to a possible change of Ministry, in which event Mr. Gladstone, as the biographer thinks, would have to become virtually, though perhaps not nominally, the head of the administration. On the other hand, such doctrine as that concerning "the bow of Ulysses" is of somewhat mischievous tendency; the more homely saying that "there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it" is far more likely to prevent a party from falling to pieces at the loss of its leader, and to give an increase of spirit and strength to the young Telemachus when called upon to pull in earnest his political father's difficult bow, instead of playing with it, and "making believe" as heretofore. But to return to other considerations. Mr. Gladstone has been charged, and so has nearly every great politician who ever carried any great measure, with inconsistency, and some of his accusers have dared to assert that his personal ambition, his thirst for power, will account for the successive modifications of his views, for the remarkable changes effected in his opinions, or, at any rate, in his advocacy. It is difficult to see, however, in the record of his public life, how the accusation can be made out. Take, for example, the position in which he chose to place himself when the death of Sir Robert Peel left it open for him, had he been the mere self-seeker audacity has charged him with being, to throw in his lot with one of the two great parties, instead of standing aloof with Sir James Graham, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and other "Peelites," who were too Conservative for one side and too Liberal for the other. Who can doubt that, if speedy possession of power were his object, he missed a chance by the behaviour he exhibited? Of course it is easy to say that he "played a waiting game;" but that argument can only be fairly employed when there is good reason to believe that more was to be expected from waiting than from acting at once. The story of Mr. Gladstone's public life, on the contrary, suggests the question whether his wish has ever been father to the thought which impelled him, whether his convictions have not entailed one long sacrifice of cherished aspirations and innate predilections. What it must have cost such a man to be rejected by the University of Oxford, as if he were a traitor to the Church which none loves better than he, may be readily imagined; but he preferred national interests above the prejudices of however respectable, however venerable a constituency, and it is even possible to understand that, as his biographer puts it, his rejection was in some sense a relief, and he "felt like a man who breathes the fresh mountain air after a close confinement in the crowded city." Still, it is not uncommon to be relieved from what is oppressive by an operation which is painful at the time and leaves for ever behind it a depressing sense of void. It will be strange if any of Mr. Gladstone's countrymen, save only the bitter partisan, can read this story of his public life without feeling grateful to the biographer for giving them an opportunity of revising their preconceived ideas and forming a fresh estimate of a character well worthy of being studied, and it will be still more strange if the heretofore admirer be not confirmed in his admiration and the heretofore reviler be not constrained to hold his peace. The biographer, as has already been mentioned, does not enter very freely, for obvious reasons, into domestic details, but he pays a passing compliment to Mrs. Gladstone, who "is almost as distinguished for her many benevolent and social qualities as Mr. Gladstone is in political and public life;" and he adds some little items of information about the family, such as are generally interesting to the ordinary reader. Mrs. Gladstone, he remarks, "was Miss Catherine Glynne, daughter of Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire." There are seven surviving children, he tells us, out of eight, four sons and three daughters. The eldest son, William Henry, is, as everybody knows, member for Whitby, sitting with his father in the House of Commons, just as that father sat with his own father. The second son, the Rev. Stephen Edward Gladstone, "is Rector of Hawarden. The third and fourth sons are named Henry Neville and Herbert John Gladstone respectively. The former pursues a commercial career." Of the three daughters, Anne, Mary, and Helen by name, in order of age, "the eldest is married to the Rev. E. C. Wickham, M.A., Head Master of Wellington College; the second daughter, Miss Catherine Jessy Gladstone, died in 1850." Mr. Gladstone's fame as a woodman, a wielder of the axe, is not forgotten; but the biographer, unless there have been some oversight in the perusal of his pages, gives no countenance to the anecdote related of the tailor who is reported to have said, "There is only one thing more remarkable than Mr. Gladstone's mind, Sir, and that is—his body." We are told, however, that "his recreation in retirement is such as befits a strong and muscular frame;" and we are reminded of the occasion upon which Mr. Disraeli, now Lord Beaconsfield, jocularly expressed his satisfaction at the presence of a substantial piece of furniture between himself and his athletic, as well as infuriated, antagonist. The volumes, it should be gratefully recorded, are provided with an index.

Extraordinary as are many, if not most, of the opinions enunciated in *Thackeray*, by Anthony Trollope (Macmillan and Co.), a little volume which should have been about the very best in execution, and about the very chiefest in interest among the "English Men of Letters," edited by Mr. John Morley,

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there is nothing in the pages more extraordinary than the view which Mr. Trollope has expressed concerning Thackeray's mode of working. Thackeray, according to Mr. Trollope's distinct admission, "accomplished what must be considered as quite a sufficient life's work," he "had about twenty-five years for the purpose, and that which he has left is an ample produce for the time," but "he could not bring himself to sit at his desk and do an allotted task day after day," and Mr. Trollope is plainly offended at the man of genius for not proceeding in accordance with Mr. Trollope's own cut-and-dried method. Literature, Mr. Trollope seems to hold, is a business to be carried on, like the production of leather, during a certain number of hours every day, no matter what the producer's humour may be; otherwise the author, in Mr. Trollope's estimation, fails in his first duty, which is to produce a certain amount of work within a given time, not to produce something which shall, on the whole, be sufficient in quantity and shall bear a stamp of superior quality. Mr. Trollope would make an excellent task master for a literary Pharaoh; he would, whip in hand, urge on the unfortunate author, when they had neither straw nor stubble at hand wherewith to make brick, saying, "Fulfil your works, your daily tasks, as when there was straw." The charge of idleness and irregularity made against Thackeray is almost ludicrous; we may not deny that he was both idle and irregular, but we may doubt whether, if he had not done what he did and what Mr. Trollope himself admits to have been, in sum total, "quite a sufficient life's work," in the desultory, haphazard fashion in which it was done, we should not have been immeasurably the losers by his steady diligence. In fact, Mr. Trollope's tone, throughout the two hundred and odd pages, is worthy of Petticoat-lane; how much work a man can do, sitting for so many hours a day on a three-legged stool, and how much money he can make, those are the points apparently considered of the highest importance. It seems, too, that even Mr. Trollope himself may relax some strict rule of his "for a consideration." It was always an excellent and most commendable theory of his that an author should see the end of his own work "before the public should see the commencement;" but, on one occasion at least, he was induced, by his own confession, to sacrifice principle on account of what he euphemistically terms "some interesting little details as to honorarium." This, in plain language, means that Mr. Trollope did once, and therefore may again, depart from one of his own theories for the sake of pecuniary profit; and, if so, it is absurd that he should adopt a tone of superior virtue at finding another of his theories disregarded by somebody else for some cause less sordid than pecuniary profit. And, if the tone of the little book is unpleasant, the style of writing is by no means admirable; it is a little slipshod, and adapted rather to an obituary notice of a successful but somewhat improvident tradesman than to the commemoration of a man of intellect, highly gifted and sorely tried, with many noble and many feeble qualities, a giant both in stature and in mind, with the pettiness, now and then, of a dwarf. What is admirable in the book is the manifest endeavour to be candid and impartial, the evident struggle to deliver an honest judgment. What may be the value of the judgment is another question altogether. There is, perhaps, too much obtrusion of the writer's personality; but the little work, with all its shortcomings, tells more than is generally known about the author of "Vanity Fair," and for that reason alone cannot fail to be read with profound attention.

Sometimes, as in the case of "Thackeray," the subject is handled in the "English Men of Letters" are difficult to deal with biographically for want of published material; but with *Burns*, by Principal Shairp, it is very different, for the great Scottish poet, we are told, has had so much honour done to his memory that "each decade since he died has produced at least two biographies of him." Who the various biographers may have been it were bootless to inquire and tedious to enumerate; but it is certainly according to the fitness of things that a "Professor of Poetry," the title held by Principal Shairp from his office at Oxford, should give us a sketch and expound for us the gifts and failings, touching at the same time upon the most notable productions, of Scotland's foremost singer. The Professor has performed his task apparently with sympathetic zeal, and certainly in methodical and business-like, as well as instructive and agreeable, style. The greater part by far of the volume is biographical; in the last chapter, consisting of barely twenty pages, there are some brief pregnant notes concerning the gauger-poet's "character, poems, songs," though, of course, there are critical and other remarks dropped here and there incidentally among the biographical portions. The career of Burns is not a pleasant one to contemplate; if we gather from it a sort of vague suspicion that he was somewhat hardly treated, we find it, at the same time, extremely difficult to answer the question whether there was any way in which such a man could have been saved from himself. It is all very well for Professor Shairp and others to hint at a pension of £300 a year. Burns was a very different sort of man from Dr. Johnson. Can anyone believe that any pension in the world would have secured Burns against pecuniary difficulties? It may be true that he was put into the position for which he was least fitted; but it is not easy to think of a position for which he was at all fitted. The best that could have happened to him, so far as one can see, would have been that the sale of his poems should have produced him a respectable income, and that he should have had somebody, in the unenviable capacity of a "keeper," to look after both him and it, without his cognisance, be it well understood. Such wayward, unmanageable children of genius remind one, when they are brought up before the public by the biographer, of another kind of children who are occasionally brought up before the magistrate with the complaint that the parents "can't do anything with them." The public, like the magistrate, are afraid that they "cannot assist the complainant;" and, in the case of the biographer, it would be too late, even if they could. We can only make moan over Burns and his troubles, and thank Heaven that they were no worse, and that he was not removed before he had accomplished the splendid work which he performed to the joy and wonder of his own generation and left as a possession for ever to posterity. One piece of modern cant the story of Burns has a tendency to explode—his genius was assuredly something totally unlike that late invention which is described as "nothing but an immense capacity for hard work;" his genius was unmistakably as spontaneous as the light of the glow-worm. Professor Shairp very justly and judiciously points out that, although objections may be made to the grossness of Burns, yet that, if he be compared with Scottish song-writers before his day, he can claim to have done for Scottish song what Hercules did for the Augean stables. This, of course, is greatly to the credit of Burns; but what the ordinary reader will consider most curious about the matter is that in Burns, who was not a model of sobriety, or morality, or piety, Scotland, which is nothing if not professedly sober, and moral, and pious, should have found a purifier and an ennobler of her muse. There is in this fact a little of that irony which made a gauger of the poet.

Excellent writing, striking scenes and situations, and curious analytical studies of manifold humanity will be found in *Sebastian Strome*, by Julian Hawthorne (Richard Bentley and Son), a novel which, after perusal of the three volumes, leaves an impression rather of the author's cleverness and power than of the story's intrinsic interest and faithful reflection of either conventional life or the natural man. The reader, in fact, is likely to be more charmed, contrary to ordinary experience, with the author's own undisguised sentiments, arguments, opinions and comments than with the tale which is told and with the proceedings and conversations of the characters who figure in it. Far be it from the author's servant to say that any sort of woman is impossible, or even improbable; but it may be safely asserted that, whether the hero of this novel be accepted generally as a true man and no mere phantom of an ingenious brain or not, the heroine will not recommend herself to the majority of readers as a satisfactory though certainly a very original and remarkable, if not very interesting, psychological conception. There is a certain piquant mystery about the circumstances connected with what may be called her first marriage, seeing that a second is clearly foreshadowed at the end of the story; and, if the secret of that mystery have been correctly divined, the most commendable discretion has been used in leaving readers to find their own solution of the puzzle. That the heroine was bound to be an extraordinary woman will be inferred from what is said about her early in the first volume, when she was but a girl: "once," it is related, "as she was returning home after pruning some trees," being of a Gladstonian turn in her ideas of exercise, "in a neighbouring preserve, with her axe in her hand, and dressed in a serge gown, with a thick quilted under-petticoat of scarlet cloth, she was chased into a corner by a bull. As she ran she loosened the petticoat, and, watching her chance, stripped it off in a moment, and cleverly tossed it on the animal's horns as he was charging her. At the same time she sprang to one side, and as he passed brought down her keen hatchet just behind his ears, and tumbled the huge creature dead at her feet." And yet "a mouse or a bat had the power to thoroughly terrify this redoubtable young woman," as she is very properly designated, who, by-the-way, is not stated to have studied under a Spanish bull-fighter, but must be supposed to have acted from a sudden clever impulse, an electric flash from the light of nature. Having performed her feat, she remarked, not to her maid but to a gamekeeper, "Wilkins, give me my petticoat." Something out of the common will be expected of a young woman who is introduced at the beginning of the novel with such credentials; and the expectation will be amply realised, though it may seem at a sacrifice of psychological consistency, notwithstanding the pains taken at the outset to prepare the reader for contradictory and perverse behaviour. As for the hero, he is also a strange medley; his character appears to have been suggested by reminiscences of St. Augustine and Admirable Crichton mixed together. His mother is the sweetest of Christian women, and his father is a model for Christian clergymen. The purpose of the story, if it have been rightly apprehended, is most praiseworthy: it is to show how necessary is the leaven of true Christian religion to leaven every lump, however superior in gifts and capabilities, of sinful humanity. Serious, however, as this object is, there is no lack of gaiety in the novel; of force there is abundance; and of the charm which constrains one to read there is, to say the least of it, enough.

Indian history and archæology will derive good service from a treatise on *Buddha Gaya*, by Rajendralala Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E. The learned author of this work lives in Calcutta, but his fame is not confined to India, for he is a member of most of the learned societies of Europe. He has written on the ancient religious books of his own country, and this is not his first archæological work. A few years ago he produced the first volume of a large and highly illustrated book on the "Antiquities of Orissa," which is an authority on the architectural remains of that part of India. This volume on Buddha Gaya is an important work, speaking of it only by its bulk, and the style in which it is got up. It is a large quarto, and illustrated with fifty-one plates, some of them autotypes, and the others lithographs, the latter are very creditable to the Surveyor-General's Office in Calcutta, where they have been produced. It may be explained that Buddha Gaya is situated about sixty miles south of the Ganges, and is something over a hundred miles east of Benares. It was the place where Buddha attained to Buddhahood, or Supreme Intelligence. This was while sitting under the sacred Bodhi-tree, the pipal-tree, or *Ficus Religiosa*. This particular tree was the parent stem from which the branch was carried to Ceylon, where it is still revered by the Buddhists of that country. Close to this tree and the Boddhi-manda, or the "Throne of Wisdom," a splendid temple was erected, and monasteries grew up around. The spot became a place of pilgrimage, and remains such to this day, for Buddhists still come from Burmah and other countries to this shrine at the present day. The Hindoos also venerate the spot, and make pilgrimages to it. The Burmese Government sent officers to make some repairs at this Buddhist shrine in 1876, and these repairs brought to light some of the foundations of the place. This led to a visit by Rajendralala Mitra, and the present work is the result of his visit. It would be absurd to say that any work on the archæology of a sacred shrine could be "exhaustive." But this work, from its size and supply of illustrations, will enable anyone to form a perfect idea of Buddha Gaya, both as to its history and architecture, and from it we may learn about all that is at present known on the subject. The author, being a native of India, has some advantages on his side. He is a Brahmin, and familiar with Sanscrit, and the literature of his own country, on which he draws for information. At the same time he shows a thorough knowledge of the art and architecture of the Buddhist and Brahminic periods. When it is added that the author writes English as if it were his native tongue, the merits of the book may be appreciated. But to those interested in such subjects, a reading of it is recommended as the best means of realising the ability and learning of its writer.

Two new editions of the Oxford Bible for Teachers have recently been issued from the Oxford University Press Warehouse, Paternoster-row. One is a thin edition for the pocket, the print of which is remarkably clear, considering the extreme fineness of the paper; the other has the border-lines and headings of chapters printed in red. In both the text corresponds, page for page, with previous facsimile editions published by this house; and some further improvements and additions have been made to the supplementary matter.

Dr. Phillips, who some time ago, having sustained an injury on the London and South-Western Railway, obtained in an action a verdict for £7000 damages, brought the case on a second time in the Common Pleas Division, and the jury on Tuesday awarded £16,000 damages.

Brigadier-General Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., attended at the Chamberlain's office at Guildhall on Tuesday and took up his freedom by patrimony in the Fishmongers' Company, he being entitled to the freedom through his father, the Rev. Sir John Page Wood, and his grandfather, Alderman Sir Matthew Wood, M.P., who was Lord Mayor of London in 1815 and 1816.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, M.P., has been re-elected chairman of the Board of Works at a salary of £2000.

The "People's Tribute" has found a home at last—at Madame Tussaud's, in Baker-street.

Captain Eyre Massey SLaw has been made a C.B., in recognition of his meritorious services as chief officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade.

An exhibition of drawings executed by scholars and pupil-teachers in the schools under the London School Board has been held this week at the offices of the board on the Victoria Embankment.

The first meeting of session 1879-80 of the Royal Colonial Institute was held on Tuesday evening, when a paper was read by Mr. Stephen Bourne on "Extended Colonisation a Necessity to the Mother Country."

The largest show of poultry ever held in England has been held this week at the Crystal Palace, being the eleventh of the great annual shows which are held at Sydenham. Like its predecessors, it included an exhibition of pigeons as well as of larger birds. The entries numbered 4134, and came from most of the principal fanciers in the country. The value of the prizes offered was about £1500.

The Lord Mayor presided for the first time on Tuesday at a meeting of the Court of Aldermen, and asked their assistance in the administration of the duties of his office. A letter was read from the Home Office offering to provide a site in the vicinity of Newgate for providing additional accommodation for the Central Criminal Court. It was referred to the Gaols Committee.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the first week in November was 82,790, of whom 44,784 were in workhouses and 38,806 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1878, 1877, and 1876 these figures show an increase of 3920, 3240, and 3153 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 787, of whom 593 were men, 155 women, and 39 children.

The directors of the Crystal Palace Company have issued to the shareholders a circular in anticipation of the extraordinary meeting on the 27th inst. The board state that after careful consideration they have come to the conclusion that they cannot recommend to the proprietors any proposal for selling or leasing the palace. In the event of the resignation of the directors being accepted, they recommend that a committee of selection be appointed, to whom the names of all candidates for the direction may be sent within ten days, and that the committee should report to an adjourned meeting the names of such candidates as they recommend for election.

The Lord Mayor announces that the head-quarters of the Rowland Hill Memorial Fund will from this time be at the Mansion House. More than £4000 has been received, and subscriptions are daily pouring in. A public meeting in furtherance of the objects of the fund will be held at the Egyptian Hall on the 26th inst. A comparatively small portion of the fund will be applied to the erection of a statue or monument of Sir Rowland Hill. Mr. Henry Edwards, M.P., writing to the Lord Mayor, said that, hearing the fund was for the benefit of aged and distressed employés in the Post Office, he had much pleasure in forwarding a cheque for £100, and earnestly hoped that the appeal would be liberally responded to, as the object was most deserving. Appeals to the Mayors of the United Kingdom and to the City guilds to assist the fund have been issued.

There were 2544 births and 1609 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 5, while the deaths were 138 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 63 from measles, 113 from scarlet fever, 14 from diphtheria, 44 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever, 23 from diarrhœa, and not one from smallpox. In Greater London 3112 births and 1930 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 40·3 deg., being 2·4 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 13·3 hours (against 21·7 hours at Glynde Place, Lewes), the sun being above the horizon during 62·8 hours; the recorded duration of sunshine was therefore equal to 21 per cent of its possible duration.

About 200 convicted criminals met on Tuesday night at the third annual supper provided for them in the Mission Chapel, Little Wild-street, one of the narrow dirty street in St. Giles's. For two years Mr. G. Hatton, the pastor of the mission, Mr. W. Wheatley, the secretary, and their fellow-workers have been helping to reclaim convicts. They have a room in Elm-street, Clerkenwell, whence one of them goes each morning to the door of "The Steel," as Coldbath-fields Prison is called among thieves. On the discharged prisoners coming out they are invited to breakfast in Elm-street, preliminary to inquiring what can be done to keep them from evil courses. During the past year 5502 breakfasts were thus given. Further help was extended to 537 persons, of whom 214 received money, clothes, tools; 172 were placed at work; 50 sent to sea; 18 to various refuges; 45 sent home with their railway fares and other expenses paid; 25 are now in the home established in Elm-street, Seven Dials, in connection with the mission; and 13 have absconded or been expelled from that institution.

Mr. C. T. Newton, C.B., of the British Museum, lectured on Greek Art last Saturday evening at the College for Men and Women, Queen-square, Bloomsbury. At the close of his address he said that he should not ask his hearers to inspect for themselves some of the beautiful, original works of Grecian art, as they were hidden away in dark cellars at the British Museum. This was especially the case in connection with the famous Townley collection, for which the British nation paid £20,000 at the beginning of this century, a part of the collection having remained in the basement of the Museum for more than twenty-five years in a place so dark that the interesting specimens could only be seen with the aid of a lantern. There they would remain unless the public, whose property they were, urged upon the House of Commons, the authorities at the British Museum, or whoever was responsible—he wished he knew—the necessity of having a proper place assigned to them. We were supposed to be a very practical people, but it appeared to him that there was nothing more unpractical than to buy great collections with the money raised from public taxes and then to hide them away in holes and corners after having once exhibited and published a list of them. He was sorry that the public were content to leave their national collections in this scandalous state of neglect. The only people who were content with the present state of things were foreigners, who insisted upon seeing them, and for whom only the museum lanterns were brought into requisition. Mr. R. S. Poole, keeper of the coins and medals at the museum, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that this was a question the public only could determine. He urged upon them the necessity of demanding that these unique specimens of the work of the Greek sculptors should be taken from the dark cellars and properly exhibited.

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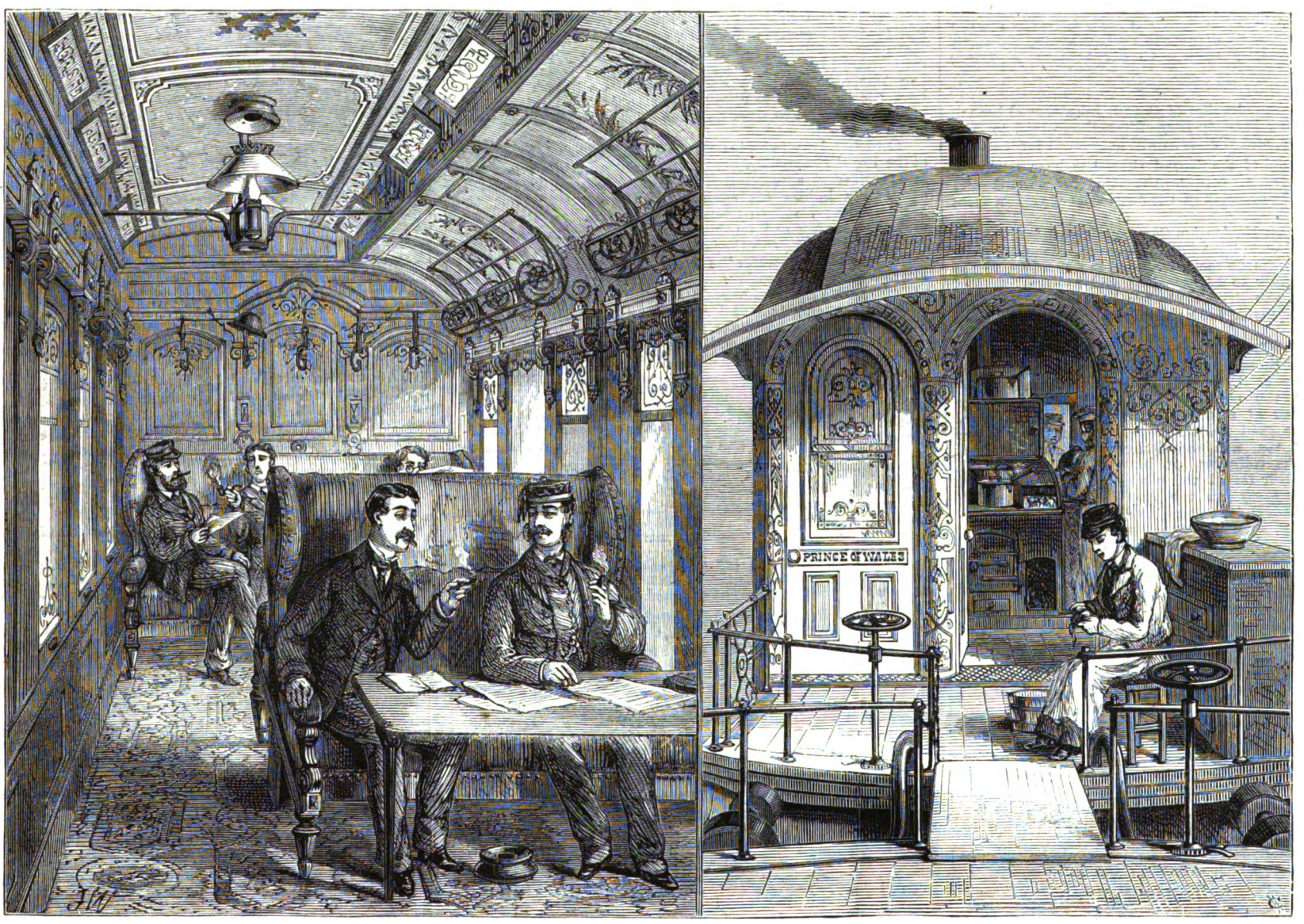


THE TWINS, BY L. BECKMANN.—SEE PAGE 482.

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A DINING-CAR ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—SEE PAGE 482.



SMOKING SALOON AND KITCHEN, GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—SEE PAGE 482.

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"THE TWINS."

The good-natured wife of a German forester or gamekeeper has brought up in her cottage, we must suppose, two cubs of the she-bear that her husband killed last winter. She has made them her special pets, for it is most likely that she has no children; and here she is seen, in the Artist's picture, watching them greedily devour the contents of a porridge-bowl, which she has put on the chair for their morning repast. Bears are still not uncommon in the woodland and highland districts of Germany; and every juvenile reader of Grimm or Hans Andersen is aware that these animals play an important part in tales of marvellous romance. There is a sort of kindly feeling towards the uncouth beast among people of Teutonic race. Heine's "Atta Troll" may be taken as a literary example of this sentiment. The idea, therefore, of petting two young bears, as if they were kids or lambs, is not wholly alien to the German popular mind.

THE PULLMAN DINING CAR.

The Great Northern Railway Company has been the first in England to adopt this comfortable American system, which has been daily in operation, since Nov. 1, in one train each way between Leeds and London. The Pullman Palace Car Company, whose sleeping and drawing-room cars are in use upon several English and Scottish railways, have provided for the Great Northern line a handsome and convenient new carriage, the chief interior apartments of which are shown in our Illustrations. It was constructed at Detroit, in the United States, at a cost of £3000. It is fifty-two feet in length, eight feet in breadth, and runs upon eight wheels. It comprises a dining-saloon, in the middle, a kitchen behind, and a smoking-room in front, with steward's pantry, ladies' dressing-room, gentlemen's lavatory, cupboards, and stoves. The dining-saloon has six tables, three on each side, as represented in our Illustration; there are ten easy chairs, large, well-stuffed, and covered with crimson velvet, each revolving on a solid pivot. The ladies' dressing-room, which adjoins this, has a stove, inclosed in a metal-lined wooden cupboard. The sides or walls of the saloon are of American black walnut, decorated with veneer of French walnut. The smoking-room, of which we also give an Illustration, has two tables, and seats for nine persons. There are electric bells to summon the attendants, who are the cook, the steward or waiter, and the boy of the smoking-room. The refreshments, including wines, are supplied by Pullman's Company at ordinary hotel dinner charges. Any first-class passenger on the line may use this Pullman Car on payment of half-a-crown over and above the ordinary fare for his journey. He may enter or quit the Pullman car at any station where the train stops, but should give notice beforehand of his intention, lest the car should be full. The up train, to which this car is attached, starts from Leeds at ten a.m., and arrives at King's Cross, London, at two p.m. The down train, by which the car returns, leaves King's Cross at 5.30 p.m., reaching Leeds at 10.10 p.m. So that a Leeds man, by this arrangement, may start from home after his usual breakfast, fortify himself with lunch at one o'clock, take three clear hours for his business in London, dine comfortably at six or seven o'clock, and get to bed in his own house an hour before midnight. This seems to be just what one should want; and it is to be hoped that Manchester and Liverpool men will soon enjoy the same accommodation. We trust that the London and North-Western, the Midland, and the Great Western Railway Companies will not delay to follow the example of the Great Northern. Irregular dining hours, beyond all doubt, have shortened the lives of many prosperous and active men of business who were little past middle age. The Pullman Company therefore deserve our support in this department of their enterprise, as well as in the introduction of sleeping cars, which suit the need of a comparatively restricted number of travellers by night. The principal office of the Pullman Palace Car Company in London is situated in the Midland Railway Station, St. Pancras, Euston-road. Mr. J. Miller is secretary; Mr. H. S. Roberts, manager for England, and Mr. A. Rapp mechanical superintendent. We are informed that only one dining-car has yet been constructed for use in this country, and it has been under repairs for a day or two in the present week. It may be expected that this convenience will hereafter be universally applied to our railway passenger traffic.

Next Monday the extension of the St. John's-wood branch of the Metropolitan Railway from West Hampstead to Kilburn, Brondesbury, and Willesden will be opened for traffic.

The Albert Medal of the Second Class has been conferred upon Charles Morgan, collier, Abercarn, for gallant and humane work on the occasion of the disastrous explosion there in September, 1878.

The Pacific Steam Navigatien Company have determined to make use of the electric light for lighting the saloons of their steamers. An experiment made on board the Mendoza on the voyage from Glasgow to Liverpool is said to have resulted satisfactorily, and the British Electric Light Company have been instructed to provide the necessary apparatus for lighting the vessels.

Lord Alfred S. Churchill gave on Wednesday night the opening address of the session of the Society of Arts, giving an historical retrospect of the society's operations from its commencement. At the close of the address his Lordship delivered a number of medals and prizes to the successful competitors. The gold medal, offered for the best means for saving life at sea, was presented to Messrs. J. and A. W. Birt, "for the collection of buoyant articles sent in by them." A silver medal was presented to Mr. Herbert Singer "for his essay on the art of the silversmith." The usual silver medals for papers, read at the evening meetings of the society, were presented to Mr. Alfred Haviland, Mr. John Hollway, Mr. Conrad W. Cooke, Mr. Thomas Wardle, and Dr. W. Wallace. The Prince Consort's prize of twenty-five guineas was presented to Frederick John Arnold, of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, who had obtained nine first-class certificates in the present and three preceding years. The council prize (for female candidates) of £10 10s. was presented to Ada Frances Webb, of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, and of the College for Working Women, Fitzroy-street, silk-knitter. The second free Saturday evening lecture, given under the direction of the Trades Guild of Learning, at the Society of Arts, was given by Mr. C. Pfoundes, the secretary of the Japan Institute, on the subject, "The Far East; or, Japan and its People." The lecture, which was heartily applauded, is to be followed to-day (Saturday) by a discourse on "The Rise of Parliamentary Parties," by Professor Gardiner.—The first course of the Society of Arts Cantor Lectures for the session will be delivered by Dr. Charles Graham, Professor of Technology at University College, London, on "The Chemistry of Bread and Bread-making." The first lecture will be given on Monday next, and the course, which comprises five lectures, will be continued on successive Mondays till Dec. 22.

POLITICAL.

The upshot of the large Liberal gathering at Leeds yesterday week was a reaffirmation of the resolve to return Mr. Gladstone as the colleague of Mr. Barran at the coming election. So, with the Liberals of Leeds and Midlothian soliciting his services, the right hon. member for Greenwich has two strings to his bow. It is probable that at Leeds he would but have to woo to win. But Mr. Gladstone courageously inclines to the harder task. He begins his courtship north of the Tweed in earnest next week; and both Edinburgh and Glasgow are moving to present the illustrious suitor with duly appreciative addresses. Mr. Gladstone has meanwhile found leisure to send an encouraging missive to Mr. Arch on the subject of cottage farming and gardening, to avow to another correspondent that he takes a wider view of the Church than he did forty years ago, and to express to the new Junior Liberal Club of Reading his firm adherence to the Liberal creed.

Mr. Forster's and the Duke of Argyll's speeches at Leeds yesterday week were solid contributions to the indictment which the Liberal leaders have framed against the Government for neglecting home affairs to seek matters for embroilment abroad. Entertained with Lord Houghton, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and the Liberal candidates for the ridings at a luncheon in the Victoria Hall in the afternoon (Mr. John Dent in the chair), Mr. Forster repaid the hospitality of Leeds by favouring the company with a long and elaborate adverse criticism of the Ministerial policy, qualified with well-balanced sentences appealing to unprejudiced Conservatives. An "Imperial danger" to our power was threatened by the Ministry's underrating the magnitude of our responsibilities. The relations between this country and Russia had been embittered, and the Marquis of Salisbury's late "glad tidings of great joy" had naturally increased the ire of Russia. Mr. Forster disbelieved the likelihood of a war with Russia; but argued that, if war were to come, the Government had placed England at an enormous disadvantage by the guarantee with Turkey to defend Asia Minor, and by the advance into Afghanistan. In England's co-operation with the other European Powers to bring about reform in the Turkish dominions, Mr. Forster hoped to find a hopeful solution of one phase of the Eastern Difficulty. But he feared the Government meant to annex Afghanistan, or a great portion of it; and he feared India was already too overtaxed to bear the added burden of paying the cost of this conquest. Coming to home questions, Mr. Forster rather emphatically remarked that "there are only two men in England who have a right to speak for the Liberal Party, and these are our trusted leaders, Earl Granville and Lord Hartington." But Mr. Forster reckoned without Mr. Gladstone when he made this sweeping statement. Be that as it may, the right hon. gentleman obligingly compressed his enumeration of the reforms which a Liberal Ministry would introduce into the narrow compass of half a sentence, which will bear quoting:—

> Well, if the next Parliament really deals with enfranchisement, household suffrage for the counties, the redistribution of seats, with county government, the land laws in Ireland and England, and the licensing law ("the Scotch Church"), I do not think we can be charged with a scanty programme, not even by my friend who wishes to put upon it the Church.

The Duke of Argyll, at the gigantic evening meeting in Messrs. Fowler's shed, had too tumultous an audience to make his powerful speech generally heard; but it was well worth the hearing. Standing there as one of the last four survivors of the Aberdeen Cabinet, the noble Duke manfully avowed his share of responsibility for the Crimean War, but said the principle of the Government was that the fate of Turkey "was a question not for Russia alone, but for Europe." The present Ministry, on the other hand, had set up the doctrine that "the Turks were to be kept up as a garrison, at whatever cost to the subject population of Turkey," whereas Europe had previously taken the good government of the Christians of Turkey on her shoulders. In the case of the Syrian massacres, England and France had intervened and coerced the Turks to order. Why had Mr. Cross affirmed that the Treaty of Paris prohibited such coercion. As for the Treaty of Berlin, that was but a comparatively unimportant modification of the Treaty of San Stefano. With caustic severity throughout did the Duke treat the Eastern and Afghan policy of the Government, traversing old ground already sufficiently cultivated, however. The Marquis of Salisbury, in a letter to Tuesday's papers, directly controverted his Grace's allegation that it was untrue "that the Ameer refused because if he accepted a British Embassy he would be obliged to accept a Russian." His Lordship gave chapter and verse to show that his alleged "mis-statement" was a fact.

Lord Rosebery (who inaugurated the Scottish Liberal Club at the Royal Hotel, Edinburgh, on the 13th inst.) on Saturday last presided at a meeting of the Hawick Liberal Association, and had a lighter tilt against the Government; but the Ministry found stanch friends and true in Mr. Raikes the previous evening and on Monday at Chester, in Sir Henry Drummond Wolff (with the image of "two old scolds trundling mops full of dirty water" for Mr. Bright and Mr. Lowe) at Bournemouth on Monday. Mr. Henry Chaplin at Alford yesterday week confined himself to a dispassionate consideration of the land question; and Mr. E. Stanhope on the same occasion remonstrated against the strong language used against the Government. Mr. Rylands cheerily returned to the attack on Monday at Burnley, and devoted himself to the demolition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's finance. Lord George Hamilton made a very effective reply to the criticisms of Lord Hartington and Mr. Bright at the Conservative Colston banquet at Bristol; and the Marquis of Ripon returned the compliment as chief spokesman at the Liberal banquet the same evening.

Mr. Parnell continues his tenant-right meetings in Ireland. Emblems of force are conspicuous at these gatherings; and on Wednesday a man was arrested for using seditious language at one of the meetings.

Twenty-two persons are stated to have perished, and a number of scows and dredges to have been sunk, in a violent storm which prevailed on Lake Ontario last Tuesday night.

The strike in the nail trade in Staffordshire and Worcestershire, involving 25,000 hands, has been terminated by a decision come to by the nail-masters to give an advance equal to from 20 to 30 per cent on recent wages.

Three explosions, following in quick succession, recently occurred on the San José Santa Cruz Railway, in California, caused by the ignition of a vein of petroleum exposed during the excavation of a tunnel. Twenty-five Chinamen were killed, and seventeen Chinamen and two whites were injured.

Early on Wednesday morning Michael Davitt, an ex-Fenian prisoner, and James Bryce Killen, were arrested in Dublin, on a warrant charging them with having, at a land meeting held at Gurteen, in the county of Sligo, on the 2nd inst., used language calculated to incite to a breach of the peace. James Daly, proprietor of the *Connaught Telegraph*, was also arrested the same day at Castlebar, on account of an inflammatory speech made by him on the same occasion.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baker, H. R., to be Perpetual Curate of St. Michael and All Angels', Woolwich.
Barnwell, Charles Frederick Lowry; Vicar of Stramshall.
Barrow, John William; Vicar of Alderholt, Dorset.
Blakeway, Bennett; Vicar of Horton.
Brain, Thomas Henry; Rector of Risley with Breaston.
Burrough, Frederick Courtney; Vicar of Compton Chamberlayne, Wilts.
Cole, J. J.; Incumbent of Upton.
Coxe, Hilgrove; Perpetual Curate of South Hinksey, Berks.
Dampier, Augustus; Rector of Gillingham St. Mary with Gillingham All Saints', Norfolk.
Davies, David; Curate of Llanelly, Carnarvon.
Drummond, Morton; Rector of Wanstead.
Dungey, John; Perpetual Curate of Mount Hawke.
Elwell, George Henry; Chaplain of the Littlemore Asylum, Oxon.
Frampton, Charles T.; Prebendary of Brackleasham in Chichester Cathedral.
Francis, W. F.; Rector of Great Pixham.
Giles, Robert Harris; Incumbent of the New Church of Matthew the Apostle, Habergham Eaves, Burnley.
Green, Charles Edward Maddison, Vicar of Lyonshall; Rural Dean.
Heath, George; Rector of West Itchenor.
Heslop, George Henry; Rector of Church Oakley.
Hone, Evelyn Joseph; Vicar of Bursledon.
James, David Owen; Rector of Letterston with Llanfair-nantygôf.
Jervis, William Henry E. R.; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Colchester.
Jones, Hugh; Sub-Chanter of St. David's Cathedral.
Kitson, B. Meredyth; Vicar of All Saints', Clapton.
Lamb, C. E.; Vicar of Beverley.
Matthews, William; Bishop's Vicar in St. David's Cathedral.
Montgomery, William Hugh; Rector of Sutcombe.
Morse, John Frederick Taylor; Rector of Rockland St. Peter, Norfolk.
Platt, Thomas H. Pigott; Rector of Wyville with Hungerton.
Postance, R.; Vicar of St. Barnabas', Liverpool.
Raikes, F., Senior Curate of St. Martin's, Salisbury; Vicar of Figheldean.
Richards, Theodore Edward Maurice; Vicar of Goring.
Rowly, Julius Henry; Rector of South Ockenden.
Secretan, S.; Chaplain of Holborn Union New Infirmary at Highgate.
Tryon, Arthur William; Vicar of Middle Rasen.
Warburton, Mark; Rural Dean of the Bruton District of the Cary Deanery.
Westbrooke, W. F. W.; Vicar of Corringham.
Winter, E. G. A.; Rector of East Bradenham, Norfolk.—*Guardian.*

A window has been inserted by public subscription at St. Lawrence's, Norwich, to the memory of the late Rector, the Rev. Joseph Crompton, who died last year.

The parish church of Balcombe, near Lewes, has been thoroughly restored, chiefly through the liberality of Mr. J. G. Dodson, M.P. The Bishop of Chichester preached the reopening sermon.

A service took place at noon on Saturday last in the parish church of Kensington, to commemorate the completion of the spire, which is 278 ft. high—76 ft. higher than the Monument. After the singing of special psalms and hymns the top stone was placed on the spire.

Bishop Claughton preached on Sunday morning in the cathedral church of Gloucester; in the afternoon at Upton St. Leonard's; and in the evening at St. Nicholas's, Gloucester, for the Propagation Society. On Saturday a meeting was held in the palace, when Miss Patteson, sister of the late Bishop of Melanesia, gave an address to a large number of friends, invited by the Bishop and Mrs. Ellicott, on behalf of the ladies' association of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for ameliorating the condition of poor women in heathen countries. Fourteen years ago the annual income of this branch of the society's work was £100, now it is £5000.

Two public meetings were held on the 13th inst.—one at Exeter Hall and the other at St. James's Hall—on the proposal to alter the Prayer-Book. The Earl of Devon presided at one, and Earl Nelson at the other. Resolutions were passed declaring it inexpedient at the present time to alter the Prayer-Book, urging that if at any future time such alterations be contemplated the Lower Houses of the Convocations of Canterbury and York should be first made better to represent the clergy of the two provinces, and disapproving of the Bishop of Carlisle's Bill. It was also resolved to draw up a declaration embodying the resolutions, and to circulate it for signature by Churchmen.

The Archbishop of Canterbury preached last Tuesday on the reopening, after partial restoration, of the choir in the cathedral church of his diocese. At the luncheon which followed the Dean spoke in justification of such works as had been carried out in the cathedral. While respecting the labours of the great men of the past, it was necessary that such repairs should be made as would enable this generation to hand down the churches intact to its successors.—Two deputations have waited upon the Archbishop of Canterbury to complain of the observations in one of the National Society's school reading-books, said to have been written by Archbishop Whately, upon the tyranny of trades unions. The Archbishop promised to exert his influence to prevent the continued use of the passages objected to in Church schools.

In June of last year the Court of Arches made an order suspending the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie from the celebration of Divine service for three years, on account of continued Ritualistic practices at St. Alban's, Holborn. A writ of prohibition was obtained from the Court of Queen's Bench, but on the case being carried to the Court of Appeal the prohibition was annulled. Last Saturday application was made to the Dean of Arches to carry out the original order. Lord Penzance expressed his regret at the delay which had been caused in carrying out the order of suspension, through the exercise, by a temporal Court, of a jurisdiction over the Court of Arches, which was not warranted by law. He ordered the publication of the suspension in the church on the 23rd inst., to take effect from that date.

The annual general court of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy was held at the Corporation House, Bloomsbury-place, on the 13th inst., when the Archbishop of Canterbury was re-elected president, Lord Hatherley vice-president, and Mr. Henry Pownall, Archdeacon Jennings, and Mr. Alderman Finnis, treasurers of the corporation for the ensuing year. The Bishop of St. David's and Mr. Edward Thornton were elected upon the court of assistants in the room of the Rev. Prebendary Evans and the Rev. William Tennant, deceased, and several gentlemen who had contributed thirty guineas or upwards to the funds of the corporation were elected governors. Last Saturday was held the usual monthly court of assistants for the transaction of the general affairs of the corporation and the distribution of grants. The Estates Committee presented a report recommending considerable temporary reductions from the rents of many of the corporation estates as the best means of helping the tenants over the present period of depression and loss. This step, however necessary, must seriously diminish this year's income, unless the deficiency can be provided for by an increased number of donations and subscriptions. More than a hundred applications for aid, mostly on this occasion towards the education or start in life of clergy children, were laid before the court, and in almost every case a grant was made, the governors desiring to further in every way in their power this mode of helping the poorer clergy. The total amount distributed was £1345.

Patrick M'Donnell, who was charged by the authorities of the South Dublin Union with obtaining admission to the casual ward as a vagrant while having £103 in his possession, was on Tuesday liberated on payment of £1 to the Hospital Sunday Fund.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

Moral Songs. By Mrs. C. F. Alexander. Illustrated. Masters and Co.
Travel and Trout in the Antipodes. By William Senior ("Red Spinner"). Chatto and Windus.
Louis; or, Doomed to the Cloister. Three vols. By M. J. Hope. Griffith and Farran.
The Keeping of the Vow, and other Verses. By H. T. Mackenzie Bell. Elliot Stock.
Men of Mark. A Gallery of Contemporary Portraits. Fourth Series. Sampson Low and Co.
St. Nicolas' Eve, and other Tales. By Mary C. Rowsell. Griffith and Farran.
Workman and Soldier. A Tale of Paris Life during the Siege and the Rule of the Commune. By James F. Cobb. Griffith and Farran.
Oxford Bible for Teachers. Border Lines and Headings of Chapters in Red. Henry Frowde.
Ditto. Thin Edition. H. Frowde, 7, Paternoster-row.
The Prize for Girls and Boys. 1879. W. W. Gardner.
Chatterbox for 1879. W. W. Gardner.
From the Foam of the Sea. A Novel. Two vols. By Salvatore Farina. Translated by Marcellina. Charing-cross Publishing Company.
Love Blinded. A Novel. By Salvatore Farina. Translated by Marcellina. Charing-cross Publishing Company.
The Art of Furnishing. By H. J. Cooper. C. Kegan Paul and Co.
The Leisure Hour for 1879. Religious Tract Society.
The Sunday at Home. Religious Tract Society.
Old Anthony's Secret, and other Stories. By Sarah Doudney. Religious Tract Society.
My Schoolfellow, Val Bownser; or Sunshine After Storm. Religious Tract Society.
Scripture Pocket-Book, and Young People's Pocket-Book. Religious Tract Society.
A Wayward Woman. Three vols. By Arthur Griffiths. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Thornton Hall: or, Old Questions in Young Lives. By Phebe F. McKeen. Hodder and Stoughton.
Emanuel Swedenborg. By W. S. E. Phonetic Edition. Pitman.
English Men of Letters: Milton. By Mark Pattison. Macmillan and Co.
Woman's Work and Worth in Girlhood, Maidenhood, and Wifehood. By W. H. Davenport Adams. John Hogg.
Ballads. By William Makepeace Thackeray. With Illustrations by the Author and Others. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Little Wideawake. An Illustrated Magazine for Good Children. Edited by Mrs. Sale Barker. G. Routledge and Sons.
Routledge's Every Girl's Annual. Edited by Miss Alicia A. Leith. Illustrated. G. Routledge and Sons.
Routledge's Every Boy's Annual. Edited by Edmund Routledge. G. Routledge and Sons.
Chandos Classics: White's Natural History of Selborne. New Edition. Edited by G. Christopher Davies. F. Warne and Co.
Ditto: Keble's Christian Year. F. Warne and Co.
Ditto: Charles Lamb's Poems and Essays. F. Warne and Co.
Ditto: Spenser's Faery Queen. F. Warne and Co.

War Office List and Administrative Directory for the British Army. Harrison.
The Cosmopolitan Masonic Calendar, Diary, and Pocket-Book for 1880. Kenning.
Scripture Pocket-Book for 1880. Religious Tract Society.
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1. The City of Cabul. 2. The Shere-Pore, where 78 guns were captured. 3. The Bala Hissar Fortress. 4. Massy's G

THE CITY OF CABUL, FROM THE HILL A

FROM A SKETCH BY A MILITA

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avalry Brigade. 5 and 6. Enemy's Position on Heights. 7. General Baker's Position. 8. Hindoo Koosh

ABOVE THE BRITISH CAMP, OCTOBER 8.

RY. CORRESPONDENT.

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IRISH SKETCHES: MARKET WOMEN OF THE OLD BOOTHS, GALWAY.—SEE PAGE 496.

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GALWAY MARKET WOMEN.

The old city of Galway, a decayed commercial seaport, as well as the chief town of Connaught, which is the least prosperous part of Ireland, presents a mournful aspect to the visitor who earnestly desires the welfare and contentment of all our fellow-subjects in the western island. There was a time, before the advent of Protestant Ascendancy, when Galway enjoyed a lucrative trade with Spain, and her wealthy merchants built stately mansions here, resembling those of Cadiz and Seville, or Malaga, in their architectural fashion. It seems that the city had then a certain degree of municipal independence and self-goverment, like Hamburg or Bremen, since its remote situation on the Atlantic coast, with the unsettled and lawless state of Connaught, made it impracticable for the English rulers of Ireland to enforce their authority. Galway, however, was long since deprived of her ancient privileges and sources of wealth. The fishery, carried on by a distinct class of people, the inhabitants of a quarter named the Claddagh, whose customs are peculiar in many ways, now forms one of the most remarkable industrial features of this town, while the maritime trade is sadly in need of more energetic development. We present a Sketch of the rustic market women congregating in the Old Booths, their figures, dress, and gestures being quite characteristic of the Celtic race in the West.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual rifle contest of the 50th Middlesex (Bank of England) for prizes presented by the Governor of the Bank, Major J. P. Currie, Captain S. O. Gray (deputy cashier), commandant, and others, was brought to a close at the Wimbledon ranges with the following results:—For the best aggregate scores, with seven shots each, at 200, 500, and 600 yards—the first prize, presented by the Governor of the Bank of England, was won by Sergeant John Pike; 2nd prize, presented by Major James P. Currie, by Lieutenant J. H. Green; 3rd prize, presented by the officers of the corps, by Private Huggins; and 4th prize, also presented by the officers, by Captain S. O. Gray, but relinquished in favour of Quartermaster-Sergeant E. Bance. Range prizes, 600 yards—Sergeant G. Pike, 26; Quartermaster-Sergeant Bance, 19; and Sergeant E. Hutt, 16. Five hundred yards—Lieutenant J. H. Green, 24; Private W. Huggins, 23; and Lance-Corporal J. Blake, 21. Two hundred yards—Captain S. O. Gray, 24; Private T. Ford, 23; and and Sergeant E. Hutt, 23. In addition, a prize presented by Mrs. S. O. Gray was awarded to Sergeant J. Pike as the best shot of the corps for the year. The returns of the corps just forwarded to the War Office show that on the 31st ult. the enrolled strength was 76; efficient, 73; proficient officers, 3; ditto sergeants, 6; present at inspection, 60; number of marksmen, 8.

Last Saturday the complete returns of the strength and efficiency to which the volunteers of the City of London attained in the official year ending the 31st ult. were issued. The five corps of the City (1st London Artillery, 1st London Engineers, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd London Rifles) had on the 1st inst. 3585 enrolled members as against 3485 last year. The officients have increased from 3221 to 3380; the non-efficients decreased from 264 to 255. The proficient officers increased from 87 to 93; the proficient sergeants also increased from 111 to 112, and the official inspection field-states show that the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men actually present on parade on that important occasion was 2954 as compared with 2684. Besides the above "City of London corps" there are four others with head-quarters in the City, but possessing Middlesex designations, which have a claim to be reckoned in the City force. These are the 2nd Middlesex Artillery (Custom House) Corps, the 26th Middlesex (Customs) Rifles, the 49th Middlesex (Post-Office) Rifles, and the Bank of England (50th Middlesex) Rifles, the latter being attached to the Civil Service Regiment. Altogether there are in the City 5855 enrolled volunteers; 5593 efficients, 523 proficient officers and sergeants, while 5010 of all ranks were at inspection.

It has been announced that a communication has been sent, by order of the Council of the National Rifle Association, to the adjutant of every corps in Great Britain, with a view to elicit the opinion whether or not the "Snider rifle should henceforward be altogether discontinued at Wimbledon and the Martini-Henry substituted for it in all competitions hitherto confined to the Snider."

The official reports which have been issued on the proceedings of Artillery Volunteers encamped at Shoeburyness in August state that sixty-four officers and 707 men attended during the first week and eighty-three officers and 897 men the second. The discipline of the force was good, and the results of the practice showed that satisfactory progress had been made since last year.

Major-General Edward Newdigate, who has been the guest of the Earl of Dartmouth, distributed the prizes to Lord Dartmouth's company of volunteers at Patshull Hall, near Bridgnorth, Staffordshire, on Monday.

This (Saturday) afternoon the Lady Mayoress will present the London Brigade prizes, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and other distinguished visitors.

Mr. R. E. Turner, of the South-Eastern Circuit, has been elected a Bencher of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, in place of the late Sir John Lefevre.

The experiments in fish culture which have been carried on for the last few years at Ercildoune, Sir Samuel Wilson's estate in Victoria, have this year, according to the *Melbourne Argus*, yielded remarkably successful results. There are four imported species of salmonidæ now in the ponds, consisting of fine specimens of English salmon reared from ova brought out from England, the fish being now eighteen months old; also of salmon trout, brown trout, and Californian salmon.

A despatch from Valparaiso, received by way of Lisbon, states that a great demonstration took place there on the arrival of the Peruvian ram Huascar in tow of the Chilian vessels. It was hoped that the Huascar would be completely repaired in a fortnight. On the news of her capture becoming known at Lima a riotous popular and military demonstration against the President and the Government took place, and the Cabinet reigned on the following day. A despatch from Lima of a latter date says:—"The behaviour of the people has been wonderful. Subscriptions have been raised in Lima to purchase another Huascar or ironclads. In one day nearly a million and a half has been raised in Lima. The Archbishop has offered all the Church jewels if needed. An appeal has been made to the towns and the municipalities in the Republic, and money will be forthcoming. The women of Lima are giving their jewellery, and large sums will be daily coming in in this and other ways." According to the latest news received from Buenos Ayres, the Chilian army was advancing, while the Bolivians were reported to be about to retire, in consequence of disputes having arisen between them and the Peruvians. Orders have been given by the Argentine Government for the purchase of two more ironclads in Europe.

NEW MAYORS.

Abingdon—Ald. W. Ballard, 5th time
Accrington—Mr. Lightfoot, 2nd time
Andover—Mr. Edward Reynolds, unanimously
Arundel—Ald. W. Mitchell, 6th time
Ashton-under-Lyne—Alderman Higginbottom
Banbury—Mr. Henry Flowers
Barnsley—Mr. B. Marshall, 2nd time
Barnstaple—Mr. J. Avery, 2nd time
Barrow-in-Furness—Alderman Wadham, 2nd time
Bath—Alderman Chaffin
Batley—Ald. W. J. R. Fox
Beaumaris—Ald. Lawrie, 2nd time.
Bedford—Mr. John Elworthy Cutliffe
Berwick-on-Tweed—Ald. Chrispson
Beverley—Ald. Thomas Stephenson
Bewdley—Mr. W. N. Marcy, 2nd time
Birkenhead—Mr. Thomas H. Jackson
Birmingham—Mr. R. Chamberlain
Blackburn—Ald. Dugdale, 2nd time
Bodmin—Mr. L. Blake
Bolton—Alderman Richardson
Bootle—Mr. J. P. M'Arthur
Boston—Mr. G. W. Thomas
Bradford—Ald. A. Holden, 2nd time
Bridgnorth—Ald. M'Michael, 2d time
Bridgwater—Mr. Holland, 2nd time
Bridport—Mr. Joseph T. Stephens
Brighton—Ald. H. Davey, 2nd time
Bristol—Mr. Henry Taylor
Buckinghhm—Mr. J. W. Thorpe
Burnley—Mr. Howorth
Bursiem—Mr. James Maddock
Bury (Lancashire)—Mr. J. Heap
Bury St. Edmund's—Mr. G. J. Oliver
Cambridge—Ald. H. Rance, 2nd time
Canterbury—Mr. John Hemery
Cardiff—Mr. John M'Connochie
Carlisle—Mr. William I. R. Crowder
Carnarvon—Alderman Lewis
Chard—Mr. John Bentlukin
Cheltenham—Mr. W. N. Skillicome
Chester—Mr. Charles James Blelock
Chesterfield—Mr. John Brown
Chichester—Mr. J. Caffin, 3rd time
Chipping Norton—Ald. F. T. K. Guy
Colchester—Mr. J. Kent
Congleton—Mr. C. Goode, 2nd time
Conway—Alderman D. Owen
Coventry—Alderman H. Scampton
Crewe—Ald. R. Whittle, 2nd time
Darlington—Mr. Swinburne
Dartmouth—Sir H. P. Seale, Bt., 2nd t
Deal—Alderman Bird
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Doncaster—Alderman R. E. Clark
Dorchester—Mr. William Durden
Dover—Mr. R. Dickenson
Droitwich—Mr. John Holyoake
Dudley—Mr. Henry M. Wainwright
Durham—Mr. A. O. Smith
Evesham—Mr. Garrard, 3rd time
Exeter—Ald. W. H. Ellis, 2nd time
Falmouth—Mr. W. H. Solomon
Faversham—Ald. Frederic Johnson
Flint—R. Muspratt, 12th time
Folkestone—Alderman John Holden
Gateshead—Mr. E. S. Hindmarsh
Godalming—Ald. Eager, 2nd time
Godmanchester—Ald. Freshfield
Glastonbury—Mr. A. J. Porch
Gloucester—Ald. W. Ellis, 2nd time
Gravesend—Mr. F. B. Nettleingham, 2nd time
Halifax—Mr. M. Smith
Hanley—Mr John Bromley
Hartlepool—Mr. Alderman James Groves, 6th time
Harwich—Alderman J. H. Vieux
Hastings—Mr. Henry Winter
Helston—Mr. R. Kirby
Hereford—Mr. J. T. Owen Fowler
Hertford—Mr. Robert Cocks
High Wycombe—Alderman Hayden
Huddersfield—Ald. Walker, 2nd time
Hull—Dr. King
Huntingdon—Mr. C. H. Geldart
Hythe—Mr. H. B. Makeson, 8th time
Ipswich—Mr. D. H. Booth
Kidderminster—Alderman J. Naylor
King's Lynn—Mr. T. J. Seppings
Kingston-on-Thames—Alderman H. Shrubsole, 3rd time
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Launceston—Mr. John Dingley
Leamington—Mr. Middlemas
Leeds—Alderman Tatham
Leicester—Mr. John Bennett
Leominster—Mr. Boyce, 2nd time
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Lincoln—Alderman T. N. Brogden
Liskeard—Mr. L. C. Foster
Liverpool—Mr. Hall
Llanidloes—Mr. Bennison
Louth—Mr. J. Cusworth, 2nd time
Ludlow—Mr. T. Roberts
Luton—Alderman H. Gunn
Lymington—Mr. W. Murdock
Macclesfield—Alderman Stancliffe
Maidstone—Mr. W. Day, jun.
Maldon—Dr. G. P. May, 2nd time
Manchester—Alderman Patteson
Margate—Mr. Samuel Painton
Middlesborough—Ald. J. Imeson
Monmouth—Mr. Arthur Vizard
Morpeth—Mr. W. Davison
Newark—Mr. John Crossley
Newbury—Mr. James B. Stone
Newcastle (Staff.)—Mr. J. Gallimore
Newcastle-on-Tyne—Mr. R. Cail
Newport (I. of Wight)—Mr. Orchard
Newport (Mon.)—Mr. Russel Evans
Northampton—Mr. Joseph Gurney
Norwich—Mr. John Willis
Nottingham—Sir J. Oldknow, 4th time
Oldham—Mr. William Chadwick
Oswestry—Mr. John Morris
Oxford—Alderman Galpin
Penrhyn—Mr. J. Martin, 3rd time
Pensance—Mr. C. C. Ross, 3rd time
Peterborough—Mr. J. Core, 2nd time
Plymouth—Mr. W. Derry
Poole—Mr. George Curtis
Portsmouth—Alderman Cudlipp
Preston—Mr. Councillor Naylor
Pwllheli—Mr. R. Owen Jones
Queenborough—Mr. Josiah Hall
Reading—Mr. H. B. Blandy, 2nd time
Reigate—Mr. George E. Pym
Retford—Ald. Wilkinson, 2nd time
Ripon—Ald. R. C. Collinson, 2nd time
Rochester—Mr. A. F. Budden
Rotherham—Mr. W. Harrison
Rochdale—Mr. T. S. Schofield
Ruthin—Alderman Dr. W. D. Jones
Ryde (Isle of Wight)—Ald. Colenutt
Rye—Ald. C. Pix Meryon, 9th time
St. Ives (Cornwall)—Mr. G. Williams, 2nd time
St. Ives (Hunts)—Mr. J. Wadsworth
Salford—Ald. Robinson, 2nd time
Salisbury—Mr. W. Hicks
Sandwich—Mr. J. Hillier, 2nd time
Scarborough—Mr. S. N. Smith
Sheffield—Mr. Alderman Tozer
Shrewsbury—Mr. William Hall
Southampton—Mr. W. H. Rogers
South Molton—Mr. John Galliford, 3rd time
South Shields—Ald. John Readhead, 2nd time
Stafford—Mr. Wright
Stalybridge—Mr. Harrison, 4th time
Stamford—Mr. Israel Orford
Stockport—Licut.-Col. Wilkinson
Stockton—Mr. J. F. Craggs
Stoke-on-Trent—Mr. Ald. Turner
Stratford-on-Avon—Mr. C. E. Flower
Sunderland—Mr. T. S. Turnbull
Swansea—Alderman Jones Jenkins
Tamworth—Mr. Thomas Cooke, jun.
Taunton—Mr. C. H. Cornish
Tenterden—Mr. J. W. Hibbenden
Tewkesbury—Mr. J. Prosser, 6th time
Tiverton—Mr. E. Winton, 2nd time
Totnes—Mr. J. Michelmore
Truro—Mr. P. P. Smith
Tynemouth—Mr. Charles Tully
Wakefield—Mr. W. H. Lee
Wallingford—Mr. Hawkings
Walsall—Mr. G. Thomas, 2nd time
Warrington—Alderman Pickmere
Warwick—Mr. F. Arkwright
Wells—Mr. J. G. Everett, 11th time
Welshpool—Mr. G. D. Harrison
West Hartlepool—Mr. A. Groves
Weymouth—Mr. G. Elliot, 2nd time
Wigan—Ald. Richard A. Ffarrington
Winchester—Mr. Cornelius J. Drew
Windsor—Mr. J. Webb
Wisbeach—Ald. Stanley, 2nd time
Wolverhampton—Mr. John Jones
Worcester—Mr. John Noake
Wrexham—Alderman Edward Smith
Wycombe—Alderman Hayden.
Yarmouth—Mr. C. C. Aldred, 3rd time
Yeovil—Alderman E. Raymond
York—Alderman Thomas Watkinson

A banquet was given at Leamington on the 10th inst. to the ex-Mayor, Mr. Harding—his successor presiding—and a presentation of silver plate was made to Mr. Harding in recognition of his services.

A silver cradle of 200 oz. has been presented to Mrs. Morson, wife of the Mayor of Stafford, who has borne a daughter during his year of office. A similar compliment has been paid Mrs. Pope, ex-Mayoress of Dorchester.

In view of the forthcoming meeting of the British Association at Swansea, it was resolved, on the election of the Mayor at that town, that the salary be £800 a year instead of £300, which has hitherto been paid.

Alderman Tatham, who has been elected Mayor of Leeds, addressing the Town Council, said that he had felt some hesitation in accepting the post, and his misgivings arose regarding the social duties which he should have to perform. But, if the people of Leeds wanted for their Mayor a Quaker and a teetotaller of strong convictions, who would lead them for the next twelve months in the line of self-denial, sobriety, and economy with efficiency, he dared not and could not refuse the office.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been called to the Bar:—

Inner Temple.—John Yeates; William John Martin, B.A., Camb.; Walter Ross Phillips, LL.B., Camb., Whewell Scholar, 1878, and holder of a studentship awarded Hilary Term, 1875; Henry Sheehy Keating, B.A., LL.B., Camb.; Robert Jardine Browning, B.A., Oxford; John Fielden Cobbett; Thomas Mansfield Forbes Parkyns, Oxford; Austin Percy Lousada, B.A., Oxford; William Thornton Sharp, B.A., Oxford; Barada dâs Bose; Edward Lovett Henn, M.A., Camb.; Henry Thomas Kemp, LL.B., B.A., Camb.; Evelyn Leighton Fanshawe, B.A., Oxford; John Lowis, B.A., Camb.; Harold Edward Trower, B.A., Oxford; Fitzpatrick William Bulkley Praed, B.A., Camb.; George Cope Cope, B.A., Camb.; Walter Morgan de Saram, Oxford; Arnold George Rogers, B.A., Camb.; Henry Wace, M.A., Camb.; Frederick Lancelot Hamilton Morrice, LL.B., Camb.; Richard Foulkes Griffiths; Christopher Alexander Williams; Herbert Marlow Shelverton, London; John Thomas Meeson, B.A., Melbourne; Edward Ponsonby; Frederick Sims Williams, LL.B., Camb.; William Chance, B.A., Camb.; the Hon. Lucius Murrough O'Brien, B.A., Camb.; Eldred John Brook-Smith, B.A., Camb.; Ernest Alma Sayers, B.A., Oxford; Michael Cababé, Oxford; Nelson Moore Richardson, B.A., Camb.; and Frederick William Head.

Middle Temple.—Samuel Robert Groom; Cuthbert Bainbridge Luke Tyerman, B.A., Cambridge; William Knapman Willcocks, M.A., Oxford; Mark Knowles; Frank Foster, B.A., Cambridge; William Atkinson Daniel, B.A., Cambridge; Reginald Cunningham Glen, B.A., LL.B., Cambridge; Edgar Clement Dumbleton, B.A., Oxford; Frederick Taylor, Cambridge, LL.M.; Arthur Robert Ingpen, University of London, holder of a Middle Temple Scholarship of one hundred guineas in Equity, and of a Scholarship of thirty guineas in International and Constitutional Law; Frederick George Rücker, B.A., Oxford; Charles Lacey Smith, M.A. Cambridge (Classical Tripos 1875); Robert Goddard; Joseph Turner Hutchinson, M.A., Cambridge; Edward William Fithian; Chester Jones, B.A., Cambridge; Edmund Robert Bartley Denniss, Oxford; Sidney Jerrold; and Thomas Barrett Lennard, J.P.

Lincoln's Inn.—Henry Shera, University of London; William Henley Chater, M.A., Oxford; Richard Burdon Haldane, University of London, and M.A., Edinburgh; Walter Sydney Shiel, B.A., Oxford; Charles Frost Foster, M.A., Cambridge; Algernon Barlow, B.A., Cambridge; Nicholas Algernon Mercer, B.A., Oxford; Robert Cooper Seaton, M.A., Cambridge; Robert M'Killiam Routledge, University of Aberdeen; Henry Towry Law, LL.B., Cambridge; Walter Charles Dare, B.A., Oxford; Amyand John Hall, B.A., Oxford; Arthur George Walker; and Arthur Clevedon Willis.

Gray's Inn.—Alfred Dunham.

YARMOUTH AND ITS BLOATERS.

Peggotty owned to David Copperfield that she "was proud to call herself a Yarmouth bloater!" and, although it would not be either polite or correct to designate the inhabitants of Great Yarmouth, in Peggotty phrase, as "bloaters," yet to speak of that important seaport and watering-place without special reference to its cured and smoked herrings would be to play "Hamlet" without the *rôle* of the melancholy Dane. For, although Yarmouth can boast of being the eighth port in England, and of possessing the largest quay in Europe, with the exception of that at Seville, yet the herring-fishery is the staple trade of the town; and it might be said of Yarmouth, as was said of Amsterdam, that it is "built on herring-bones"—in the same metaphorical sense, that London Bridge is said to have been built on wool-sacks. The Dutch took advantage of the Scotch and English fishermen deserting the tiny herring for the mighty whale; and, having come to Loch Fyne, as early as the year 836, to purchase salted herrings, they did not lose their relish for the delicacy, but contrived to get the trade into their own hands; so that, by the year 1603—according to the testimony of Sir Walter Raleigh—the Hollanders employed 200,000 men on the coasts of England and Scotland for catching herrings that were of the value of a million and a half of money. It was one Beukles, a Dutchman, to whom the world is indebted for the invention of the pickled herring; and when he died, in the year 1536, the Emperor Charles the Fifth erected a splendid tomb to his memory, as to a benefactor of mankind. Why a Merry Andrew should be called "a pickle-herring" is, I believe, a conundrum in etymology that has not yet been rightly answered.

Between August and Christmas is the chief season for the Yarmouth herring fishery, though there is also a spring season, from March to May, and a short midsummer season in June and July. But it is the late season, the "autumn or home fishing," that is of chief importance, because the herring is then in its finest condition. Just now, then, the bloater season is at its height; and it is proved that the Yarmouth herring fishery is equal to one fifth of the entire fishery of the United Kingdom. The gains of the fishermen are something like £25,000; the curers and packers have also to be paid; at least 10,000 tons of salt are required for the curing; and some 60,000 barrels of herrings are annually sent abroad from Yarmouth, of which more than half go to the Mediterranean. These few figures will be sufficient, without entering into further details, to show the importance of this particular "harvest of the sea" to the people of Great Yarmouth. A single boat, in the month of November, will bring in as many as 264,000 herrings or 20 lasts of fish, and the beauty of such a sight, and also of the herring-shoal with its phosphorescent splendours, is so wondrous, that we need not marvel at Mr. Hunt devoting all the resources of his artistic genius, in his courageous endeavour to depict, at the bidding of Mr. Ruskin, a solitary herring in its silver coat of scales. This drawing was exhibited at the Old Water Colour Exhibition, in 1858; and, if it ever passes out of Mr. Ruskin's possession, it should be secured for some public gallery in Great Yarmouth.

Standing on one of the piers or on the jetty, or strolling along the magnificent Marine Parade, and watching the fleet of fishing-luggers sailing out to the Yarmouth Roads and shooting out their nets at sunset, one sees, in November, 1879, a very similar scene to that which might have been witnessed from the same beach, in November, 1079, or even before the date of the Norman Conquest. A Herring-Fair, or Free Fair, was held here, from that early date up to the close of the eighteenth century, between Michaelmas and Martinmas (Nov. 11); and during the later period, when the Dutch came to Yarmouth to purchase herrings, one particular Sunday, that was given up to the purposes of a fair, was called "Dutch Sunday." The bailiffs of the Barons of the Cinque Ports were sent here on these occasions, under the pretext of keeping order; but they did their spiriting so ungently that their presence was the signal for fighting and rioting. These annual scenes of feud were carried on not only on the land, but also on the sea: so that on one occasion as many as twenty-five vessels were burned in a single encounter. There were also difficulties with drift-nets and drag-nets, and those quarrels that would seem chronic to herring-fishers, whether they are seeking for Loch Fyne "Glasgow baillies"—as Sam Slick termed those Highland delicacies—or the equally famous herrings at Yarmouth. Some such encounters as these may have formed the subject for that "New ballad on the herring fishery" that is being studied by the woman in Hogarth's picture of "Beer Street." Then, besides blood being shed by herring-fishers who spoke the same tongue—and, this, too, in the very teeth of their superstition that, if blood be drawn in a quarrel, the herring will at once go away from that coast, and not return for a season—they had, occasionally, encounters with French and Dutch fishers who were poaching on their own peculiar herring-grounds. History does but repeat itself; and, on the night of Monday, Oct. 13, the drift-net fishing-boat Jessamine, while off Lowestoft, had her nets trawled into by a French boat, the Alsace-Lorraine, of Boulogne, whose crew fired at the Englishmen and wounded three of them. In consequence of this the Government dispatched an armed cruiser to the fishing-grounds for the protection of the English boats.

During eight days that I recently spent in Yarmouth I was unable to procure a fresh herring from any of the fishmongers, unless I had chosen to eat it quite late at night. The reason was that the fish on being brought to shore were at once dispatched to other markets, or taken to the fish-houses, in the "swills" or wicker baskets, and there salted before breakfast-time the next morning. The salting is completed in twenty-four hours for the home market, and in ten days for the foreign market; and the herrings, hung up in rows, with wooden spits thrust through their gills, are subjected to the smoke of oak-wood fires, and, thus cured, become bloaters. The red herrings are those fish that have been thus smoked for fourteen days, and have thereby acquired a deeper golden colour. In fishermen's cottages in the West Highlands I have seen and sketched similar strings of dried herrings, cured in peat-smoke, slung across corners of the heather-thatched house or fixed upon triangular frames of wood hanging upon the wall. In London, Yarmouth herrings are turned into bloaters by the summary process of a brine-pit and smoke-hole; and red-herrings (otherwise "Californians" or "soldiers") are doctored with a solution of pyroligneous acid, and sold in poor localities at a cheap rate. In purchasing a Yarmouth bloater, therefore, it is needful, as a certain advertisement says, to "see that you get it," as it is one of those delicacies that is frequently subjected to adulteration. From the Exchequer accounts of the thirty-first year of Edward III. it appears that the Royal household was supplied with 9000 red herrings at a cost of 50 marks, and with 3600 white herrings at a cost of £12. At that time herring pies were a great delicacy; and, by charter, the town of Yarmouth had to send one hundred, baked in twenty-four pies, annually to the King; and, in the reign of Edward I., thirty acres of land were held by tenure, on condition that the King was supplied with twenty-four herring-pies at the beginning of the season.

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Redolent of the smell of bloaters are those narrow paved lanes, or "Rows," which are such a feature in the town of Great Yarmouth, and make its ground-plan to resemble an extended gridiron. There are 156 of these Rows, which barely admit the passage of that very peculiar vehicle, the Yarmouth cart or trolly, which may, possibly, be a poor descendant of an ancient British war-chariot, and is now greatly used for the transit of herring-barrels. Many of these Rows open upon the South Quay, the picturesqueness of which is greatly increased by an avenue of trees. Here I saw a public-house, with the sign of "The Three Herrings"—a sign that is, probably, not to be met with elsewhere; but the three herrings—or, rather, their tails—empaling three demi-lions, are on the arms of the town—a town, the staple trade of which has, in the herring-fishery, supplied the training for the skill and daring which have ever distinguished the beachmen, fishermen, sailors, and coastguard men of Great Yarmouth.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

FINE ARTS.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Several pictures, acquired by purchase or bequest, have been added to the National Gallery collection. The most important of the number is a large tempera picture in Room XIV., by Perugino, painted in his mature manner, about 1507-8, containing figures, nearly lifesize, of the Virgin standing with the Child, and on each side SS. Francis and Jerome, also erect; the former in the brown frock of his order, the latter in the red robe of his cardinalate. Above are two angels, with outspread wings, supporting a crown over the Virgin. This picture is very distinctively Peruginesque in the somewhat conventional types of the heads, especially of the Virgin—which clearly prompted Raphael's conception while he was in the master's studio and for some years after—and in the purity of feeling and sweet though timid, formal execution. A more characteristic example it would be difficult to cite, and it is only surpassed in grandeur by the master's frescoes in the Sala del Cambio at Perugia, from which town the picture was bought of Baron della Penna. For quality, preservation, and representative value in relation to the history of art this is one of Mr. Burton's most fortunate purchases. Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle quote an extract given by Professor A. Rossi, of Perugia, from the "Annali Decemvirali" for 1507, which sets forth that on June 8 of that year the executors of Giovanni, a carpenter of Perugia, commissioned of Perugino, then present, a Virgin erect holding the Child, similar to that of Loreto, with St. Jerome and St. Francis, for the price of forty-seven florins. Another picture of the "Umbrian School," formerly ascribed to Perugino, and representing the "Incredulity of St. Thomas," has been placed in Room XV.; as also an effective picture of the Farrarese School representing a conflict of cavalry in armour; and a "Portrait of a Man," of the Milanese School, bequeathed by the daughters of Mr. Solly. In Room XIII. the two wings have been added to the centre panel by Bernardino da Siena of the "Virgin Enthroned," bought at Mr. A. Barker's sale in 1874. These wings, which complete the triptychal altarpiece, represent SS. Peter and Nicholas of Bari, and were obtained by Mr. Burton from Mr. Barker's heirs. An early German picture of the "Crucifixion," which has been in the possession of the trustees for a long time, is placed in Room XII. Two small Canalettos and a view in Venice by Guardi are a portion of Mr. J. Henderson's bequest. Two studies in monochrome by Copley, for his picture of the Death of Chatham, are interesting for comparison with the picture itself. They were bought at the Anderdon sale. Lastly, Room V. has received a charming portrait by Romney, entitled "The Parson's Daughter."

DRAWINGS BY S. PROUT AND W. HUNT.

A loan collection of drawings, by Samuel Prout and William Hunt, is being exhibited at the Fine-Art Society's Gallery, New Bond-street. The object of the exhibition is to enable Mr. Ruskin to exemplify certain principles of art, especially as illustrated by Prout, which he (Mr. Ruskin) has set forth in an accompanying pamphlet of "Notes," as in the case of the previous exhibition of Turner drawings at the same gallery. The series of works by Prout will disappoint some who may expect to find a considerable proportion of the artist's large finished drawings in water colours, which, although they are nominally more "important" in the eyes of ordinary collectors, and command high prices under the hammer, are studio products really less complete in essential detail and character than his pencil studies, while in colour and effect they are still more rudimentary. Of this class of work there are only a few samples, such as the view of the Ducal Palace, Venice, the largest of the Scaliger monuments at Verona, and a few others. The pencil sketches or studies of Prout have been by preference selected by Mr. Ruskin, very wisely we think, in order "to justify or at least to explain" the enthusiastic encomia he has passed on them in his early books and recent Oxford lectures. These sketches are interesting by virtue of their artistic or at least their workman-like qualities, and still more so perhaps from adventitious circumstances. They are careful outline transcripts of many of the noblest Gothic monuments of Europe, done on the spot, and accurately done so far as they go—which, however, is not very far. Their artistic merits are their sense of magnitude and relative proportion, their perception of architectonic characteristics, their feeling for composition, their picturesque ruggedness—accompanied, however, with much conventionality of touch, which has been reproduced *ad nauseam* especially in lithography—above all, the power they evince of compendiously, equally, and lucidly indicating the leading features of the most intricate architectural detail, notwithstanding the painter's ignorance of perspective. By this last power unity and keeping are secured in subjects where an artist is ever in danger of falling into chaotic loss of balance in relative scale; but at the same time it gave to Prout's work too much of the aspect of a uniform pattern. This method, or mannerism, also precluded the possibility of rendering the more delicate beauties of tracery, and Mr. Ruskin may fairly quote one of his own drawings here as evincing a higher sensitiveness to such beauties than Prout ever displayed. When we think of the grandeur of a Gothic cathedral, its infinite variety and intricacy of form, its time-toned colouration, the mystery of its chiaroscuro and its poetical suggestiveness, we can but repeat that Prout's work was but rudimentary, and we must regard Mr. Ruskin's estimate of him as greatly exaggerated. Prout's appearance was synchronous with the birth of the Gothic Revival; and he came just in time to preserve for us records, precious though inadequate, of many of the finest buildings in Europe, before—to paraphrase Byron—the effacing fingers of "restoration" had swept the lines where beauty lingered. And to these and other accidental causes must be ascribed the adventitious interest of Prout's drawings to which we have alluded. Mr. Ruskin but expresses the sentiment of many of his readers when he says that his "feelings towards this painter are much founded on, or at least coloured by, early associations." To such associations (so difficult to shake off, as we all know), to a love of the Past so passionate that nothing but scorn and contempt for the Present can find place, to a poetical imagination which colours and magnifies the smallest detached fact or truth till it is relatively almost entirely false, and which confounds ethics and religion with æsthetics where they have no sort of connection, and to an extraordinary but most perilous command of rhetorical resource which tempts into exaggerations that can hardly represent the writer's own sane convictions, and of which he can hardly be conscious—we must attribute Mr. Ruskin's "reverence" for Prout. The same constitution and attitude of mind can alone explain Mr. Ruskin's still warmer acceptation of a later clique of "Mediævalists"—far less sincere and manly imitators, not more competent, and immeasurably more puerile. Mr. Ruskin's "Notes" are, of course, not the least interesting incident in connection with this exhibition, and the public will rejoice to find in them evidence of the author's restoration to health. Apart, indeed, from their inevitable peculiarities, they contain many observations—particularly on technicalities—which are as true as they are acute. Yet, while acknowledging Mr. Ruskin's great services to art in this country, we cannot but feel how much less partial his influence as a teacher would have been had the rare gifts of his high, pure, and fertile mind—employed dispassionately, moderately, and justly—led him to the discovery that the beautiful relics of mediæval art were not the outcome of all the virtues, political, social, religious, and that the different tendencies of the nineteenth century in art, as in other matters, are not infallible proofs of all the opposite vices. A truer philosophy surely points to the conclusion that not only laws of compensation but also of progress are in operation ever since nations were enslaved to build a pyramid.

The drawings by William Hunt need not detain us long. Included are many of his best works, both figures and still-life—with most of which our readers will have made acquaintance already. Nor, in the main, will there be much divergence from Mr. Ruskin's opinions on them—although he could not refrain from having a fling at the Old Dutch Masters' treatment of similar subjects. All will agree that within the narrow limits and taste of William Hunt's art (when he does not attempt heads of the scale of nature) his imitative painting is almost unrivalled, and entirely original in method.

ST. MARK'S, VENICE.

Since our first article, a fortnight back, on the threatened destruction of the west front of St. Mark's, Venice, the fate of that matchless gem of semi-Oriental art has been a subject of general comment. And since the meeting held under the auspices of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, another meeting has been convened by the Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, at which Messrs. Street, Burne-Jones, and others, recorded an indignant remonstrance against the unnecessary, wanton, and inexcusable vandalism in contemplation by the Venetian Municipality and Italian Government. Other meetings have been held at Cambridge and Birmingham. Mr. Ruskin likewise has lent the weight of his name to the effort that is being made to avert the danger. In his "Notes," also, to the collection of drawings by Samuel Prout and William Hunt, now being exhibited in Bond-street, which we have reviewed above—which "Notes" contain, as might be expected, many characteristically discursive but instructive and charming remarks on topics suggested, directly or indirectly, by the drawings—he says:—"At this very hour the committees of Venetian builders are meeting to plot the total destruction, and re-erection according to their own notions, and for their own emolument, of the entire west front of St. Mark's—that which Barbarossa knelt under, and before which Dandolo took his vow for Palestine! . . . The floor of St. Mark's [that is, at least, the floor of one aisle] is already destroyed, together with the north and south sides; only the west front and roof mosaics are yet left, and these are instantly threatened." Mr. Ruskin proceeds to say that he has got Mr. Rooke to undertake the copying of the whole series of mosaics yet uninjured. Three of these copies are included in the Bond-street exhibition, and they are admirably faithful to the style, colour, and effect of the mosaics.

UNDERGROUND LONDON.

Few Londoners have any idea of the vast and complicated network of passages and channels beneath their feet in connection with railways, subways, the telegraph, water, gas, and sewerage or drainage. There is much that is interesting in this "underground London;" but perhaps one of the most curious and weird sights that belong to it would be seen by making a descent into one of the large "Penstock chambers" situated at various points on the main drainage system. One of these slimy and not over pleasant "chambers" is represented in our Illustration. The "Penstock" at the right-hand of the Engraving is a great iron gate, which can be lowered, like a portcullis, by machinery, so as to shut up or direct into other channels the dark current of sewage which rushes from the circular brick tunnel below. These "Penstocks," of which there a large number in use, are most essential to the proper regulation of the drainage, not only when things are going on as usual, but in the event of any mishap occurring, or in the case of sudden floods occasioned by an exceptionally heavy and rapid rainfall.

The system of Metropolitan Main Drainage has often been described in this Journal. It is, beyond question, the grandest and most perfect work of its kind that has ever been devised. Provision is hereby made for the secure reception and conveyance of an aggregate quantity of liquid and mixed matter, including the average surface water from rainfall, amounting to sixty-three million cubic feet daily. That is equal to a lake three feet deep, fifteen times as large as the Serpentine, or nearly as large as the whole of Hyde Park. The portion consisting of water from rainfall, on the north and south sides of the Thames, is nearly forty-six million cubic feet daily, while the sewage liquid, composed of water from houses mixed with refuse solid matter, is above seventeen million cubic feet. Two thirds of this sewage belongs to the north side, which has, at least, twice the population of South London. There are nearly 1500 miles of street sewers, and eighty-two miles of main intercepting sewers. The latter were constructed between 1859 and 1865, for the most part, at a total cost of more than four millions sterling, by the Metropolitan Board of Works. Their chief engineer, Sir Joseph Bazalgette, by whom this great public work was designed and superintended, gave a precise account of it in a paper he read, in 1865, to the Institution of Civil Engineers. But we can only here mention some leading features of the system.

On the north side of the river three main lines of sewer—the High Level, the Middle Level, and the Low Level—proceeding, though not in a direct course, or parallel to each other, generally from west to east, converge and unite at Abbey Mills, on a creek in the marshes of the river Lea, where their aggregate contents flow by the Northern Outfall Sewer to Barking Creek, thereby entering the Thames about twelve miles below London Bridge. The discharge into the river takes place only at high tide, so as to be carried down by the ebb. It goes down nearly twelve miles with the ebb tide, and no part of it returns with the flood tide beyond one mile above the point of discharge. The outfall on the south side of the Thames is at Crossness, in the Erith Marshes, somewhat lower down the river; so that none of the London sewage comes back to London.

The High-Level Sewer, in Middlesex, is seven miles long, draining an area of ten square miles, including Hampstead, Highgate, Holloway, Hackney, and other northern suburbs. The Middle-Level Sewer has a length of eleven and a half miles, including the branch from Piccadilly crossing Leicester-square and Lincoln's-inn-fields to Gray's-inn-road; and the area which it drains, seventeen and a half square miles, comprises some of the most populous quarters of London. It begins at Kensal-green, and passes on from Notting-hill, along Oxford-street, through Clerkenwell, Shoreditch, and Bethnal-green, to a junction with the High Level at Bow. The size or calibre of these main sewers gradually increases, from 4 ft. or 4 ft. 6 in. diameter, to 9 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft. at the outlet; they are of circular shape, and of stout brickwork, which becomes massive towards the end. The Middle-Level Sewer is carried over the Underground Railway, in one place by a wrought-iron aqueduct of 150 ft. span. The Low-Level Sewer, beginning at Pimlico, goes along the Thames Embankment, and from the City, at Tower Hill, along Commercial-road to Limehouse, and thence to Bow. Its contents are pumped up by the engines at Abbey Mills, a height of thirty-six feet, to the level of the two other main sewers at their discharge into the Northern Outfall; but these find their outlet by gravitation. The Low Level, which was the last main sewer completed, is eight or nine miles long, with four miles of branches, and drains eleven square miles. There is also the Western division, with branch sewers for Chiswick, Fulham, and Acton, and their neighbourhood. The Outfall Sewer, from Bow to Barking Creek, the pumping station at Abbey Mills, and the reservoir at Barking, are engineering works of great magnitude. The use of the reservoir is that the final discharge into the river may be regulated, to be allowed only at the proper hour, according to the state of the tide. This reservoir, which is covered, has an area of nine and a half acres, with nearly seventeen feet depth.

The main drainage of South London is formed on a similar plan, by intercepting sewers at different levels, uniting at Deptford Creek, whence their streams flow eastward in one outfall sewer, through Greenwich and Woolwich, to the Kentish bank of the Thames at Crossness. The main High-Level Sewer begins at Clapham, and there is a branch sewer from Dulwich; these meet at New Cross, draining about twenty square miles. Their excess of storm rainfall waters is poured into Deptford Creek. This, we believe, is a great fault in the system, as Deptford Creek has enough to do, after heavy rains, with its natural duty of carrying off the swollen streams of the Ravensbourne and Quaggy, from Lewisham and Lee; those unfortunate suburbs are hereby victimised, and suffer terribly from occasional floods. The sewage of the High Level is, at Deptford, separated from the surplus water, and is conveyed by four iron pipes across the Creek, to the Outfall Sewer, and on to Crossness. The Low-Level Sewer drains Putney, Battersea, Lambeth, Southwark, Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, and Deptford, which mostly lie below the high-tide level of the Thames, but are now rendered perfectly dry, in spite of their porous gravel soil. There is a pumping station at Deptford, by which, as at Abbey Mills, the contents of the Low Level are raised to the Outfall Sewer. The Outfall Sewer, from Deptford to Crossness, is nearly eight miles long, has 11 ft. 6 in. diameter, and lies 16 ft. below the surface of the ground, with a tunnel under Woolwich. At Crossness there is a reservoir, six acres and a half in area, like the Barking Reservoir, with powerful engines to pump and discharge the sewage into the Thames at high tide.

It must be acknowledged that these grand works have proved most effective in punctually removing from the metropolis, day by day, the noxious refuse of dwellings inhabited by above three millions of people. Many Londoners have a disagreeable recollection of the state of this huge city, and of its noble river above the bridges, even so far up as Chelsea or Hammersmith, twenty-five years ago. The health of those living on the south side of the Strand or Fleet-street was positively endangered, and it was perilous to travel by the steam-boats in sultry weather. Now, thanks to the Metropolitan Board of Works, the City and the West Central District are quite as salubrious as any of the suburbs. We believe that no feat of sanitary engineering has been accomplished in any age or country which can for a moment be compared with this achievement. If the New Zealander who shall visit London and "sketch the ruins of St. Paul's," as Macaulay fancied, in A.D. 2500, or thereabouts, will explore the remains of our Main Drainage System, beneath the surface of the desolate streets, he will find something not less worthy to be admired than all that is left of Ancient Rome.

The salary attached to the new office of British Resident in Zululand has been fixed at £600 per annum, and the appointment has been accepted by Mr. W. D. Wheelhouse, who is charged with the duty of "observing the progress of affairs in that country."

A popular demonstration against the game laws took place last Saturday at Exeter on the release from prison of two young men who had undergone a month's imprisonment for killing a hare on land farmed by the father of one of them. A large crowd escorted them to the railway station, and on their arrival at the village in which they reside they received a similar ovation, and were entertained at a public dinner.

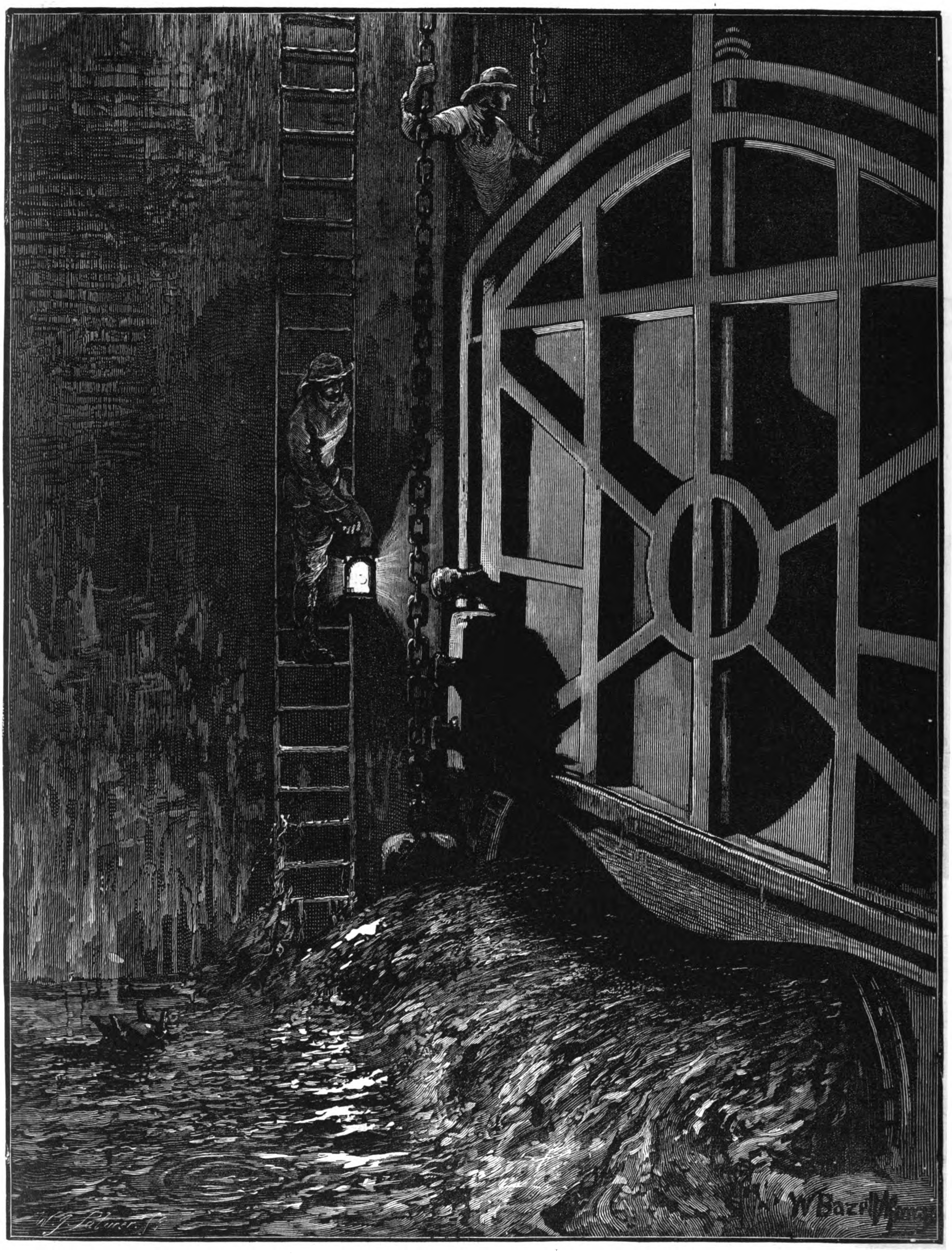
Mr. Doyle, one of the Assistant Agricultural Commissioners, stated at a meeting of the Warwickshire Chamber of Agriculture that at whatever place he had visited he had been told that the cost of labour had increased from 50 to 60 per cent within the memory of existing farmers, and that less and far inferior work was now done compared with what used to be done for infinitely less money.

The Government Commissioners appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the late fatal riots in Lurgan issued their report in Dublin on Monday night. They recommend generally an increase in the local police, the addition of Roman Catholic magistrates to the Bench, and the suppression of party processions; but they do not consider the police were at fault in firing upon the mob.

The new life-boat station founded at Southend by the National Life-Boat Institution was inaugurated on the 13th. This life-boat is intended to assist the crews of vessels which may go ashore on the Nore and Leigh Middle Sands, and other outlying banks at the entrance to the Thames. The cost of the life-boat establishment has been partly defrayed by thousands of young children.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society, held at Warrington on the 13th inst., it was decided, by 46 votes against 38, to hold the next show at Crewe, a counter-proposition having been made in favour of Chester. The report of the council showed that the society was in a flourishing condition, there being a surplus on last year's transactions of £1000.

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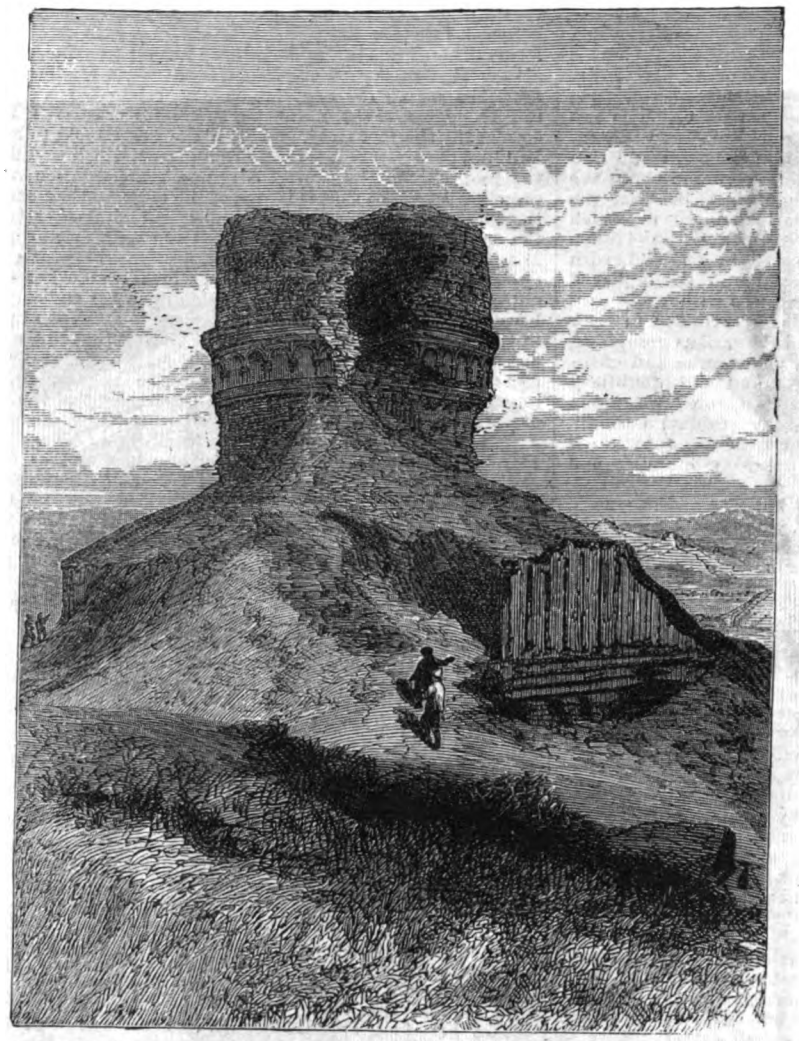


UNDERGROUND LONDON: A PENSTOCK CHAMBER.—SEE PAGE 487.

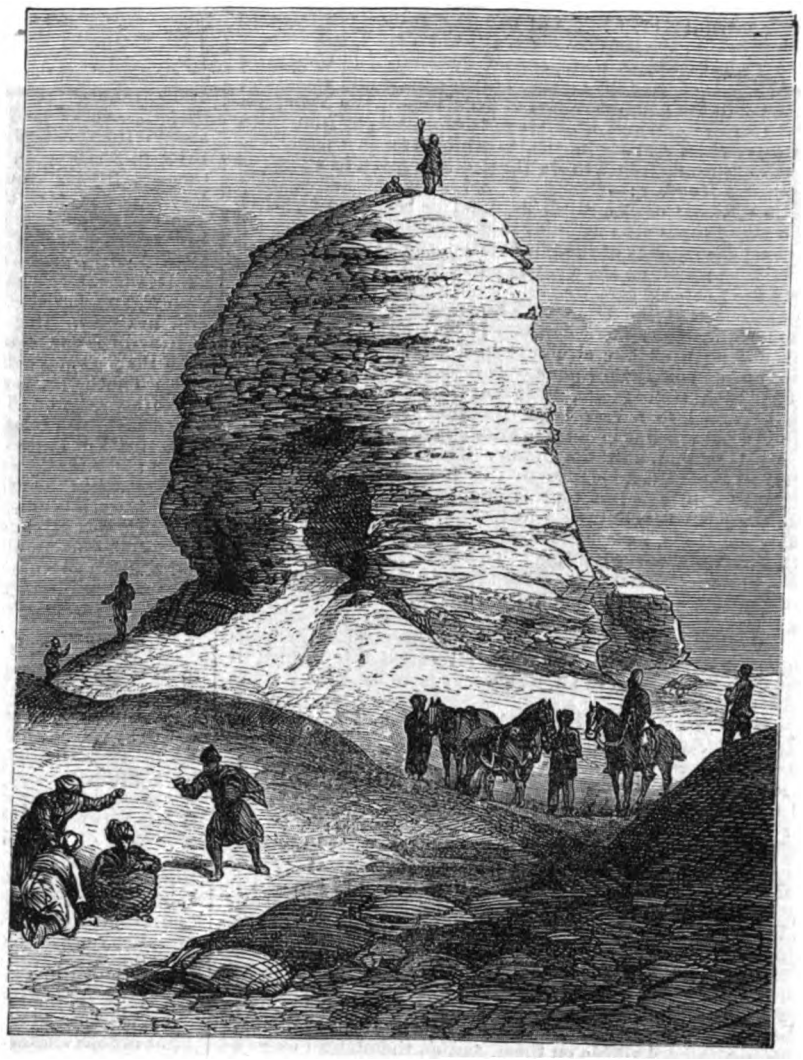
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BUDDHIST REMAINS IN AFGHANISTAN: SKETCHES BY W. SIMPSON.

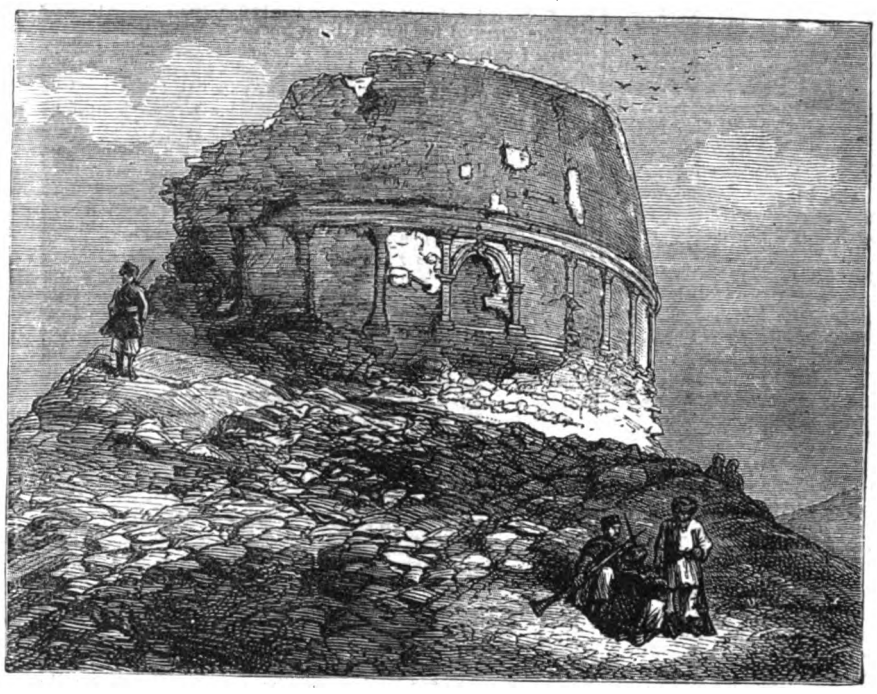
SEE PAGE 490.



THE KHAISTA, OR BEAUTIFUL TOPE.



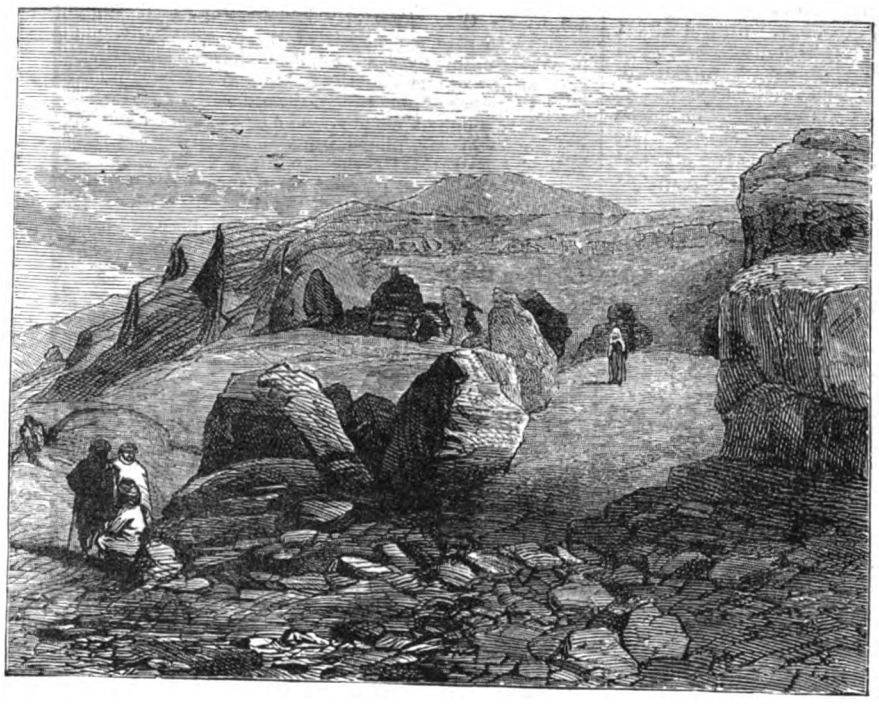
TOPE AT HADA.



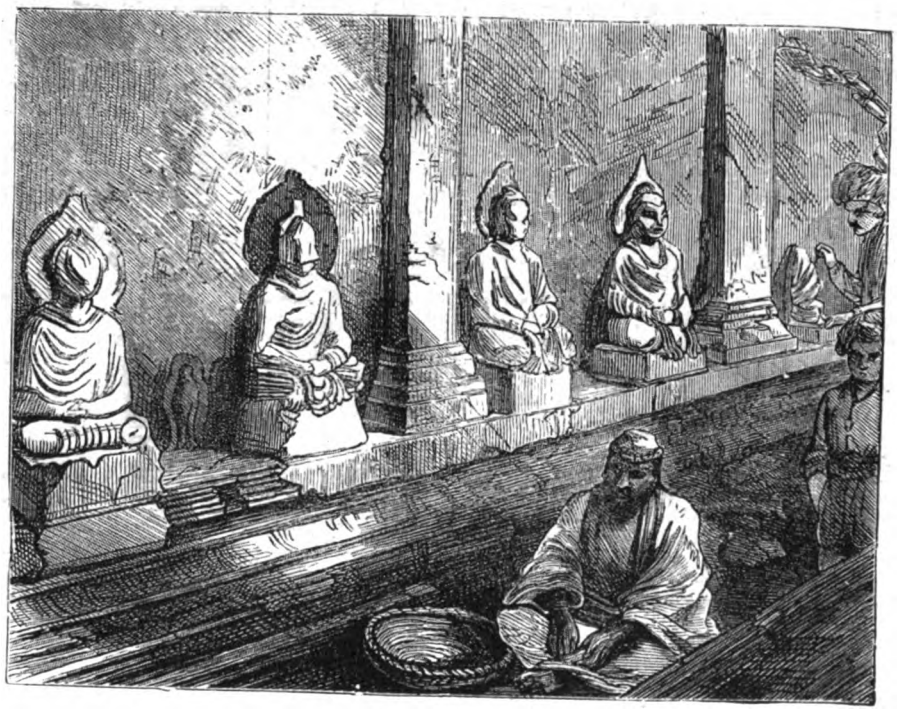
BARA BAT TOPF.



ASHOCK BOORJÉ.



CAVES AT MAKHAN KHAN.



FIGURES ON THE AHIN POSH TOPE.

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BUDDHIST REMAINS IN AFGHANISTAN.

Our Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, who was lately accompanying the head-quarters of Lieutenant-General Sir S. Browne, with Major Cavagnari and the Political Mission to Afghanistan, in the Khyber and the Cabul Valley, has already contributed to Oriental archæology some valuable notices of the remains of Buddhist sacred architecture and sculpture, especially in the neighbourhood of Jellalabad. We have published some Engravings of these objects drawn by him, with his descriptions and comments, to which are now added the following with reference to six Illustrations given in a page of our present Number:—

The Khaista, or Beautiful, Tope.—This is the most perfect of the many topes yet remaining in the Jellalabad Valley. On two sides the remains of the pilasters on the square base can still be seen; and, on the circular part above, the pilasters and arches are tolerably complete all round. From this monument it is evident that the topes of Afghanistan had the form of towers rather than mere domes. It will be seen here, also, what a long neck the structure had, above which was the dome, unfortunately now gone. This tope stands on the base of the Siah Koh range, near to Daronta. It seems to have belonged to a very large Buddhist establishment, for there are the remains of a large tank about 400 feet square on the level ground, and the Ummer Kheyl Tope, one of the largest in the valley, belongs to this important group. The circular part of this last tope is one hundred feet diameter, while the Khaista is only fifty feet.

Tope at Hada, near Jellalabad.—The remains at Hada are all in a very ruinous condition. There is a large mass of this tope still standing, but of its outer skin of architecture nothing remains. Masson calls this the "Tope Kelan," or the great tope; he found in this monument no less than 202 silver coins and seven gold pieces, besides rings, ornaments, and precious stones. There is a square ridge all round this formed of mounds, eight of them in all, which may have been small topes round the large one.

Ashock Boorjé.—It is difficult to say whether this is an ancient work or not. Its outer surface is modern, but I suspect that it covers an old tower or tope. It is on the south side of the site of Nagarahara, the old Buddhist capital of Jellalabad, and may have formed part of its defences.

Figures on the Ahin Posh Tope.—While carrying on the excavations at this tope I came upon five figures in plaster, sitting on the upper moulding of the square base. They had been painted in a bright yellow colour, and one of the figures had still some of the tint remaining. Instead of a circular nimbus, a form was given from a lotus-leaf, the lotus being intimately connected with Buddhist symbolism.

Buddhist Caves at Makhan Khan, near Jellalabad.—This is a very small group of caves, south of Jellalabad, close on the road to Hada. These caves, like most others, have been used as houses, and are blackened by the smoke of fires. Fragments of plaster are still visible on them, and on the plateau over the caves are the usual accompanying mounds, being the remains of monasteries and Topes.

The Bara Bat Tope, near Jellalabad.—This is on the left bank of the Cabul River, about three miles below the Pheel Khana Tope and caves. It has a course of pilasters, in which the Greek character of the Corinthian capitals, as well as of the cornices, is unmistakable. There is an arch only between the pilasters at the southern point of the Tope. Thick fragments of plaster still remain on the surface.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Linger not Long" (Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.) is a pretty song, by J. H. Croxall, in a tripping six-eight measure, with an effective intermediate change to the minor key. A moderate compass of voice will suffice for its execution. Messrs. Cocks and Co. have also recently issued some pianoforte music which may be found useful for teaching purposes. "Faith," "Hope," and "Charity," by Eugen Woycke, are three graceful pieces, of moderate difficulty, pleasing in style, and calculated for the improvement of young executants, the leading passages being carefully fingered. The same firm also issues Beethoven's favourite Waltzes, carefully arranged as pianoforte duets by G. F. West.

"Spanish Serenade" ("Pedro's Sweet Guitar"). Chappell and Co. This is a very characteristic song, by Edward T. Terry, who has successfully reflected the national tone. A violin accompaniment is added to that for the pianoforte, the occasional employment of the "pizzicato" for the former instrument giving a good imitation of the sounds of a guitar. The voice part is easy, and requires but a limited compass.

"Summer Evening" (Weekes and Co.) is a very pleasing song, by Alfred Lewis. The melody is essentially vocal, flows smoothly, and lies within the most ordinary compass of voice.

"Honest Heart" (Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.) is a song by Lady Lindsay of Balcarres to words by Sir Coutts Lindsay. The melody is bold and striking in character, and, although simple, is not commonplace. The compass is little beyond an octave. From the same publishers we have "Biondina's Song," a graceful setting, in an easy style, by Charles Salaman, of words by M. C. Salaman. The compass required is little more than an octave. "Rondo Scherzando," from the same publishers, is a spirited and well-written pianoforte piece by Maud V. White, another publication by the same firm being "The Vade-Mecum, a Practical Handbook for the Piano," by T. Sydney Smith. Within the space of fourteen pages are comprised scale exercises, preludes, canons, and other pieces, with copious fingering, constituting an excellent course of study for the command of mechanical difficulties.

"The Young Vocalist" (Griffith and Farran) is a series of twelve pieces, selected from the works of Mozart, Weber, Mendelssohn, Spohr, and other composers, by Mrs. Mounsey Bartholomew, and arranged in an easy manner for the use of children too young to sing operatic songs, and beyond the age for mere nursery jingle. The words have been taken from various poets, and the book is a suitable present for young people.

Another juvenile presentation book, similar to that just referred to, is a series of twelve of "Æsop's Fables," versified and adapted to popular tunes by L. Williams. Mr. B. Williams, of Paternoster-row, is the publisher.

Among the interesting series of "Albums" recently issued by Messrs. Enoch and Sons is the first volume of a selection from the pianoforte works of Joachim Raff. The pieces included in the publication now referred to are a "Barcarolle," "Nocturne," "Minuet," "Cavatina," "Bolero," "Valse," "Gavotte," "Berceuse," and "Landler." Each of these movements has the distinctive individuality which characterises most of the numerous productions of one of the most remarkable instrumental composers of the day. This selection will give a good general notion of Raff's powers; the extracts ranging from his op. 8 to op. 162.

Dean Stanley opened a new coffee-tavern last Saturday, situated in Wardour-street, Oxford-street, and in the course of a brief address advocated the establishment of such resorts.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"Don Giovanni" was given on Thursday week, with a cast mostly similar to that of previous occasions. Madame Marie Roze as Donna Anna sang with much dramatic power and genuine earnestness, and Madame Trebelli rendered the music of Zerlina with the same grace and charm as heretofore. Mdlle. Lido gained another step in advance by her effective performance as Donna Elvira, an arduous part which is not always so efficiently sustained. Signor Rota and Signor Brignoli were again respectively the Don Giovanni and Don Ottavio, Signor Susini the Leporello, Signor Zoboli the Masetto, and Mr. Pyatt Il Commendatore. Between the acts of the opera a divertissement was introduced in which Senorita Fuensanta and the Royal Spanish Ballet Troupe from Madrid made their first appearance in England, with great success. The lady is a powerful and accomplished dancer, and her several solos were executed with great skill and neatness. Her coadjutors are also well trained in their art; and the dances of combination, and the various groupings, with the national costumes, are highly picturesque and effective. The ballet is of moderate length, and will, doubtless, prove attractive. The production of "Oberon" was again postponed, from last week to yesterday (Friday) evening. "Le Nozze di Figaro," with a familiar cast, was substituted for it; "Aïda" was repeated on Saturday morning and "Carmen" in the evening.

This week is announced as the last but one of the season. "Aïda" was given again on Monday, with Madame Pappenheim's first assumption of the title-character, in which that artist displayed much genuine dramatic power. "Carmen" was repeated on Tuesday, "Faust" on Wednesday, and "Robert le Diable" on Thursday.

At the seventh of this series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace Miss Carlotta Elliott made her first appearance, and produced a very favourable impression by her rendering of Rossini's difficult aria "Bel raggio," and two songs by Macfarren. Mr. E. Lloyd was the other vocalist. Mdlle. Anna Mehlig played with great effect Rubinstein's pianoforte concerto in D minor, and the programme included well-known orchestral pieces. Mdlle. Mehlig was again the pianist at last Saturday's concert, at which she gave a very fine interpretation of Mendelssohn's first pianoforte concerto (in G minor), and of two studies by Chopin, and a valse caprice by Rubinstein. On this occasion a new symphony by Joachim Raff was played for the first time. It is his eighth work of the kind, and is entitled 'Frühlingsklänge" ("Spring Sounds"). The symphony consists of four divisions—"Frühlings Ruckkehr," "In der Walpurgisnacht," "Mit dem ersten Blumenstraus," and "Wanderlust." The work contains many beauties—especially in the third and best movement—and is throughout instrumented with masterly skill; but, as a whole, is somewhat diffuse and over-prolonged. We shall doubtless have an early opportunity of again speaking of this new work by one of the prominent composers of the day. Mr. Santley was the vocalist at this concert, the programme of which concluded with the beautiful ballet music from Gounod's "Polyeucte."

Mr. John Boosey opened his fourteenth season of the London Ballad Concerts at St. James's Hall this week with a programme of strong interest and variety, as to the selection and the executants. Of the performances we must speak next week.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert Mr. Charles Hallé was the pianist, his solo having been Beethoven's sonata in E flat (from op. 29), which he played with his accustomed finish and refinement. The programme was otherwise also of a familiar character, Madame Norman Néruda having been the leading violinist, and Signor Pezze the violoncellist, in lieu of Signor Piatti, who was indisposed. Miss Hope Glenn sang with great effect Haydn's "Spirit song," a "lied" by Schubert, and an aria by Carissimi. Mr. Zerbini was the accompanist.

Miss Ockleston and Miss Hopekirk gave a recital on Wednesday afternoon at Willis's Rooms. These ladies are accomplished pianists, and their programme on Wednesday comprised solos for each and duets for the two.

Messrs. Carrodus and E. Howell gave the first of three subscription concerts of chamber music at the Beethoven Rooms on Thursday evening, when their programme included an interesting selection. The quartet party consisted of the gentlemen just named, Mr. Nicholson as second violin, and Mr. Burnett as viola. Mr. Walter Bache was the pianist, and Mr. Lewis Thomas the vocalist.

Smart's dramatic cantata "The Bride of Dunkerron," the words by Frederick Enoch, with orchestral accompaniment, and a miscellaneous selection, formed the bill of fare at the monthly concert, yesterday, of the Grosvenor Choral Society, of which Mr. Henry Baker is the hon. conductor.

Mrs. Weldon announces her benefit concert for to-day (Saturday), at St. James's Hall, with a varied programme, including Gounod's cantata "Gallia" and Sir J. Benedict's overture, "Die Minnesinger" (conducted by the composer), besides other instrumental pieces and vocal music.

The second concert of the ninth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society takes place next Thursday evening, when Haydn's "Creation" is to be performed, with Mrs. Osgood, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Foli as the solo vocalists.

An interesting concert (orchestral and vocal) is to be given on Tuesday evening, Dec. 2, at St. James's Hall, by Herr Henschel, in aid of the Victoria Hospital for Children at Chelsea. The programme comprises Brahms's first symphony (in C minor), and his "Triumphlied" for double chorus and orchestra; Chopin's Fantasia on Polish National Songs for pianoforte and orchestra; and Herr Henschel's psalm, "Out of the darkness" (the two last for the first time in England). The band and chorus will number 300 performers; Mdlle. Janotha will be the solo pianist, and the performances will be conducted by Mr. Barnby and Herr Henschel. The concert is under the patronage of Princess Louise.

We have received from Mr. Albert Hildesheimer, of 41, Jewin-street, E.C., some packets of very pretty Christmas cards. One set, containing four floral designs, is particularly good. They represent Water-Lilies and Forget-Me-Nots, Narcissus, Snowdrops and Yellow Holly, and Hawthorn. They are accompanied by some pleasing verses by F. E. Weatherley.

A Promenade Concert, in connection with the Fancy Dress Ball of the previous day, was given at the Dome, Brighton, yesterday week by the Coldstream Guards, under the direction of Mr. F. Godfrey. It was a complete success, the company present numbering over 1500.—The annual distribution of prizes awarded by Government to the pupil teachers of the several Board Schools, as well as for prizes given by the Board, took place the same evening. It was stated that the pupil teachers who had passed well and fairly had increased from fourteen and twenty-one last year to sixteen and thirty-one this year, whilst the grant given as prizes by the Government had increased from £90 to £104.

THEATRES.

A third Adelphi matinée has introduced to the boards another candidate for histrionic honours. Miss Elaine Verner comes heralded as a pupil of Mr. George Neville, and she makes her début as Juliet in Shakspeare's world-renowned tragedy. A less ambitious rôle would have been a surer test of the lady's actual attainments. Of Juliet, we remember hearing it remarked by an old and, in his day, celebrated actor, that the character could never be successfully essayed by an actress till she was sixty, and then she was too old to look it. Without positively endorsing this judgment, which would place the part without the pale of adequate representation, we are prepared to admit that it is one of the most difficult assumptions in the repertoire of the drama, and altogether beyond the reach of the most highly-gifted and ambitious neophyte. Miss Verner has the essential qualifications of youth, dark eyes, and a handsome countenance, which enable her at the outset to make a favourable impression upon her audience. Of her acting it would be unfair at present to attempt anything in the shape of absolute criticism. Suffice it that on Saturday last she manifested aptitudes which, with time, study, and perseverance, may develop into positive powers, and her impersonation become the realistic embodiment of the poet's grand ideal. The débutante was well received by a numerous and intelligent audience. The Mercutio of Mr. Charles Harcourt was a highly finished performance, and as Romeo Mr. E. H. Brooke acted with much care and discrimination. Mr. James Fernandez gave an effective and intelligent rendering of Friar Laurence. The Nurse of Miss Emily Thorne was well conceived and cleverly enacted. The Lady Capulet of Mrs. C. H. Stephenson is also deserving of recognition. The rest of the characters were adequately represented.

At the New Sadler's Wells Sheridan Knowles's play of "The Hunchback" has succeeded the spectacular production of "Rob Roy." The Islingtonians are thus treated to a slice of their favourite fare, the legitimate drama, and they evince the same alacrity as formerly to accept the dainty sample presented to them. Miss Isabel Bateman makes her first appearance at this theatre as Julia, a character originally enacted by Fanny Kemble, and which requires on the part of the artiste much tragic and realistic power to give it due significance. In the earlier scenes Miss Bateman, by her natural rendering of the innocent country damsel, secured the goodwill and sympathies of her audience. In the subsequent portions her acting was characterised by much discrimination. Her happiest efforts, however, were in the fourth act, where the forlorn Julia, now the affianced bride of the Earl of Rochdale, discovers her former lover in the person of his Lordship's secretary, and, bursting all the restraints of prudence and convention, her passion asserts itself in the face of obstacles. The lady was recalled at the close of the act, and received from her admirers a cordial greeting. A notable feature in the cast is the Helen of Miss Virginia Francis, who also makes her first appearance at this theatre. This lady possesses all the qualifications for a popular comédienne; the expression of her features is provocative of a titter, and her vivacity, *naïveté*, and general *bonhomie* are of the most enjoyable kind. Her *spirituelle* acting in the two great scenes with Modus secured for her in both instances an enthusiastic recall to the footlights. Her success was so marked as to justify our chronicling it as a decided "hit," and we opine she will become one of the bright particular stars of this little theatrical firmament. As Master Walter, Mr. Charles Kelly, though somewhat ponderous, and in the last act slightly wanting in energy, was generally effective. Mr. Walter Bentley gave an earnest and intelligent rendering of Sir Thomas Clifford. The Modus of Mr. F. W. Wyndham and the Lord Tinsel of Mr. Robert Lyons were both clever portraitures. The other characters do not call for particular specification.

The Folly has reopened under the auspices of Mr. J. L. Toole, who now appears in the double capacity of actor and manager. The popularity of this gentleman has gone on steadily increasing from the date of his first appearance at the Lyceum Theatre, under the management of Mr. Charles Dillon, down to the present time. He must now be regarded as the most successful delineator of grotesque comedy the stage possesses. Mr. Toole, wisely or not we cannot say, has chosen to inaugurate his new venture with two of his own well-known assumptions rather than with a fresh novelty. Hence we find him luxuriating in the character of Chawles, in Byron's favourite comedy, "A Fool and His Money," and repeating, with unabated vigour, the comicalities of "Ici On Parle Français." To expatiate on the merits of these performances would, at this late date, be superfluous. Suffice it that an enthusiastic greeting testified to the actor's unbounded popularity, and that those little exaggerations which occasionally characterise his impersonations were, as usual, the points the most richly enjoyed by the audience. On the first night the new manager made a speech, in which he thanked the audience for their earnest co-operation. Mr. Toole is at present supported by his provincial company; but we doubt not that in promised forthcoming novelties a stronger cast will be offered to the public.

The revival of the "Beaux Stratagem" at the Imperial has been preceded by a new and original comedietta, in one act, by Mr. Claude Templar, entitled "Luck." We shall not attempt to give a synopsis of the plot, which is not of the most intelligible nature. Suffice it that the story turns on the peculiarities of one Timothy Robbinson, whose mind is imbued with a number of old-womanish superstitions, and who believes in luck as a potent agency. The cast is a good one, including the names of Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. Bannister, Mr. Kyrle Bellew, Miss Ellen Meyrick, and Miss Emily Miller. On the occasion of the first representation the author was summoned to the footlights at the fall of the curtain.

Mr. Gooch, of the Princess's Theatre, has consented to give a morning performance of "Drink" to-day (Saturday) on behalf of the Royal General Theatrical Fund.

St. Leonard's Established Church in Edinburgh was destroyed by fire early on Sunday morning. It is supposed that the fire was caused by the overheating of the stove. The church was opened about seven months ago.

The Session of the Danubian Commission was opened at Galatz last Saturday, under the presidency of Baron Hans, the Austro-Hungarian delegate. In the evening a dinner was given, at which twenty-two notables and the foreign Consuls were present.

The Duke of Bedford's tenantry in the parishes of Thorney, Sibson, Wansford, and Thornhaugh, to the number of 110, have presented to his Grace a handsome album, containing an illuminated address thanking him for his gift of half a year's rent to his tenants.—At the half-yearly rent audit on Saturday at Charleville, Mr. J. Rice, Crown Solicitor, of Fermoy, land agent to Captain John Evans, of Anerley, Surrey, remitted from 10 to 20 per cent off the half-yearly rents on that gentleman's county Cork estates. Mr. Rice also informed the tenants that Captain Evans intends expending £3000 to £4000 on the drainage and improvement of the lands during the coming winter.

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OBITUARY.

BARONESS BRAYE.

The Right Honourable Henrietta, Baroness Braye, died at Stanford Hall, Leicestershire, on the 14th inst., in her seventieth year. Her Ladyship was youngest and last surviving daughter of Sarah, Baroness Braye, in whose favour the abeyance of the ancient barony of Braye was terminated Oct. 3, 1839. Sarah, Baroness Braye, was only daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart., and wife of Henry Otway, Esq., of Cas le Otway, in the county of Tipperary. At her death, Feb. 21, 1862, the barony again fell into abeyance among her daughters, the Hon. Maria Otway-Cave, the Hon. Mrs. Anne Arnold, Catherine, Countess Beauchamp, and Henrietta, Baroness Braye, the lady whose death we record. The three eldest of these daughters died without issue, whereupon the youngest inherited the title originally created by writ of summons in the time of Henry VIII. Lady Braye married, Sept. 24, 1844, the Rev. Edgell Wyatt-Edgell, formerly Vicar of North Cray, Kent, and had issue one daughter, the Hon. Frances Catherine Sarah Wyatt-Edgell, a nun, and three sons—viz., 1, Captain the Hon. Edmund Verney Wyatt-Edgell, 17th Lancers, who was killed at Ulundi; 2, Henry Adrian, who died under age, 1866; and 3, Alfred Thomas Townshend, present Lord Braye, who was born July 23, 1849, and married, Sept. 9, 1873, Cecilia Harriet, daughter of the late Gerard Walmesley, of Westwood Park, Lancashire, by whom he has a son, Verney Adrian, born 1874, and a daughter, Cecilia Violet.



MR. SAUNDERS, OF WENNINGTON HALL.

William Allen Francis Saunders, Esq., of Wennington Hall, Lancashire, and Black Torrington, Devon, J.P. and D.L., died at the first-named seat on the 12th inst. He was born Aug. 22, 1818, the only son of Richard Saunders, Esq., of Fair Lawn, Lancashire, by Anna Maria, his wife, daughter of John Leaper-Newton, Esq, of the Manor House, Mickleover, Derby. Mr. Saunders was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Oxford. In 1862 he was High Sheriff of Lancashire, which county he unsuccessfully contested in 1864. He married, Dec. 30, 1841, Dorothy, daughter of the late Josias Morley, Esq., of Beamsley Hall and Marrick Park, Yorkshire, and leaves issue three sons and two daughters.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Henry Cowper, Esq., J.P. for Sussex, on the 12th inst., at Mundham House, near Chichester, aged eighty-two.

Miss Isabella Rosa Curzon Fitzroy Kelly, third daughter of Lord Chief Baron Kelly, at Hyères, in her nineteenth year.

Admiral Joseph Sherer, K.H., on the 8th inst., at 2, Les Châlets, St. Heliers, Jersey, aged eighty-one. He attained the rank of Admiral in 1875.

Miss Somerville, only surviving daughter of William Somerville, Esq., and his wife, the late celebrated authoress, Mrs. Mary Somerville, at Florence, aged sixty-five.

Major Herbert Wood, R.E., recently, in India. He accompanied the Russian army in the Khivan campaign, and was recently engaged on the Indian canal schemes.

The Rev. Dr. Gillam, parish Minister of Inchinnan, Renfrewshire, a well-known divine of the Scottish Church, and in 1873 Moderator of the General Assembly.

The Rev. Edward Bagot, M.A., LL.D., on the 6th inst., at Bournemouth, aged sixty-two. He was second son of the late Edward Bagot, Esq., J.P., of Kildoon, county Kildare.

Charles Whittingham, Esq., late Madras Civil Service, eldest son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Samford Whittingham, K.C.B., K.C.H., on the 10th inst., at 2, Southwick-place, Hyde Park, aged sixty-six.

Elizabeth, Lady Philipps, relict of Sir Thomas Philipps, Bart., of Middle Hill, Worcestershire, and Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham, on the 5th inst., at Cheltenham. Her Ladyship was eldest of the four daughters and coheirs of the Rev. William John Mansel, eldest son of the late Sir William Mansel, eighth Baronet, of Ischoed, Carmarthenshire.

James Starke, Esq., J.P., F.S.A., of the Scotch Bar, formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court, Ceylon, aged eighty-one. He held the judgeship from 1840 to 1853, and was author of various papers on historical and antiquarian subjects. Mr. Starke married, in 1835, Hamilton, daughter of Major James Gibson, and leaves, with other issue, James Gibson Starke, M.A., F.S.A., Judge of the District Court, Jamaica.

The Rev. Francis Cradock Twemlow, of Doddlespool and Peatswood, Staffordshire, on the 12th inst., suddenly, aged sixty-one. He was second son of the late Francis Twemlow, Esq., of Betley Court, in the county of Stafford, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Fletcher, first Baronet, of Betley. He married, Jan. 11, 1848, Charlotte, daughter of R. Wilbraham, Esq., of Rode, Cheshire, and had a son and a daughter.

The Hon. Charles Henry Danvers-Butler, late of the 9th Foot, on the 4th inst., at Honfleur. He was born Nov. 22, 1844, the younger son of the Hon. Charles Augustus Danvers-Butler, by Letitia, his wife (now married to the Rev. George Napleton Treweeke, Rector of Swithland, Leicestershire), youngest daughter of the late Colonel Freese, and was brother to the present Earl of Lanesborough. He married, July 20, 1872, Alice, younger daughter of George Ward, Esq., of Redditch, Worcestershire.

George Edward Wilson, Esq., of Dallam Tower, Westmorland, J.P. and D.L., aged sixty-four. He was eldest son of Colonel George Smyth (afterwards Wilson), by Sarah, his wife, elder daughter and coheiress of Daniel Wilson, Esq., of Dallam Tower. He served as High Sheriff of Westmorland, 1849. Mr. Wilson was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He married, March 3, 1842, Gertrude Mary, daughter of William Hulton, Esq., of Hulton Park, Lancashire, and leaves issue.

The Rev. Henry Legge, of Mareland and Bramdean, Hants, Rector of East Lavant, on the 8th inst., at the Rectory, aged seventy-six. He was third son of the late Hon. and Rev. Augustus George Legge, Prebendary of Winchester, and Rector of Wonston and North Waltham, Hants, by his wife, Honora, niece of William, first Lord Bagot, and was grandson of William, second Earl of Dartmouth. He married, May 4, 1830, Elizabeth Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Stair Douglas, and had four sons and one daughter.

The steam-ship Quebec, which arrived in the Mersey on the 13th inst., in addition to a large cargo of live stock, apples, onions, &c., brought 3000 lb. of fresh salmon, which arrived in splendid order.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

M D B (New Bond-street).—We prefer the solutions given in full. If you attempt to condense them you may be misunderstood.

POLICHINELLE.—Stalemate is a drawn game. There is no better work for *beginners* than Staunton's "Handbook," published by Bohn, Covent-garden. It should, however, be studied in conjunction with a more modern treatise upon the openings.

TRIAL (Glasgow).—The nearer the approach to naturalness of position the greater the merit of the problem. A position that could not possibly occur in a game of chess is not a chess problem, and is, of course, inadmissible.

J S (Middlesbro').—There is no charge for the acknowledgment of correct solutions.

T R R (Munich).—Your suggestion shall be carefully considered.

H T Y (Staplehurst). The problems are very acceptable.

D A (Dublin).—Both problems are marked for insertion.

THOMAS THE RHYMER.—No. 1863 cannot be solved by 1. Kt to Q 2nd.

HEREWARD (Oxford).—We are sincerely sorry to hear of your prolonged illness. The correction of your problem is noted, and you shall have a report next week.

J H A H (Bangor).—A very pretty variation, and perfectly correct.

C E T (Bristol).—Thanks; the problem shall be examined.

J G F (Ramsgate).—Your letter anticipated our purpose of recommending you to withdraw all your problems for re-examination. Is it possible that you have kept the position described in your letter for two years without observing the solution by 1. Kt to Q 4th? A competitor in a problem tourney should not address the judges on the subject of the competition.

HON. SEC. BATH CHESS CLUB.—Thanks for the report. The rules of the British Chess Association will be found in the "Book of the Congress (1862)," published by Bohn, Covent-garden.

E H H (Epsom).—The games are interesting, and they shall appear shortly.

EAST MARDEN.—Your contribution to the Evans fund—5s. in stamps—will be forwarded to Mr. Parkinson, Rock Cottage, Ventnor.

ALPHA.—We contrive to find time to look at contemporary problems, so there would have been no trouble in complying with your request. You should have tried again; "fair" is a very favourable verdict upon a first attempt.

B G L (Liverpool-road).—Very good. If found correct, it shall soon appear.

J A (Calcutta).—The corrections of your problems are noted. There is no *market* for chess problems.

G B (Cheadle).—We are obliged for the report. There was no game inclosed.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1862 received from H N Morgan, Orazio, C B Carlon, Ryecroft, L G Batson, H A Moes, Dr F St, H J Baker, D A (Dublin), J M F (Dublin), B G L, and Royal Mail-Steamer "Warwick Castle," off Madeira.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1863 received from J Bumstead, Ryecroft, H T Young, H A Moes, Jacques (Manchester), W J E, Z Ingold, Vlemgat (Brussels), W H Hyth, A H Tongue, J Shiel, Thomas the Rhymer, Thomas Wilmot, Rudolph Bohm Junior (Vienna), F W Williams, P Shiel, D A (Dublin), T R Rapp, Onno, Emile Frau, S Stripe, Trial, J A Silveira Moreno, B G L, T H Lee Warner, A Snellen (Almelo), and F J Ramos.

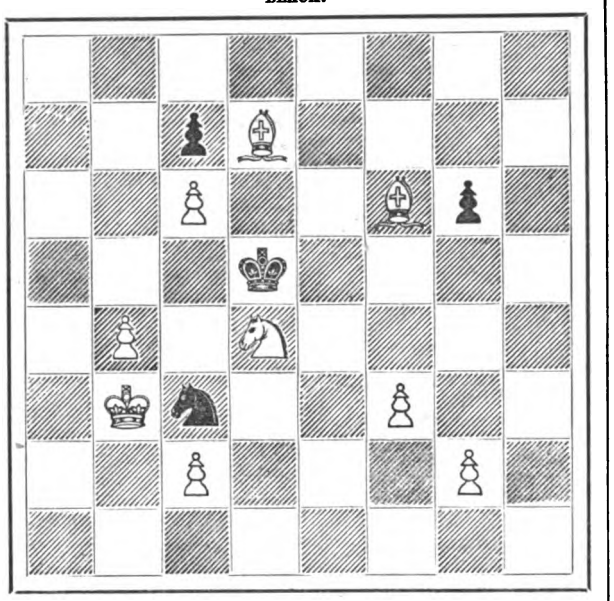
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1864 received from Orazio, Alpha, Tobias, G F C (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Dabbshill, J Radernacher, Neworth, N Cator, W Leeson, H Langford, Elsie, E L G, F R Jeffrey, Jacques, W S Leet, C S Coxe, W J E, F H Baynes, D W Kell, Lulu, Helen Lee, Vlemgat (Brussels), E P Valliamy, Black Watch, G L Mayne, An Old Hand, B Dyke, G Foshrooke, Ben Nevis, C C Elmore, L S D, R Arnold, T Barrington, T R Rapp, R F N Banks, East Marden, W Warren, Brice B. Onno, D A (Dublin), D M'Intosh, T Greenbank, H Brewster, P S Shenele, George Clarke, H T Young, William Scott, Problematicus, W D Jones, P le Page, D Templeton, E Elsbury, S Reynolds, C Darragh, S C Y, Bishopstowe, G L C, A Piere (Ostend), Trial, S Farrant, F A Bright, C H Coster, F West, Copiapino, C B Carlon, F O N Hopkins, Ryecroft, W Hoskin, R H Brookes, Dr F St, J W W, H M Prideaux, Jules Hocdé, Norman Rumbelow, James Dobson, A T Ridding, O Wolter, A Treherne, W de P Crousaz, Thorpe Reading-Room, Jno Baines, Shadforth, Pops, C A Rowley, Boltsridge, Johnnie, E H H V, R Bohm, W M Curtis, A J H (Rugby), G C Baxter, T H Lee Warner, and Julia Short.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1863.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt takes Q B P	*Kt to Kt 4th (dis. ch)
2. Kt to Q Kt 7th. Mate.	

* If Black play 1. Q to Q 4th (ch), White mates by 2. Kt to K 4th; if 1. Q takes Kt, then 2. R to K 4th, mate; and if 1. R takes Q, then 2. Kt to Q Kt 3rd, mate.

PROBLEM No. 1866.
By FRANK KIDSON.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

A Game played at the Artists' Club, Moscow, between Messrs. MAUDE and SABANIN.—(*Evans's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (M. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to B 4th
6. Castles	B to Kt 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P
8. P takes P	P to Q 3rd
9. Kt to B 3rd	B to Kt 5th
10. B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 2nd
According to Mr. Gossip, Black gets a good game here by 10. B takes Kt. The move in the text is certainly weak.	
11. P to K 5th	P takes P
12. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q 5th
Already Black has a bad game. If he had now retreated the Kt to Kt sq, then follows:—	
13. Kt takes P	B takes B
14. Kt takes B, with a strong attack. If, instead of 13. B takes B, Black play 13. Kt to K 2nd, White continues with 14. Q to Kt 4th, &c.	
13. B takes B (ch)	Q takes B
14. Kt takes P	Q to B 4th
15. Q to R 4th (ch)	P to B 3rd
16. P takes P	P takes P
17. Kt takes P	Q to Q 2nd
18. R to K sq (ch)	Kt to K 3rd
19. B to R 3rd	
White also wins by—	
19. R to Q sq	Q to B 2nd
20. Kt to K 8th (ch)	K to B sq
21. Kt to Q 7th (ch)	K to K sq
22. Kt takes B (ch), &c.	
19.	R to B sq
20. Q to Kt 4th	
A deadly stroke, that leaves Black without resource.	
20.	Kt to R 3rd
21. Q R to Q sq	Q to Kt 2nd
22. Kt to R 5th	Q to B 2nd
23. Kt to Kt 5th	
All this is very well played by Mr. Maude.	
23.	Q to B 4th
24. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to K 2nd
25. Kt takes R (ch)	R takes Kt
26. Q to R 4th (ch).	
Black resigned.	

A subscription has been opened at the Birmingham Chess Club in aid of the widow and family of the late Captain Evans, the amount of each contribution to be not less than a guinea.

The Cheadle Chess Club is a young association, but it has already won a battle against the players of Tunstall, and is now engaged in a correspondence match with Birmingham. Mr. Blackburne visited this club last week, and, playing *sans voir* against ten of the members, scored seven won games and three draws. In the simultaneous games the champion was even more successful, for he defeated the twenty amateurs opposed to him.

The winter season of the Bath Chess Club was inaugurated last week, and the occasion was signalised by Mr. Thorold playing nine games simultaneously. The nine players scored one win and two draws, and the remainder fell to Mr. Thorold. A handicap tourney has been organised and is now in progress.

High Grove, Eastcote, near Pinner, the residence of Sir H. Hume Campbell, Bart., was destroyed by fire early on Sunday morning. The strong-room, containing plate, was the only room which resisted the fire.

As the Canada, one of the National Company's ships, was being towed down the Thames on Monday afternoon, on the turn of a high ebb tide, she came into collision with Woolwich Pier, and the bridge, upwards of 100 feet in length, connecting the pier with the shore, was destroyed.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 11, 1879) of the Right Hon. Louisa Catherine, Dowager Countess of Lichfield, late of No. 28, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, who died on Aug. 20 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by the Hon. and Rev. Adelbert John Robert Anson, the son and sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £7000. Among other legacies, the testatrix bequeaths £50 to H.R.H. the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; £100 to the National Orphan Home, Putney; and £100 to the Incumbent of the parish church of Woolwich, to be applied for the benefit of the said parish in any way he may think proper. The residue of her property she gives to her said son.

The will (dated April 11, 1874) of Field Marshal Sir William Rowan, G.C.B., who died on Sept. 26 last, at his residence, No. 9, Gay-street, Bath, was proved at the Bristol district registry on the 22nd ult. by Lieutenant-General Henry Sebastian Rowan, C.B., the nephew, and John George Jarvis, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000.

The Irish probate, granted on the 15th ult. at Belfast, of the will (dated Oct. 24, 1878) of Mr. John Francis Ferguson, J.P., D.L., late of Belfast, in the county of Antrim, who died on Sept. 17 last, to William Crawford, Thomas Douglas Crawford, and Thomas Montgomery, the executors, was sealed in London on the 27th ult., the aggregate personal estate in England, Ireland, and Scotland being sworn under £100,000. The testator makes bequests to his sisters, nephews, nieces, and executors; his plate, furniture, household effects, farming stock, &c., he gives to his nephew, Major John Stephenson Ferguson; and the residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his said nephew for life, and then for his children or issue, as he shall appoint.

The will (dated Jan. 25, 1869) with four codicils (dated July 14, 1870; July 5, 1872; and April 19 and May 12, 1875) of Miss Eliza Finch, late of No. 377, Kentish Town-road, who died on the 16th ult., was proved on the 5th inst. by Robert Reid and Raymond Henry Thrupp, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testatrix, among numerous other legacies, bequeaths £100 each to the Kentish Town National School, the St. Pancras Female Charity School, and the St. Pancras Almshouses. As to the residue of her property, she gives one third upon trust for her cousin Mrs. Duncan McCallum, one third to the children of her late cousin Mrs. Allen Park Paton, and one third upon trust for her cousin Mrs. Francis Campbell.

The will (dated Nov. 11, 1862) of Mr. James Carlyle, formerly of Birkenhead, master mariner, but late of No. 22, York-terrace, Regent's Park, shipowner, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 3rd inst. by Mrs. Mary Tait, the sister, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. Subject to the payment of his just debts, funeral, and testamentary expenses, the testator leaves all his property to his said sister, Mrs. Tait.

The will (dated Jan. 9, 1873) with five codicils (dated April 15, 1873; May 17, 1875; Dec. 24, 1878; and Aug. 14 and 26, 1879) of Mrs. Susanna Cater, late of the Liberty of the Town Close, Norwich, who died on Sept. 2 last, was proved on the 11th inst. by Miss Caroline Willins and the Rev. William Harris Cooke, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testatrix bequeaths £300 to the Charity Commissioners upon certain trusts for the poor inhabitants of Trinity Church South District, in the hamlet of Heigham, in the county of the City of Norwich; £319 19s. to the Jenny Lind Infirmary for Sick children, Norwich; £300 each to the Norwich Asylum and School for the Blind, the Governors of the Norwich Dispensary, the Norwich Soup Society, the Norwich Society for the Relief of the Sick Poor at their own homes, the Norwich District Visiting Society, and the Norwich Provident Coal Society; £200 to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; and 19 guineas to the Sailors' Home, Great Yarmouth, all free of legacy duty.

The will (dated Nov. 18, 1875) of Mr. Daniel Hayton, late of Oakland House, Upper Tulse Hill, who died on the 20th ult., was proved on the 31st ult. by Richard Pennington, Thomas Richard Farrow, and George Hayton, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator gives to his executors, Mr. Pennington and Mr. Farrow, £50 each; to Elizabeth Milburn and Isabella Milburn, if in his service at the time of his decease, nineteen guineas each; and all the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his children in equal shares.

The will (dated May 26, 1875), of Mrs. Charlotte Hutchinson, late of Strathfield House, Lillington, Warwickshire, who died on Sept. 28 last, was proved on the 4th inst by the Rev. Samuel Hopper Powell and Captain Thomas Folliott Powell, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

We learn from the *Bristol Times* that the will of the late Mr. Crosby Leonard, surgeon, of that city, who died on the 13th ult., has been proved in Bristol by his executors, Messrs. E. M. Harwood and Robert H. Warren, the personalty being sworn under £70,000. Amongst other specific and pecuniary legacies are the following:—Bristol City Mission Society, £300; Bristol Auxiliary Baptist Missionary Society, £300; Bristol Education Society (instituted in 1770), £100; Bristol Royal Infirmary, £300—the interest to be awarded as a prize annually to the student who, in the third year of his attendance at surgical practice, supplies the best written reports of ten surgical cases occurring in the wards (not being the surgical Suple prize). The residue goes to the relatives of the deceased.

A wealthy City parish, having of late considerably augmented the income arising out of a charitable bequest, and finding that the proceeds far exceed the provisions of the ancient donor, has decided (according to the *City Press*) to apply to the Charity Commissioners for authority to make the following donations, viz.:—The London Hospital, £1000; Metropolitan Free Hospital, £500; King's College Hospital, £250; Victoria Park Hospital, £250; Westminster Hospital, £250; and the City of London College, £250; making a total of £2500; in addition to advancing the allowances to the qualified recipients of the charity 25 per cent. The London Hospital has before received from the same source a similar gift of £1000.

Sir N. M. de Rothschild, Bart., M.P., is about to present a new literary and scientific institute to Aylesbury.

The owners and ratepayers of King's Lynn, at a public meeting on Monday, agreed to consent to the Corporation applying to Parliament for a further contribution of £35,000 to be raised by mortgage upon the borough fund towards the dock extension.

The centenary of the birth of the Danish poet Oehlenschlager was celebrated at Copenhagen yesterday week by a commemorative festival, held in the Royal Theatre at noon, at which the Crown Prince, the Ministers, the representatives of the University, the principal authorities, and a numerous public were present. Business was suspended, and the city was decorated with flags. In the evening there were special gala performances at the theatres and a torchlight procession.

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NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKS of NOVELTIES for the SEASON just out, and contains Sketches, with Prices, of the Newest Costumes, Jackets, Mantles, Millinery, Corsets, Underclothing, Furs, and Made-up Lace Goods, sent post-free to any address.
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ON an average about every seven days
OPPOSITION VELVETEENS to the LOUIS are started and endeavoured to be introduced to public notice, under one name or another. Not only is the style of making up, and the stamping of the name on the back of every yard resorted to
IN ORDER TO DECEIVE,
but they are actually asserted to be equal or superior.
The Proprietor of the LOUIS Velveteen, whilst admitting that "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery," cannot but caution the public that the genuine article is stamped Every Yard at the Back the "Louis Velveteen," in plain letters.
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are now showing the novel and fashionable
ELASTIC-FITTING JERSEY COSTUME,
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This dress was specially designed for tennis-playing during the winter months, but its warmth, lightness, and excellent style are rapidly bringing it into favour for general wear.
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All Wool, 27 in. wide, only 15d. per yard. A specialité manufactured expressly for
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has been proved, by its unparalleled success of fifty years, to be the best Dentifrice for procuring White and Sound Teeth. Healthy Gums, and fragrant Breath, being perfectly free from all deleterious and acid compounds, which give a temporary whiteness to the teeth, but ultimately ruin the enamel. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Each Box bears a 3d. Government stamp.

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Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

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Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalculæ," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailed everywhere.

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If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

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The ANNUAL EXAMINATION for SCHOLARSHIPS and ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS will be held on DEC. 16 and 19.

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Accidents of all kinds provided against by a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
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Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000. Annual Income, £214,000.
£1,350,000 have been paid as Compensation.
Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations; the Local Agents' or, 64, Cornhill, London. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT (Trade Mark "Anti-fat," registered) is the celebrated REMEDY for CORPULENCY. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. No particular change of diet required. Will reduce a fat person from 2 lb. to 5 lb. a week. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat.

THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to her Majesty the Queen, referring to Anti-Fat in the "British Medical Journal" of June 7, 1879, says:—
"I gave some of this extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight, depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it fail. I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an anti-fat, and who always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact which she quite independently noted."

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Apply to Carlsbad Mineral Waters Agency, Loebel Schottlaender, Carlsbad.

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Used in every Hospital. Recommended by all Physicians. For Anæmia, Chlorosis, Debility, Exhaustion, &c. FER BRAVAIS (liquid iron in concentrated drops) is the only one entirely free from acid; it is without smell, tasteless, and produces neither constipation, diarrhœa, inflammation, nor fatigue in the stomach; it is besides the only iron that never blackens the teeth. It is the Cheapest of all Ferruginous Compounds, as a bottle of it lasts a month. General Dépôt in Paris, 13, Rue Lafayette (near the Opera); and at all Chemists. Beware of dangerous imitations, and see that the Trade Mark is on every Bottle, which can be had of all Chemists in the United Kingdom. An interesting Pamphlet on "Anæmia and its Treatment," sent free on demand (post-paid).—London: 8, Idol-lane, E.C., R. Bravais and Co. (Dépôt and Agency For Bravais); and at Barclay and Sons', Farringdon-street; Roberts and Co., New Bond-street, and Jousau's, Haymarket.

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THE celebrated effectual Cure without internal medicine. Sole Wholesale Agents, W. EDWARDS and SON, 157, Queen Victoria-street (formerly of 67, St. Paul's-churchyard), London, whose names are engraved on the Government stamp.
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The best English Remedy for Gout an Rheumatism. Sure, safe, and effectual. No restraint of diet required during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

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The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

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(KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM. KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR)
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COD-LIVER OIL,
proved by nearly thirty years' medical experience to be
THE ONLY COD-LIVER OIL
which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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Physician Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest.
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CORPULENCE.—Dr. YATE HOLLAND'S POWDERS (or PILLS) speedily and safely absorb superfluous fat and reduce corpulency, however long standing. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per Box. MARTIN and CO., 3, Paradise-road, London, S.W. or through any Chemist. Beware of imitations.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM cured by the use of Dr. Laville's Curative Liquor or Pills. To be obtained of all respectable Chemists, price 11s. per Bottle. All who are afflicted with these diseases should read Dr. Laville's celebrated treatise, in English, on "The Treatment and Cure of Gout and Rheumatism;" post-free, 4d., of F. NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London. Address—F. COMAR, 26, Rue St. Claude, Paris.

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The best remedy for acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion.

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The safest and most gentle Aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2111.—VOL. LXXV. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1879. WITH SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



INTERIOR OF THE RESIDENCY AT CABUL, SHOWING THE POSITION IN WHICH THE DEFENDERS LAST TOOK REFUGE. SEE PAGE 509.

FROM A SKETCH BY SURGEON W. A. SIMMONS.

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BIRTHS.

On the 22nd inst., at 2, Burwood-place, Hyde Park, the wife of William George Laicner, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 13th inst., at Oporto, the wife of F. C. Rawes, of a son.

On the 22nd inst., at Wollaton Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. H. C. Russell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th inst., at the Church of the Oratory, Brompton, Sizismund C. de Trafford, Esq., of Croston Hall, Lancashire, to Clementina Frances, daughter of Sir Pyers Mostyn, Bart., of Talacre, Flintshire.

On Sept. 24, at Murrurundi, New South Wales, William Bowie Stewart Campbell Sawers, Esq., of Bundabulla, to Constance, youngest daughter of Philip Wentworth Wright, Esq., of Bickham, N.S.W.

DEATHS.

On the 21st inst., at The Inholms, Tadcaster, Adelaide, the wife of Edward Archibald Ramsden, aged 48 years.

On the 20th inst., at Oakenshaw, Surbiton, S.W., Anne Jago, widow of William Bryant, aged 75. Friends will kindly accept this (the only) intimation.

On the 10th inst., at his residence, 86, Gloucester-crescent, Hyde Park, Augustus Cotton Jackson, Esq., formerly of Worcester Coll., Oxon, son of the late Thomas Brooke Jackson, Surgeon-Major of the 14th Regiment, Inspector-General of Hospitals. Very deeply lamented.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 6

SUNDAY, Nov. 30.

First Sunday in Advent.
St. Andrew, apostle and martyr.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah i.; John i. 35–43. Evening Lessons: Isaiah ii. or iv. 2 (or Isaiah lxv. 1—17); John xii. 20—42.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Church; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Lincoln's Inn Chapel, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Stanley Leathes (Warburtonian Lecture).
St. James's, noon, Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. John Lindsay, Rector of St. Clement Danes, Strand.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Dean Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, confirmation, 3 p.m.

MONDAY, Dec. 1.

The Princess of Wales born, 1844.
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m.
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. H. Robinson on Sewage Disposal).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor Huxley on Snakes).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Society, anniversary, 4 p.m.: presentation of medals and address of the President, Mr. W. Spottiswoode; dinner, evening.
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. H. R. M. Bosanquet on a Mode of Producing a Continuous Note from Resonators, &c.).
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Professor Noah Porter on Physiological Metaphysics).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy, and on Wednesday and Saturday).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor C. Graham on the Chemistry of Bread).
Scottish Corporation, 215th anniversary festival (the Earl of Rosebery in the chair).
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (address by the president, Mr. John Whichcord).
Birmingham Cattle, Poultry, and Dog Shows (four days).

TUESDAY, Dec. 2.

Accession of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, 1849.
Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, born, 1825.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Philological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. G. E. Dobson on Chiroptera from Zanzibar; Prince L. Lubomirski on Shells from Peru; Mr. G. F. Angas on Helix from Madagascar).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Carson on Light-Draught Passenger River Steamers).
Society of Biblical Archæology, 8.30 p.m. (Rev. A. Löwy on the Samaritans in Talmudical Writings, &c.)
Sandown Park Races (two days).
Victoria Hospital, Choral and Orchestral Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3.

Agricultural Society, noon.
Society for Development of Science of Education, 7.30 p.m. (Rev. E. White on Moral Education).
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m. (conversazione).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society, 8.30 p.m.
London Dialectical Society, 8 p.m.
Cambridge University Musical Society Concert.
Geological Society, 8 p.m.
British Archæological Association, 8.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Sylvanus P. Thompson on Apprenticeship: Scientific and Unscientific).

THURSDAY, Dec. 4.

London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. Crookes, Experimental Demonstration of Researches on Radiant Matter).
Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. D. Brown on Fractional Distillation; papers by Messrs. M. M. P. Muir and C. Slater, Dr. F. R. Japp, and Dr. P. P. Bedson).
Royal Caledonian Asylum, quarterly court, elections, noon.

FRIDAY, Dec. 5.

City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy—Normal Values).
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.
Architectural Association, conversazione, 8 p.m.
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7 p.m. (Handel's "Judas Maccabæus").
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Sweet on the History of English Sounds and Dialects, Part I.).

SATURDAY, Dec. 6.

Moon's last quarter, 7.43 p.m.
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3.
Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches	°	°	°	1-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
November 16	30·371	30·7	28·0	·90	10	38·5	21·6	N.	75	0·005
17	30·211	44·0	41·4	·91	10	50·7	38·8	W. WSW.	213	0·005
18	30·260	49·1	43·7	·83	6	55·4	41·2	W. N.	170	0·005
19	30·271	42·1	35·9	·80	7	45·7	37·4	NNE. NE.	297	0·005
20	30·021	31·9	30·3	·94	9	40·6	32·0	NE. NNE.	374	0·200*
21	29·782	32·7	31·0	·94	10	35·1	32·2	NE. SE. E.	238	0·250*
22	29·967	31·0	28·7	·92	8	34·8	29·9	SW. WSW.	113	0·005

* Snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·416	30·268	30·240	30·303	30·100	29·799	29·953
Temperature of Air	2·45	43·6°	53·4°	44·6°	35·0	34·2	32·3
Temperature of Evaporation ..	37·0°	41·2°	50·0°	43·7°	33·1°	33·3°	31·6°
Direction of Wind	S.	WSW.	WNW.	NNE.	NE.	NE.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 6.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 23	2 50	3 5	3 23	3 40	4 0	4 17	4 34	4 51	5 12	5 32	5 55	6 18	6 45

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, } THREE and EIGHT.

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ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.

Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for programmes. Large cushioned chairs in Lower Area part of the Hall. Doors open at 2 for Day Performances, 7.30 for Evening Performances.

Every West End omnibus runs to the doors of the Hall.

THE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Will be published on Dec. 10.

IT WILL CONTAIN A

LARGE COLOURED PICTURE

ENTITLED

"MY DARLING'S BETTER!"

From a Painting by Miss Edwards;

TWO OTHER ENGRAVINGS, PRINTED IN COLOURS, ENTITLED

"THE KNIGHT'S RETURN FROM VICTORY,"

By J. GILBERT, R.A.; and

"FROM DANGER FREE,"

By HARRISON WEIR;

And Twelve Smaller Coloured Illustrations by Kate Greenaway.

ENGRAVINGS.

The Waits in the Olden Time. Drawn by H. S. Marks, R.A.
The Old Mill on the Marsh. By S. Read.
Cousin Frank Explains Why the Mistletoe Grows. By A. Hunt.
May I Have the Pleasure? By F. Barnard.
Breakers Ahead! By L. Smythe.
My First Proposal. By. F. Dadd.
My Last Proposal. By J. T. Lucas.
My Christmas Box. By A. Hunt.
March of Science: Electricity at Christmas. By H. Furniss.
Tired Out. By Kate Greenaway.
Welcome Home. By C. J. Staniland.
After Church: the Compliments of the Season. By F. Barnard.
A Family Relic. By F. Dadd.
The Mistletoe Sprig of Oldstone Hall. By G. Cruikshank.
The Stirrup Cup. By J. A. Pasquier.

TALES.

How John Morgan Won His Wife. By Mrs. Eiloart.
The Fires of St. John. By Mrs. Macquoid.
The Misses Popkin. By Mrs. Riddell.
The Mistletoe Sprig of Oldstone Hall. By F. C. Burnand.
Major Black's Love-Letter. By Dutton Cook.
The Old Mill on the Marsh. By W. W. Fenn.
My First and Last Proposals. By Percy Fitzgerald.
Christmas at Little Peopleton Manor. By Byron Webber.

And SKETCHES and POEMS by W. C. Bennett, J. Latey, E. Rose, Philip, and others.

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MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—THE PIRATE'S HOME, by Gilbert a'Beckett. Music by Vivian Bligh; after which A QUIET VISIT, by Mr. Corney Grain; concluding with BACK FROM INDIA. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight. Morning Performances every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times), and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

NOW OPEN.—The ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS PICTURES at Mr. ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY (Twenty-fourth Season) is NOW OPEN, with many NEW WORKS by celebrated English and Foreign Artists. Descriptive Catalogues, including the VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, price 6d. The yearly sales average £7000. Apply to Mr. C. W. Wass, Superintendent of the Gallery.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. FORTY-EIGHTH SEASON.—Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. FINAL SERIES of CONCERTS in EXETER HALL, commencing on FRIDAY, DEC. 5, with Handel's JUDAS MACCABÆUS. Principal Vocalists—Madame Sherrington, Miss Julia Wigan, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. M. Smith, and Mr. Bridson. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 5s., 7s., and 10s. 6d. Subscriptions for nine performances, 2, 2s., and 3 guineas each. Office, 6, Exeter Hall.

SOUTH LONDON CHORAL ASSOCIATION.—THIRD GRAND CONCERT ST. JAMES'S HALL, FRIDAY NEXT, DEC. 5, at Eight o'clock. Vocalists—Miss Annie Marriott, Mr. Barton M'Guckin, and Mr. Santley; Solo Pianoforte—Mr. Brinley Richards. Conductor—Mr. Leonard C. Venables; Accompanist—Mr. W. H. Hester. Tickets, 6s., 3s., 2s., 1s. may be obtained at the principal Music Sellers', and at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW OF CATTLE, IMPLEMENTS, ROOTS, &c.

SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON, MONDAY, DEC. 8, at Two o'Clock. Admission, Five Shillings. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at Nine o'Clock. Admission, One Shilling. S. SIDNEY, Sec.
Agricultural Hall Co. (Limited), Barford-street, Islington.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW.

The THIRTY-FIRST GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOMESTIC POULTRY, CORN, ROOTS, and IMPLEMENTS will be held in BINGLEY HALL, BIRMINGHAM, MONDAY, DEC. 1, Admission, 5s.; TUESDAY, DEC. 2, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, DEC. 3 and 4, 1s.
For Excursion Trains and other Special Railway Arrangements, see the Advertisements and Bills of the various Companies.

THE NATIONAL DOG SHOW.—The TWENTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in CURZON HALL, BIRMINGHAM, on DEC. 1, 2, 3, and 4.
The PRIVATE VIEW, on MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 1. Admission from Nine to Three o'Clock, 5s.; from Three till Five, 2s. 6d.; after that hour, 1s. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next, Admission, 1s. Children Half Price. Entrance-Doors Closed on first three days at 5.15 p.m., and on the last day at 7.30 p.m.
GEORGE BEECH, Secretary, Temple-row, Birmingham.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MERCHANT OF VENICE, Shakespeare's Comedy, having been received with the utmost enthusiasm, will be repeated EVERY EVENING at Eight o'Clock until further notice.
Shylock, Mr Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry.
MORNING PERFORMANCES of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE TO-DAY (Saturday), Nov. 29, at Two o'Clock, and Saturdays, Dec. 6, 13, 20, and 27.
Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1879.

Barely a month ago an alarming rumour as to the material condition of Ireland pretty freely circulated through all parts of the British community. It was said that another Famine was on the eve of making its appearance; that the coming winter would, in all probability, exhibit scenes of suffering comparable only to those of the Potato Famine in the last generation; that the bad seasons of late years had ruinously diminished agricultural property in Ireland; that the tenant-farmers were unable to pay their rents; that the labourers had before them a prospect of utter starvation; and that it behoved the Government, by means of public works on a large scale, to provide employment for the thousands who, without some such resource, would have nothing to fall back upon in their extremity. It has subsequently been proved to the satisfaction of competent and well-informed judges that this was the language rather of excited apprehensions than of the "irresistible logic of facts." There is distress in Ireland, as there is in England. As winter sets in it will, no doubt, be aggravated in both instances, and will put some strain upon the sympathies and energies of those who have aught to spare. Locally, here and there, the aid of Government may be required for the maintenance of life. But the available evidence is far from establishing the conclusion that Ireland is, in this respect, worse off than England. The last harvest, both of grain and potatoes, has, owing to the long spell of recent dry weather, turned out much more favourably than had been anticipated; and there seems reason to hope that the ordinary machinery of the Poor Law, ailed, if necessary, by the generous contributions of the public, will quite suffice to meet the emergency to which the social state of Ireland will not unlikely be exposed.

The rumour, however, to which we have above adverted, afforded an opportunity for political agitation of which Mr. Parnell, M.P., and his not very numerous band of consociates, has taken full advantage. We are not about to prejudge either him or them. The change they advocate will, no doubt, be accurately defined after legal investigation. We leave it, for the present, in all its vagueness. It may have more to say in justification of its claims than we can profess ourselves able to discern; but the mode in which the theory—whatever it may be—is being reduced to practice in Ireland is one which can hardly secure the approving acquiescence of law-abiding citizens. It may be that rents in the Sister Isle are higher than they should be. It may be that, in places, they are exacted with undue severity. But it cannot be that under a system of terrorism any evil of this kind, even if it can be clearly proved to exist, should be combated. Now, upon the surface of the facts before us, it would appear undeniable that a few agitators have taken their stand with a view to wring from the Legislature by physical force, or rather, perhaps, we may say, by threats of physical force, a practical submission to a certain doctrine of rental rights which they are understood to maintain is being attempted to be enforced. We are not, as our readers well know, inclined to look with sympathy upon any abridgment of the liberty of speech. At the same time, they who take upon themselves to work up untutored multitudes to indiscriminate rage, and who countenance in them responsive manifestations tending to a breach of the peace, can hardly expect to enjoy the forbearance which the law, both in England and Ireland, has of late ordinarily exercised in reference to rough-speaking rhetoric.

The Irish Government, it will be observed, has arrested Messrs. Davitt, Davy, and Killen, of Sligo, for words of sedition alleged to have been spoken by them at an anti-rent meeting held at Gurteen some time last week, and are resolved to put them upon their trial. Be the issue what it may, the effect of this act, we fear, is not likely to be permanently beneficial. The public authorities may possess information fully justifying the intervention they have decided upon. It may have become incumbent upon them, whether they liked it or not, to assert the

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supremacy of the law in the face of the most violent agitation. Nevertheless, the obligation imposed upon them can hardly be otherwise than deeply regretted. Prosecutions for seditious speech have become almost obsolete. Where sedition so expends itself and does not take an organised form it generally passes away into prompt oblivion. In this very case, we are told, that the anti-rent agitation was gradually subsiding—at least, in its proportions of danger. Collision with the law will now give to it a factitious importance. The sympathies of many good men and true, both in Ireland and in England, will be drawn towards the accused. The arrests will possibly provoke secret combinations, and the harsh shocks of opinion and feeling to which they will necessarily tend will not increase in that country respect for the majesty of the law. There is some fear, moreover, lest constitutional freedom should be trenched upon, and lest, along the borderland between authority and liberty, room may be found in which either the one or the other will take more than is customarily due to it.

On the other hand, however, it might prove a mistake to give place to insolent defiance on the part of agitators. There are bounds beyond which it is inexpedient, under certain circumstances, to allow them to pass. Contempt of the law, openly expressed, even upon social subjects, is never without concomitant peril. The spirit of it becomes contagious, the tone of political morality is thereby lowered, and that reverential regard for the embodied will of the nation which is the most conservative element of great communities, appreciably degenerates under treatment which detracts from its unquestioned supremacy. It is often a puzzle to know when to forbear and when to strike. There are evils attendant upon both courses. We should take it, however, to be presumptuous to pronounce upon insufficient data upon so momentous a decision. We must wait awhile and hope the best; but, above all, remembering the past and calmly contemplating the future, we must "possess our souls in patience," and give expression to the charity which "hopeth all things."

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice were present yesterday week at the short service performed at Rebreck by the Rev. Archibald Campbell, upon the occasion of the funeral of John Grant, formerly her Majesty's head-keeper at Balmoral. The gentlemen in waiting, the servants, keepers, a large number of the tenantry, and some of the neighbouring gentry and clergy were also present, and afterwards attended the funeral. The Queen and the Princess have visited the widow. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, attended by General Sir H. Ponsonby, Lord Sackville, and suite, arrived at Windsor shortly before nine o'clock on Wednesday morning from Scotland, having travelled through the night by special North-Western train from Carlisle, which was left at a quarter to twelve. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice drove at once to the castle to breakfast.

The Queen will be represented at the marriage of King Alfonso at Madrid by Lord Napier of Magdala.

Her Majesty has contributed £350 to the funds of the British Orphan Asylum at Slough on behalf of Princess Beatrice, by which her Royal Highness is entitled to a life presentation of one child to the benefits of this old-established institution.

The Crown Princess of Germany attained her thirty-ninth year yesterday week. The day was celebrated with due honours in England and Scotland, and at Berlin, but the customary Court ceremonies were deferred.

Her Majesty has forwarded to Captain Chard a very handsome ring, as a mark of her appreciation of his heroic conduct at Rorke's Drift. The gift is accompanied with an autograph letter. The ring is a valuable diamond waterkloof.

The Queen has sent £3 to Christy Macpherson, of Skye, who will reach her 107th year on Christmas Day. Her case had been brought under her Majesty's notice by Dr. Spence Jefferies, medical officer of Sleat, where Christy resides.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales terminated his visit to Sir Richard Wallace at Sudbourne Hall, Suffolk, yesterday week, and came to London. His Royal Highness left Marlborough House on Monday on a visit to Lord Hastings at Melton Constable, Norfolk. The Prince travelled from St. Pancras station by the ordinary 2.35 p.m. train to Wymondham, whence he proceeded by special train, viâ Dereham, to Great Ryburgh, and drove thence to Melton Constable. The Princess, with her daughters, has remained at Sandringham. Prince Ferdinand of Glücksburg and Prince Louis of Battenberg returned to Sandringham on Saturday last from visiting Mr. Sykes, M.P., at Brantingham. On Sunday the Princess, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, Prince Ferdinand of Glücksburg and Prince Louis of Battenberg, attended Divine service at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, in the park. The Rev. F. E. Hervey, M.A., Rector of Sandringham, officiated. Prince Ferdinand of Glücksburg left Sandringham on Monday, and proceeded to Kimbolton Castle on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Manchester.

The Duke of Edinburgh returned to Clarence House on Saturday last from Didlington Hall, Brandon, Norfolk, where he had been on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Tyssen Amherst. His Royal Highness subsequently proceeded to Eastwell Park, where Princess Louise of Lorne, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Count Schouvaloff, and other guests arrived on Monday, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present at the annual meeting of students of the City of London College on Thursday week, when the Duchess distributed the prizes in the theatre of the building in Leadenhall-street, and the Duke addressed the students. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Princess Louise of Lorne, have visited the Prince of Wales's, the Gaiety, and the Strand Theatres, and have inspected the twenty-seventh annual exhibition of pictures by British and Foreign Artists at the French Gallery, Pall-mall.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck returned to White Lodge, Richmond Park, on Saturday last, from Heaton Park, near Manchester, where they had been passing a week with the Earl and Countess of Wilton. During their stay the Duke and Duchess visited the Manchester New Townhall, and were entertained at luncheon by the Mayor.

The remains of the late Prince Alamayu of Abyssinia were interred yesterday week at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. The body had lain in state since the previous evening in a simple mortuary chapel, which had been erected opposite the cenotaph of Princess Charlotte in St. George's Chapel. The mourners were—Prince Christian, Colonel Gordon, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, General Napier, General Dillon, Sir J. Cowell, Professor Ransome, Dr. Jex Blake, Captain Speedy, Captain G. Napier, Mr. Victor Biddulph, Captain Cooper King, and Mr. Robins. The Mayor and Corporation of the borough were present. The coffin bore the inscription:—"Prince Alamayu of Abyssinia. Born April 23, 1861. Died at Leeds, Nov. 14, 1879." The Queen and Princess Beatrice sent wreaths, which were placed upon the coffin, and other wreaths were brought by various ladies connected with the Court. The Dean of Windsor officiated.

His Excellency Musurus Pasha has returned to the Turkish Embassy, Bryanston-square, from Bohun Lodge, East Barnet. His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame Bülow have returned to town from visiting the Earl and Countess of Wilton. The Duke and Duchess of Westminster, accompanied by the Marchioness of Ormonde and Lord Robert Grosvenor, have left for the south of France. Eleanor Duchess of Northumberland has arrived at her new residence in Upper Grosvenor-street, from Stanwick, Darlington. The Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter and the Ladies Cecil have left Burleigh House for Paris en route for the south of France. The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey have arrived at Ickworth Park. The Earl and Countess of Derby have arrived at Keston, Kent, from Knowsley. Earl and Countess Howe returned to Gopsall Hall, near Atherstone, on Saturday last, from Heaton Park. The Earl and Countess of Minto have left London for Algiers.

The marriage of Mr. Sigismund Cathcart de Trafford, of Croston Hall, Lancashire, with Miss Clementina Frances Mostyn, fourth daughter of Sir Pyers and the Hon. Lady Mostyn, was solemnised on Thursday week at the Church of the Oratory, Brompton. The bride arrived, accompanied by her mother, and was received by her father and attendant bridesmaids—namely, her sisters (Miss Mostyn, Miss Mary, and Miss Gertrude Mostyn), Miss Mary de Trafford, sister, and Miss de Trafford and Miss G. de Trafford, cousins of the bridegroom. The best man was Mr. Randolphus de Trafford, brother of the bridegroom. The bride wore a dress of ivory satin duchesse, trimmed with Brussels lace, and, over a wreath of orange-blossoms, a Brussels lace veil. Her jewels consisted of diamonds, a diamond and ruby pendant, and gold bracelets set with pearls. The bridesmaids' dresses were of cream-coloured Indian barège, with drawn fronts of ruby satin, and trimmed with point d'Alençon, and ruby velvet hats to match. Each lady wore a crystal locket, with monogram surmounted by a wreath of corals and pearls. The nuptial rite was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Knight. After the marriage there followed a low mass. The wedding party breakfasted with Sir Pyers and the Hon. Lady Mostyn at their hotel in Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, after which the bride and bridegroom left for the Isle of Wight, for the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of grey cashmere, with bordering of velours plumes of the same shade. The wedding presents were very numerous, including gifts in silver from the servants and employés of Talacre and from the servants at Croston Hall.

THE MEMORIAL TO SIR ROWLAND HILL.

A largely-attended influential public meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Mansion House for the purpose of considering the propriety of raising a national memorial in recognition of the great public services of Sir Rowland Hill. The Lord Mayor, who presided, expressed his gratification at being able to inaugurate the movement by a public meeting in the Mansion House. The movement had taken hold of the mind of the nation, and it had now assumed a national character, and he had much pleasure in commending it to the support of all admirers of the great services of Sir Rowland Hill. Mr. Whitehead, secretary to the fund, read letters of sympathy with the movement from the Prince of Wales, who expressed his willingness to become honorary patron of the fund; from the Earl of Derby, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Argyll, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Northbrook, and others, as also from the Prime Minister, regretting his inability to be present. It was stated that 125 mayors and provosts throughout the country had promised to open subscriptions in support of the fund. A resolution recognising the world-wide importance of Sir Rowland Hill's services having been approved of, it was resolved that a benevolent fund should be founded for the assistance of aged and distressed Post-Office employés, their widows and orphans, throughout the kingdom, and by the erection in Westminster Abbey of a memorial of Sir Rowland, and of a statue in the City, near the General Post Office. Resolutions were also approved in favour of steps being taken to make the movement world-wide, of making a special appeal to the working classes to aid it by penny subscriptions; and the proceedings terminated with the usual complimentary votes.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Monday being the Lord Mayor's birthday, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained a select company at dinner in the Long Parlour of the Mansion House.

Dr. John William Ogle, Consulting Physician to St. George's Hospital, has been appointed, by the Council of the Royal College of Physicians, Harveian Orator for 1880.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has made a donation of £100 to the Samaritan Fund of the Ophthalmic Department of the Royal Free Hospital.

The new Holborn Townhall, Gray's-inn-road, will be opened on Thursday, Dec. 18, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Mr. Val Prinsep, A.R.A., and other gentlemen addressed the students of the City School of Arts at the annual distribution in the School-hall, Skinner-street, Bishopsgate, on Friday evening.

The question whether the Free Libraries Act should be adopted in Camberwell has been decided in the negative. Less than two thousand of the ratepayers polled, but there were nearly two to one against the adoption of the Act.

Mr. Denton, secretary to the Bethnal-green Philanthropic Pension Society, states that the Bazaar opened by Lord Ebury on Nov. 11, at the Victoria Hall, Approach-road, in aid of the funds of the society, resulted in a net profit of £500.

Through the kindness of the Duke of Wellington in freely lending the Riding School at Knightsbridge for this year's exhibition of the London Columbarian Society, the fanciers, whose head-quarters are at 100, High Holborn, were enabled to show their pets to great advantage. About one thousand specimens were on view on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Arctic Campaign of 1879 in the Barents Sea was the subject of a paper by Captain A. H. Markham, read at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday evening. Lord Northbrook presided, and a discussion which followed was participated in by the Netherlands Minister, Sir H. Gore Booth, Sir Leopold McClintok, Sir G. Nares, Admiral Hamilton, and Captain [illegible]den.

The Court of Common Council on Monday resumed the discussion of the recent scandal as to the commissions in the Remembrancer's and Solicitor's offices. Mr. G. N. Johnson moved a resolution dismissing Mr. Howkins from the service of the Remembrancer's department of the Corporation. Several other resolutions and amendments were proposed, but after a long discussion the Court adjourned without coming to any decision.

In the absence of the Duke of Manchester, the president, Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., took the chair at the opening meeting of the session of the Royal Colonial Institute, held at the Pall Mall, Regent-street, on Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance of members. Mr. F. Young, the secretary, announced that since the last meeting ninety-nine new Fellows, thirty-one resident and sixty-eight non-resident, had been elected.

The Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis has issued his annual caution to householders. He states that larcenies are in most instances effected by thieves entering through doors and windows left open, or so insecurely fastened as to be readily forced; and he calls attention to different modes of entering dwelling-houses, which may be readily defeated by the observance of caution on the part of the occupier.

The number of paupers, exclusive of lunatics in asylums and vagrants, in the metropolis on the last day of the second week of the present month was 83,723, of whom 45,046 were in workhouses and 38,677 received outdoor relief. As compared with the corresponding weeks in each of the three preceding years, this total shows an increase of 4428, of 3838, and of 3161 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved was 886, of whom 654 were men.

A new coffee-tavern was opened yesterday week at No. 106, High-street, Kensington, by Lady Wolverton, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the movement. The idea of erecting the tavern was first of all mooted by the Kensington Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society, of which the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr Glyn, Rector of the parish, is president, and a committee, consisting of Mr. F. Guy, the Rev. W. Law, Mr. Townsend, Mr. J. W. Duffield, and J. Batten, was at once formed for the purpose of carrying it into effect.

Vice-Chancellor Malins has sanctioned a scheme for investing the sum of £52,000, the balance of the fund raised by public subscription for the relief of the survivors and the widows and children of the victims of the Abercarne Colliery explosion in 1878. It was stated that £59,000 had been received by the relief fund committee, and £7000 had been distributed. A large number of annuities had been granted to widows; and, in order to increase the annual sum at the disposal of the committee, it was proposed that the surplus should be invested in municipal securities yielding half per cent per annum more than Consols.

There were 2374 births and 1760 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 82 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 27, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included one from smallpox, 57 from measles, 106 from scarlet fever, 20 from diphtheria, 41 from whooping-cough, and 33 from different forms of fever. In Greater London 2881 births and 2056 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 37·4 deg., being 4 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 8·5 hours (against 6·1 hours at Glyndeplace, Lewes), the sun being above the horizon 60·4 hours.

Mr. William Simpson, F.R.G.S., one of the Special Artists and War Correspondents of this paper, gave a lecture on Illustrated Journalism at the opening of the thirty-fourth annual session of the Streatham-hill and Tulse-hill Institution on the 20th inst. Beginning with his first mission to illustrate the incidents of the Crimean War, Mr. Simpson gave a brief but interesting account of his experiences in India, Abyssinia, China, Japan, Russia, America, the Franco-German War, ending with the Afghan campaign, in connection with which he made a touching allusion to his intimate relation with the late Sir Louis Cavagnari and the other heroes of the massacre at Cabul. Other persons of note are announced to lecture at this institution.

The Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, Sheriffs, and Civic functionaries were present in state at the annual distribution of prizes to the London Rifle Brigade, which took place last Saturday at the Crystal Palace. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. D. Hayter, M.P., the commanding officer, having explained the position of the corps, the Lord Mayor, in the name of the Corporation, offered his congratulations. The Lady Mayoress presented the prizes to the successful shots, chief amongst whom were Corporal Mardell (best shot in the regiment), Sergeant Hills (first cadet prize), Private Watkins, Private W. S. Smith, Private Fletcher, Corporal Rothon, Sergeant Tayton, Sergeant Davidson, Sergeant Hemsley, Corporal Cocks, Private Dismore, Private Green, Private Desmond, Private Allison, Sergeant Haines, Private Runtz, Colour-Sergeant Geen, Lieutenant Piggott, Colour-Sergeant Rogers, Private C. Cross, Sergeant Hall, Corporal Junkison, Private Churchill, Private Siegert, Captain Earl Waldegrave, and Colour-Sergeant Preston, the latter receiving the Gold Medal of the Brigade, Company Silver Medal, gold watch, and a Martini-Henry rifle. The champion was received with loud cheers, the band playing "See, the conquering hero."

The last meeting of the members of the London School Board, prior to the election of a new board, took place at the offices on the Thames Embankment on Wednesday afternoon, Sir Charles Reed, the chairman, presiding, and at its close Mr. Arthur Mills, M.P., moved—"That the cordial thanks of the board be presented to the chairman, in grateful recognition of the ability with which he has discharged the administrative duties of his office, and the dignity and impartiality with which he has governed the deliberations of the board." Canon Money seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation. Sir Charles Reed briefly expressed his acknowledgments, and similar compliments were paid to the Rev. John Rodgers (the vice-chairman), the chairmen of the various committees, and the hon. members of the sub-divisional committees. The board adjourned till next Wednesday, with the understanding that if the official notification of the result of the election last Thursday, should not be received till next Monday, the adjournment will be extended to the Friday following, Dec. 5. A noteworthy feature of the present contest is the number of ladies who are seeking seats on the board; they being Miss Rosamond Davenport-Hill, for the City; Mrs. Julia Augusta Webster, for Chelsea; Mrs. Elizabeth Surr, for Finsbury; Mrs. Florence Fenwick-Miller, for Hackney; Miss Muller, for Lambeth; Mrs. Alice Westlake and Mrs. Jane Ann Simpson, for Marylebone; Miss Helen Taylor and Miss Mary Eliza Richardson, for Southwark; Miss Helena Pauline Bowning, for the Tower Hamlets; and Miss Edith Jemima Simcox, for Westminster.

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THE KING OF SPAIN'S BRIDE, ARCHDUCHESS CHRISTINA OF AUSTRIA.

THE KING OF SPAIN'S BRIDE.

His Majesty Don Alfonso XII., King of Spain, who is just twenty-two years old, having been born on Nov. 28, 1857, has now taken a second wife; his first being his cousin, Maria de las Mercedes, youngest daughter of the Duke de Montpensier and of the Duchess de Montpensier, who is sister to the ex-Queen Isabella II. of Spain. The young King began to reign in January, 1875, and was married, three years later, to his cousin, Princess Mercedes, who died June 26, 1878, having been only six months Queen.

The new Queen that is to be is an Austrian Princess, the Archduchess Maria Christina, youngest child of the Archduke Karl Ferdinand, cousin to the Emperor Francis Joseph I., King of Hungary; her mother being the Archduchess Elizabeth, another member of the Hapsburg-Lorraine Imperial family. She was born on July 21, 1858, and has been educated under the watchful care of her mother, to whom she is deeply attached. She is as well acquainted with four foreign languages as with her own; she draws and paints, mostly flowers, and is an excellent pianist. In Gmünden, where the family of the Archduchess regularly passed the summer, the Archduchess occupied herself with wood-carving, under the tuition of a clever artist. Every year she forwarded a number of warm garments, made by herself, to the poor children of Gmünden. The Archduchess is much attached to her former teachers and governesses, and is full of kind attention and regard for her attendants. Immediately on the arrival of a former instructor on a visit, the Archduchess will herself place footstools and cushions for her visitor's comfort, and numerous are the occasions when the Archduchess has been seen plodding her way down the steep wooden steps in Gmünden to visit one of her former governesses. She yields without any contradiction to any wish expressed by her teachers, be it ever so difficult, and rejoices like a child when praised. She is perfectly free in her political views, not in the least moved by outside influences, and never conceals her most decided antipathies. The young Archduchess was devotedly attached to her uncle, the Archduke Francis Charles (the Emperor's father), and whenever he announced his coming from Ischl to Gmünden to dine with the Archduchess and her mother the day was sure to be kept as a festival. The kind-hearted Archduke never neglected any occasion of giving his dear 'Christa' pleasure. When, two years ago (the last summer of his life), the young Archduchess was hard at work collecting stamps for a poor young lady in Munich, who wished to win a splendid Börsendorfer piano by collecting a million of stamps, in return for which an English gentleman offered to give this piano, her uncle Francis Charles forwarded stamps to further his darling's wish. The young Archduchess, when seventeen years of age, shed many tears when she was informed that the "Emperor" had selected her to be the Abbess of the Ladies' Convent at Prague. It took a long time to convince and persuade her that she had not to take the veil and go into the cloister, but that this was simply a place of high honour and income, and that she could at any moment exchange it for the bridal veil.

The Archduchess Christina is very girlish looking, and appears younger than she is. Her hair is flaxen, her complexion very blonde, without ruddiness, her figure very slender, and her stature below the middle height, though her photographs represent her as being tall. Whenever the bride-elect speaks to anyone the Archduchess Elizabeth remains at some distance to put her forward. The future Queen is shy, but has amiable manners, and a smile that pleases. Her attitude is deeply respectful in the presence of her elders of equal rank. She lost her father just a twelvemonth ago.

The arrival of this Royal bride at Madrid on Monday morning last, and her meeting there with the King, whom she already knew well, since his boyhood was partly spent in Austria, and with whom she had some interviews at a French watering-place last summer, are noticed among the foreign news of this week. On her way through Paris she was met by his mother, the ex-Queen Isabella, who intends to be at Madrid for the wedding.

Our Portrait of the King of Spain's bride is from a photograph by Luks, of Vienna.

SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

We gave some months since an Illustration of the building erected at Sydney, New South Wales, for the International Exhibition there. On Sept. 17, as we learnt very quickly by telegraph, and as we announced the same week, the ceremony of opening that Exhibition was performed, in beautiful weather, by Lord Augustus Loftus, the Governor of New South Wales. The day was observed as a public holiday, and the streets were densely crowded by the townspeople and by visitors from all parts of Australia. The proceedings commenced with a procession of the public bodies, who were followed by Lord Augustus Loftus; the Marquis of Normanby, Governor of Victoria; Sir W. F. D. Jervois, Governor of South Australia; Mr. Weld, Governor of Tasmania, with their respective staffs, the Colonial Ministers, and the military, naval, and civic authorities. The procession paraded the principal streets, and reached the Exhibition at noon, where Lord Augustus Loftus performed the ceremony of unveiling the statue of Queen Victoria, amid great enthusiasm. His Excellency then proceeded to the dais, which was surrounded by a brilliant assemblage, consisting of the Commissioners of the foreign countries and of the Australian and other colonies which have sent exhibits to Sydney, the colonial members of Parliament, the clergy, Judges, and others. The whole spectacle was of a most imposing character. After the choir had performed an inaugural

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OPENING OF THE SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, NEW SOUTH WALES.

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cantata, the Sydney Commissioners presented an address to Lord Augustus Loftus, asking him to declare the Exhibition open. His Lordship, in replying to the address, congratulated the colony upon the success of its efforts to gather together in its capital a representation of the arts and of the achievements of the industrial forces of the entire globe. The event, he said, was an era in Australian progress. After welcoming in appropriate terms the various foreign and colonial representatives, the Governor formally declared the Exhibition open. The announcement was received with the firing of salutes, and the choir sang the National Anthem.

The Colonial Governors were then conducted through all the courts of the Exhibition and were introduced to the several foreign Commissioners, who awaited their approach in the sections devoted to the exhibits of their respective countries. The whole ceremony was universally considered a great success. The concourse of people was immense. Our Special Artist, Mr. L. Sedgefield, has sent us an Illustration of the scene. The main building, which is styled the Garden Palace, is much admired. The exhibits represent the products of England, almost all foreign countries, and the Australian and other colonies.

The Exhibition Palace, as it is called, stands in that beautiful public park of Sydney known as the Inner Domain, and its noble proportions are seen from all points of view. It overlooks the Botanic Gardens and the Harbour. The building itself covers about seven acres and a half, including all the galleries and basement, which is 800 ft. long, and 500 ft. broad. The floor space represents 333,750 ft., apportioned as follows:—Basement, one acre and a half, or 62,491 ft.; ground floor, four acres and three quarters, or 210,000 ft.; galleries, one acre and a quarter, or 51,259 ft.; the central refreshment-room, 10,000 ft. The sloping nature of the site presented at first some difficulties, but these were overcome by taking advantage of the fall of the land on the north-eastern side, which is the principal façade, and erecting two stories there, while at the rear, fronting Macquarie-street and Governor Bourke's statue, there is only one story. The structure does not equal in size the main hall at the Philadelphia Exhibition, which covered an area of twenty-one acres and a half, but covers rather more than one third of the space occupied by the Great Exhibition of 1851, and some 90,000 ft. more than the proposed Melbourne Exhibition of 1880. In shape the building is cruciform, having a nave 800 ft. long, a transept 500 ft. long, 50 ft. wide, and 60 ft. high, surrounded by a gallery 25 ft. wide on either side, and two aisles 50 ft. wide and 25 ft. high on the south-western side. There are annexes, or continuations of the aisles, 450 ft. long, by 100 ft. wide, and 25 ft. high. The basement floor on the north-eastern side, where the building is two stories, is 1000 ft. long, 75 ft. wide, and 20 ft. high. There are four towers—north, south, east, and west—50 ft. by 50 ft., divided into three floors, the first two being used for exhibits, and the upper floor (90 ft. high) is intended for a lookout. In the north tower a fine organ has been erected, and immediately beneath there is ample platform accommodation for the singers and musicians. At the south tower there is a flight of steps 30 ft. wide, leading from the main floor to the gardens, where the machinery, refreshment, and other rooms are erected.

At the intersection of the nave and transept rises the central dome, which is not less than 100 ft. in diameter and 210 ft. high, ranking, it is said, sixth in the world for size. It is 89 ft. to the springing of the ribs, 153 ft. to the apex, and the lantern is 37 ft., making the total 210 ft. The dome is a thirty-six-sided polygon, covered outside with galvanised iron, and is lighted in the dormer by twenty-six oval windows and a skylight at the foot of the lantern 20 ft. in diameter, but owing to its great height it does not look to be a third of that width. The decoration of the dome was intrusted to Messrs. Lyon and Cottier. Light tints are used in the adornment of the lantern above the skylight, and the skylight itself *is* glazed with variously patterned and coloured glass. The iron covering of the dome is painted in light blue, dotted with gold stars. Various tints and colours, harmoniously blending, are used in the decoration of the principals and other parts of the woodwork, while on the dome there is a band in chocolate colour bearing the scripture, "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof, the world, and they that dwell therein." Below the dome at the four angles there are allegorical representations in frescoes of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and under these are other frescoes, emblematic of the industries of the colony. The arches opening into the nave and transept are also embellished, the arts and sciences being represented by appropriate emblems. Under the dome tower is an opening 30 ft. wide in the main floor. This is intended to light a refreshment-room 100 ft. square, erected in the basement. Through the opening there is a large fountain with a pedestal holding Marshal Wood's famous statue of her Majesty the Queen. This rises 23 ft. above the floor. The painting of the nave and transepts has been done in what is technically called distemper colouring. The caps of the columns are picked out in vermillion fleur-de-lis, the soffits and purlines in crimson, and all the beams in blue. The prevailing hue of the great nave and transept is yellow, broken with lines of red and blue. Along the base of the galleries, which are now adorned with small flags, the triple device of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, with the native flower known as "the waratah" painted at regular intervals. Ample provision has been made for the ventilation of the building, the windows overlapping, yet open like louvre ventilators, and spaces have been left in the flooring-boards, so that air can rise into the hall from the basement. It is also believed that every precaution has been taken to prevent fire.

We cannot here describe the various contents of the Exhibition. There is one department which should be most useful to the colonies—namely, a very complete display of agricultural implements. The machinery-in-motion department is on a great scale, and will be of great interest and practical use. The pottery and glass section is very good and extensive. There are 800 British industrial exhibitors, and 513 fine-art entries, including photographs. Germany has 695 entries, including 108 fine-art; Austria, 170; France, 350 industrial and 168 fine-art; Belgium, 236 industrial and 50 paintings. America has 150 industrial collections. Among the best-filled sections are railway apparatus and material, steel and cutlery from Sheffield, guns and miscellaneous manufactures from Birmingham, Manchester goods, sewing cottons, cloths, hats, indiarubber manufactures, chemicals, preserved foods, lamps and stoves, paper and stationery. The British Government collections comprise those of the Admiralty Science and Art Department, and the School Board for London. The paintings include those lent by the Queen and Prince of Wales and by the Society of Arts. There are 175 British oil-paintings, 111 water colours, and 97 architectural drawings.

At a banquet held to celebrate the opening of the Exhibition the Queen's health was received with great enthusiasm, and warm acknowledgments were expressed for the appointment by her Majesty of the British Royal Commission for the Australian Exhibitions. Much gratitude is felt for the valuable services rendered by the Prince of Wales, as president of the Royal Commission; to the Earl of Belmore, as president of the London Commissioners; and to Sir Daniel Cooper, the chairman, and to Mr. Edmund Johnson, the hon. secretary of the London Committee, to whose active initiation of the movement in England it is felt is mainly due its subsequent success in Europe generally.

The opening cantata, sung by a choir of six hundred voices, was a piece of music, specially composed by Signor Paolo Giorza for the occasion, adapted to verses written by Mr. Henry Kendall, of Camden Haven, New South Wales, who also won the prize of a hundred guineas offered by the *Sydney Morning Herald* for the best poem, in heroic couplets, upon the subject of this interesting event in colonial history. There were about two hundred and fifty competitors for the prize, not only from different provinces of Australia, but also from the United Kingdom and from the United States of America.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria and her daughter, the Archduchess Marie Christine, passed through Paris on their way to Madrid; and M. Grévy, the President, and M. Waddington, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, paid a visit to the Archduchess.

The Empress Eugénie passed through Paris by authorisation of the Government on her way to Spain, whither she has been called by the fatal illness of her mother, the Comtesse de Montijo. The authorisation was solicited through the medium of the English Embassy, and was at once granted and conveyed to England by General Fleury. The Empress stayed on Thursday night at the house of the Duc de Mouchy, and left yesterday week for Madrid. During her Majesty's stay in Paris the doors of her host were rigorously closed.

The new telegraph cable between France and America was formally inaugurated on the 20th inst. by the transmission of a cordial message from President Grévy to President Hayes.

In consequence of the dismissal of M. Gent from the post of Governor-General of Martinique, M. Lepère, the Minister of the Interior, offered his resignation to the President, and it was only at the earnest entreaty of M. Grévy and M. Gambetta that it was withdrawn.

Fifteen thousand mètres of tubing, the *Daily Telegraph* Paris correspondent states, are now laid down under the main thoroughfares of that city for the purpose of unifying all the public clocks and setting them all by Observatory time. These pneumatic clocks will also be placed in private houses, and in future the time of day will be laid on just like gas or water.

In the inner court of the Louvre, called the Sphinx, the marble fragments are being put together which form the pedestal of the statue of Victory in the hall of the Caryatides, and which represent the front of an old Greek war vessel. In 1863 M. Champoiseau, the French Consul at Samothrace, found the statue of Victory and sent it to Paris; but the remains of the marble pedestal had to be left behind on the island until the present Government supplied M. Champoiseau with the means of dispatching them to France. There are twenty-four marble blocks altogether in the pedestal, each of them weighing from nearly one ton to more than two tons. This pedestal is of considerable value and interest, as it forms almost the only complete model of an old Greek war vessel which has been preserved. It dates from about 280 B.C.

While one of the steam tramcars was passing along the Boulevard Montparnasse, at Paris, on Monday last, the engine sank into the catacombs, which at this point undermine the city. The car, fortunately, did not follow the engine, and nobody was hurt.

SPAIN.

The Archduchess Marie Christine of Austria, accompanied by her mother, arrived at the Northern Railway station, Madrid, at eight o'clock last Monday morning, on her way to the Royal residence at Pardo. She was received at the station by the King, the Princesses, the Ministers, the Court dignitaries, and the principal civil and military authorities. The Archduchess proceeded immediately to Pardo, accompanied by the Court dignitaries and authorities, the King and the Princesses returning to the Royal palace in Madrid.

Queen Victoria will be represented at the Royal nuptials by General Lord Napier of Magdala.

The Archduchess Christine's wedding trousseau, remarks the *World*, contains some twenty-five dresses in all. The toilet to be worn on the occasion of the state entry into Madrid is exceedingly handsome. It is red and yellow—the Spanish colours—and consists of a tight-fitting yellow satin body cut *en cœur* and trimmed with scarlet "ruching," the sleeves puffy and slashed between shoulder and elbow. The skirt is likewise of yellow satin, the train of scarlet velvet beautifully worked with the arms of Spain semé over it. The fan is of black ostrich feathers, each of which is ablaze with fiery rubies and golden topazes.

The Congress decided on Monday evening to adjourn until Dec. 5. It was also resolved to appoint a committee to wait upon the Archduchess Marie Christine at the Pardo Palace, to congratulate her on her arrival in her new country and upon her approaching marriage.

The Countess of Montijo died on Saturday night, at the age of eighty-five. The Empress Eugénie reached Madrid on Saturday, but not in time to see her mother alive.

The funeral of the Countess of Montijo took place on Tuesday morning with great pomp in San Isidor cemetery. The cortége was followed by many poor persons. The Empress Eugénie, though much depressed, continues in good health. By her will the Countess leaves to the Empress the largest share of her fortune, the rest going to the Duke of Alba.

Marshal Martinez Campos, replying to a question in the Congress, denied that any Ministerial crisis existed, and said that, notwithstanding the fact of there being a number of insurgents in arms in Cuba, he would, after the King's marriage, lay before the Cortes a bill for the introduction of such reforms into the island as were in accordance with justice.

An official despatch received at Havannah announces that the Spanish troops attacked the camp of the insurgent leader Guillermon in the province of Santiago de Cuba on the 15th inst., and 400 huts were burned by the troops.

ITALY.

General Cialdini, who has been charged with representing the King of Italy at the Royal Spanish marriage, left Paris for Madrid yesterday week.

Signor Cairoli has completed his Cabinet as follows:—Minister for Foreign Affairs, Signor Cairoli; Minister of the Interior, Signor Depretis; Minister of Finance, Signor Magliani; Minister of Justice, Signor Villa; Minister of Public Works, Signor Baccarini; Minister of Public Instruction, Signor De Sanctis; Minister of War, Signor Bonelli; Minister of Marine, Admiral Acton; Minister of Agriculture, Signor Miceli.

A marble medallion of Father Secchi has been placed in front of the Stilvio Observatory, 2513 mètres above the level of the sea. The observatory owes its establishment to him.

The female students at Italian Universities, who numbered five *last* year, are this year nine—namely, three at Turin, two at Rome, two at Bologna, one at Naples, and one at Padua.

The Italian ironclad frigate Varese, bound for the Bay of Assab, on leaving Zante on the 23rd inst. ran on a rocky shoal one mile out. She was immediately lightened, and an Austrian steamer attempted to haul her off, but unsuccessfully, owing to the difficult position in which she had grounded. The weather was calm.

BELGIUM.

The Estimates of the Ministry of Justice have been discussed in the Chamber of Representatives. In the course of the debate, M. Goblet Alviella expressed his surprise that the general ordinances provided by law for dealing with ministers of the Church who attacked the existing laws from the pulpit were not enforced. He concluded by moving for the reduction of the salaries of the Bishops.

In the Chamber on Tuesday Count Goble d'Alviella's amendment to the Public Worship estimates, proposing various reductions, without touching the salaries of the Bishops, was rejected. The budget of the Ministry of Justice was adopted by eighty-two votes to five.

GERMANY.

The 21st inst. being the birthday of the Crown Prince, it was celebrated at Court in the usual way, and throughout the town by a profuse display of bunting. The Crown Prince is expected to return here from Italy after Christmas, and the rest of the family about April.

The Emperor has appointed five officers from various regiments of the Guards to attend on his behalf the impending nuptial ceremony in Spain.

Yesterday week his Majesty, in ceremonious audience, received the credentials of General Sergio Camargo, the newly-appointed Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Columbia, and afterwards left for Wusterhausen, accompanied by the King and Crown Prince of Saxony, with the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, to enjoy some more hunting.

A scheme has been formed for canalising the River Maine from Frankfort to its confluence with the Rhine, the city of Frankfort promising to give 1,250,000 marks for the construction of a harbour.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Cis-Leithan Lower House yesterday week agreed to the first twelve paragraphs of the Bill for the incorporation of Bosnia and Herzegovina into the Zollverein of Austria-Hungary. Par. 13, which fixes the amount of the customs to be paid by the occupied districts at 600,000 fl., was discussed at great length, as the Government, with a view to harmonise the Cis-Leithan vote with the law already passed by the Hungarian Parliament, proposed to change the terms of this arrangement from "three years" to "until it shall be further considered." The debate was adjourned.

According to a telegram from Pesth, the Liberal party have unanimously accepted the proposals of the Government Bill fixing the strength of the army at 800,000 men for a term of ten years, expiring at the end of 1888.

The general debate on the Army Bill was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet. In the course of the discussion Herr Tisza, replying to a question, acknowledged the Legislature's right to initiate a reduction in the strength of the military forces even during the ten years for which the army law is to be voted.

The report that the Austrian squadron had received orders to proceed from the Piræus to Salonica and Besika Bay, is, the *Eastern Budget* understands, incorrect. The squadron has left the Piræus, but it has gone to Smyrna, not to Salonica.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has entertained Sir H. Layard and Baker Pasha at dinner, and (according to a Reuter's telegram) expressed "very satisfactory views" with respect to the mission of the latter. His Majesty, it is added, has ordered a modification of the too positive terms of his firman relative to Baker Pasha's powers of inspection. The gendarmerie is to be placed under the Ministry of War.

Down to Monday evening the Sultan had not signed the firman appointing Baker Pasha Inspector of Reforms in Asia Minor, and his departure for his post has been deferred until Saturday.

Saivet Pasha has represented to the Turkish Council of Ministers the expediency of ceasing negotiations upon the Greek frontier questions, and calling in the joint mediation of the Powers, or, as an alternative, conferring new powers upon the Ottoman members of the Commission.

Aleko Pasha has been decorated by the Sultan with the order of the Osmanie of the First Class.

General Vitalis, Commander-in-Chief of the militia in Eastern Roumelia, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Sultan.

The Sultan has signed a decree that from Jan. 13 next a sum of 1,350,000 Turkish pounds will be annually appropriated to pay interest half-yearly on the home and foreign debt. This interest will be guaranteed by the revenues of Cyprus and Roumelia, as well as by the receipts from the duties on tobacco, spirits, stamps, fish, and silk, after a previous deduction from the receipts of £1,100,000 to meet the claims of the Ottoman Bank and other creditors secured by mortgages. In case of a deficit the Porte undertakes to make it good. Besides the sum of 1,350,000 Turkish pounds above referred to, the Turkish Government cedes irrevocably to the bondholders the Bulgarian tribute and the Servian and Montenegrin contributions towards the Turkish Debt; also one third of the proceeds of any new taxes, especially in the event of increased duties and the receipts from patents—the mode of payment to be arranged with the representatives of the creditors. The Porte enters into the above engagement for a period of ten years unless modified with the consent of all parties interested.

ROUMANIA.

The extraordinary Session of the Chamber of Deputies was prolonged till the 27th inst., when the regular Session commenced. M. Cogalniceano, the Minister of the Interior, is now at Galatz taking part in the labours of the European Commission relative to the navigation of the Lower Danube. A bill has been presented to the Chamber, and referred to the Sectional Committee, proposing to retain Galatz and Ibraila as free ports, and further to create free ports at Tultcha, Sulina, and Kustendje.

BULGARIA.

The National Assembly on the 19th inst. terminated the verifications of the elections, with the exception of those in four districts. The House subsequently appointed a committee of twelve deputies—consisting of nine Bulgarians, two Turks, and one Greek—to draw up the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

At Tuesday's sitting the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was presented to the House. It thanks Prince Alexander for having visited the foreign Sovereigns, and for having established friendly relations with the neighbouring States, and it begs him to express the gratitude of the Bulgarian nation to the Emperor and people of Russia; on the

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other hand, it strongly censures the internal policy of the Government, and expresses want of confidence in the Ministry.

EGYPT.

Mr. Baring, the British Comptroller of Egyptian Finance, and M. de Blignières have arrived at Cairo.

A telegram from the *Daily News* correspondent at Alexandria states that the Khedive held a reception on Monday, at which the prosperous state of the country, the improvement in the finances, and the altered condition of the fellaheen were the subject of general comment.

The Council of Ministers has resolved to comply with the demands for reinforcements made by the Governor-General of the Soudan. In his speech to the Council the Khedive expressed an earnest desire to live amicably with his neighbours; but he pointed out that it was their duty to do everything possible to defend their country.

CANADA.

The Manitoban Cabinet has been reconstructed as follows:—Premier and Provincial Treasurer, Mr. Norquay; Provincial Secretary, Mr. Girard; Attorney-General, Mr. Walker; Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Taylor; Minister of Public Works, Mr. Brown. Mr. Girard, the Provincial Secretary, is the first representative of the French-speaking population of the province who has held a seat in the Cabinet.

A telegram from Ottawa says that it is understood that the Dominion Government does not intend to insert in the Pacific Railway contracts any provision forbidding the employment of Chinese in the construction of the railway lines.

SOUTH AFRICA.

News has been received from the Cape to the 4th inst. A Reuter's telegram says that "the aspect of affairs in the Transvaal is less threatening." The *Daily News'* correspondent, on the other hand, telegraphs that "Transvaal affairs are still in a disturbed state, and serious fears are entertained that the Boers will offer armed resistance." It is said that Sir Garnet Wolseley has determined on storming Secocoeni's stronghold. The uniform of the late Prince Louis Napoleon, has been recovered.

INDIA.

The Viceroy left Simla on the 20th inst. on a tour through the Rajpootana country. He arrived at Delhi on the 22nd, and proceeds thence to Ajmere and Gwalior. He will arrive at Calcutta on the 12th proximo.

The North-West Provinces, especially the districts of Allyghur, Bulandshahr, and Meerut, are suffering from a severe epidemic of malarious fever, which has enormously increased the death-rate and temporarily disabled a large proportion of the agricultural population.

AUSTRALIA.

The Agent-General for South Australia (Sir Arthur Blyth) has received the following telegram from the Government of South Australia, dated the 21st inst.:—"Reaping commenced in the northern districts of the colony; the season is exceptionally good, a million and a half acres under crop; the expected average is twelve bushels to the acre. It is estimated that there will be for export 375,000 tons of wheat. Splendid rains have fallen throughout the outlying pastoral country, and all the dams are full."

Melbourne news to Oct. 9 states that the second reading of Sir Charles Sladen's Reform Bill, by which it is sought to popularise the Legislative Council by reducing the property qualification for both candidates and electors, was, after a long debate, agreed to in the Upper House without a division. In the Legislative Assembly the discussion on the new tariff has been continued, and the proposed duties on oils and reapers and binders have been withdrawn, while the duty on patent medicines has been fixed at 25 per cent. Mr. Berry, the Premier, is indisposed, and had been unable to attend the sittings of the Assembly, but was recovering.

Princess Caroline, mother of the reigning Prince of Monaco, died on Sunday in her eighty-seventh year.

The death is announced of General Hooker, familiarly called "Fighting Joe," who commanded the Northern Army of the Potomac during a part of the American Civil War.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. Edward Loughlin O'Malley, Attorney-General of Jamaica, to be Attorney-General for Hong-Kong.

At a fire in the stables belonging to the Horse-Car Line in New York on Tuesday, over one hundred horses were burnt to death, and several firemen were hurt.

Considerable loss of life as well as of property was caused by the storm which raged over all the North American lakes on Tuesday and Wednesday last week.

General Biddulph, the British High Commissioner, accompanied by his family, arrived at Larnaca on the 20th inst. from Brindisi, on board her Majesty's despatch-vessel Helicon.

Bas-reliefs and statues, one of them of colossal size, have been found at Marathon, near the site of the Temple of Nemesis. The inhabitants have forbidden their removal to the Athens Museum.

There has been a severe snowstorm in the canton of Ticino, in Switzerland, causing an interruption in the postal, telegraph, and steam-boat services, and destroying thousands of vines and trees.

According to intelligence received at New York from San Domingo, President Guillermo has been defeated by the revolutionists, and has taken refuge in the capital, where he is besieged. His cause is regarded as hopeless.

The Dominion Line steamer Borussia left the Mersey on the 20th inst. with sixty-five farmers and their families for Texas. These emigrants have all a little capital, and were mostly from the counties of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Durham, a few being from Scotland and Ireland.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* of Oct. 1 says:—"The steamer Strathleven, designed to test the possibility of conveying frozen meat from Australia, is to leave Sydney for London about the middle of November. She will take from Sydney 600 carcases of beef, 200 of mutton, and a quantity of wool, and fill up similarly in Melbourne."

It has been decided by the Tribunal of Brunswick that the will of the late eccentric Duke, by which he bequeathed all his property to the town of Geneva, is null and void. Of this fortune, six millions of francs have been spent by the town on a commemorative monument to the Duke, and perhaps as much more on a magnificent opera-house.

The Swiss Federal Council having been memorialised from several quarters to put a stop to the propaganda of Mormon missionaries in Switzerland, have decided, in view of the powers possessed by the Cantonal Governments for the punishment of polygamy, and of the efforts being made by the United States Government to suppress the institution in Utah, not to take any general action in the matter. In special cases, however, the Council will interfere; and last year they procured the return to her family of a girl who had emigrated at the instigation of a Mormon agent.

Yesterday week the ship Devon was dispatched from Plymouth with 399 emigrants for Adelaide, South Australia.

The tide of victory which was set rolling in favour of the Chilians by the capture of the Huascar has been swelled by another brilliant success. A battle has been fought at Iquique between the Chilians and the allied forces of Peru and Bolivia. The latter are said to have met with a crushing defeat. It is also announced that a Peruvian corvette has been captured by the Chilians. According to advices from Panama, the capture of Pisagua on the 2nd inst. was effected by 12,000 Chilians, who disembarked under cover of the guns of the fleet. The garrison, consisting of Bolivians, evacuated the town and effected a junction with the Peruvians near Iquique. It is this combined force which appears to have been now defeated. A despatch is said to have been received in New York from Valparaiso, dated the 19th inst., announcing that the blockade of the Peruvian ports has been re-established.

UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The following have been elected to Scholarships and Exhibitions at Hertford College:—Open Mathematical Scholarships—P. E. Bowman, Bristol Grammar School; G. H. Ward, Malvern College. "Harrow" Scholarship—M. C. Kemp, Harrow School. "Lusby" Scholarship—J. M. Falkner, Hertford College. "Lucy" Scholarship (augmented *pro hac vice* to £50)—C. S. Bowden, Fettes College, Edinburgh. Exhibitions of £50 per annum for four years—F. G. Ellerton, Haileybury College; A. G. Cox, Bromsgrove School; F. H. Matthews, Dulwich College. Exhibitions of £30 for three years—A. W. Barker, H. Vassall, and R. H. Todd, Hertford College. The two Open Classical Scholarships of £100 per annum were not awarded, there being, in the judgment of the electors, no candidate of sufficient merit.

The number of candidates in the various Final Honours Schools this term is as follows:—Literæ Humaniores, 24; Mathematics, 6; Natural Science, 14; Jurisprudence, 21; Modern History, 26; Theology, 20.

Professor Rolleston has been re-elected to represent the University in the General Council of Medical Education and Registration in the United Kingdom for a period of five years.

Sir Henry Maine was entertained at dinner on Saturday, on the occasion of his resigning the chair of Jurisprudence and in recognition of the great services rendered by him to legal study. The dinner, which took place in the hall of All Souls' College, was given by the professors and lecturers in law and others, resident and non-resident, connected with the teaching of law at Oxford. The Regius Professor of Civil Law (Mr. Bryce) presided.

Mr. E. A. Pole, Schol. non-ascript, has been elected by the Grocers' Company, after open examination, to a Classical Exhibition.

CAMBRIDGE.

The McMahon law studentship at St. John's College has been adjudged to Henry Thomas Kemp, B.A. The studentship is tenable for four years and is of the annual value of £150. There are four studentships, one falling vacant every year.

The Carus (Greek Testament) Prizes for the present year have been adjudged as follows:—Bachelor's Prize, H. E. Ryle, B.A., King's; Undergraduate's Prize, W. R. Roberts, King's. The examiners are also of opinion that the merits of W. New, of Peterhouse, were nearly equal to those of the successful candidate for the Undergraduate's Prize. H. E. Ryle is a son of the Vicar of Stradbroke.

The Non-Collegiate Student's Board have issued a report, from which it appears that a considerable and increasing number of non-collegiate students enter colleges at some period of their course.

LONDON.

The following is a list of the candidates who have passed the recent Second M.B. Examination:—

First Division:—William Stratford Andrews, University College; Gilbert Harry Barling, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; James William Bond, University College; James Stanley Newton Boyd, University College; Arthur Edward Buckell, University College; Daniel Colquhoun, Charing-Cross Hospital; Francis Richardson Cross, King's College; James John Macwhirter Dunbar, St. George's Hospital; Thomas Warburton Fuller, Guy's Hospital; James Percy Alwyne Gabb, University College; Thomas Ernest Hayward, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; George Ernest Herman, London Hospital; John Edward Hine, University College; Richard Hughes, St. Bartholomew's and Middlesex Hospitals and Manchester Royal Infirmary; George Mackern, Guy's Hospital; Tiaeliesin Wilim Owen Pughe, Liverpool Royal Infirmary and Guy's Hospital; George Hannah Russell, Guy's Hospital; Harrington Sainsbury, University College; Charles Edward Sheppard, St. Thomas's Hospital; Robert Percy Smith, St. Thomas's Hospital; William Hale White, Guy's Hospital; Dawson Williams, University College.

Second Division:—Frederick Rowland Barker, St. Thomas's Hospital; Charles Edward Beevor, University College; Donald Frederick Dymott, University College; William Henry Russell Forsbrook, Westminster Hospital; Richard Gill, B. Sc., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Thomas Hahnemann Hayle, Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary; James Hudson, University College; Alfred Austin Lendon, University College and Middlesex Hospital; Alfred Ernest Maylard, Guy's Hospital; William Henry Neale, University College; William Frederick Shain, Liverpool School of Medicine; Harold Gilbertson Taylor, King's College.

DURHAM.

The vacant Fellowship has been awarded to M. A. W. Mitchell, B.A., of University College. Mr. Mitchell was educated at Eton, and obtained a Foundation Scholarship on entering the University, a Second Year Scholarship, and the University Classical Scholarship in Michaelmas Term, 1877, and was placed in the First Class in Classical Honours at the First Year Examination, and also at the Final Examination for the degree of B.A., in Easter Term, 1878.

GLASGOW.

The Principal has received information that Mr. Gladstone will deliver his rectorial address to the students on Thursday, Dec. 4, or Friday, Dec. 5.

The "Trinummus" of Plautus will be performed by the Westminster Queen's scholars in the Dormitory on the evenings of Dec. 11, 16, and 18.

The Council of King's College have appointed Professor Philip Delamotte to the chair of Practical Fine Art, recently endowed by the City Guilds Institute. The new School of Art is to be opened early in January next.

Mr. Edward Firth and Mr. Charles Henry Firth, brothers of Mr. Mark Firth, have announced their intention to provide and fit up a laboratory for Firth College, at the cost of £1000. Mr. Charles Harding Firth, B.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, has been appointed by the council Lecturer on Modern History and Political Economy.

Professor Marshall has withdrawn his resignation as Principal of University College, Bristol, the council having made arrangements by which his work will be lessened, and it is hoped will enable the Professor long to continue to discharge the duties of his office.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present on the 20th inst. at the annual meeting of the City of London College for the distribution of the prizes and certificates to the successful students at the yearly examinations of the college, the Society of Arts, and the Department of Science and Art. The Lord Mayor presided. As the Duchess of Connaught distributed the prizes she spoke a few gracious words of compliment and encouragement to the recipients. Subsequently her Royal consort addressed the students assembled in a speech which impressed on the minds of the young men the advantages of the higher education which the college was giving, and of the duty of making the best of their time whilst they were young and ambitious.

The 20th inst. being the annual "speech-day" at St. Saviour's Grammar School, Southwark, the Bishop of Rochester distributed the prizes to the scholars. He was supported by all the governors of the school and their treasurer, Mr. Bevan. Dr. Boger, the Head Master, who was warmly congratulated by the Bishop on the completion of the twentieth year of his mastership, gave a short résumé of the history of the school during the past twelvemonth, and of the successes achieved by its pupils. The list of honours gained by former pupils of the school was unusually large, including a Sizarship at St. John's College, Cambridge; a School Exhibition and a First Class at the Matriculation Examination of the London University (W. Greenstreet); a First Class at the London University Matriculation Examination and an Open Scholarship at Westminster Hospital (Swain); an Open Scholarship at St. Paul's School (C. Greenstreet); and first-class certificates at the Royal College of Chemistry and in the Science and Art Department (A. Wingham). Besides these, Messrs. Farr, Coombes, and Nicholls had gained certificates at the College of Preceptors; Mr. W. H. Ruston had been appointed to a Mathematical Tutorship at the Military College, Oxford; and Mr. E. D. Holditch, a former pupil of Dr. Boger, had been appointed Head Master of the Wisbech Grammar School.

Mr. D. F. Ranking, M.A., Head Master of Wallasey Grammar School, Cheshire, has been unanimously elected Head Master of the Kingsbridge Grammar School.

The Rev. R. J. Griffiths, M.A., LL.D., Head Master of the Church of the Ascension School, Lavender-hill, has been appointed Second Master of the Haberdashers' Company's Aske's Hatcham Schools, New-cross, in succession to the Rev. D. L. Scott, M.A., LL.M.

The examination for the Junior Scholarships annually offered by the Royal Agricultural Society of England was held on the 20th inst, at the several schools from which candidates have been entered to compete. This year there were twenty-three candidates, as compared with twenty-nine last year, and thirty-two in 1877.

ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE IN IRELAND.

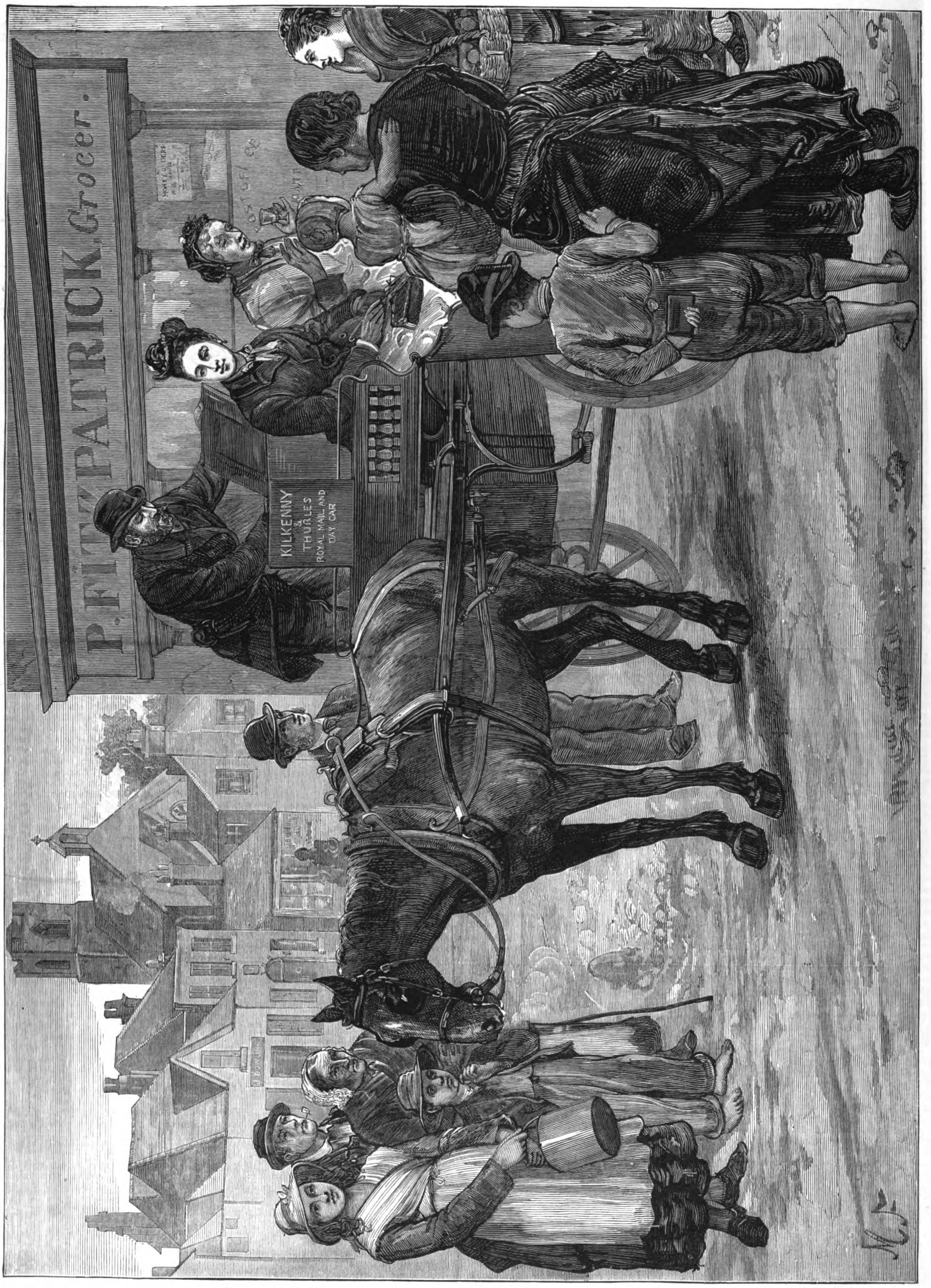
The famous "jaunting-car" plays an important part in the economy of the Irish postal department. On hundreds of miles of road, the work of transmission is carried on chiefly by the aid of that singular vehicle, which is the delight of the natives, and the terror of all strangers who trust their bodies to it for the first time. In the capacious "well"—a kind of oblong box which lies between the "seats" on either side—a handy receptacle for post-bags is found; while the machine itself, when behind a fast horse, can bowl at a highly respectable speed along a level road. The "mail-car" differs somewhat in shape from the ordinary "side-car;" its "well" being rather broader and deeper, but it is most easily recognised at a glance by the reddish hue with which it is daubed all over. We do not remember having ever seen an Irish mail-car of this kind which seemed to have been painted within the present century. The colour has a sickly hue, as of a red that had grown pale with the gathering griefs of accumulated years, and it imparts to the vehicle an air of having seen better days, which is not lessened by the self-asserting inscription which invariably appears on the back in obstrusive yellow letters—"Royal Mail and Day Car. From——to—— — miles."

Our Artists' sketch was taken at a village on the road between the city of Kilkenny and the town of Thurles, in county Tipperary. No railway communication had as yet been established between these two comparatively thriving towns, which are twenty-one Irish miles apart—a distance about equal to twenty-seven English miles. The mail-car traverses the road between Kilkenny and Thurles twice daily, carrying passengers as well as mails. Besides the driver, who is skilled in balancing himself securely on the little box in front, four people can be accommodated with seats on the vehicle, at the trifling rate of twopence each per mile. The driver, who acts as mail-guard, leaves a made-up bag at each rural post-office, and receives one in return, which he deposits in the "well" of his vehicle. When the car, as happens in many places, arrives at the office during ordinary bedtime, the postmaster, roused from his couch, comes to a front window, with a long crook in his hand. The incoming mail-bag is hooked on to the crook, hauled in through the window, and retained, while the outgoing one is left with the driver by a similar process.

For his duties the rural postmaster usually receives no greater remuneration than £4 a year, out of which sum he must provide cord and sealing-wax; but, being almost invariably a shopkeeper, he undertakes those duties willingly enough for sake of the connection which the mail business may bring around him; and when, as not unfrequently is the case, he happens to be a publican, the revenue secured in this way should be a source of satisfaction both to himself and to the Excise department. Many a strange scene is witnessed at his threshold. Beggars, for instance, lie in wait for the arrival of the mail-car; not in the hope of intelligence by post, but in the expectation of open-handed passengers. Woe to the unlucky stranger who returns a harsh or uncivil answer to their oily supplications! The interrupted prayer for his weal may be suddenly lengthened into something remote from a benediction, in this wise—"May the blessin' o' God folly you for ever an' ever—an' never overtake you;" or it may be supplemented by some ready sarcasm, such as—"Arrah, Judy, have you a copper at all to throw to that poor starved creature there on the car? He wants it worse than ourselves, God help him." Let the passenger be ever so stoical, those dirty but merry mendicants will make him feel well satisfied when the car is again in motion.

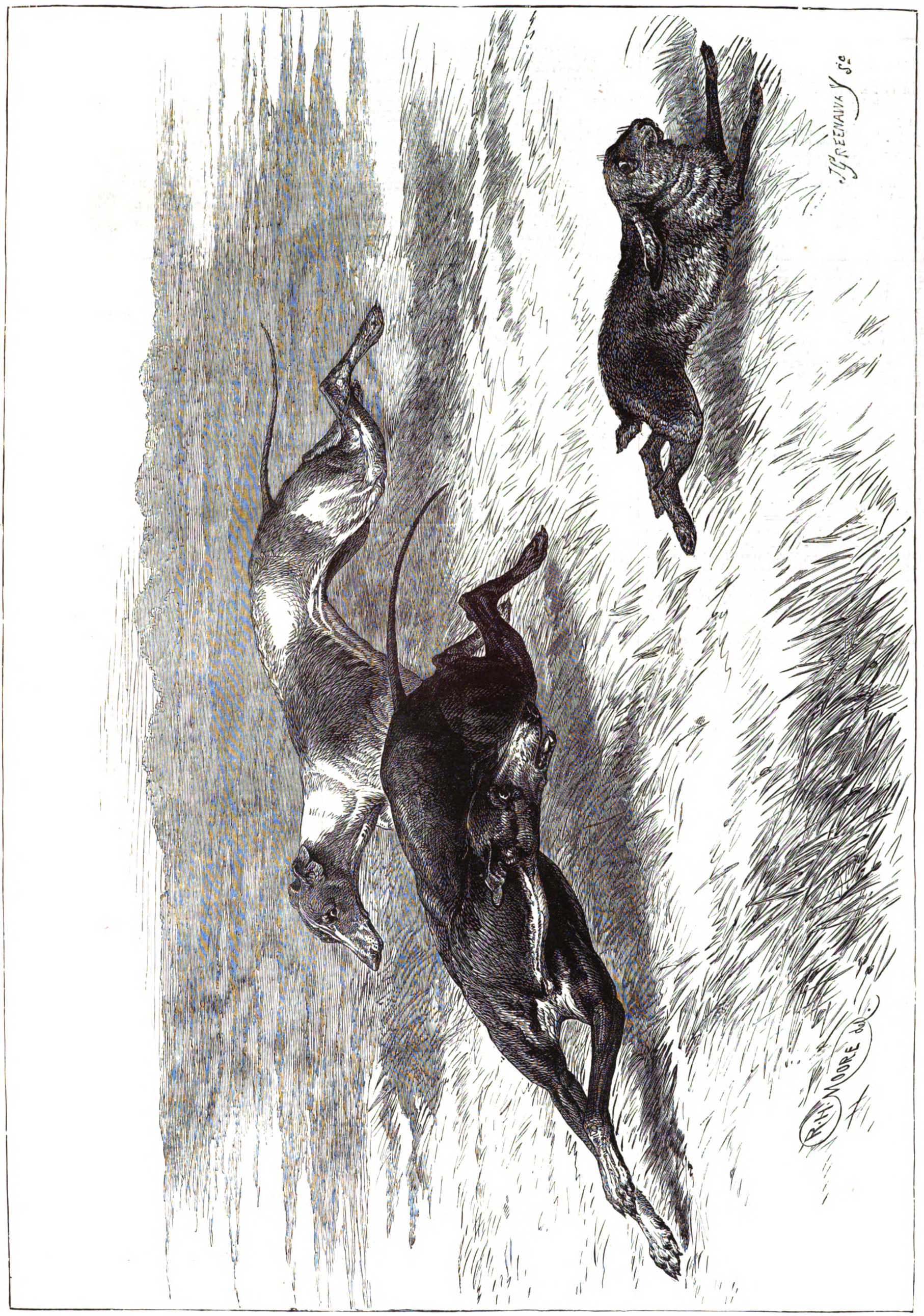
But the great "sensation scene" is produced by the arrival of "an American letther." It is well known that most of the Irish poor in the United States are mindful of their kindred in the "ould counthry," and frequently transmit donations of £10 or £12 to the loved ones they have left behind, very many millions having been thus passed through the post office during the last two decades. Every private epistle, besides, is sure to contain a selection of news that will be absorbingly interesting to the people of the locality from which the writer emigrated. "An American letther," therefore, excites widespread commotion. The news of its arrival spreads like wildfire, and by the time its owner comes to claim it an eager crowd will have gathered nigh the office door. Someone is pressed into service for the decipherment of the treasured scrawl—usually a child from the adjacent National School; and the people stand around in rapt attention, the silence being broken only by impulsive cries of joy or woe from a listener, to whom the reading may have announced the good fortune or disaster, perhaps the death, of an absent husband or lover, a brother or a son.

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IRISH SKETCHES: ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.—SEE PAGE 499.

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COURSING: THE FIRST TURN.—SEE PAGE 502.

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COURSING—THE FIRST TURN.

During the coursing season we very frequently read a sentence to this effect in the reports of the various meetings—"Mr. A.'s decisions, as usual, gave complete satisfaction, and B. was in great form with the slips." The importance of securing an able judge and an experienced slipper cannot possibly be over-estimated, for we have no hesitation in saying that Wilkinson's task, when a pair of awkward puppies are given into his charge, is quite as difficult as that undertaken by Mr. M'George when he has to get a field of two-year-olds off upon equal terms; while Judge Clark's post is a sinecure compared with that held by Mr. Hedley. In Manchester, Sheffield, and other northern towns, where the somewhat bastard sport of rabbit-coursing is practised, a very rough-and-ready style of judging is adopted. The "kill" counts one, and that is the only point that is scored, so that it is possible for one dog to do the whole of the work, while the other, by a piece of luck, secures the verdict. With greyhounds, however, matters are very differently arranged. The kill certainly counts one point; but far more value is attached to "speed to the hare," first turn, &c.; and as the judge often has to sum up these points while riding at full speed to keep in a good position with the dogs, it is wonderful how rarely his decisions are called in question. Occasionally the best and most experienced judge will make a mistake, but we never remember to have heard the slightest insinuation of unfair dealing. Many years ago an offer of £500 was made to the judge at one of our most important meetings if he would give the final course of a great stake to a certain dog. He entertained the proposal and dismissed it—with the stewards. The work of the slipper is of little less importance than that of the judge. It may seem a very simple matter to the uninitiated to pull a spring which sets free two greyhounds; but a little practical experience would soon show the fallacy of this idea. Many dogs are very troublesome in the slips, and, instead of straining forward with a steady even pull, one will be plunging about in all directions, while the other perhaps has become unsighted. Then the slipper has to exercise a considerable amount of discretion with regard to the course the hare is taking, and, if one dog is likely to be much favoured, he must wait for a fresh hare. In our Illustration, however, all the preliminary difficulties have been satisfactorily overcome. The dogs have got away upon even terms, and, after a grand race to the hare, in which the speed shown has been very equal, one has made a desperate effort, drawn out a little, and sent "puss" round, thus gaining the coveted "first turn." If the hare is a good one, the course is likely to extend for another mile, and, from this point, stamina and cleverness will be served rather than speed, and the scorer of the first point may not be found to have held his own, when the little flag goes up, proclaiming a victory for white collar or red.

Sir Evelyn Wood has been appointed to the command of the Belfast District, with the local rank of Brigadier-General.

Mr. W. Spencer Stanhope, M.P., has published some particulars respecting the Unfunded Debt which he has obtained from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The hon. gentleman's figures show that the Unfunded Debt stood on March 1 this year at £25,870,100, being an increase of £21,390,500 over the sum at which Mr. Gladstone left it. The items of increase include the Suez Canal purchase, the amounts borrowed by local authorities, and five millions for "warlike expenditure." Mr. Stanhope asserts that the Funded Debt has been reduced, between 1874 and 1879, by £17,530,705.

Colonel Lovell, R.E., who, accompanied by Lieutenant Hussey, proceeded to British Columbia a few months ago, by order of the Imperial authorities, in order to examine and report upon the condition of the defences there, has now returned. He considers Esquimalt untenable in the event of an attack by hostile vessels, and recommends the erection of certain defensive works at Nanaimo, which is the coaling station of the British Navy in the North Pacific. Lieutenant-Colonel Strange, R.A., Dominion Inspector of Artillery, visited British Columbia at the same time on behalf of the Canadian Government; and the understanding is that, in the event of the Imperial Government erecting the fortifications and placing the necessary guns in position, the Dominion Government will undertake the maintenance of the defences, and will raise a corps of artillery to garrison them.

The King of Saxony has placed at the disposal of the Exhibition Commission of the Berlin International Fishery Exhibition an extra special prize, open to all nations, to consist of silver plate, for the best practical scheme for rendering harmless to fish in rivers and lakes the refuse from factories and sewage from towns falling into the same. Although the prize thus offered is intended for a complete solution of the question, partial solutions are not to be excluded from consideration by the jurors, who will also be instructed to decide as to the plan deemed second in order of merit. Such plan is to receive a prize of 600 marks from the Minister of Agriculture, if possessing advantages over the systems now in use. Proposals from British subjects (which may be in print or manuscript, and accompanied or not by drawings) must be delivered prior to March 1, 1880, to Mr. Edmund Johnson, commissaire délégué, at the London offices of the Exhibition, 1, Castle-street, Holborn. Apparatus and models intended to illustrate any of the plans so submitted will have to be forwarded subsequently to the Exhibition (which will be opened on April 20), it being requisite, however, to apply before Jan. 1 for the necessary space for the same in the British section.

Dr Charles Graham gave the first of the present series of Cantor lectures, at the Society of Arts, last Monday evening, on the subject of the Chemistry of Breadmaking. After some introductory remarks on the history of the subject, the lecturer proceeded to discuss the composition of the principal cereals, which he divided into the heat-giving—viz., the carbo-hydrates and fat, the muscle-forming, and the various mineral matters, all serving different purposes in building up the animal structure. He then proceeded to examine the chief chemical and physical properties of the organic constituents of the cereals, beginning with starch. He explained the structure of the different starches, and how the source from which each variety was obtained could be distinguished by the different shapes and sizes of the cells as seen by the microscope. He then showed the various tests for starch and the different reactions of starch and the sugars—maltose, cane sugar, fruit sugar, &c.—when treated with Fehling's liquid, alcohol, &c. In connection with this part of the subject, he explained how the different varieties of sugar were distinguished from one another by means of polarised light. He then explained and illustrated the preparation of dextrine, and gave an instance of its practical use in the glazing processes of the Vienna and Paris bakers, the glossy surface of whose bread was produced by the dextrine, resulting from the action of moist heat on starch. In conclusion, he announced that on Monday next would be continued the examination of starch and its hydration products. The course is to be continued on successive Monday evenings until Christmas.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"Oberon" was given on Friday week, and came with almost the freshness of novelty, having been but intermittently heard for many years. The work was commissioned by Mr. Charles Kemble, and produced at Covent-Garden Theatre, under his lessecship, in 1826. It was originally a dialogue opera; the book, by Mr. Planché, having been based on Sotheby's translation of Wieland's poem. It is scarcely necessary to remind musical readers that Weber superintended the rehearsals, and died—in London—a few weeks after it was brought out. In spite of the intrinsic beauty of the music and the literary merit of the poetical part of the book, the opera never maintained a strong hold of the stage, from the want of strongly-marked contrasts in the music and the absence of dramatic and human interest in the action and the characters.

It was in 1860 that the Italian version of "Oberon" was produced—at the old opera house in the Haymarket—the translated dialogue adapted to recitative by Sir Julius (then Mr.) Benedict, and with interpolated pieces from Weber's "Euryanthe." But few performances of it took place at that period; and, after the burning of the former theatre (in 1867), it was unheard until 1870, when it was given at the Royal Italian Opera House during the temporary occupation of that establishment by Mr. Mapleson.

Special features in some of the Italian performances of "Oberon" were the fine singing of the late Mdlle. Titiens as Reiza and Madame Trebelli as Fatima. "Oberon" was given during Mr. Mapleson's last year's season at Her Majesty's Theatre, when Madame Pappenheim appeared as Reiza and Madame Trebelli again as Fatima; and these ladies sustained the same characters in last week's representation, when the first-named artist sang with much success, especially in the great declamatory scena, "Ocean, thou mighty monster," which was given with good dramatic perception of its varied phases of sentiment and passion. The impression here produced was manifested by long-continued applause. In other instances, too, as in the first finale, the duet with Sir Huon (introduced from "Euryanthe"), and the quartet, "Over the dark blue waters," Madame Pappenheim sang with genuine artistic power. As in former representations of the opera, Madame Trebelli's excellent delivery of the music of Fatima was an important feature. Her two songs, "A lonely Arab maid" and "O Araby, dear Araby," were both encored, as was the duet with Sherasmin, "On the banks of sweet Garonne." Signor Fancelli was the Sir Huon (as in 1870), and sang with as much effect as could be expected under the disadvantages of the adverse influence of the weather. His delivery of the scena, "O 'tis a glorious sight to see," was—from this cause—better in intention than in realisation. This piece was written by Weber specially for Braham in the earliest performances of "Oberon," the scena originally composed for Sir Huon having proved unsuitable to the singer. This latter, in the Italian version of the opera, has been transferred to the character of Oberon, which was filled on Friday, as in last year's performance, by Signor Carrion; Signor Frapolli, at first announced for the part, having been disabled from appearing by indisposition. Signor Carrion gave his scena with considerable effect. The lovely song for the Mermaid was sung by Mdlle. Stelzner, without making much effect; the music for Puck having been rendered with similar result by Mdlle. Barnardelli. Signor Pantaleoni was a very satisfactory Sherasmin, and the smaller parts of the Caliph and Babekan were assigned, respectively, to Mr. Pyatt and Signor Zoboli.

The orchestra was throughout highly efficient, which can scarcely be said of the chorus. Signor Li Calsi conducted with care and skill.

"Lohengrin" was to have been given on Tuesday; but, in consequence of the indisposition of Signor Fancelli, "Mignon" was substituted.

This (Saturday) evening the present series of performances is to close, a short supplemental season being announced to begin on Monday next.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.

At last week's opening concert of Mr. John Boosey's fourteenth season (at St. James's Hall) a varied and popular selection of vocal pieces was rendered by Misses Mary Davies, Annie Butterworth, and Rose Stuart, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Hollins, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Maybrick. Mr. Hollins appeared in sudden replacement of Mr. Sims Reeves, who was absent on account of illness. The encores were numerous, these results having followed the delivery of Sterndale Bennett's "May Dew," by Miss M. Davies; of Blumenthal's new song, "The Wedding Day," and Cowen's "The Better Land," by Madame Sterling; of Sinclair's "The Mountain Maid," by Mr. Lloyd; "The Friar of Orders Grey," by Mr. Santley; Adams's new song, "The Midshipmite," by Mr. Maybrick, and Reichardt's "Love's Request," by Mr. Hollins.

There was also some very effective part-singing by the London Union (directed by Mr. F. Walker), who had to repeat Kücken's "The Young Musician."

An agreeable variety to the vocal performances was offered by the brilliant pianoforte playing of Madame Arabella Goddard, who gave, with great effect, Wehli's "Recollections of a Midsummer Night's Dream" and Liszt's transcription of Schumann's "Widmung." The duties of accompanist to the vocal music were efficiently fulfilled by Mr. Sidney Naylor and Mr. Henry Parker.

The second concert took place last Wednesday evening, with an attractive programme.

This week's Monday Popular Concert opened with Brahm's Sestet, for stringed instruments, in G major; which was given for the second time here. Again it left the impression of being over-prolonged and diffuse in treatment; it occupies nearly an hour in performance. The best portions are the "Adagio" and the "Scherzo." The work was finely played by Madame Norman-Néruda, MM. Ries, Zerbini, and Burnett, and Signori Piatti and Pezze. The concert introduced, for the first time, three pieces for violoncello and pianoforte composed by Mr. F. W. Davenport. They are cleverly written, but are not particularly striking, the best being that which is entitled "A Melody with Changes." The pieces were excellently rendered by Signor Piatti and Mdlle. Mehlig, the lady having previously played, with much success, Weber's Solo Sonata in C major. A special feature at this concert was the charming vocalisation of Miss Lillian Bailey, in a recitative and air from Handel's "Giulio Cesare," and two lieder by Schubert and Mendelssohn. Haydn's melodious Pianoforte Trio in D major (No. 21) was given for the first time at these concerts. Sir J. Benedict accompanied the vocal music.

Haydn's "Creation" was performed on Thursday evening by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, conducted by Mr. Barnby—the principal vocalists having been Mrs. Osgood, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Foli.

A Scotch Concert takes place at the Albert Hall this (Saturday) evening.

At the general meeting of the Philharmonic Society the following gentlemen were elected members:—Professor G. A. Macfarren, Mr. Charles Hallé, and Mr. John Hullah, LL.D.; and as associates—Humphrey J. Stark, Mus. Bac.; Mr. G. Higgs, Mus. Bac.; Mr. Walter Fitton, Mr. G. W. Hammond, Mr. Arthur G. Thomas, Miss Clinton, and Miss M'Murdie. The eight concerts of the society will begin on Feb. 5 next.

The annual grand concert in aid of the funds of the Post Office Orphan Home will be given at St. James's Hall on Saturday evening, Dec. 13. Mesdames Marie Roze, Leibhart, and Frances Brooke, Miss de Fonblanque, Messrs. W. H. Cummings, Henry Guy, and several other well-known artistes have kindly promised their services. Sir Julius Benedict and Mr. Ganz will conduct.

At a meeting of the guarantors of the Leeds Musical Festival held last week a general committee of forty-five gentlemen was appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements for the festival to be held in the autumn of 1880. It was stated that the guarantee fund already amounted to £8805, and that it was expected to reach £14,000 before the list closed. Mr. Arthur Sullivan, the English composer, is to supply an original oratorio, the subject of the libretto being the Bible story of Saul and Jonathan; and Mr. J. F. Barnett, the composer of the "Ancient Mariner," will write a new secular cantata, selecting his subject from Longfellow's "Building of the Ship." Some foreign composers have also been communicated with, and are expected to supply works.

Sir Julius Benedict distributed the prizes and certificates gained by the successful students at the local centre of the Trinity College scheme at Wigan last week. The students number seventy, as against seventeen last year. Sir Julius Benedict complimented the centre on its improvement, and said that the movement was spreading all over England, and could not fail to have a most beneficial effect on the progress of music. He considered England one of the most musical nations of the world.

THEATRES.

"Just Like a Woman," a comedy in three acts, by Mr. A. W Dubourg, joint author of "New Men and Old Acres," has been produced at one of the Gaiety matinées. The piece, though new to London, has done previous duty in the provinces, and bears an accidental resemblance to the comedy "On Guard," with which some of our playgoing readers may be familiar. The story is somewhat flimsy and the characterisation weak. The dialogue, in portions, is smartly written; but, on the whole, there is too much conversation and at the same time too little action to render the piece thoroughly dramatic. The love interest, moreover, does not secure the sympathies of the audience. It is not necessary to give a synopsis of the plot. There are two stanch advocates of woman's rights in the persons of Mrs. Lyster, wife of Topham Lyster, M.P., and her daughter Aurora, the latter of whom forsakes her principles on receiving an offer of marriage. Ethel, the sister of Aurora, is engaged to one man, but secretly in love with another, to whom she is ultimately united. There is a great deal about electioneering. Throughout, the author is most successful in his comic business, some of the humorous characters being exceedingly well conceived. The piece was efficiently represented. Mrs. Chippendale enacted the part of Mrs. Lyster, the champion of "woman's rights," with great vivacity and energy. Miss Louise Willes was effective as Aurora, and Miss Measor made a successful début as the heroine, Ethel Lyster. The rôle of the hero was sustained by Mr. Charles Kelly. Mr. Arthur Wood as Potbury, and Mr. Kemble as Sowerby Sweetapple, a sort of political agent, were exceedingly amusing. The other characters were well portrayed. The comedy was received with favour, the author and actors being called for at the fall of the curtain.

At the Prince of Wales's Robertson's three-act comedy of "Ours," has been once more presented to the public. This is probably the last revival which will take place at this theatre during the present management. The piece has been too often expatiated upon to call for any especial criticism. It is one of the most popular and sympathetic works of a highly gifted writer, and on the first night a crowded and fashionable audience testified to its still unflagging popularity. Mrs. Bancroft resumes the character of Mary Netley, and invests it with the same amount of freshness and piquancy which originally characterised the performance. The parts of Blanche Haye and Lady Spendryn find able representatives in Miss Marian Terry and Miss Le Thiere. As Hugh Chalcot, Mr. Bancroft is seen to great advantage; and Mr. Forbes Robertson gives an admirable presentation of Sergeant Jones. Mr. Arthur Cecil as Prince Perovsky, Mr. Kemble as Sir Alexander, and Mr. Conway as Angus McAlister are all clever personations. The comedy can scarcely fail to attract good audiences until the popular managers secede to their new home at the Haymarket Theatre.

PANTOMIMES.

The early and exceedingly cold winter induces many eager expectants of the Christmas amusements to think of the pantomimes. Many, we find, are inclined to suggest improvements in the construction of these entertaining annuals. They think that the Introductions should be abridged and the Harlequinades extended. We confess that at the West-End theatres the former have ceased to be funny. They are far too elegant to excite more than a smile, whereas loud laughter is desiderated. We should prefer broad humour to refined wit. At the East-End the dialogue is altogether different. Neither rhythm nor rhyme is cared for; but the lines, containing any number of syllables, and disdaining all rules of quantity or accent, frequently amuse by their violation of all propriety and the sheer irregularities of their structure and syntax. The greater the ignorance shown by the writer the greater the merriment expressed by the audience. A serious complaint exists as to the want of novelty in the subjects. Notwithstanding the number of unused themes published in collections of Norwegian and Caledonian legends, our modern caterers repeat the old arguments, trusting for favour in the familiarity of the stories. The present stock, so far as announced, of subjects is remarkably barren of novelty. At Covent Garden "Sindbad the Sailor" is announced, at Drury-lane "Bluebeard," at the Gaiety "Gulliver," at New Sadler's Wells "The Forty Thieves," at the Surrey and Astley's "Aladdin," at the Standard "Bluebeard," at the Park and Marylebone "Cinderella," at the Crystal Palace "Jack the Giant Killer," and at the Alexandra "Little Jack Horner." A novel feature of this season's Christmas amusements will be Mr. D'Oyly Carte's "Children's Pinafore" at the Opéra Comique. A series of morning performances of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's popular opera "H.M.S. Pinafore" will be given, commencing December 16, all the characters being taken by children.

A revised edition of "An Art-Student in Munich" is announced by Messrs. De La Rue, of Bunhill-row. It will contain several new chapters, with further particulars of the Ammergau actors and some details of interest about the last "works and days" of Kaulbach, of whom the writer, Mrs. Howitt-Watts (best known by her maiden name, Anna Mary Howitt), was a pupil.

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THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bennett, Charles, Vicar of Cambo, to be Vicar of St. John's, Barnsley.
Childs, H. Horatio; Vicar of Shippon, Berks.
Clarkson, John M.; Chaplain and Naval Instructor to H.M.S. Tenedos.
Dillon, J. A., Curate of Holy Trinity, Bournemouth; Association Secretary of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, North-Western District.
Dixon, William Francis; Curate of Panton-with-Wragby.
Dixon, W.; Chaplain to H.M.S. Indus.
Evans, Canon Howell, Vicar of Oswestry; Rural Dean of Oswestry.
Goodridge, H. P.; Chaplain to H.M.S. Northumberland.
Gregg, E. P., Senior Curate of Christ Church, Folkestone; Secretary of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, North-Eastern District.
Haynes, William Aquila; Curate of Burgeo, Newfoundland.
Hewitt, John; S.P.G. Missionary at Herring Neck, Newfoundland.
Laurence, P., Rector of South Ockendon; Rector of Walesby, Market Rasen.
McDermott, W.; Incumbent of St. John's, Johnstone, N.B.
Macdowdall, G. H. W.; Chaplain to H.M.S. Minotaur.
Nurse, Theodore Richard; Curate of King's Cove, Newfoundland.
Parker, William Sackville; Rector of Anstey, near Leicester.
Phillips, Sydney; Rector of Nuncham Courtenay, Oxon.
Prowde, Ralph; Vicar of Kilburn, near York.
Sullivan, Eugene; Chaplain to H.M.S. Penelope.
Woodd, Basil K; Vicar of St. John-the-Evangelist, Bilton, Harrogate.

A handsome three-light Munich window (from the studio of Messrs. Mayer and Co.), representing the "Widow's Mite," has been erected in Cheadle parish church by Mrs. Heath to the memory of her late husband.

On the 22nd inst., St. John's Church, Johnstone, N.B., erected principally at the expense of Mr. R. T. N. Speir, of Culdees, Perthshire, was consecrated by the Bishop of Glasgow. The church is a neat and substantial building, and the sittings, 400 in number, are all free and and unappropriated.

The church of Fenny Compton, near Leamington, Warwickshire, was reopened on the 18th inst., after extensive improvements. A new south aisle had been added by the former Rector, Dr. Heurtley, Margaret Professor at Oxford, who resigned the living in 1872; but a complete restoration was still wanted. The architect was Mr. T. Graham Jackson.

The Dean of Lichfield, preaching on Sunday afternoon in aid of the Incorporated National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, said that last year the accommodation provided in elementary day schools of every kind was 3,942,000, out of which the Church of England alone provided 2,252,000.

A window in memory of Canon Davies, who was for thirty-one years Vicar, has been inserted in the north-eastern, or St. Edmund's Chapel, at Tewkesbury Abbey. The subjects are "Christ blessing little children," and "Christ the Good Shepherd." The canopies accord with the style of work in the adjacent chapels, and the window has been executed by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne.

The nave of St. Helen's, Trecton, near Rotherham, the chancel of which was restored by the Rector, the Rev. Bernard Watkins, in 1866, has been partially renovated under the direction of Messrs. Hadfield, of Sheffield. The complete estimate was for no less than £1500, and for the present the works have been confined to that which was most pressing—the re-seating of the church. A new pulpit has, however, been given by the family of the late Mrs. Sorby as a memorial to her.

The parish Church of St. Mary, Ratcliffe-on-Trent, which has been nearly reconstructed by Messrs. Goddard and Paget, was reopened on the 6th inst. by the Bishop of Nottingham. The building has been lengthened 30 ft., and now measures 105 ft. from east to west. It will accommodate more than 700 worshippers, or nearly twice as many as before. Its reconstruction has cost £4500. There is a spire 106 ft. high. The bells dated from the time of James I., but were cracked and past service. Two of them have been recast. They are intended to form part of a peal of six.

The Bishop of Carlisle on Saturday last consecrated the four new Churches of St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John, which have been erected at Barrow-in-Furness, at a cost of about £24,000—half of which was given by the Duke of Devonshire and a fourth by the Duke of Buccleuch. They were originally intended to be temporary structures; but on examination by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners they were found to be so substantial that they were accepted as permanent places of worship, and on Saturday they were legally transferred from the donors to the Commissioners. The Commissioners will now be able to give increased grants to the Incumbents.

The Vicar of Northoll, Middlesex, has been presented with a handsome silver salver, in which was engraved the following inscription:—"Presented to the Honourable and Reverend Douglas Hamilton Gordon, M.A., Canon of Salisbury, and Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty, on his resigning the living of Northoll, as a tribute of regard and esteem by his parishioners, and in recognition of his cordial relations with them, and his kind, heartfelt, and faithful parochial ministrations among them during the past nineteen years." The cottagers have presented Lady Ellen Hamilton Gordon with beautifully bound copies of the Bible and Book of Common Prayer, "in affectionate remembrance of her kindness and the deep interest taken by her Ladyship in the joys and sorrows of those and their families with whom she has been intimately connected during the space of twenty years." We understand that Mr. Gordon, in resigning the living, intends to devote himself wholly to his duties as Canon residentiary of Salisbury.

The sentence of suspension of the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie was early on Sunday morning affixed to the door of St. Alban's Church by an officer of the Court of Arches. The officer was served with a protest by the churchwardens against affixing to the church door the decree of "a tribunal wholly secular," and Lord Penzance's order was torn down by some unknown person shortly afterwards. A copy of the notice was also served on Mr. Mackonochie. The Rev. W. M. Sinclair, who had been licensed by the Bishop of London to act as Curate in Charge during the suspension, came to the church, accompanied by Mr. J. B. Lee, secretary to the Bishop, and was received in the vestry by Mr. Mackonochie, who read to him a statement declining to give up his charge, as he said, "I have not been suspended by any court which has the authority from God to deprive me of what He has given." Mr. Sinclair then retired, and Mr. Mackonochie officiated at the Communion service, with the ritual usually adopted at St. Alban's. Mr. Stanton preached in the morning and Mr. Mackonochie in the evening, but neither referred to the morning's proceedings.

The parish Church of St. Mary, Hope-under-Dinmore, Herefordshire, was reopened on the 18th inst. by the Bishop of Hereford, who preached in the morning; Archdeacon Lord Saye and Sele being the preacher in the afternoon. The present restoration comprises the entire rebuilding of the nave, the erection of chancel and transept arches; the piercing of a tower arch and west tower window, and placing the font (of thirteenth-century work) under the tower arch, and the building of a small arch from the transept into the chancel aisle, the corbels, columns, capitals, and centre rib of which have been erected of marble in memory of the late Rev. G. Arkwright. An open roof with oak timbers has been placed over the nave, and a large and handsome north porch has been built. The works have been under the superintendence of F. R. Kempson, of Hereford. Amongst the special offerings is a two-light window, by Messrs. Ward and Hughes, to the memory of the Vicar's father, the late Rev. W. H. Wyatt, Canon of Lincoln, Rector of Melton Ross, in that county, and for thirty-seven years Vicar of Sneinton, Nottingham.

The Bishop of London has addressed the following letter to all the beneficed clergy in his diocese:—"Fulham Palace, Nov. 24, 1879. My dear Sir,—I know how difficult in these times is the maintenance of our parochial and other charities, and how unwelcome is an additional appeal for aid; but it is only justice to call your attention to the position in which our diocese—not the poorest in England—stands with reference to the Incorporated Church Building Society. It appears that during the last year (1878) grants were made for churches in the London diocese to the amount of £1895, more than one eighth of the total sum granted to all the dioceses in England; while the total of the contributions we returned to the society from associations and sermons was only £148. It is obvious to plead that we have the Bishop of London's Fund to maintain; and the plea might perhaps be fairly admitted if we sought aid for church building from that fund only; but as long as the promoters of our new churches usually ask and accept grants from the old society as well, it clearly has an equitable claim on the benevolence of the Churchmen of London. I shall, therefore, be very glad if you are able by sermons, or in any other way, to interest your congregation and parishioners in behalf of this society, which has undoubtedly done admirable work in promoting the provision of churches and mission buildings throughout the land.—I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours, J. LONDON."

With reference to a paragraph in this paper of the 15th inst., copied from one of the daily journals, stating that "Clare-market Mission Chapel is again a centre of active religious work," the Rev. R. J. Simpson, late Rector of St. Clement Danes, writes to say that the Clare-market Mission Chapel has not ceased during the last ten years to be a "centre of active religious work." He states this, not so much on his own behalf as in justice to his colleagues who have in succession filled the post of Missionary Curate at Clare-market, and in justice especially to the Rev. Walter Lea, "who worked and resided in the district for nearly six years, who died at his post, and whose devoted and most successful labours were recognised and highly valued, not merely by his loving flock and Rector, but by his Bishop, and by such men as Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hatherley." — Mr. Fairbairn writes from Clare-market to the same purport. He says:—"My attention having been called to a paragraph stating that since the new Incumbent of St. Clement Danes has been there 'Clare-market Mission Chapel is again a centre of active religious work,' and as such a statement may mislead, I beg to say that this has been so to my knowledge during the past seven years, especially while the late Rev. W. Lea, Curate, laboured there, when a deep and lasting religious work was being carried on, he having worked faithfully and earnestly night and day until called up higher by Him whose he was and whom he served until his death. Having laboured in the district as Scripture-reader nearly eight years, I can testify that an earnest and zealous Christian work has during that time been carried on under the active supervision of the late as well as the present Rector of the parish."

GIPSY LIFE ROUND LONDON.

Our Illustration, from a Sketch taken by one of our Artists in the neighbourhood of Latimer-road, Notting-hill, which is not far from Wormwood-scrubbs, shows the habits of living still cherished by the vagabond parties of the singular gipsy folk, who are to be found as well in the outskirts of London, where there are many chances of picking up stray bits of irregular gain, as in more rural parts of the country. The figure of a gentleman, introduced into this sketch, who appears to be conversing with the gipsies in their waggon encampment, is that of Mr. George Smith, of Coalville, Leicester, the well-known benevolent promoter of social reforms, and legislative protection for the long-neglected class of people employed on canal barges, whose families, often living on board those vessels, are sadly in want of domestic comfort, and of education for the children.

At the recent Social Science Congress, at Manchester, Mr. George Smith read the following paper concerning the subject now in hand:—

"Owing to a superstitious regard and dislike the gipsies had towards the Census, and in their endeavour to evade being taken, no correct number has been arrived at, and it is only by guess-work and conjecture we can form any idea of the number of gipsies there are in this country. The Census puts the number at between 4000 and 5000. A gentleman who has lived and moved among them many years writes me to say that there cannot be less than 2000 in the neighbourhood of London, whose paradises are in the neighbourhood of Wormwood-scrubbs, Notting-hill Pottery, New Found Out, Kensal-green, Battersea, Dulwich-common, Lordship-lane, Mitcham-common, Barnes-common, Epping Forest, and like places. Of hawkers, auctioneers, showmen, and others who live in caravans with their families, there would be, at a rough calculation, not less than 2000 children; taking these things, along with others, and the number given in the Census, it may be fairly assumed that I am under the mark when I state that there are not less than 4000 gipsy men and women, and 10,000 to 15,000 gipsy and other children moving about the country outside the educational laws and the pale of civilisation.

"Some few gipsies, who have arrived at what they consider the highest state of a respectable and civilised life, reside in houses which, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, are in the lowest and most degraded part of the towns, among the scum and offscouring of all nations, and, like locusts, they leave a blight behind them wherever they have been. Others have their tents and vans, and there are many others who have tents only. A tent, as a rule, is about 7 ft. 6 in. wide, 16 ft. long, and 4 ft. 6 in. high at the top. They are covered with pieces of old cloth, sacking, &c., to keep the rain and snow out; the opening to allow the gipsies to go in and out of their tent is covered with a kind of coverlet. The fire by which they cook their meals is placed in a kind of tin bucket pierced with holes, and stands on the damp ground. Some of the smoke or sulphur arising from the sticks or coke finds its way through an opening at the top of the tent, about 2 ft. diameter. The other part of the smoke helps to keep their faces and hands the proper gipsy colour. Their beds consist of a layer of straw upon the damp ground, covered with a sack or sheet, as the case may be. An old soap-box or tea-chest serves as a chest of drawers, drawing-room table, and clothes-box. In these places children are born, live, and die. Men, women, grown-up sons and daughters lie huddled together in such a state as would shock the modesty of South African savages to whom we send missionaries to show them the blessings of Christianity. As in other cases where idleness and filth abound, what little washing they do is generally done on the Saturday afternoons; but this is a business they do not indulge in too often. They take their meals and do their washing squatting upon the ground, like tailors and Zulus. Lying, begging, thieving, cheating, and every other abomination that low cunning craft, backed by ignorance and idleness, can devise, they practise. In some instances these things are carried out to such a pitch as to render them more like imbeciles than human beings endowed with reason. Chair-mending, tinkering, and hawking are in many instances used only as a 'blind;' while the women and children go about the country begging and fortune-telling, bringing to their heathenish tents sufficient to keep the family. The poor women are the slaves and tools for the whole family, and can be seen very often with a child upon their backs, another in their arms, and a basket by their side. Upon the shoulders of the women rests the responsibility of providing for the herds of ditch-dwelling heathens. Many of the women enjoy their short pipes quite as much as the men.

"Judging from the conversations I have had with the gipsies in various parts of the country, not more than half living as men and wives are married. No form or ceremony has been gone through, not even 'jumping the broomstick,' as has been reported of them; and, taking the words of a respectable gipsy woman, 'they go together, take each other's words, and there is an end of it.' I am also assured by Levi Boswell, a real respectable gipsy, and a Mrs. Eastwood, a Christian woman and a gipsy, who preaches occasionally, that not half the gipsies who are living as men and wives are married. In the case of some of the adult gipsies living on the outskirts of London an improvement has taken place. There are some good among them, as with others. A gipsy in Wales has built himself a house, at the cost of £600. Considerable difficulty is experienced sometimes in finding them out, as many of the women go by two names; but in vain do I look for any improvement among the children. Owing to the Act relating to pedlars and hawkers prohibiting the granting of licenses for hawking to the youths of both sexes under seventeen, and the Education Acts not being sufficiently strong to lay hold of their dirty, idle, travelling tribes to educate them—except in rare cases—they are allowed to skulk about in ignorance and evil training, without being taught how to get an honest living. No ray of hope enters their breast; their highest ambition is to live and lull about so long as the food comes, no matter by whom or how it comes so that they get it. In many instances they live like pigs and die like dogs. The real old-fashioned gipsy has become lewd and demoralised—if such a thing could be—by allowing his sons and daughters to mix up with the scamps, vagabonds, 'rodneys,' and jail-birds who now and then settle among them as they are camping on the ditch banks. The consequence is our lanes are being infested with a lot of dirty, ignorant gipsies, who, with their tribes of squalid children, have been encouraged by servant girls and farmers, by supplying their wants with eggs, bacon, milk, and potatoes, the men helping themselves to game, to locate in the neighbourhood until they have received the tip from the farmer to pass on to his neighbours. Children born under such circumstances, unless taken hold of by the State, will turn out to be a class of most dangerous characters. Very much, up to the present, the wants of the women and children have been supplied through gulling the large-hearted and liberal-minded they have been brought in contact with, and the result has been that but few of the real gipsies have found their way into gaols. This is a redeeming feature in their character. Probably their offences may have been winked at by the farmers and others, who do not like the idea of having their stacks fired and property destroyed, and have given the gipsies a wide berth.

"Gipsies, as a rule, have very large families. Generally between eight and sixteen children are born in their tents. Owing to their exposure to the damp and cold ground they suffer much from chest and throat complaints. Large numbers of the children die young before they are 'broken in.' And it is a 'breaking in' in a tremendous sense, fraught with fearful consequences.

"Not 5 per cent of the gipsies, &c., travelling about the country in tents and vans can either read or write; and I have not found one gipsy but what thinks it would be a good thing if their tents and vans were registered, and the children compelled to go to school—in fact, many of them are anxious for such a thing to be brought about.

"The plan I would adopt to remedy this sad state of things is to apply the principles of the Canal-Boats Act of 1877 to all movable habitations—i.e., I would have all tents, shows, caravans, auctioneers' vans, and like places used as dwellings registered and numbered, and under proper sanitary arrangements and supervision of the sanitary inspectors and School Board officers in every town and village. With regard to the education of the children, when once the tent or van is registered and numbered, whether travelling as gipsies, auctioneers, &c., their children are mostly idle during the day; consequently, with a book similar to the half-time book, in which their names and attendance at school could be entered, it could be taken from place to place as they travel about, and be endorsed by the schoolmaster, showing that the child was attending school. The education obtained in this way would not be of the highest order; but through the kindness of the schoolmaster—for which extra trouble he should be compensated, as he ought to be under the Canal-Boats Act—and the vigilance of the School Board visitor, a plain, practical, and sound education could be imparted to and obtained by these poor little gipsy children and roadside arabs, who, if we do our duty, will be qualified to fill the places of those of our best artisans who are leaving the country to seek their fortunes abroad."

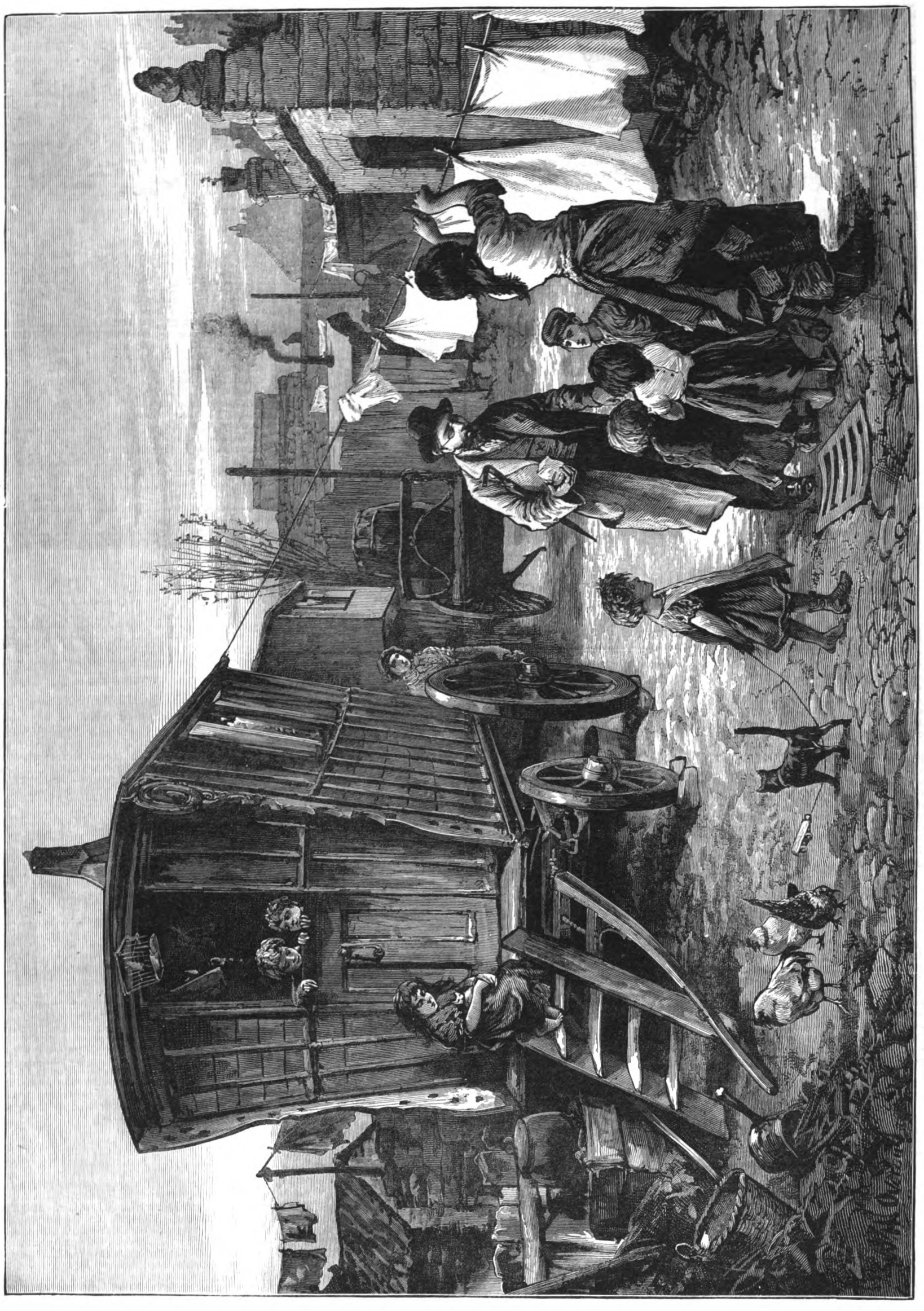
Some further Illustrations of the life of the Gipsies in England, from Sketches by our own Artist, will appear in this Journal.

The new Mayor of Denbigh is Mr. Edward Thomas Jones.

Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, presided on Saturday night at a distribution of prizes at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to the successful students in the science class examinations. It was stated that out of 358 students 79 had obtained Queen's prizes and 202 certificates.

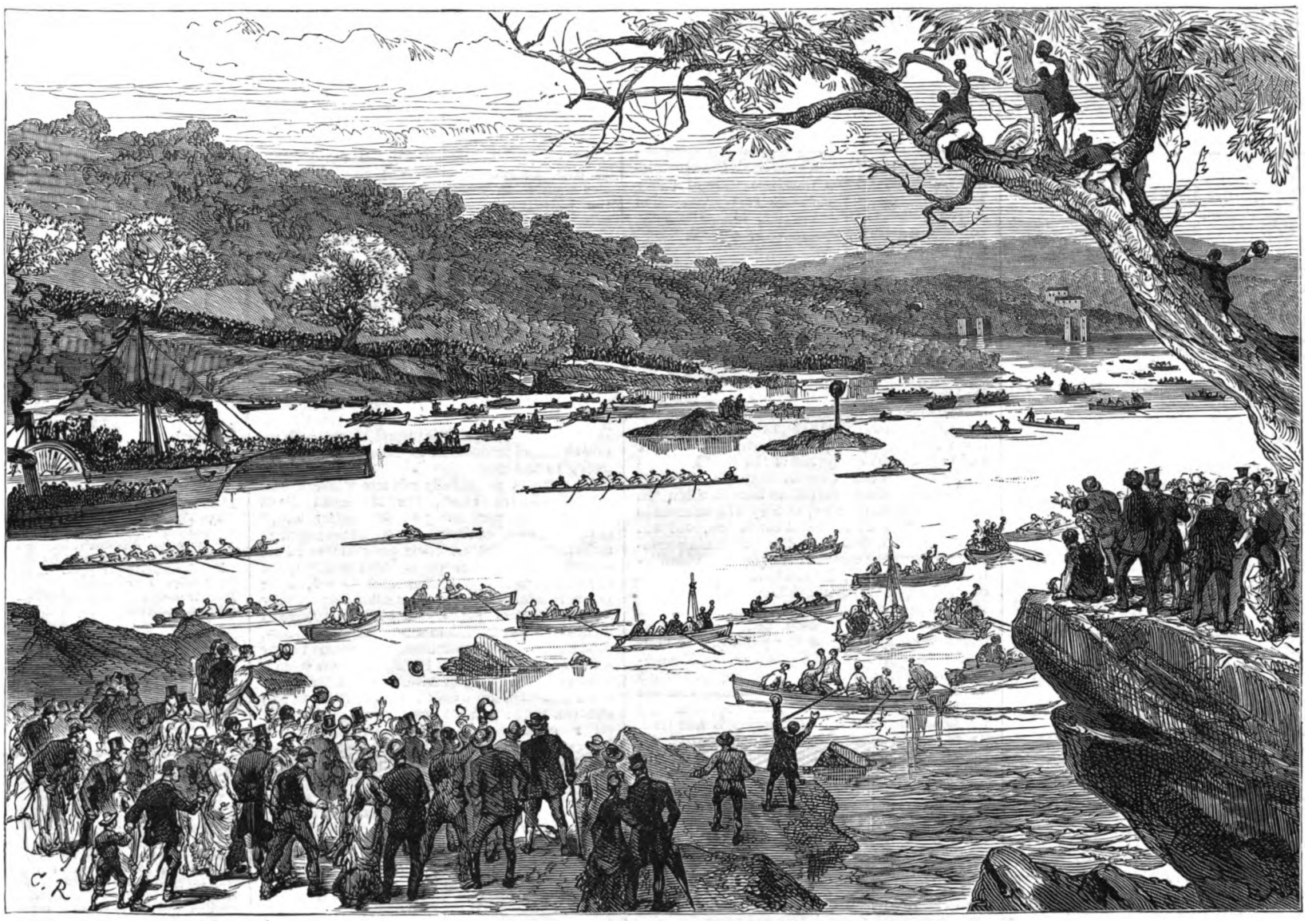
The *Gazette* announces the appointment of the following officers to be Companions of the Bath:—Colonel Frederick Samuel Blyth, Colonel Thomas Gilbert Kennedy, Colonel Robert Bruce Chichester, Colonel John James Hood Gordon, Colonel Richard Preston, Colonel Henry Richard Legge Newdigate, Colonel William Stirling, Colonel Henry Moore, C.I.E., Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Gordon Rogers, Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Arthur Currie, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Ralph Drury Kerr, Lieutenant-Colonel James Vere Hunt, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Brownlow, Lieutenant-Colonel William Dalrymple Tompson, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Tyndall, Lieutenant-Colonel George Luck, Major John Withers McQueen, Major Frederick John Keen, Deputy Surgeon-General Alexander Smith, M.D.; Deputy Surgeon-General John Hendley.—Promotion has also been conferred on between sixty and seventy officers in recognition of their services during the late Afghan campaign.—The official announcement of the appointment of Captain Eyre Massey Shaw to be a Companion of the Bath, Civil Division, also appears in the *Gazette*.

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SKETCHES OF GIPSY LIFE: AN ENCAMPMENT NEAR LATIMER-ROAD, NOTTING-HILL.—SEE PAGE 503.

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SCULLING-MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD ON THE PARAMATTA RIVER, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE LATE CONSUL AT ARICA.

The war now going on between Chili and Peru has again provoked serious anxiety for the safety of British private and public interests in the commercial ports of that western South American Coast. This seems a fitting occasion to present a brief memorial, with a portrait, of that most diligent, able, and energetic, public servant, the late Mr. George Hodges Nugent, her Majesty's Consul at Arica, who died on March 25, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was the second son of an old Peninsular officer, Commissary-General Nugent. In 1842 he went to South America, as temporary private secretary to Mr. Pitt Adams, then British Chargé-d'Affaires at Lima. He gained the approval and confidence of his chief, who induced him to remain in the country, and in 1846 appointed him Vice-Consul at Arica. That port was a principal station of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's, then recently established, line of West Coast steamers, and was also the main source of the valuable supplies of nitrate of soda. Mr. Nugent, at this important post, soon gained considerable influence. In the revolutions which have been so frequent in the Peruvian Republic, Arica was often exposed to the attacks of contending factions. He was invariably treated by both parties with the greatest respect; he was able upon many occasions to mitigate the sufferings of the people and to prevent the destruction of life as well as property. For these successful efforts, and for the courage and promptitude with which he acted, Mr. Nugent twice received the thanks of his own Government, and once of the French Government. His own fortunes prospered, in the meantime, till, in 1868, the port of Arica was visited by a destructive earthquake and tidal wave, some Illustrations of which, it may be recollected, were given in this Journal. Mr. Nugent, among other sufferers by that enormous calamity, saw the results of his twenty-two years of industry swept away in half an hour. Through all the horrors of that day, which a thick darkness rendered more appalling, his presence of mind and coolness never failed. He greatly assisted the local authorities in maintaining order and providing relief for the people. When obliged to quit the town, he carried his wife and family off to the hills, and during the time there spent, though without shelter or food for many hours, he found means to write a short but graphic account of the calamity which had befallen Arica. These letters of his, by finding their way into English and American journals were esteemed masterpieces of simple descriptive narrative, and were afterwards translated into several languages. Mr. Nugent then found brief respite; but a violent outbreak of yellow fever consequent upon the upheaval by the earthquake of dead bodies from the burial-ground, and the stoppage of all drainage in the town, brought him once more to the front. He returned to his post to assist the medical officers, investigating the ravages of the pest, and, when they died in attendance on the sick, himself taking their place, watching the patients, administering medicines, finally burying the dead or reading the burial service. These unselfish and undaunted efforts in the cause of humanity won Mr. Nugent a host of friends at Arica. In a shorter time than could have been expected, he had begun to build up a second fortune, when, in May, 1876, a tremendous wave, preceded by an earthquake, again swept over the port and town, carrying with it once more the larger portion of his property and savings. Yet the indomitable pluck which had carried Mr. Nugent through so many trials did not even now forsake him. He made great efforts to retrieve his fortunes, and set on foot an extensive waterworks company for the supply of that town. But, his health failing at last, he was compelled to seek change of climate, and repaired, with his wife, a Spanish lady of Lima, by whom he had a large family, to Mollendo, where he died. Mr. Nugent was an accomplished man, an excellent linguist—being master of French, Spanish, and German—and a gentleman highly esteemed by all his acquaintance. He did much, in many ways, to improve the condition of the town, introducing gas, pure water, and an efficient system of drainage. The amount of good that is sometimes to be done by a public-spirited, active, and judicious British Consul is little comprehended by the generality of people at home.

The portrait is from a photograph by E. Courret, of Lima.



THE LATE MR. G. H. NUGENT, BRITISH CONSUL AT ARICA.

THE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP RACE AT SYDNEY.

Aquatic sports being the pride of men of English race all over the world, in Australia and North America as well as in the British Isles, our readers will please to remember that the sculling champion of all the world is Trickett, of New South Wales, who won that distinction from Sadler, in this country. But on Aug. 29, in that pretty creek of Sydney harbour which is called the Paramatta River, the champion Trickett had to contest his honours with Laycock, another Australian; of which important event we are furnished by Mr. L. Sedgefield, our Special Artist at Sydney, with an effective illustration. The race was rowed down the river and against the tide. The course was rather less than three miles and a quarter, from the Bathing-house to a beacon on the rocks called "The Brothers." Our view is taken from below, at the Rowing Club Shed, so as to include the Brothers Rocks and their Beacon, with some beautiful park-like scenery of the shores, and the piers of a new bridge in the distance. The intermediate places are Gladesville Wharf, Putney, and Kissing Point. Laycock, who had the choice of stations, took the south or near to shore place, and got first away, in his boat the Bessie, one of Swaddle and Winship's, imported expressly to beat the Champion. But after a quarter of a mile, Laycock being still half a length ahead, Trickett coolly put on a stronger stroke, went forward in a few seconds, and got a decided lead of one length. After the first mile this lead was increased to two lengths, and in passing Putney it was three. Laycock strove manfully to recover his chance, but hugged the south shore too much, seeking to avoid the tide, while Trickett made a more direct course. Off the Rowing Club shed the Champion rushed on ten lengths ahead, and won the race very easily indeed. The time was twenty-six minutes and a half. Trickett's next competitor is to be Hanlon, of Canada.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs on Saturday afternoon visited the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind at Upper Norwood, where higher education is given to the blind from all parts of the kingdom, and which is working most successfully. The Lord Mayor expressed his high opinion of the work that was being done by the college, and his desire to give what assistance might be in his power during his mayoralty. The programme of music comprised a solo on the organ by Master W. F. Schwier, a solo on the piano by Master A. Hollins, and a solo on the violin by Prince Alexander of Hesse; the vocalists being Mr. Wilmot, Miss A. Campbell, and Miss J. Dick. Several part-songs were also sung by the choir in a proficient manner.

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POLITICAL.

Mr. Gladstone delivered battle in the heart of Midlothian on Tuesday; but a series of rattling rifle discharges, so to speak, preceded the cannon's opening roar, and may have diminished the effect of the big gun's prolonged diapason in Edinburgh. To quit imagery, it should be stated that Mr. Gladstone left Liverpool on Monday morning (accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Gladstone), and proceeded by train northwards from Edgehill station, receiving a popular welcome from dense crowds of people at Preston, at Carlisle (whereat addresses were received by him in the Townhall), at Hawick, Galashiels, returning thanks in pithy speeches at each place. Not in cheers alone did all these vociferous gatherings greet Mr. Gladstone. At Carlisle the right hon. gentleman was presented with the substantial gift of a suit in Border tweed cloth, the handiwork of a deputation from Langholm; whilst at Galashiels Mrs. Gladstone was presented by a lady (Mrs. Liddell) with a travelling plaid, subscribed for by the mill-women. The Ministry was made the target of some well-aimed shots in the course of this skirmishing advance to the supposititious stronghold of the Duke of Buccleuch; and the epithet "phantom voters" was hurled at those who "by legal chicanery" were enabled to indulge in the political pastime of "faggot-voting." The right hon. gentleman was accorded another hearty reception when the train glided into the Waverley Station, Edinburgh. There he received an address from the Midlothian Liberal Association; and particularly animated was the scene offered when, amid the enthusiastic demonstrations of the people lining the thoroughfare, Mr. Gladstone and party were driven in Lord Rosebery's barouche through Princes-street, the flashing lights from the brilliant shops and the Edinburgh and Royal hotels adding to the liveliness of the spectacle.

The picturesqueness of Mr. Gladstone's hearty reception was not exhausted, but was increased, when an address from the Provost of Queensferry having been duly acknowledged, the carriage entered Dalmeny Park, the beautiful seat of Mr. Gladstone's host, the Earl of Rosebery. Here countless torch-bearers formed an escort, and a flight of rockets signalised the arrival, whilst, to crown all, the Countess of Rosebery was in waiting to welcome Mr. Gladstone to Dalmeny Park. On Tuesday Mr. Gladstone began in earnest his attack on the "faggot votes"—presumably Scottish *chevaux des frises*—which Lord Dalkeith is alleged to have thrown out to defend his position. It has already been intimated that this preliminary assault, perhaps, suffered in effect from the expenditure of strength and energy on the previous day. But the Scots present in the Edinburgh Music Hall apparently did not find their patience overtaxed by the oration of close upon two hours' duration. Sir David Wedderburn, M.P., took the chair, and the audience (who could hardly be familiar with the House of Commons) did not seem to be in any way discouraged when Sir George Campbell, among other members of Parliament, followed the right hon. gentleman on to the platform. Much as a cat plays with a mouse before dispatching it, the Duke of Buccleuch was first of all patted on the back in the most friendly manner by Mr. Gladstone, who avowed that he had had the honour of "sitting as the colleague of the Duke of Buccleuch in the Cabinet of Sir Robert Peel;" but this complimentary allusion did but make the scathing denunciation of the reported promotion of "faggot voting" by the Buccleuch party tell more forcibly. In passing, it was claimed that Sir Robert Peel would have been "found contending with us" had he lived. The Government were then censured by implication for not having followed the usual custom and dissolved Parliament at the close of the sixth Session. What influenced Ministers to break the rule? Fear of the national verdict; and the hope that within the next twelvemonth

There would be secured the chance of striking some new theatrical stroke; there would be the chance of sending up some new rocket into the sky—(laughter)—the chance of taking some measure which would carry misgiving and dismay to the hearts of the sober-minded portion of the nation—as I believe at this time the great majority of the nation—but which, appealing to pride and passion, would in this, as in every country, find some loud-voiced minority ready to echo back its ill-omened sounds, and again to disturb the world, to destroy confidence, to unsettle business and the employments of life, to hold out false promises of greatness, but really to alienate from this country the sympathies of the civilised world, and to prepare for us the day of misfortune and of dishonour.

With a caustic allusion to Lord Beaconsfield's declaration at the Guildhall that "peace may be maintained," the speaker went on to fear there were more Ministerial "projects in the air," Lords Derby and Carnarvon not being now in the Cabinet to restrain their colleagues. The well-worn themes of the eastward movements of the Fleet, the Anglo-Turkish Convention, Cyprus, the Afghan and Zulu Wars (Sir Bartle Frere being the scapegoat of the latter) were referred to; and then Mr. Gladstone excited some laughter by remarking that again the Fleet was to be sent to the Dardanelles, adding:—

It is just like a theatrical manager with his stock pieces. When he has exhausted them all he must begin them again (Loud laughter and cheers).

The more than thrice-told story of the Eastern Question was next entered upon to show that the action of the Liberal Party in opposing the Government was quite justifiable. Much interest was roused by a sentence which here dropped:—

I hope that the verdict of the country will give to Lord Granville and Lord Hartington the responsible charge of its affairs; but I must say I think them much to be pitied the day that charge is committed to their hands (Laughter).

Touching on finance, Mr. Gladstone repeated that he left a surplus of from five to six millions. The Army, so far from being weakened, was strengthened by the abolition of purchase and creation of a reserve by Lord Cardwell; and Lord Derby admitted our relations with Powers were satisfactory when he became Foreign Secretary. The British Empire, as it had been for years,

Satisfied Mr. Pitt. Mr. Canning; it satisfied Sir Robert Peel; it satisfied Lord Palmerston, Lord Russell, and the late Lord Derby; and why cannot it satisfy, I wish to know, Lord Beaconsfield and his colleagues.

Earnest deprecation of the assumption of fresh responsibilities in South Africa was followed by the assertion that in the East the Government were now doing what the Liberal Party had advocated for the last two years—viz., coercing the Porte. Finally, Mr. Gladstone ended a glowing peroration by saying, "God defend the right!"

Mr. Gladstone subsequently, in reply to the City of Edinburgh's address, entered into some interesting particulars concerning his personal associations with Edinburgh and Scotland.

At the Corn Exchange, Dalkeith, Mr. Gladstone gave on Wednesday, to an immense audience, the second of his election addresses. He began with a short summary of his previous attack upon the foreign policy of the Government, as a policy devoid of prudence, by involving this country in new and strange engagements in almost every part of the world. Turning to home matters, he cautioned the electors against expecting immediate benefit when the Liberals return to office, as they will succeed to an inheritance of financial confusion, and will have at first to deal with the perplexing consequences of the errors of the present Administration. Scotland, he contended, was inadequately represented in the House of Commons. He accepted the conclusion that the law of hypothec ought to be abolished. He saw no reason for objecting to the principle of local option in regard to the liquor laws. The disestablishment of the Church of Scotland was a question for the people to determine, and the friends of the Church must ask that it should not be condemned without having a fair trial. As to the land laws, he was heartily with the tenant in his struggle to obtain all possible freedom in his method of cultivation. The law of entail and settlement should be repealed. It was a strange anomaly that the counties should remain without representative institutions. He was friendly to granting large local prerogatives; and if Ireland, or any other part of the United Kingdom, was desirous and able to arrange the local portion of its affairs, it would relieve an over-weighted Parliament and accomplish a great national good.

On the same day Mrs Gladstone received presents from the ladies and operative women at Dalkeith. Mr. Gladstone, who subsequently spoke, addressed himself specially to women, whose influence, he said, ought to be brought to bear on the coming election, for the questions involved in the foreign policy of the Government were questions of humanity. Whilst commending the bravery of our soldiers in performing an ungrateful task, he condemned the Zulu and Afghan campaigns as unjustifiable.

The programme for the rest of the week was a heavy one, comprising a speech at West Calder on Thursday, the meeting of Liberal leaders of Midlothian at Dalmeny on Friday, and on Saturday a speech in the afternoon at the Corn Exchange, and an address in the evening to working men in the Waverley Market. Next week Mr. Gladstone promises, strength permitting, to deliver his rectorial address at Glasgow on Friday morning, and to deliver a political address the same day.

Political leaders of both parties pretty generally appear to have held their breath whilst Mr. Gladstone has occupied the arena. It should be mentioned, however, that the Duke of Argyll has answered the Marquis of Salisbury's letter to the *Times*; and that among the exceptions to the general rule of reticence may be named the Hon. A. F. Egerton and Mr. Hardcastle, who vigorously defended the Ministry at Prestwich on Saturday last; Mr. Jacob Bright, who, with Mr. H. Dunckley, as vigorously attacked the Government at Withington the same night; and Mr. Peter Rylands, who came up smiling, in company with Mr. Briggs, at the Heywood Reform Club on Saturday. Mr. Bourke, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the course of an address to his constituents on Wednesday night, referred at great length to the subject of India, vigorously defending the plans pursued by the Government. Mr. E. Stanhope addressed a political meeting the same evening at Grantham, and in the course of his speech replied to the criticisms of the Opposition on the policy of the Government.

With regard to the Irish agitation, that has now reached the province of the police authorities. Messrs. Davitt, Daly, and Killen, apprehended last week for the use of seditious language at rent meetings, have been committed for trial by the Sligo magistrates.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though the flat-racing season of 1879 closed "mid ice and snow," yet, in another sense, it has been one of the warmest on record for backers, and they could well have dispensed with the whole of the Manchester programme, instead of merely giving up the last day. The Lancashire Cup on the Wednesday produced one of the best handicap fields of the season, as the starters included well-tried performers like Avontes (8 st. 11 lb.), La Merveille (8 st. 8 lb.), Melton (8 st. 7 lb.), Lord Clive (8 st. 2 lb.), Cradle (7 st. 9 lb.), and Reconciliation (7 st. 5 lb.). Robbie Burns (8 st. 31b.) had all the worst of the weights with everything in the race; but he held a good place throughout, and, creeping up gradually in the last quarter of a mile, won cleverly by a length. This was decidedly one of the smartest performances of the year, and, but for going amiss at Doncaster, "Robbie" must have beaten everything except Rayon d'Or in the Leger, while the great Frenchman himself would not have secured a verdict of "won in a canter by five lengths." The winner was not much fancied by the public generally, but he was a tremendous favourite compared with Mars (6 st. 10 lb.), the winner of the Manchester November Handicap, on the Friday. It may be remembered that the old horse was within an ace of beating Touchet for the Lincolnshire Handicap last March, and now, after working hard all the season with very little result, he landed a 25 to 1 chance, and upset no end of money intrusted to Adamite (6 st. 9 lb.), who was going very well and strongly at the finish, but could not get within a length of him. Belphœbe (8 st. 4 lb.) ran badly; and the course was half a mile too far for Sir Joseph (7 st. 12 lb.), who was the outsider of the party. Telescope and Hackthorpe were favourites for a weight-for-age cup over five furlongs; but once more the bookmakers had matters all their own way, as Luke beat them both on the two-year-old Fallow Deer, who was scarcely supported for a shilling. It was found impossible to race on Saturday, owing to the snow.

In spite of frightfully adverse weather and heavy falls of snow, the Kempton Park authorities persevered "to the bitter end," and, by dint of sweeping, bush-harrowing, &c., managed to bring off their programme in its entirety, though the course was really quite unfit for racing. Archer and Wood, after being reprimanded and suspended respectively at Manchester, journeyed to the suburban meeting, where both had some winning mounts, so that the latter's punishment became rather a farce. Avontes (8 st. 12 lb.), who has been a disappointing horse of late, won the Teddington Handicap, in which Advance (8 st. 11 lb.) also ran well; and we need not mention any other event, except the Kempton Park November Handicap, to which £500 was added. Ragman (7 st. 3 lb.), the Cambridgeshire failure, looked like winning until he was well inside the distance, where St. Augustine (6 st. 6 lb.) caught him and secured a two-lengths' verdict. Unfortunately, his jockey omitted to weigh in with the hood which the colt wore in the race, and he was disqualified by the stewards, who, however, granted a case for the consideration of the Jockey Club. Should their decision be upheld, Bute (7 st. 8 lb.) will become second, and Typhoon (7 st. 4 lb.), whom the judges fortunately placed fourth, third. St. Augustine will be remembered as a very smart youngster; and, after a comparatively unprofitable season, his disqualification is very hard luck for Sir W. Lethbridge.

The American Billiard Tournament at the Aquarium, which proved a grand success in the way of attendance, has resulted in the victory of W. Mitchell, the young Sheffielder. His play has been very remarkable, as he scarcely ever failed to score a hundred off the balls once in each game, which was the more noteworthy from the fact that he only had 380 to make in each heat. George Collins, who managed the affair exceeding well throughout, made the best break of the handicap, a splendid 255 (84 "spots"); while Joseph Bennett was in grand form, 244 and 191 (19 and 35 "spots") being his best runs during the tournament. Mitchell is by no means a taking player, being very deliberate, but he has plenty of nerve, and his exhibition against Joseph Bennett on Tuesday evening shows that he is a dangerous opponent for anyone. He received 200 points in an exhibition game of 1000 up, and won by no less than 511 points, making a very brilliant unfinished break of 259 (63 and 12 "spots"). The score at the finish of the tournament was—Mitchell, six games; J. Roberts, sen., five; J. Bennett and D. Richards, four each; G. Collins, three; and F. Bennett, G. Hunt, and J. Lloyd, two each; so that the veteran ex-champion, who was the only conqueror of Mitchell, takes the second prize.

The Oxford and Cambridge Boat-race will, in the ordinary course of events, take place on Saturday, March 20, being much sooner than usual, owing to the early fall of Easter, which regulates the fixture. The Oxford University Trial Eight-Oar Race is fixed for Saturday, Dec. 6, at Moulsford, on the Great Western line.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

From Messrs. R. Bentley and Son:—
Twilight Stories. By Rhoda Broughton.
A Trip to Boërland. By Rowland J. Atcherley.
Pen Sketches by a Vanished Hand. From the Papers of the late Mortimer Collins. Edited by Tom Taylor.

From Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co.:—
Matthew Mellowdew. By J. Jackson Wray.
Our Own Country, Descriptive, Historical, Pictorial.
Cassell's Illustrated History of the Russo-Turkish War. By Edmund Ollier. Vol. I. From the Commencement of the War to the Fall of Plevna. Including an Historical Sketch of the Russian and Turkish Empires.
Ditto, Vol. II. From December, 1878, to the Ratification of Peace. Including a History of Cyprus, and of the Afghan War.
Little Folks' Holiday Album. Illustrated.
Living Pages from Many Ages. By Mary Hield. Illustrated.
Cassell's Natural History. Edited by P. Martin Duncan.
Cassell's Family Magazine.

From Messrs. Chapman and Hall:—
My Chief and I; or, Six Months in Natal after the Langalibalele Outbreak. By Atherton Wylde.
Letters of Charles Dickens. Two vols. Edited by his Sister-in-Law and his Eldest Daughter.

From Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.:—
A History of Music for the Use of Young Students. By W. S. Rockstro.

From Mr. Heywood:—
Around the Yule Log. By Edwin Waugh.
Family Herald. Vol. XLIII.

From Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton:—
All True. By Dr. Macaulay.

From Messrs. Longman and Co.:—
Marylebone Cricket Scores and Biographies. Vol. XII.

From Mr. John Murray:—
The Ascent of the Matterhorn. With Map and Illustrations. By Edward Whymper.

From Messrs. W. P. Nimmo and Co., Edinburgh:—
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From Messrs. C. Kegan Paul and Co.:—
Tippo Sultaun. A Tale of the Mysore War. By Colonel Meadow Taylor. Second Edition.

From Messrs. F. Shaw and Co.:—
Lady Rosamond's Book; or Dawnings of Light. The Stanton-Corbet Chronicles. By Lucy Ellen Guernsey.
Prairie Days; or, Our Home in the Far West. By Mary B. Sleight.
The Hamiltons; or, Dora's Choice. By Emily Brodie.
Brave Geordie. The Story of an English Boy. By Grace Stebbing.
Lady Sybil's Choice. A Tale of the Crusades. By Emily Sarah Holt.
Nellie Arundel. A Tale of Home Life. By C. S.
Rough the Terrier. By Emily Brodie. Illustrated.
Only Five; or, Pussie's Frolics in Farm and Field. By Ismay Thom. Illustrated.
Begum Finn; or, The Arabs of Love Lane. By Jessie Sale Lloyd.
Dot and Her Treasures. By L. T. Meade.

From Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.:—
Ballads. By William Makepeace Thackeray. With Illustrations.

From Messrs. Samuel Tinsley and Co.:—
The Earth. An Epic Poem. In Four Parts. By Mrs. C. B. Langston.
Stories for Mamma's Darlings. Ten Stories for Children. By Amanda Matorka Blankenstein.
Frank Blake, the Trapper. A Tale for Boys. By Mrs. Hardy. Illustrated.

From Messrs. F. Warne and Co.:—
Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales. A New Translation, by Mrs. H. B. Paull. New Edition. Illustrated.
The Broad, Broad Ocean, and Some of its Inhabitants. by W. Jones. Illustrated. New Edition.
Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe. With Illustrations by Ernest Griset.
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Many of the novelties introduced this season in the way of Christmas Cards exhibit a fertile fancy and a delicate taste. Mr. Herman Rothe, of King-street, Covent-garden, publishes many ingenious and appropriate designs, including cards, calendars, pictures, and nursery pictures. Last-century costumes, sporting scenes, and the flowers of the month are among the subjects treated. Mr. Arthur Ackerman, of Regent-street, agent for Messrs. Prang and Co., of Boston, Mass., has an amusing collection both of the American publishers and of his own. Of Mr. Hildesheimer's productions in this way we have already spoken in words of praise. Equalling the best of these are the specimens forwarded by Mr. William Luks, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden, of Christmas and New-Year's Cards, with two excellent photographic portraits of the Princess of Wales. Mr. F. D. Butler, of Great Portland-street, has issued two sets of Twelfth-Night Characters—the Shakspeare series and the Medley series—accompanied by instructions as to the mode of using them.

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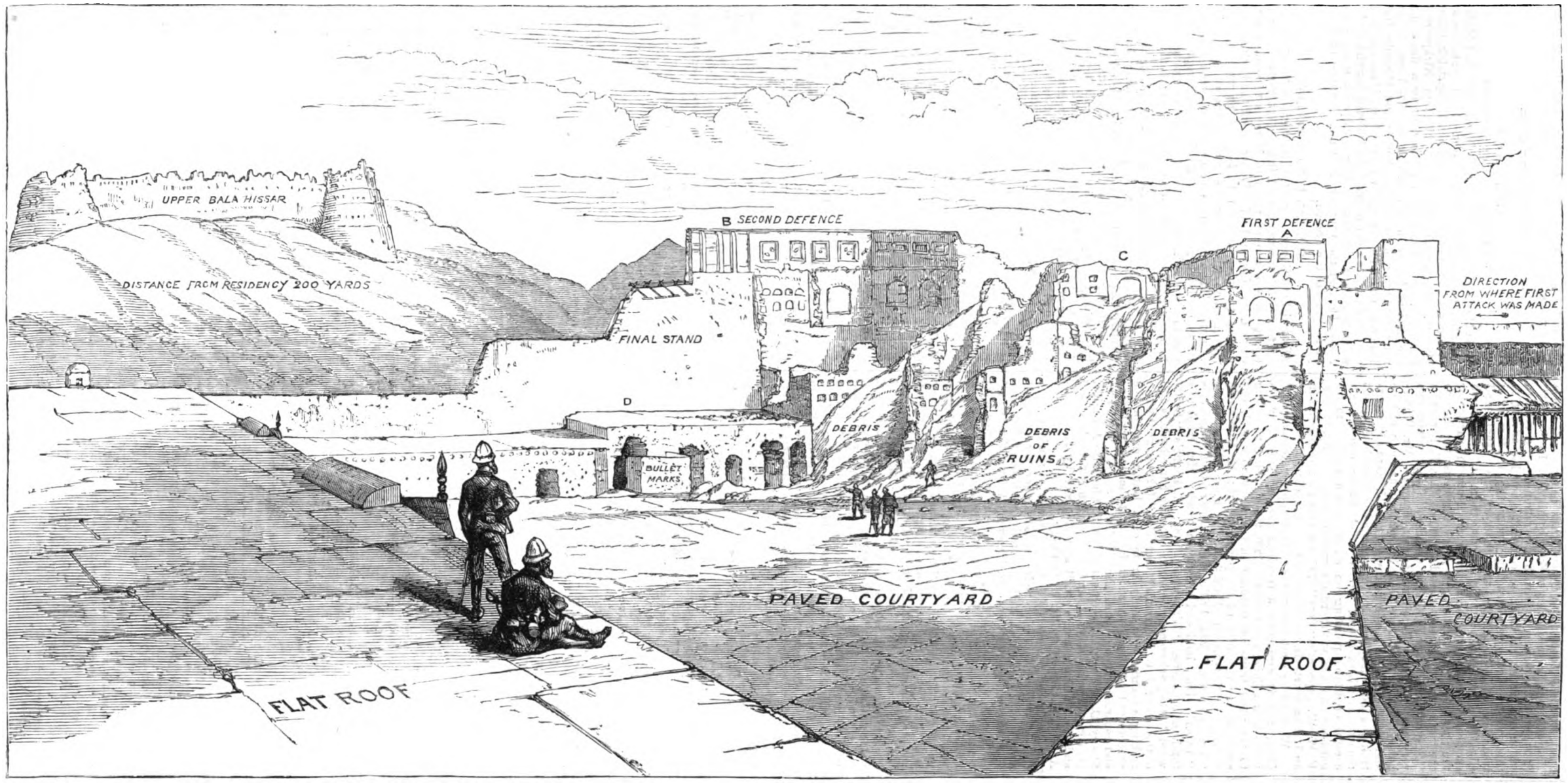
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A. Defenders were compelled to leave this position by the fire from a bastion in their rear.
B. Defenders were driven from here by the fire of the enemy, who had gained the opposite corner; here were loopholes, made to answer the fire from the bastion.
C. The enemy occupied this part, and set fire to the building.
D. Here the defenders made their final stand. The enemy having dragged a gun into the narrow lane on the other side of the wall, Lieutenant Hamilton charged out here three times, and here at last he fell, after killing five men with his own hand.

RUINS OF THE BRITISH RESIDENCY AT CABUL.
FROM A SKETCH BY A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.

THE RESIDENCY AT CABUL.

We are favoured, by two occasional correspondents who have accompanied the British army corps under the command of General Sir F. Roberts to Cabul, with Illustrations of the ruined buildings that were inhabited by Sir Louis Cavagnari, the late Resident Envoy there, and the other members of the Legation, and which were the scene of the ferocious attack upon them on Sept. 3, the desperate defence, and the final massacre of our gallant countrymen by the insurgent Afghan soldiery and city rabble. These views of the site of a terrible disaster and an enormous crime, the political consequences of which are likely to alter the future condition of Afghanistan, and the relations of our Indian Empire to the Mohammedan States of Central Asia, to a degree beyond our present calculation, will be regarded with a melancholy interest, on account of the lamented death of those esteemed public servants, employed in a peaceful diplomatic mission, slain by the cruel hands of lawless outrage. It will, however, be remembered with satisfaction that these gentlemen, Major Sir L. Cavagnari, Lieutenant Walter Pollock Hamilton, Mr. William Jenkyns, and Dr. Ambrose Kelly, with their small band of sixty faithful Punjaub Guides, made as good a fight for their lives as was ever displayed by men of any nation, and proved that Englishmen are not to be butchered like sheep, though it was a hopeless struggle when the Ameer Yakoob Khan, whether from cowardice or treachery, forbore any real effort for their assistance during the long hours of fierce conflict that day.

Our front-page Engraving, from a Sketch by Surgeon W. A. Simmons, shows the interior of the Residency buildings looking northwards, and the position where that little party of brave men, defending the Residency against five thousand armed barbarians and fanatical assassins, took refuge at the last hour of the protracted combat. The upper parapet, it will be seen, had been perforated with loopholes, hastily made by the besieged, for the purpose of firing through them upon the mob of assailants below. The walls, being constructed of dried mud or plaster laid over thin brickwork, are everywhere marked with bullet-holes, and so are the doors likewise. It was supposed that the dead body of Sir Louis Cavagnari might yet be discovered lying under the heaps of débris from the fallen walls of the building. To the left hand of this view appears a small turret rising outside, which is that of the Kala Feringhee, whence the Afghans were enabled to fire upon the roof of the Residency.

The view presented in our other Illustration, from a Sketch by a different hand, exhibits the whole range of positions which were occupied, at successive stages of the defence, by the besieged garrison, either within, or upon the roof and walls of the extensive buildings, and the inclosed courtyards between them. The Upper Bala Hissar fort, which commands the entire precinct and its neighbourhood, and indeed all the city of Cabul, is seen at two hundred yards' distance, on the rising ground to the left hand. This fort remaining actually under the orders of the Ameer, we should think it would have been feasible for him to have quickly dispersed the insurgents around the Residency, by commanding a few shot or shell to be thrown amongst them from its powerful batteries. But no measure of efficient coercion was either attempted or threatened by the unworthy ruler of Cabul, who had so recently been placed on the throne by virtue of the British alliance. The commission of inquiry, however, which has now finished its task of procuring and examining the evidence with regard to the events of Sept. 3, will soon report upon the conduct and presumed motives of Yakoub Khan. It is not, therefore, requisite here to anticipate the verdict; but no one can doubt that he failed to do what he might have done in several ways to save the lives of the British Envoy and his companions that day.

The spectator of this view of the different positions held by the defenders in the Residency premises must suppose himself to be standing upon the flat roof of the buildings, at one corner of the paved courtyard, in which the escort of Punjaub Guides had been accustomed to live. The rooms inhabited by Sir Louis Cavagnari, which are still intact, are situated directly beneath the angle of the roof, which is in the foreground of our View. The octagonal building, marked B, in the centre of the background, was surmounted by a lofty tower. The building consisted of small bricks, plastered with mud, the débris from which now lies heaped against the bottom of the walls. The whole place was entirely commanded by the enemy's fire, as is proved by innumerable bullet-marks, and by an occasional shot-mark from guns on the bastion above. The low cells, D, into which Lieutenant Hamilton, and the few last remaining of the defenders with him, managed to get for refuge, were bath-rooms; and these were fireproof, being wholly built of mud. Here they were partially screened against the fire that came from the point A, which the enemy had then gained, and latterly from the courtyard. But there was a gun, within eight yards of them, in the lane outside the wall, and a breach had been made in the wall, through which the enemy fired this gun into the chambers still held by Lieutenant Hamilton and the others. Hamilton then charged out upon the enemy, and was killed; Mr. Jenkyns was killed in another of these chambers, while Sir L. Cavagnari, as he lay wounded in the courtyard, had been crushed and buried under the falling ruins of the building when it was burned down. Dr. Kelly, who was attending

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on him, is believed to have perished in a similar manner. Such was the fate of our brave countrymen, so far as it can now be ascertained; and the accounts we had previously received become more intelligible by the aid of these correct Illustrations of the place and its ruins.

We have little or no important news this week, or indeed for several weeks past, concerning the progress of British intervention and military occupation in Afghanistan. The main body of General Roberts's forces, joined by those which advanced from Jellalabad, has settled for the winter in its cantonments of Sherpore, close to the city of Cabul. The separate command in the Khyber Valley has been terminated, and the troops along that line have no further duty than guarding the route of communications, which is continued by the Lataband Pass, instead of the Khoord Cabul or Jugdulluk, to the plain of Cabul. But General Baker's brigade has been operating in the Maidan district, against some hostile tribes and broken remnants of the late Afghan army. There was a movement last Monday, at which Sir F. Roberts was present, but the enemy, though in a strong fortified position, declined the engagement and fled, leaving the neighbouring villages to be burnt, the people having gone away. The telegraphic communication between Cabul and Peshawur is completed; and Sir Richard Temple is now proceeding rapidly with the construction of the railway towards the Bolan Pass. The *Standard* of Wednesday first published the telegrams of its correspondents at Cabul and Candahar dispatched on Tuesday, which marks a great improvement in the expeditious transmission of news. But the information just now coming to hand is both scanty and of slight interest. Sir F. Roberts has returned to Cabul to confer with General Bright about securing the lines of communication; and the chief object of those troops which still keep the field is to collect forage, chopped hay and the like, for the use of the British army. The cold is extreme in camp at Cabul; the troops are hutted, but lack warm clothing. Yakoub Khan is kept a close prisoner. The position of Ayoub Khan at Herat, besieged by his own soldiery, is considered very precarious. Most of the Afghan Sirdars have joined the British side.

THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

A higher level seems to be attained in this present exhibition of cabinet pictures in oil than we are accustomed to find at this gallery. Several painters of established reputation have contributed, some of them for the first time; and many younger less-known artists evince a command of the material resources of art which should be of fair promise. It is beyond question that the power of placing pigments on canvas with artistic effect adequate to the humble subjects and modest scale almost invariably chosen, has been much more widely attained in our school in recent years. But though such power should be but the means to higher aims and nobler ends, it is very rare indeed that the self-imposed limits are passed. It is not merely that in this as in other English exhibitions there are scarcely any attempts to deal with a poetical or historical theme, but it is evident that study is not directed for instance to the subtleties of facial expression, or anatomical truth in the figures, or style in treatment, or sentiment in landscape, which are the essential elements of every work of art as understood by the Old Masters and taught by them to their pupils. The unpleasant conclusion is that, with all our petty activity, our system of art-education only helps the student up the lowest rounds of the ladder. We may be sure that if a superior article were presented to the public the demand for it would arise.

The few attempts here to educe imaginative or historical interest are, it must be admitted, not very encouraging. Under the title "Rehearsing the Tableau" (445), Mr. G. F. Watts sends a small, unimportant study of a young lady, or feminine-looking youth, in Italian armour, which may be intended for a Sir Galahad or a reminiscence of Raphael's St. George. Above it is a sketch with some decorative feeling for "The Dream of Endymion," by W. C. Symons. And above it again—hung too high for fair examination—is a little picture, which seems to be poetically treated, called "The Dancers," by Sidney Starr. Mr. R. Macbeth's "Bacchante" (64) is ill-drawn, forced in action, and absurd as regards the introduction of the greyhounds; yet it is preferable to his prosaic "Lady Bountiful" (207). By Mr. Alma-Tadema there is a little picture of a nude Roman lady standing in the frigidarium or tepidarium cooling herself with a large sponge, after her hot and vapour bath in the caldarium, and turning towards a bronze amorino astride a triton (from whose mouth issues a douche), as though to whisper some confidence—as suggested by the title, "A Safe Confidante" (240). The work is, however, hardly worthy of the painter, either in conception or execution. At the head of the room is a poetically-suggestive picture by Mr. McWhirter, called "Old Rome," representing a view at night under the Arch of Titus with the moonlight falling under the coffered ceiling full on one of the reliefs commemorative of the conquest of Jerusalem, and the Coliseum dimly seen in the distance. The slightness of the execution helps the expression of the vague effect of moonlight. But most of the contributions from the Academic ranks are chiefly noteworthy for the insignificant or puerile nature of their subjects. Among the most acceptable are Mr. G. D. Leslie's small picture (66)—by-the-way, rather harder in effect and cruder in colour than usual—of the back-yard of an old manor-house with quaint red-brick walls and formal woodwork screen, and a pretty girl with her little sister watching chickens feeding; Mr. Yeames's group (93) of children at play in a glazed, tiled, and arcaded porch, which is nicely, indeed too nattily and cleanly wrought; and Mr. Briton Rivière's "Cave Canem" (51), a very capitally painted white bull pup planted on his haunches in a doorway, with his air of infantine impotence so cunningly dashed with a sort of truculent self-assertion, that, in conjunction with the title, the impression is irresistibly droll. Mr. P. R. Morris sends a picture of a boy regarding a number of turkeys strutting, spreading their tail-feathers, and gobbling, with the punning title, "The Condition of Turkey" (143), well painted enough, but hardly what the artist has led us to expect. It will suffice to mention Mr. Val Prinsep's bust (258) of a Lady, and Mr. Burgess's "Study of an Eastern Head" (297).

Among works by "rising artists" the following are specially commendable. Mr. Haywood Hardy's "Trial of Patience" (221), a little lady in a garden-chair restraining a dog from disturbing a cat that is sipping milk from a plate, and a couple of equestrian figures in Georgian costumes fording a stream. Mr. Bridgman, the very promising young American artist, has three pictures, admirably drawn and modelled, but smooth in texture—in this respect only too closely resembling the work of his master, Gérome, especially in "Egyptian Priest and Scribe" (274). Another picture of naked children playing half buried in soft sea-sand will be a general favourite. Mr. Brewtnall's "Spring" (26), a young lady with a background of blossoming trees, is artistic in colouring. An agreeable combination of rustic figures and landscape, with workman-like qualities, are presented in Mr. F. Morgan's "Gleaners" (122); and the same may be said—a sense of grace more than compensating for possibly less strength—of Miss Havers's (Mrs. Morgan's) "The Spring" and "In the Heat of the Day" (56), the last a pathetic picture of a mother carrying her tired child. Mr. Tissot (who may be regarded as naturalised among us) sends two pictures of choicer quality than he has been turning out of late for dealers. In one, called "The Warrior's Daughter" (191), we see an invalided old gentleman being wheeled in a Bath-chair, and a young lady walking by his side. In "Quiet" (243), the same young lady with nez-retroussé—the type to which the artist has been so constant since his advent to this country—reappears reading under the shadow of a tree. A little black in the shadows, as usual, and slightly monotonous in the greens, there is yet much exquisite painting in these pictures. Note in particular the head of the little girl who threatens to disturb the "quiet" of the last-named picture. Mr. F. Barnard's "Scene from Dickens's 'Battle of Life'" (158) contains two very pretty and well-painted female figures. Mr. Waterhouse's "Dolce far Niente" (13) has a happy harmony of blue and bluish-green in the draperies. Mr. C. N. Kennedy's portrait of a lady (222) seems to exaggerate the individuality, but the execution is excellent. Mr. Wynfield has expended much careful creditable painting on an ill-chosen subject in his garden scene (298) with formal rows of blazing "Tulips." Mr. F. W. W. Topham's "Pets" (285)—a lady feeding pigeons in an Italian court—is, we believe, a replica of a larger picture.

We must be content to name C. Calthrop's "Republican" (286), a lady arranging a tricolour favour; Van Haanen's "Siesta in a Church at Venice" (123), the painting testifying to the good fruits of training in the Antwerp school, but spoilt by the vulgarity of the yawning girl; G. Koberwein Terrell's "Nut-brown Maid" (82); F. S. Muschamp's "Tangled Skein" (223), brilliant and clever; G. C. Hindley's "Toper" (196), bold and artistic in touch; Mr. Hopkins's fox-hunting scene, "Who-whoop" (8); E. Hume's "Driftwood" (245), Schevening children carrying home baskets full of the same; J. C. Dollman's "Her Dog" (62)—a gentleman making advances to a surly brute of a Dutch pug in the absence of his mistress—hard in effect, but the story well told; and contributions by Laura Alma-Tadema, A. Hill, Walter S. Stacey, C. E. Perugini, Clement N. Swift, Charlotte A. Smith, H. King, Jessica Hayllar, and two foreign artists, Nos. 420 and 424. There are also small animal-pieces by Messrs. R. Ansdell, S. Cooper, and H. H. Couldery.

The landscapes comprise several works of mark, though this department appears to be less rich than heretofore. Coast scenes with lively seas, and, generally, with boats, abound. Foremost among these are Mr. Hemy's "A Fair Wind Out" (136)—a fishing-smack leaving Calais harbour, and a row-boat making for home (190). Hamilton Macallum's richly-coloured boat-load of cheery "Herring-Curers" (284), male and female; and Colin Hunter's "Naturalist," a Scotch laddie speculating on the growths and life among the rocks that fringe a sparkling sea. And besides these there are two spirited but slatey-hued studies of open sea by H. Moore. Although Mr. Hemy owes his art-education to Belgium, and Messrs. Macallum and Hunter belong to the Scotch schools, there is an approximation in the method by which all seek to express the brilliance, motion, and transparency of the sea. Too much reliance is placed in tricks of impasto wherewith to render sparkling lights. This is especially observable in the works of the Scotch painters; whilst Mr. Hemy, too conscious of the skill with which he can express the transparency of water in shadow, is apt to exaggerate the effect of the cast-shadow of his boats till it assumes the aspect of a patch. All these painters, however, possess a high degree of manipulative dexterity. Continued progress is observable in E. Waterlow's "Thames-side Farm" (94); it is broad, simple, and true, which is saying much. Mr. Frank Walton likewise continues to make good the ground he has lately won. Of his two landscapes, "In the Valley" (78) is, in particular, remarkable for its unconventional colouring, and the delicate pencilling of the trees. Despite a partiality for a dull and limited range of colour, there is rare sentiment and truth in Joseph Knight's two landscapes—"Mowers" (152), with a rainy sky, and "Morning Mists" (236), which is still finer in feeling. There is feeling, too, in the contributions of J. Aumonier, H. Goodwin, and Mark Fisher; in the "Distant View of Osborne" (118); and in A. Ditchfield's "View near Algiers" (317), which has something of classical severity. A little picture, "Porlock Harbour" (27), by G. E. Cook, strikes us as revealing a genuine artistic gift by the manner in which low tones of colour have been struck out in true harmonious relation to twilight effect. Very good also, in a more realistic or emphatic way, is "A Wet Day" (90), by Cyrus Johnson. There is strong brilliant and solid painting in Tom Lloyd's small picture of strayed calves among wheat-sheaves. Excellent, in its way, is J. O'Conner's view (180) of the Thames Embankment, with the Obelisk in the foreground and the floating ice of last winter in the river. We need not dwell on the productions of such popular painters as J. Syer, No. 19, which, though small, is in his best manner; R. Beavis, No. 116, a couple of Boulogne farm-horses in their picturesque harness gear; Frank Dillon, and C. J. Lewis. We must also be content to commend to the visitor the winter-piece (20) by T. F. Goodall; "Morning on the Thames" (325), by J. Finnie; "A Summer Afternoon from the Lagunes, Venice" (253), by Sir Henry Thompson; "A Railway Cutting" (106), by E. Buckman; and M. Fantin's beautiful group of "Roses" (148), which, however, he has surpassed on former occasions—the background being deficient in air, and the petals, though illusively true in colour, sparkling too much like gems, not presenting the soft lustre of true floral texture.

The great east window of the Church of St. John the Baptist, Glastonbury, is well known for its beauty and probably unique tracery, and was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, some time before his death. The stained glass intended to complete the window is about to be inserted; and to fill its seven lights and the many compartments of its tracery a very extensive cycle of Scriptural illustration has been introduced. Included also is Joseph of Arimathea (who figures so conspicuously in the story of the early Christianity of Glastonbury and in the Arthurian romances), and six other personages of ancient note in connection with the town. The window, which is the gift of Miss Rocke, of Glastonbury, has been designed by Mr. Philip M. Westlake, of Gloucester-road; and the artist has executed his exceptional task with intelligent care and artistic skill. Owing to the necessarily small scale of the subjects and the judicious distribution of warm-toned white glass, the window recalls the mosaic character of some of the fine old glass. Mr. Westlake was a prize student of the Royal Academy a few years back; and we are glad to see some men of artistic training turning their attention to glass designing.

A denial has been made by the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction to the report that it was in contemplation to rebuild the west front of St. Mark's, Venice. The Minister's attention having, it is said, been drawn to the vandalisms which had been committed on the two sides of the Basilica, he ordered the Commission for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments to examine into the question and decide what should in future be done for the preservation of the church—not by the process of rebuilding, but by rational restorations or repairs where positively required. To this we may add a statement made by *Roma Artistica* that the Minister of Instruction has given orders to the Prefect of Venice to prevent the work of restoring the mosaic of the church from being proceeded with.

OBITUARY.

THE COUNTESS OF MONTIJO.

Doña Maria Manuela, Countess de Montijo, died at Madrid on the 22nd inst., aged about eighty-six. The Countess was born in Andalusia, the daughter of William Kirkpatrick, Consul at Malaga, and granddaughter of William Kirkpatrick, of Conheath, in Scotland, who claimed to be a descendant of the ancient family of Kirkpatrick of Closeburn. She was married to Cyprien, Count de Montijo and Miranda, Duke of Peneranda, Grandee of Spain of the First Class, and had two daughters. The elder married the Duke of Berwick and Alba, a descendant of the Marshal Duc de Berwick, son of our King James II., and the younger, Eugénie, Countess of Théba, is ex-Empress of the French.

ADMIRAL LORD G. PAULET.

Admiral Lord George Paulet, C.B., died on the 22nd inst., at his house at Marlborough-hill, in his seventy-sixth year. Lord George was a son of the late Marquis of Winchester, and entered the Navy in 1817. He served off the Portuguese coast during the Civil War in 1832-3, and he was subsequently appointed to administer the government of the Sandwich Islands. When hostilities broke out between England and Russia Lord George hoisted his flag in the Bellerophon and took part in the attack on Sebastopol. On the restoration of peace he was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHESTER.

Charles Montagu Chester, Esq., of Chicheley Hall, Bucks, formerly Captain 90th Regiment, and late Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Bucks Rifle Volunteers, J.P. and D.L., died at his seat near Newport-Pagnel. He was eldest son of the Rev. William Chester, by the Hon. Elizabeth Wilson, his wife, daughter of Henry, Lord Berners, and was grandson of Charles Bagot (brother of William, first Lord Bagot), who assumed the surname and arms of Chester in compliance with the will of his first cousin, Sir Charles Bagot Chester, Bart., of Chicheley. Colonel Chester was born Jan. 18, 1815, and succeeded to his estates at the death of his cousin, the Rev. A. Chester, in 1858. He married, Sept. 7, 1843, Maria, only daughter of Major Sandham, R.A., of Rowdell, Sussex, by whom he leaves issue.

MR. MARK NAPIER.

Mark Napier, Esq., Sheriff of Dumfriesshire and Galloway, died on the 22nd inst. at his residence in Ainslie-place, Edinburgh. He was born July 24, 1798, the eldest son of Francis Napier, and grandson of Major-General the Hon. Mark Napier, son of Francis, Lord Napier. He married, Dec. 29, 1842, his cousin, Charlotte,, daughter of Alexander Ogilvy, Esq., and widow of W. D. Macfarlane, Esq., by whom he leaves issue. Mr. Mark Napier was called to the Scotch Bar in 1820, and was appointed Sheriff in 1844. His historical works, "Memoirs of John Napier of Merchistoun," "The Life and Times of Montrose," "Memorials and Letters of John Grahame of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee," are well known.

COLONEL GRIMSTON.

Marmaduke Jerard Grimston, Esq., of Grimston Garth and Kilnwick, in the county of York, J.P. and D.L., Colonel of the Yorkshire Artillery Militia, died on the 14th inst. He was born Nov. 27, 1826, the eldest son of Colonel Charles Grimston, of Grimston Garth and Kilnwick, by Jane, his wife, daughter of the Very Rev. Thomas Trench, Dean of Kildare; and represented the very ancient family of Grimston, of Grimston, of which the Earl of Verulam is descended through a junior branch. Colonel Grimston was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL.B., 1848. He married, July 3, 1856, Florence Victoria, youngest daughter of Colonel Hardress Robert Saunderson, by Lady Maria, his wife, daughter of John, last Earl of Carhampton, and leaves two daughters.

MR. SERJEANT COX.

Mr. Serjeant Edward William Cox died suddenly on the 24th inst. He had attended a Penny Reading at Mill-hill, at which he had read a paper, and on returning home went into his library. A little time afterwards one of his daughters found him dead in his chair. On Saturday he spent part of the day shooting with his nephew, Mr. Horace Cox, and on Monday he took his seat as usual in the second court at the Middlesex Sessions. Mr. Cox was in his seventieth year, having been born in 1809. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1843, and raised to the degree of a Serjeant-at-Law in 1868 He was appointed Recorder of Portsmouth in the same year, and in 1870 Deputy-Assistant Judge of Middlesex. He was for many years editor of the *Law Times*, and was the author of one or two legal treatises, and of a book entitled "What am I?" a popular introduction to mental philosophy and psychology.

MR. DELANE.

John Thaddeus Delane, for many years the able editor of the most influential of all newspapers, the *Times*, died, at his residence at Ascot Heath, on the 22nd inst. He was son of Mr. William F. A. Delane, financial manager of the same newspaper, an Irishman by birth, and one of the family of Delaney of the Queen's County, in Ireland. He was educated at the University of Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1847. In 1839 he became assistant-editor of the *Times*, then conducted by Mr. Barnes, and at that gentleman's death, in 1841, succeeded to the editorship, which he held until three or four years ago. All the London daily newspapers have borne honourable testimony (as honourable to themselves as to the subject of their eulogy) to Mr. Delane's worth, and the value and importance of his services. A memoir of the deceased, which appeared in the *Times*, states that immediately on leaving Oxford, indeed before taking his degree, Mr. Delane was qualifying himself for almost any profession he might finally decide on, under good direction, with a view to the better discharge of the post eventually assigned to him. He walked the London hospitals for several terms, and, having a natural taste for the art of medicine and for operative surgery, he made more real progress than many who have no other aim than the exercise of the medical profession. He kept his terms at the Middle Temple, where he was called to the Bar. He reported both on circuit and at the House of Commons, where for two years he took his turn in the gallery. There was no necessary training which he did not undergo with as much spirit as if his career was to begin and end there—an example to those who imagine that important positions are to be jumped into or had for the asking, and that luck is the arbiter of eminence. He never was a writer; he never even attempted to write anything except

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what he wrote much better than most writers could do—reports and letters. These he had to do, and he did them well. Mr. Delane had in a remarkable degree several qualities which are indispensable to success in all business of importance. He was capable of long application and concentrated attention. He could always seize on the main point at issue, and lay his hand on that upon which all the rest depended. It seemed a kind of intuition that enabled him to foresee at once the impending fate of a cause or the result of a campaign; but it was a practical and methodical power. He could always at a moment's call give a succinct epitome, in terse, telling English, of any speech or debate, any book, any correspondence he had read or listened to. He had the instincts of family affection almost to excess. His one idea of dignified happiness was that of a country gentleman. For many years his delight was to go down on the Saturday and bury himself for a few hours in a rather dull cottage in a corner of his native parish. Some twenty years since he bought one or two pieces of barren heath near Ascot that an enthusiastic free-trader had bequeathed to Mr. Cobden. Here he eventually built a mansion and reclaimed the surrounding sands, and here he ended his life.

The deaths have also been announced of—

John Moreton, Esq., J.P., on the 19th inst., at Moseley Court, Bushbury, near Wolverhampton, aged sixty-seven.

General John Hobson, Bombay Staff Corps, on the 16th inst., at Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park.

Mary Travis, on the 12th inst., at Cottingham, Yorkshire, aged one hundred years and six weeks.

Mr. William Frederick Harrison, J.P., Chairman of the Second Court at the Surrey Sessions, on the 21st inst.

Major-General Arthur Hall, late 5th Bengal Light Cavalry and 21st Hussars, on the 13th inst., at St. George's Manor, Guernsey, aged sixty-eight.

The Rev. James Farquhar, M.A., Rector of Llanthewy Skirrid, Abergavenny, Chairman of the Abergavenny Magistrates, on the 16th inst., at his Rectory, aged sixty-seven.

Mrs. Charles Dickens, widow of Charles Dickens, the great novelist, and daughter of Mr. Hogarth, on the 22nd inst., at 70, Gloucester-terrace, Regent's Park, in her sixty-fifth year.

Captain Spencer Perceval Robbins, for thirty-five years one of the Queen's Foreign Service Messengers. He was formerly in the Austrian service.

Fanny Hannah, Lady Parkes, wife of Sir Harry Smith Parkes, K.C.B., H.B.M. Minister at Japan, on the 12th inst., at 50, Holland-road, Kensington. She was daughter of Thomas Plumer, Esq., and was married in 1856.

Louisa Hannah, Lady Shaw, widow of Sir Charles Shaw, Knt. (who died 1871), and only daughter of the late Major Martin Curry, 67th Regiment, on the 14th inst., at Wurzburg, Bavaria. She was married in 1841.

George Ensor, Esq., of Ardress, Loughgall, in the county of Armagh, J.P., on the 14th inst., aged seventy. He was descended from a younger son of Job Ensor, Esq., from whose eldest son is derived the family of Ensor of Rollesby Hall, Norfolk.

The Rev. John Bedford, a distinguished Wesleyan minister, at his residence, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, near Manchester, on the 20th inst., in his sixtieth year. He was an ex-President of the Conference, and was for many years a secretary of the Wesleyan Chapel-Building Committee.

Henry Crawshay, Esq., of Oatlands Park, in the county of Gloucester, on the 23rd inst., in his sixty-seventh year. He was one of the well-known ironmasters who have made the name of Crawshay so universally known, and was son of William Crawshay, Esq., of Cyfarthfa Castle, in the county of Glamorgan, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Francis Homfray, Esq., of The Hyde, in the county of Stafford.

Reginald Philip Vaillant, Lieutenant 100th (Prince of Wales's) Royal Canadians, eldest son of the late Major Albert Vaillant, H.E.I.C.S., of Meadowleigh, Weybridge, Surrey, by Gulia Isabella, his wife, daughter of Colonel Maceroni, A.D.C. to Murat, King of Naples, on the 19th ult., at Sialkôt, Punjaub, aged twenty-four. The family from which he descended was established in London by Paul and Francis Vaillant, who fled from France at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

The Rev. Robert Wilkes, M.A., formerly Rector of Wenden Lofts, and Vicar of Elmdon, Essex, on the 18th inst., at his seat, Lofts Hall, Saffron Walden, aged sixty-one. He was only son of the late Rev. Robert Fiske, Rector of Wenden Lofts and Vicar of Elmdon, and assumed the name of Wilkes on succeeding, in 1858, to the estates of his cousin, John Wilkes, Esq., of Lofts Hall. He married, 1842, Emily Lettice, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Roberts, Vicar of Haverhill, Suffolk, and leaves, with other issue, a son, John Wilkes, Esq., Barrister.

Mr. John Remington Mills, formerly M.P. for Wycombe, at Tunbridge Wells, on the 22nd inst., aged eighty-two. Mr. Mills was a well-known member of the Congregationalist body, and his liberality to its religious and benevolent institutions led to his being appointed treasurer to several of them. Mr. Mills was for some years member of Parliament for the borough of Wycombe, and was on two occasions the Liberal candidate for Leeds, losing the seat at his second attempt by two votes. He was also an unsuccessful candidate for Finsbury in 1861.

In the obituary notice last week of the Baroness Braye, the second of her Ladyship's elder sisters should have been styled the Hon. Anne Richardson (instead of Arnold), she having married, secondly, in 1847, the Rev. Henry Kemp Richardson, Rector of Leire, Leicestershire, and Rural Dean.

The sixth annual Fancy Dress Polo and United Counties' Hunt Ball took place at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, on Wednesday, under distinguished patronage.

Remissions of rent have been made as follows:—The Earl of Ilchester has announced his intention to deduct 10 per cent from the rents of his Wiltshire tenants during the current year. Mr. Wingfield Digby, of Sherborne Castle, and neighbouring landlords have made similar announcements. Captain William Duberly, Gaynes Hall, St. Neot's, has resolved to return to his tenantry in Huntingdonshire 20 per cent upon the half year's rent due last month. Mr. John C. Scott, J.P., has made an abatement of 10 per cent to the tenants on his estate at Lack, West Killinhill. Colonel T. W. Roberts, of Cranbrook, High Sheriff of Kent, has allowed the tenants on his Glassenbury estate a reduction of 20 per cent on their rents. The Rev. R. B. Hugessen, of Mersham Rectory, Kent, has allowed the tithe-payers an abatement of 10 per cent on the half year's tithes. Mr. J. Corbett, M.P., has announced to the tenants on his Ynys-y-Maengwyn estate, Merionethshire, that he will make them the same remission as he had promised to his tenants in Worcestershire—at the rate of 20 per cent on the rents paid up for the half year ending Michaelmas last. Mr. Leonard Morrogh, of Dublin, the master of the Ward Union hounds, has given his tenants on the Ballinacoulty property, in the county of Waterford, a reduction of 20 per cent on last March rents.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Mr. Robert Henry Allan, J.P., D.L., late of Blackwell Hall and Blackwell Grange, in the County of Durham, who died on the 28th ult., has been proved in the Durham District Registry by his widow, and Major-General Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, Bart., M.P., Arthur Lucas, and Edward Hutchinson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator directs his executors to provide services of communion plate of solid silver, embossed, and of the best quality and design, with a handsome oak chest or safe, for the parish churches (eighteen in number) where his estates are situate or where he has resided. All his pictures, manuscripts, illustrated works, books, and plate are to be preserved as heirlooms at Blackwell Hall; and the family portraits and oil-paintings at Blackwell Grange are to be preserved as heirlooms with that mansion. He gives to his widow an immediate pecuniary legacy and the income from the sum of £40,000 Reduced Bank Annuities during her widowhood, and a life interest in the Blackwell Hall estate. He gives pecuniary legacies to his brother-in-law, Mr. E. H. Maling, to his nephews and niece, Mr. Edward Allan Maling, Mr. Neville Lambton Burne and Mrs. Joanna Maria Gray; to his cousin, Mr. Henry Roberts Allan Johnson; to his friend Mr. Longstaffe, "the Historian of Darlington;" to his friend Sir John Bernard Burke and to Lady Alice Havelock: also a legacy of £500 to the Darlington Hospital, and handsome legacies to his outdoor and domestic servants, and to his former servants William Jamieson and John Robinson. All legacies to be paid free of legacy duty. He devises to his brother, Mr. George Thomas Allan, a life interest in his Girsby estate; and to his cousin, Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, M.P. for Sunderland, a life interest in his Newton Grange estate, also a life interest in his Blackwell Hall estate, after Mrs. Allan's death, and a life interest in the Blackwell Grange estates, subject to the interest of Mr. George Thomas Allan therein. He devises his Barton estates and residuary real estate to his trustees, Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, Mr. Arthur Lucas, and Mr. Edward Hutchinson, upon trust, to accumulate the income for twenty-one years, and to invest the accumulations in the purchase of landed estates in the county of Durham and the North Riding of the county of York; and, subject to these provisions, the whole of the testator's real estate and accumulations is entailed upon Major-General Sir Henry Havelock and his sons, with the remainder, in default of male issue, to the sons of the late Joshua Havelock, who was a younger son of the illustrious soldier Sir Henry Havelock, with an ultimate remainder to the right heirs of the late Colonel William Havelock, a brother of the late Sir Henry Havelock, and who was killed in the engagement at Ramnuggur during the Sikh war in 1848. The residue of the testator's personalty is to be laid out in land, and settled in the same manner as his residuary real estate; and all persons succeeding to the estates are to assume the name and arms of Allan. By codicils to the will the executors are directed to apply the sum of £300 towards providing a peal of bells for Trinity Church, Darlington, and to furnish Mr. Longstaffe with a sum of £1000 to enable him to complete Mr. Surtees' "History of Durham." The testator has also provided for the distribution of doles amongst the poor at Darlington, Blackwell, and Barton.

The will (dated Aug. 7, 1879) with two codicils (dated Aug. 8 and 21 following) of the Right Hon. Sir Richard Torin Kindersley, P.C., formerly one of the Vice-Chancellors of the High Court of Chancery, who died at his residence, Clyffe, near Dorchester, on the 22nd ult., was proved on the 15th inst. by Edward Leigh Kindersley, the son, and William Park Dickins, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves £30,000 in the Government funds upon trust for the widow and children of his deceased son, the Rev. Richard Cockburn Kindersley; £9000 to his daughter, Mrs. Wilson; £4000 to his son-in-law, the Hon. William Byron, the two latter in addition to the sums settled on their respective marriages; an annuity of £100 for life to his sister, Miss Caroline Kindersley, and other legacies. The residue of his property he gives to his said son, Edward Leigh Kindersley.

The will (dated Sept. 20, 1879) of Mr. James Hemingway, late of Macclesfield, Cheshire, contractor, who died on Sept. 22 last, was proved on the 5th inst. by James Willans and William McGregor, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Mary Hemingway, his household furniture and effects and £700 per annum for life; to his executors, £500 each; to his son, Charles Robert Hemingway, £500; to Martha Pearson and Elizabeth Read, both of Cardiff, and to Eliza Bowen and Ruth Nunney, then respectively in his service, life annuities of £30 each; and the residue of his real and personal estate to all his children in equal shares.

The will (dated June 21, 1875) with four codicils (dated Aug. 6 and Sept. 16, 1877, and Jan. 26 and June 8, 1878) of Mr. Alfred Keyser, late of the Cross of the Oak, Berkhampstead, Herts, who died on the 14th ult., at No. 25, Adelaide-crescent, Brighton, was proved on the 13th inst. by Charles Keyser, the brother, William Williams, and Frederick Charles Keyser, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Ellen Keyser, £1000, all his chattels personal and movable effects, except money and securities for money, and £500 per annum for life, in addition to the income secured to her by settlement; to his son-in-law, Lord William Brook Phipps, £500; provision is also made for his son, Walter William Keyser, and a special annuity given to his daughter, Emily Mary, on the death or second marriage of her mother. The residue of his real and personal property is to be held upon trust for all his children, except his said son Walter William.

The will (dated Sept. 28, 1875) with three codicils (dated March 7 and July, 1878, and May 22, 1879) of Mrs. Caroline Batty, late of Neville Lodge, No. 34, Grove-end-road, St. John's-wood, who died on Sept. 1 last, was proved on the 18th inst. by Robert Fillingham and William Henry Withall, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testatrix, among other legacies, bequeaths £1000 each to the City Orthopædic Hospital, Hatton-garden; St. Mary's Hospital, Cambridge-place, Paddington; the Convalescent Hospital for East London, at present established at Snaresbrook; the Charing-cross Hospital, West Strand; the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton; the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood; St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics, Old-street road; the Middlesex Hospital, Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road; the London Hospital, Whitechapel-road; the Convalescent Hospital, Walton-on-Thames; the British Orphan Asylum, Slough, Bucks; the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Hampstead; the Dudley Stuart House of Refuge, Market-street, Paddington; the Field-lane Night Refuge; the Female Orphan Home, Stanmore; the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate; the Cancer Hospital, Brompton; the Cripples' Home, Kensington; the City of London Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park; the Houseless Poor Asylum, Playhouse-yard, City; the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney; the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen-square Bloomsbury, and St. John's Foundation School for the Education of the Sons of Poor Clergymen; £500 each to the Queen Charlotte Lying-In Hospital; the Lying-In Hospital, York-road, Lambeth; the National Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor; the Royal Medical College, Epsom; and the Charity Organisation Society, Buckingham-street, Adelphi; £500 upon trust for Joseph Bell, and if any part of this sum is left at his decease it is to go to the City of London Truss Society; and £1000 upon trust for her brother, Philip Oliver, for life; at his decease £500, part thereof, is to go to the London City Mission Seaside House, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, and the other £500 to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum for the Children of the Poor, Old Kent-road. The residue of her property she leaves to the Church Pastoral Aid Society.

The will (dated July 24, 1841) with three codicils (dated Aug. 29, 1850; Oct. 15, 1861; and Sept. 8, 1866) of Mr. Thomas Burgoyne, late of Stratford-place, St. Marylebone, who died on the 12th ult., at Trevereux, near Limpsfield, Surrey, was proved on the 12th inst., by Robert Milnes, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator leaves any estate or interest he may be entitled to under his father's will to his brother John Charles Burgoyne. The remainder of his property goes to his children.

The will (dated Jan. 26, 1876) of Mr. Robert Algernon Smith-Dorrien, late of Hareafoot, Great Berkhamstead, Herts, who died on the 8th ult., was proved on the 10th inst. by Mrs. Mary Ann Smith-Dorrien, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator gives all his real and personal estate to his wife.

The will (dated Jan. 5, 1878) of Mr. Henry Ellis, late of Leamington, shipowner, who died on May 21 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Edward Davies and Thomas Wolfeostan, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator gives annuities to his brothers and sister; and, after making provision for his other children, leaves the remainder of his property to his sons, Henry Richard Pincombe and Charles.

The will (dated May 24, 1875) of Mr. Richard John Coltman, late of the Prebendal Thame, Oxford, licensed victualler, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 12th inst. by William Robert Brooks and Henry Prockter, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. With the exception of the bequest of nineteen guineas to each of his executors, the only persons interested under the will are testator's wife and children. The deceased owned several public-houses at Bethnal-green, Hackney-wick, Hornsey-rise, and Stepney.

The will (dated Feb. 10, 1877) of Mrs. Jane Galt or Black, late of No. 2, George-square, Edinburgh, who died on Aug. 13 last, at Maudsley Cottage, Eskbank, was proved on Sept. 13, 1879, in Edinburgh, by her sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000. The testatrix bequeaths leagacies of £100 to two of her nieces and a grand-nephew, a donation to the Medical Benevolent Fund, and an annuity to her housekeeper. The residue of the estate, real and personal, divided between her said sons.

The offices of the County Courts will be closed on Dec. 26, 27, and 29.

Mr. C. T. Newton, C.B., at the close of his second lecture on "Greek Art," which was delivered last Saturday evening at the College for Men and Women, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, referred again to the fact that in the cellars of the British Museum there lay buried some original works of the Grecian sculptors which formed part of the Townley collection, for which the nation paid £25,000 in the early part of this century. He wished to state that the trustees of the Museum were in no way to blame in the matter. The trustees were not responsible for the present state of chaos in connection with various collections; in point of fact, for the last twenty-five years they had never ceased from time to time to address memorials to successive Governments pointing out the crowded state of the Museum. Anybody who wishes to satisfy himself upon this point had only to turn to the official records, where they would find that the burden of the song of the trustees had been, "Give us more space;" but that space had not been provided. It was not for him to say whether the House of Commons thought it a matter worth pressing upon the Government or whether the fault lay with the British public; but if the public cried out long enough and loud enough a remedy would be found for the crowded state of some of the collections. So long as the public showed indifference in the matter the Government would stave off the expenditure to a "more convenient season."

The annual meeting of the Council of the Hospital Sunday Fund was held on Monday at the Mansion House. Sir Francis Lycett presided, in the unavoidable absence of the Lord Mayor. The Council in their report stated that the seventh year of the operation of the fund had realised £26,501 as compared with £24,904 in 1878, notwithstanding the unusual financial depression of the times and a very wet Hospital Sunday. The number of contributing congregations had also exceeded that of the previous year. The committee of distribution recommended a sum of £22,804 to eighty-one hospitals, and £2157 to forty-six dispensaries. One per cent of the gross receipts, £260, had been set aside for the purchase of surgical appliances. The report was adopted unanimously. The committee of the Middlesex Hospital applied that those patients who came to that institution with orders for surgical appliances from the fund should be made to pass under the ordinary rule by which out-patients were to present themselves with letters from governors. They also suggested that the fund should furnish them with surgical appliance tickets for presentation to suitable out-patients applying to them. The Council determined that they could not alter the existing arrangements for twelve months at least. The annual meeting of constituents was fixed for the middle of December.

A number of objects from Zululand, lent by her Majesty, have been placed for public view at the South Kensington Museum. Some of them illustrate local customs, such as the head-ring worn by married Zulu men. Some are parts of the personal adornments, such as the combs, snuff-bottles, &c.; and there is also a necklace as worn by Kaffirs, while the scanty toilet requirements are represented by a body-scraper. The only commercial illustrations are a wicker basket for carrying fruit and a pair of wicker spoons for straining beer. The basket was taken at Upoco in June. A wooden pipe from Pondoland and some Kaffir snuff differ little from similar British comforts in appearance. From Secocoeni's country there is a signal whistle. The collection is small, but has an interest of its own at the present time. Another addition to the museum, made on Friday last, is a collection of ancient pottery and metal objects from the Indian graves of the United States of Columbia, South America, lent by Mr. Percy Brandon. They are placed near the Schliemann collection, and the juxtaposition brings out strongly the similarity of form in the cinerary urns. The gold ornaments consist of hair-pins of modern, as they were also of Roman, type, and other pins apparently for ornament. There are also what seem to be nose-rings. Among the pottery are figures of squat shape and unpleasing faces, supposed to represent deities. No dates are assigned to any of the objects.

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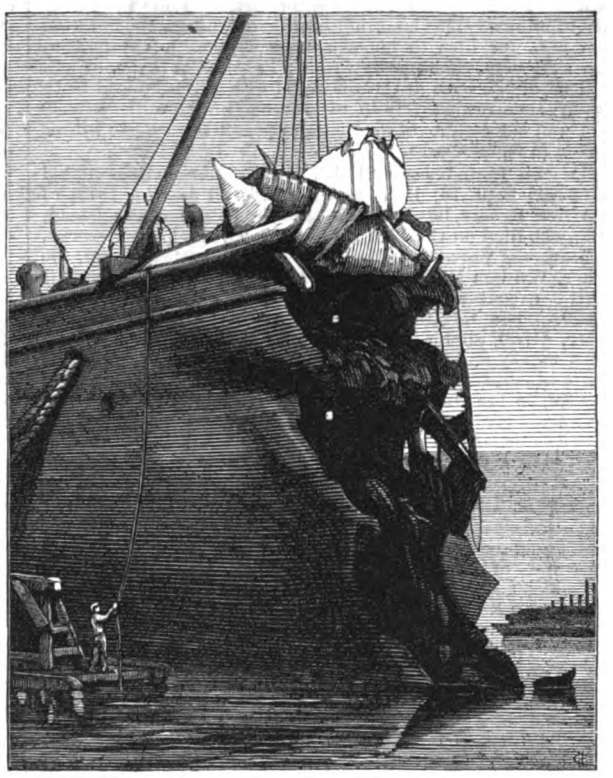
THE CAPTIVITY OF CETEWAYO: THE EX-KING APPRECIATES THE HIGHLAND BAGPIPES.

THE CAPTIVE KING CETEWAYO.

The deposed King of Zululand continues to reside in the Castle at Capetown, where he is for the present kept in custody, till her Majesty's Government shall have sent out definitive instructions regarding him; and he is gradually becoming acquainted with many British and Colonial fashions or habits of life. Though, before leaving his native country he saw perhaps more than he liked of some of our military corps, it was but lately, at Capetown, that he was personally introduced to the gallant 91st Regiment, Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders, who had nevertheless done good service in the war. An officer of that regiment, Lieutenant H. A. Schank, Instructor of Musketry, who had the opportunity of visiting King Cetewayo at the Castle, on the 21st ult., invited him to hear the martial music of the Highland pipers, with which the Zulu monarch was very much pleased, taking off his Kilmarnock cap and waving it as an applauding salute, while expressing, in his native language, thanks and approval of the treat they afforded to his ears. We are indebted to Lieutenant Schank for a Sketch of this interesting scene. There used to be a piper in the Transvaal, who was temporarily attached to the suite of "The Gunn of Gunn," in the days of the Lydenburg Company of Volunteers; and of whose performances an amusing story is told by Dr. Rowland Atcherley in his "Trip to Boerland." But that musician, if he ever crossed the Zulu frontier, had no opportunity of proving his skill in the Royal presence of Cetewayo; and it never occurred to Sir Bartle Frere, probably, to try the effect of such a "concord of sweet sounds," by way of conciliating the formidable potentate with whom we have taken so much trouble in our recent most costly war.

COLLISION WITH AN ICEBERG.

The fine new iron screw steam-ship Arizona, belonging to the Guion Line, on her way from New York to Liverpool, on Friday, the 7th inst., had a perilous encounter with an iceberg, three hundred miles east of St. John's, Newfoundland. There were 149 passengers, amongst whom was one of the owners, Mr. S. B. Guion. Some had retired to their berths for the night, while others were enjoying themselves in different ways. Suddenly, without a moment's warning, there was a fearful crash, and the ship was felt to shiver from stem to stern. All were in consternation, and it was believed that the ship was sinking fast. Happily, it soon proved that the damage was not such as to cause immediate danger to their lives. The ship, which is of 5600 tons register, built on the most approved principles, has seven water-tight compartments. The water that came in was confined to the fore compartment; so the steamer was able to make for St. John's, arriving there on the Sunday morning. It was found, by further examination, that about 25 ft., more or less, of her bows had been smashed by the collision. She lay for repairs at the wharf of the Hon. Ambrose Shea, St. John's. Mr. Guion at once telegraphed to New York for another steamer to convey the passengers to Liverpool. They were taken by the Allan steam-ship Caspian on the 13th inst., and were brought to Liverpool, arriving last Saturday. Their testimony is highly in favour of the conduct of Captain Jones, of the Arizona, and his officers. From the statement made it appears that the second officer was in charge of the watch at the time of the accident, the captain having left the deck a few minutes before. The wind was north, the sea calm, and the sky rather cloudy, while the ship was steaming at the rate of fifteen knots an hour. Suddenly there was a violent shock and recoil, and the passengers excitedly rushed on deck to ascertain the cause. It was found to have been through collision with a huge iceberg with a base of about 500 feet, and rising to a considerable height. The shouts of the passengers and the noise of the lumps of ice falling on the steamer's deck were very distracting, but the captain was equal to the occasion. After extricating the ship from the neighbourhood of the iceberg he soon got the deck cleared of the ice with which it was strewn, and the passengers calmed down when they saw there was no longer any danger of the pinnacles of ice toppling over on to the ship. Prompt measures were adopted to ascertain the extent of the damage sustained by the Arizona. It was



DAMAGED BOWS OF THE STEAM-SHIP ARIZONA, FROM CONTACT WITH AN ICEBERG.

discovered that she had been struck in the fore peak, but the bulkhead was intact. Pieces of iron from the bow were scattered about. No more serious casualty occurred among either cabin or steerage passengers than being thrown down by the violence of the collision.

Our Illustration, showing the smashed condition of the stem and bows of the Arizona, as she lay at the repairing-wharf, is from a photograph by Mr. G. A. Pitts, of St. John's, Newfoundland.

COSTUME BALL AT COLNEY HATCH ASYLUM.

The Committee of Visitors of the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch, gave a ball at the institution last week, inviting a large number of their friends to attend in costume for the amusement of the patients. As a spectacle the entertainment was all that could be desired. The costumes were varied in character and generally bright in colour, and some of the patients had, from common and inexpensive materials, made fancy dresses of extraordinary design. Several of the male attendants, as negro serenaders and clowns, afforded great amusement by their duties to those of the patients who, not being allowed to go on the floor to dance, were seated in the lower gallery at the end of the great hall in which the entertainment was given. There are at present about 2200 patients in the asylum, and of these nearly 600 were present in the room, about 130 males and 110 females being in costume. The visitors numbered over 200, and among those present were Sir W. H. Wyatt, Sir James Tyler, Mr. Sedgwick, chairman of the Leavesden Asylum, many of the Committee of Visitors, Dr. E. Sheppard and Mr. W. G. Marsall, the resident medical superintendents respectively of the male and female departments of the asylum, and Mr. J. S. Skaife, clerk to the Committee of Visitors. The medical superintendents find that such entertainments have a very beneficial effect upon certain classes of the patients, the excitement of preparation for weeks before the event affording them much harmless diversion. The chaplain, the Rev. H. Hawkins, is trying to form an association for the after care of convalescents, of whom many on leaving such institutions suffer great hardships from the difficulty of obtaining employment, and the impossibility in too many cases of finding the comfort, the sanitary conditions, and the freedom from anxiety which are essential to health and usefulness. During the evening, between the dances, there was some singing by a few of the female attendants and patients, who had been helped by Miss Wyatt to learn several pretty choral pieces. The dance music was played by Mr. Eaton's band. Mr. G. Blake, the steward, had decorated the ball-room and supper-room very tastefully with flags, festoons of coloured cloth, and flowers.

CANADA.—PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER.

The seductive balminess of the Indian summer has utterly collapsed; the pleasing illusion, whereby men have been beguiled by its "dreamy and magical light" into a feeling of false security, has been suddenly and rudely dispelled by blast of wind and rain and sleet and leaden skies. The forests, which last week were blushing in all their wealth of crimson glory, are now shivering in naked misery as they bend before the pitiless gale. All too suddenly comes this transition from the most delightful phase of the changing year to the rawest and most unpleasant. The dry exhilarating air of the actual winter is enjoyable enough, but this weather that follows the Indian summer is execrable. It is, however, useful in its way. We know it will soon be succeeded by the snow-storms and biting north winds that usher in the real winter, and we make our preparations accordingly.

The windows are amongst the first things attended to. Duplicate sashes are brought from their summer resting-places, and fitted tightly behind those that have done duty through the summer—the second windows being generally put in so as to be flush with the outer walls of the house. And capital things these double windows are, the dry inclosed air

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CHARACTERS IN THE COSTUME BALL AT COLNEY HATCH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

being a barrier that even the great Canadian frosts do not very easily penetrate. By-the-way, it seems strange that these comfortable windows, which are common enough on the Continent, as well as in America, are so rarely seen in England. With double windows we should cease to complain of draughty rooms, and the din and uproar of the streets would be excluded. A pretty effect can be made by utilising the space between the windows as a miniature greenhouse.

But the grand feature in the preparations for a Canadian winter is the "fixing" of the stoves and stove-piping. Fire-places, as in England, are scarcely any use at all in the Dominion. They cannot afford out there to let the heat rush headlong up the dark straight shaft of a chimney away into the hungry air outside. Not until it has worked its way through tortuous lengths of stove-piping—traversing the length and breadth and depth of their houses—do they reluctantly part with the heat sent forth from their wood and coal fires. But the "fixing" of this stove-piping, what work it is! Thrice happy he who at this stage of the winter preparations can escape taking a share in the putting up of these unsightly but useful things. The writer's circumstances while in Canada were unhappily not such that he could leave this work to others; for "helps" of the gentler sex turn with ineffable scorn from this part of the domestic economy, and men-servants he had none. First of all, the stove has to be brought from the lumber-room and put in its allotted place. Then commences the task of jointing together a number of stove-pipes—each pipe, which is made of sheet-iron, or tin, being about two feet and a half long, with a diameter of about seven inches. The first length is soon adjusted in its place—a miniature chimney rising from the back of the stove. The second and perhaps the third are fixed without many expletives of wrath. But henceforth the work requires the patience of a Job. In taking the innumerable bits of piping to pieces in the spring of the year, they invariably get more or less dented at the ends; and as each of these bits must fit exactly into another, so that no smoke escape into the rooms, the labour may perhaps be dimly imagined. Having reached a yard or more of the ceiling—according to the height of the room—the piping breaks off at right-angles and runs parallel with the ceiling until it pierces the wall and enters another room. But too often, before one room's piping has been completed, the whole comes to the ground, to the dismay of the lady of the house—especially if it be in a drawing-room—and some mild language, or otherwise, on the part of her unhappy husband.

In houses where there is a stove to every room the work is somewhat simplified, but where this cannot be afforded the task of carrying the piping from room to room is truly appalling. At the end of the day's labour—probably uncompleted—it is small wonder if the wife be found in tears, the bread-winner at the nearest whisky-tavern, the children crouching in some out-of-the-way corner, and the dog in another with his tail between his legs.

Coal stoves are becoming prevalent in the towns, but wood is still the fuel used in the country; and even in towns wood is the favourite for hall stoves. An Englishman does not readily part with his prejudices; and loving, as he does, to see

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his hearths aglow with blazing fires, he takes anything but kindly to the black iron boxes that hide nearly all the fire-light from view; consequently, in many an emigrant's home may be seen, in addition to the American one, the familiar English fireplace. But, cheery and heart-warming though our English fires undoubtedly are, they are of scarcely any use in Canada, except where there are great open hearths capable of accommodating blocks of timber like the yule-logs they used to have in Merrie England. Aye, and should there be any of the spirits of our forefathers haunting our Western colony, there's many and many a farmhouse in the older settlements, from whose great open hearths is sent forth such a ruddy glow as must gladden even their ghostly Saxon hearts.

When the windows and stoves have been attended to, little remains for townsfolk in the way of winter preparations beyond a general furbishing of sleighs and cutters, and the shaking-out and re-lining of buffalo robes and bear skins. Far otherwise is it with the farmer, who, do what he will, generally finds something left undone when the frost comes and holds the country in its iron grip.

Now is the time of all others when laggards in farming grumble their hardest. The "cold snap" steals insidiously upon them, and arrests the "Fall" ploughing before they have got through half their task, or perhaps before their root-cellars and "pits" have been banked with earth, or even the roots are out of the ground; or before the re-staking of the troublesome snake-fences has been commenced. Very bitterly do they complain of the inexorable climate, as they gaze ruefully at their unstored roots and unstaked fences, their unploughed acres, their unprepared stables and cattle-sheds, their unhusked corn, and other things left undone which ought to have been done. But it must not be thought from the above that the yeomen of the Dominion are more apt to be backward in their work than farmers elsewhere. Canada is not a country to encourage drones. And of those who are caught napping when the frost comes stealing stealthily over the land, this at least must be said in their favour: their thoughts instantly turn to the dumb creatures under their care, even to the exclusion for the time being of the comfort of their own homes. In all the stables and cattle-sheds upright posts with boards nailed across are placed so as to form double walls as it were, the space between being tightly packed with hay and straw, the doors are made snug, and everything arranged so that both horses and cattle may feel comfortable in spite of the intense frosts that are at hand. The sheep are rarely brought into their winter quarters until the beginning of December, by which time the ground in most parts of Ontario has become so deeply embedded in snow that not even these persistent foragers can any longer find their way to a blade of grass. In the Lower Province, where the winter sets in earlier, the sheep are brought into their sheds in November.

BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW.

The entries of cattle are exceedingly large this year. Sheep and pigs are a fair show; and the roots, contrary to general expectation, form the largest collection ever seen in Bingley Hall. £2700 is the amount of prizes given for meritorious specimens in almost every branch of agriculture, including the too-much-neglected one, poultry, which is here seen in perfection. Turkey cocks are found weighing close on 40 lb. each; geese, 50 lb. the pair; ducks, over 20 lb. the couple; fowls, up to 12 lb. each.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the railway companies as to excursion-trains from all parts.

The judging commences to-day (Saturday), when the charge for admission is 10s., except to life members, who have free admission to the whole show, in addition to other privileges.

Next Monday, Dec. 1 (the admission being by subscribers' tickets or payment of 5s.), is considered the ladies' day, when the élite of the midland counties are present in large numbers; for Tuesday and Wednesday (1s. days) numerous excursion-trains are announced; and on Wednesday and Thursday the working classes and children are admitted at the reduced rate of sixpence, after five p.m.

The Prince of Wales, a large exhibitor at the Norfolk Fat Cattle Show, took the first prize in the shorthorn heifer class, the first prize in the red-polled steer class, and the first prize in the Southdown wether class. Mr. Robert Wortley, of Suffield, Aylsham, took the £100 champion prize with a Hereford. Mr. Colman, M.P., took four first prizes in the cattle classes and also prizes in the Southdown classes. The show was a good one.

The food imports at Liverpool last week from the United States were remarkable for the smallness of the live-stock supply, which amounted only to 200 cattle, not a single head of sheep or pigs having arrived. Fresh meat arrivals, on the other hand, were much in excess of the previous week, when, however, the quantity was much below the weekly average. Five steamers arrived last week, having on board collectively 4804 quarters of beef, 568 carcasses of mutton, and fifty pigs. All of these vessels were from the United States.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN DECEMBER.

(*From the "Illustrated London Almanack."*)

The Moon is near Venus on the morning of the 10th, near Mercury on the 13th. She is near Jupiter during the evening hours of the 18th, she is near Saturn during the evening hours of the 21st, and near Mars, being west of the planet, during the evening hours of the 23rd and early morning hours of the 24th, and east of the planet during the evening hours of the same day. She is nearest the Earth on the 12th, and at her greatest distance on the 25th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the 6th	at 43	minutes	after	7h.	in the afternoon.
New Moon	,, 13th	,, 4	,,		11	,, morning.
First Quarter	,, 20th	,, 16	,,		11	,, morning.
Full Moon	,, 28th	,, 16	,,		4	,, morning.

The third Eclipse of the year is a very small one of the Moon on Dec. 28, visible from England. The beginning of the eclipse is at 3h. 37m. p.m. The time of the Moon rising on this day is 3h. 47m. p.m., ten minutes after the eclipse has begun. The middle of the eclipse will be at 4h. 26m. p.m., and it will end at a quarter past five o'clock. At the time of the greatest phase, or at the middle of the eclipse, only one sixth part of the Moon's diameter will be obscured.

Mercury is badly situated for observation at the beginning of the month. He sets on the 2nd at 4h. 45m., and on the 11th nearly with the Sun. He rises on the 12th at 7h. 22m. a.m., on the 17th at 6h. 34m. a.m., or one hour and a half before the Sun; on the 22nd at 6h. 13m a.m., or 1h. 53m. before the Sun; on the 27th he rises 1h. 57m. before sunrise, and on the last day he rises at 6h. 14m. a.m. He is in his ascending node on the 5th, at his least distance from the Sun on the 10th, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the same day, near the Moon on the 13th, stationary among the stars on the 20th, and at his greatest western elongation (22 deg. 30 min.) on the 30th.

Venus is a morning star, rising on the 7th at 3h. 26m. a.m.; on the 17th at 3h. 45m. a.m., on the 27th at 4h. 7m. a.m.; and on the last day of the year at 4h. 15m. a.m. She is at her greatest western elongation (46 deg. 47 min.) on the 4th, near the Moon on the 10th, and at her least distance from the Sun on the 13th.

Mars is visible till the morning hours, setting on the 8th at 5h. 13m. a.m., on the 18th at 4h. 31m. a.m., on the 28th at 3h. 56m. a.m., and on the last day at 3h. 49m. a.m. He is stationary among the stars on the 16th, and near the Moon on the 24th. He is due south on the 1st at 10h. 5m. p.m., on the 15th at 9h. 4m. p.m., and on the last day of the yeaat 8h. 7m. p.m.

Jupiter is an evening star, setting on the 7th at 10h. 35m. p.m., on the 17th at 10h. 4m. p.m., on the 27th at 9h. 33m. p.m., and on the last day of the year at 9h. 21m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 18th. He is due south on the 1st at 5h. 47m. p.m., on the 15th at 4h. 59m. p.m., and on the last day of the year at 4h. 5m. p.m.

Saturn is an evening star, setting on the 8th at 1h. 42m. a.m., on the 18th at 1h. 3m, a.m., on the 28th at 0h. 25m. a.m., and on the last day at 0h. 14m. a.m., and is visible from sunset till these times. He is stationary among the stars on the 13th, near the Moon the 21st, and in quadrature with the Sun on the last day of the year. He is due south on the 1st at 7h. 56m. p.m.; on the 15th at 7h. 1m. p.m.; and on the last day of the year at 6h. 59m. p.m.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J S (Middlesboro').—Your first question was answered last week. The names of the editors appear upon the titlepage of the publication mentioned.

L H B (Bermondsey).—Thanks for your note. We shall be obliged for an early report next time. Your letter is dated ten days after the event.

H J C A (Cornhill).—Many thanks for the tourney problem. We will endeavour to to find space for it.

M H C (Twyford).—After 1. R to K 5th, if Black play 1. P to B 5th, White continues with 2. Kt to B 2nd, &c.

Wilkie (Blackheath).—See answer to M H C.

F W (Endellyn).—In No. 1865 the answer to 1. Kt to Q B 7th is 1. P queens.

A M M (Wimbledon).—The position is too simple.

Delta (Kirkconnell). Thanks for your very interesting budget.

W C (Cheltenham).—The problem shall appear soon.

J B (Montreal).—We are obliged for the game.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1863 received from Jane Nepveu, Wilkie, Boltsridge, A T Ridding, R T King, M H Moorhouse, and Julia Short.

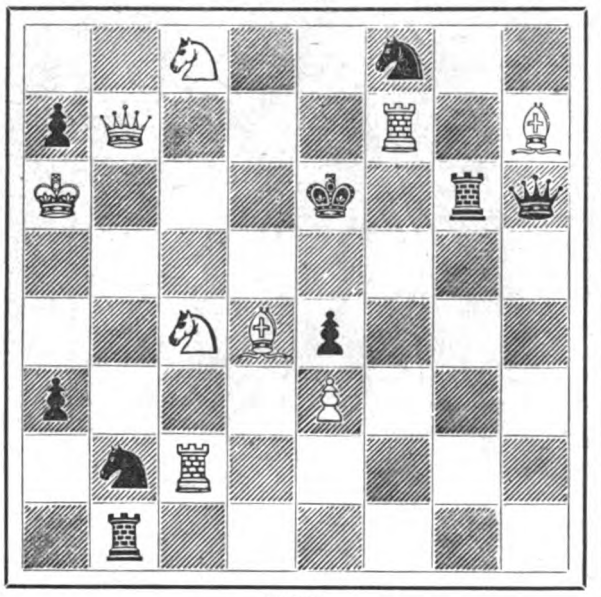
Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1864 received from Scotia, G T B Kyngdon-Baby, Underwood, Jane Nepveu, W H Blyth, A H Tongue, Bryanston Chess Club, J M F (Dublin), C F Ancell (Malaga), Thomas Lancaster, Wilkie, Orazio, Robert Bamlet, Old Black Bull (Padiham), Z Ingold, Cant, Hereward, D Bell, W Williams, J Bumstead, B M Allen, M H Moorhouse, Norman Rumbelow, H J Baker, W J C B, and R T King.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1865 received from H B, C Darragh, C S Coxe, G and B, E L Green, Coplapino, H Langford, East Marden, E Elsbury, Jupiter Junior, A Chapman, L'augibby, Lulu, T Greenbank, Ben Nevis, W de P Crouzas, E H H V, Medlagos, N Warner, An Old Hand, D McIntosh, Tobias, Wilkie, Black Watch, Bryanston Chess Club, E P Vulliamy, Helen Lee, B L Dyke, D W Kell, W Hoskin, G L Mayne, R T King, S Reynolds, J Lane, Shadforth, Elsie, R Ingersoll, M O'Halloran, Wanstead, Underwood, Problematicus, James Dobson, Thorpe Reading-Room, W M Curtis, R Gray, Nerina, Kitten, J M F (Dublin), W D Jones, C F Jones, H Brewster, R Jessop, D Templeton, G T B Kyngdon, Orazio, Brice B, Alpha, R F N Banks, L Noren, Robert Bamlet, N Cator, Dr F St, S Farrant, Old Black Bull (Padiham), H Barrett, G Fosbrooke, Boltsridge, R H Brooks, G L C, A T Ridding, R Bohm (Vienna), E L G, Z Ingold, T H Lee, Warner, F A Bright, A R, W S Leest, Pops, J W W, Dabbshill, H E Freeman, William Scott, John Baines, Cant, Fred West, Julius C Wollraugh, C H Coster, B M Allen, W Leeson, A J H (Rugby), Eustochus, D Williams, Norman Rumbelow, Julia Short, Jules Hoedé, W B Wood, Johnnie, and J R Dow.

PROBLEM No. 1867.

By James Pierce.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

It has always been the fashion to speak of Correspondence Chess as a very dull entertainment for those engaged in it, and of the record of games so played as destitute of interest for the general reader. In nine cases out of ten, the reproach is not altogether undeserved, but the famous match between London and Edinburgh, which led to the revival of an old opening, since known as the Scotch Gambit, is a notable exception, and to this we may now add the match between England and America. This match was begun two years ago, and its progress has been marked by several noteworthy incidents. Some months ago, Mr. Frech, of Washington closed one of the games he was conducting with the announcement of a forced win in the extraordinary number of forty-three moves; a few weeks later Mrs. Gilbert, of Hartford, Connecticut, opposed to Mr. Gossip, one of the strongest of the English team, announced a mate in thirty-five moves, and has since then informed her adversary that in the second game between them he would be mated, against the best play, in twenty-one moves! Mrs. Gilbert has more than once before displayed a very remarkable aptitude for chess analysis, but her last exploits are unparalleled in the history of chess by correspondence. We give one of the Games below, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the *Hartford Times*.

WHITE (Mrs. Gilbert).	BLACK (Mr Gossip).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd
4. B to R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
5. Castles	Kt takes P
6. R to K sq	Kt to Q B 4th
7. B takes Kt	Q P takes B
8. Kt takes P	B to K 2nd
9. P to Q 4th	Kt to K 3rd
9. Kt to Q 2nd seems preferable.	
10. B to K 3rd	Castles
11 Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K B 3rd
12. Kt to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th
13. Kt to K 2nd	B to Q 3rd
14. P to K B 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
The attempt to develop the Bishop on this side falls against the correct play of his adversary. Perhaps a safer line of play here would have been 14. P to K Kt 3rd, followed by 15. Kt to Kt 2nd.	
15. R to Q B sq	B to Q Kt 2nd
16. P to Q B 4th	P takes B P
17. Kt to Q B 5th	
Very well conceived. Whether the Knight is captured or not, the adverse Bishop is imprisoned for the time.	
17.	B to Q B sq
18. R takes P	R to Kt sq
19. P to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
20. Q to Q 3rd	Q to Kt 3rd
21. R to Q R 4th	Kt takes Kt
22. P takes Kt	B to K 2nd
23. Kt to Q 4th	K to R sq
24. Q to B 2nd	B to R 5th
25. B to B 2nd	B takes B
26. Q takes B	R to K sq
27. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Kt 2nd
The movements of this unfortunate piece appear exceedingly weak and purposeless.	

WHITE (Mrs. Gilbert).	BLACK (Mr. Gossip).
There is, however, no other way of bringing the Q R into the game.	
28. Kt to K 5th	Q to K 3rd
29. R to Q B 4th	Q R to Q sq
30. R to B 3rd	Q to B 3rd
31. Q R to K 3rd	R to K B sq
He has nothing better to do. White threatened to win the Rook by 32. Kt to Kt 6th (ch), &c.	
32. Q to K 2nd	R to Q 5th
33. Q to R 5th	
The winning move.	
33.	P to Kt 3rd
34. Q to R 6th	Q R to Q sq
35. R to R 3rd	Q to Kt 2nd
At this point White announced mate in twenty-one moves, as follows:—	
36. Kt tks Kt P (ch)	K to Kt sq
37. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q
38. Kt takes R	R takes Kt
39. R to K 7th (ch)	R to B 2nd
40. R takes R P (ch)	K takes R
41. R takes R (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
42. R takes P	B to R sq
43. R to Q R 7th	B to Kt 2nd
44. R takes B	K to B 3rd
45. P to K R 4th	K to Kt 3rd
46. R to Q B 7th	K to B 3rd
47. R takes P (ch)	K to K 2nd
48. P to R 5th	K to Q 2nd
49. R to Kt 6th	K to K 2nd
50. P to B 6th	P to R 4th
51. P to B 7th	K to Q 2nd
52. P to R 6th	K takes P
53. P to R 7th	P to R 5th
54. P to R 8th (Queens)	P takes P
55. Q to R 7th (ch)	K to B sq
56. R mates.	

A match between the Chess Clubs of Bermondsey and the Railway Clearing House was played at the rooms of the latter on Monday last. There were twelve players on each side, and Bermondsey won by eight points to four. This club was also successful in a match when opposed to the North London Club a few weeks ago, but by the narrow majority of a unit.

FAIRY-MUSHROOMS AND FAIRY-RINGS.

Fairy-mushrooms in fairy-rings are what we meet with when in the country at this time of the year, the latter being those bright green circles which then show so vividly on lawns, and meadows, and on turfed hill-sides, and the former, agarics that grow there; the term "fairy" being given them from their place of growth, as the making of "midnight" mushrooms, as Shakspeare called them, was thought to be the pastime of that elfin tribe who were accustomed to hold their revels within those rings—"those green, sour ringlets whereof the ewe not bites"—and then to "creep into acorn-cups and hide them there." Formerly the term for fairy-rings was "fairy-orbs," as we see where the chief of the group tells her office to Puck—"and I serve the fairy queen, to dew her orbs upon the green;" that was, after they had been parched by the pressure of the fairy feet. Thus Titania says to Oberon, alluding to her elves, "if you will patiently dance in our round, and see our moonlight revels, go with us"—those revels that commenced after midnight—"the iron tongue of midnight hath told twelve; 'tis almost fairy time"—and lasted till dawn—"now until the break of day, through this house each fairy stray"—the time being occupied with songs and dances—"and this ditty after me, sing and dance it trippingly."

This notion as to the cause of the rings being the dancing of the fairies was held by Drayton, too, who says, "they in their courses make that round, in meadows called the fairy ground;" and Aubrey also alludes to them as "greene circles made by sprites on grasse," who had been "dancing rounde and rounde." So, too, Barnes, in his "Dorset Poems," where he speaks of the little fairies that come by moonlight, when no other feet "do tread the dewy grass but theirs, and meet and dance away together in a ring." In Wales, too, the same notion is prevalent, and it is to be found also in Sweden and Belgium, where they call these rings "elf-dances."

Few subjects, indeed, have afforded more material for discussion than have those same fairy-rings, and in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1790-1 many theories were advanced respecting them. Thus, Priestly advocated electricity, an opinion that others then held and which some still credit, and Leybourne joined him, in ascribing to the "sulphurous lightning's dreadful glare" the circles "which the vulgar style the rings of fairies;" and this theory was warmly maintained by Mr. Jessop in the *Philosophical Transactions*, he being influenced by the testimony of a friend, who, "walking abroad in a storm of thunder and lightning, observed a round circle, of about four or five yards' diameter, whose rim was a foot broad, newly burnt bare, as appeared from the colour and brittleness of the grass-roots." Darwin, too, took up this vein, and he thus expressed it in his "Botanic Garden:" "so from the clouds the playful lightning wings, rives the firm oaks, or prints the fairy-rings."

Following this fancy of celestial fire came that of a terrestrial one, or bonfire, as also another theory—the underground workings of mole-crickets and moles, as was urged by Mr. Lees in his long and elaborate paper in the *Transactions of the Woolhope Club*. This theory had, however, been previously broached in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, as well as by Mr. Pennant, and as there is quite as much to be said for it as against it, we will here epitomise Mr. Lee's opinion. He says the mole, by its burrowing, causes the grass to wither, and that the sporules of agarics "that are floating in the air" rest then on its dry surface, grow into spawn, and enlarge into fungi, which, dying in their turn, the ground is thus fertilised, and the grass thereby stimulated "to a greener and ranker growth." Molehills, which the mole throws up in his travels, must not here be confounded with the great molehill in which he lives, and which is of very large size, and circular.

But whether the theory of Mr. Lees be the right one or no, Professor Buckman, who says that "anything which may tend to kill a given area of grass may be the beginning of a fairy-ring," is with him in one sense, and so is Withering in another, as he states, as his opinion, that he is satisfied "the verdant circles called fairy-rings are caused by the growth of fairy-mushrooms," and that "when the ring is brown and bare the spawn of the fungus will be found under the soil, but when the grass has grown green and rank the spawn will have disappeared." Dr. Wollaston, in a paper read before the Royal Society in 1807, maintained this theory, though doubting Withering's statement as to the non-existence of spawn beneath the rings, and it would seem with some show of reason, for White, of Selborne, found that fairy-rings appeared on the green turf which he brought from the downs for his garden, and he says "the cause, occasion—call it what you will—of fairy-rings subsists in the turf and is conveyable with it: the seeds are in the turf." We ourselves, too, know of an instance where, in an attempt to get rid of those rings on a lawn by digging deeply, spawn was found at the depth of eighteen inches, and the fungi, in spite of all precautions, soon showed again, and the rings, too, with them.

It has been asserted that fungi, like orchids, are "travellers," and it is thus that the ring enlarges; but the statement refutes itself, as, while fungi scatter their spores all round, the movement of orchids is in one direction, and due to a root, which grows beside the old one, or—as is the case of that quickest traveller, the rare musk-orchis—springs from a fibre, which lengthens out from the parent plant. They thus keep growing further on, and change their place each year. The most reasonable theory, however, next to that of electricity, is that of the Rev. M. J. Berkely, who affirms that the starting-point is a fungus "whose growth unfits the soil beneath for its reproduction;" therefore, as it is only that portion of the spawn that falls "outside" the ring which is capable of being vitalised, "the ring each year grows wider till some cause intervenes to destroy the spawn."

Now, within and upon those fairy-rings grow certain fungi which are called "fairy-mushrooms," from their place of growth—the "St. George's," the "Horse," and "Champignon"—and each is edible. In England the St. George's mushroom is usually sold at the Italian warehouses, under the name of "Funghi" or "Funghi di Genoa," and in Italy a basket of early ones is the most welcome present. In Rome and Switzerland it fetches, when fresh, 15d. per lb.; but when dried 15s. per lb. is obtained for it in France and Italy. It is a mushroom that grows to an enormous size, and hence it divides, with the Horse variety, the usual honours in provincial papers. The latter kind makes good ketchup, and at Covent-garden it is chosen for it. Though it is edible when fresh, when stale it is risky. The Champignon, which is known in Scotland as "Scotch bonnet," is a smaller species, and it is used in the preparation of à-la-mode beef; and as it grows invariably in "fairy-rings," it is considered to be of all its tribe the one special "fairy mushroom."

Mushrooms, we may add, are late this year, but not so those fungi which are so very like them; and hence the casualties that have occurred "from supposed mush ooms" in London and the provinces, and the deaths from the same cause that have happened elsewhere. Besides fairy-mushrooms and fairy-rings, we meet in the autumn and winter months with those beautiful fungi called "fairy-cups," which brighten the background of our woods and lanes; and, as they are scarlet within and snow-white outside, it is no wonder they seem fitted for fairy-elves "wherefrom to sip the dew."

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There are two special qualities which determine and fix the superiority and excellence of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER:—First—Its prompt, quick action, and the new growth, life, and vigour that it is sure to give to the hair, never failing by a few applications TO RESTORE GREY OR WHITE HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, imparting to the hair a delightful aroma, fresh, delicate, and unchangeable in any climate. Second—Its easy application without any previous preparation of the hair; without that sticky and disagreeable sulphur odour found and complained of in other preparations. It never stains the skin or linen. It retains the hair in any desired position, and is cooling and cleansing to the scalp.

FLORAL BELL, FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR LIQUID DENTIFRICE.
The admiration of the world, "THE FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR or LIQUID DENTIFRICE." Language fails to give expression to the beauty or the utility of a beautiful set of white teeth. With no other charm the possessor may well feel proud. Dentists, chemists, and physicians all recommend and use the FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR or LIQUID DENTIFRICE. It is truly unequalled for cleansing, preserving, and beautifying the teeth, giving them a pearl-like whiteness and hardening the gums. It removes all tartar hardens the enamel, arrests decay, and imparts to the breath at all times a most delightful fragrance.
A few drops on the brush night and morning is all sufficient. Tooth pastes and powders are discarded after a trial of FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR or LIQUID DENTIFRICE. It is purely vegetable, which may account for the absence of froth in your mouth during its use. A chemical that produces froth may be necessary in soap to cleanse the skin, but all chemicals are certain destruction to the teeth. The enormous and constantly increasing sale for this article enables the proprietor to offer it at the very low price of Two Shillings and Sixpence in large Bottles. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dépôt, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

"AND TEETH LIKE BOWS OF PEARLS."
JEWSBURY and BROWN'S Exquisite Compound and Specialité, the
ORIENTAL TOOTH-PASTE.
The celebrated original and only genuine Oriental Tooth-Paste is signed "JEWSBURY and BROWN, Manchester. Established 50 years." PEARLY WHITE and SOUND TEETH, a healthy action of the gums, producing that firmness and rosy brightness of colour so essential to beauty, and fragrant breath, are all insured by the use of this most perfect Dentifrice. Pots, 1s. 6d.; double, 2s. 6d. All Perfumers and Chemists.

SOZODONT.—The Peerless liquid Dentifrice. Its use imparts the most fragrant breath; it beautifies, cleanses, and preserves the teeth in a surprising manner. It gives a delightfully fresh taste and feeling to the mouth, removing all Tartar and Scurf from the Teeth, completely arresting the progress of decay, and whitening such parts as have already become black by decay or neglect. Impure Breath caused by Bad Teeth, Tobacco, Spirits, or Catarrh, is neutralised by Sozodont. The price of the Fragrant Sozodont is 2s. 6d., put up in large bottles, fitted with patent sprinklers for applying the liquid to the tooth-brush. Each bottle is inclosed in a handsome toilet box. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and by JOHN M. RICHARDS, Great Russell-street, London. Observe the Name SOZODONT on the label, box, and bottle.

BREIDENBACH'S PHLOMIS (Sweet Scented). Beautifully fragrant and lasting. 2s. 6d. to 40s. Bottle. BREIDENBACH'S MACASSARINE, invaluable for preserving the growth of the Hair. 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. Bottle. Of all Chemists and the Makers, 157a, New Bond-street.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalculæ," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Florline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailed everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR. If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

ORGANIC FACTS.—The decay of the Teeth arises from early neglect and the use of tooth pastes, washes, and powders which, containing mineral and other deliterious acids, ultimately ruin the enamel. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, being free from injurious elements, is the best dentifrice that can be obtained, as it produces a pearl-like whiteness of the teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath; to smokers it is invaluable, as it removes the unpleasant effects of tobacco smoke on the breath. Ask any Chemist for Rowlands'.

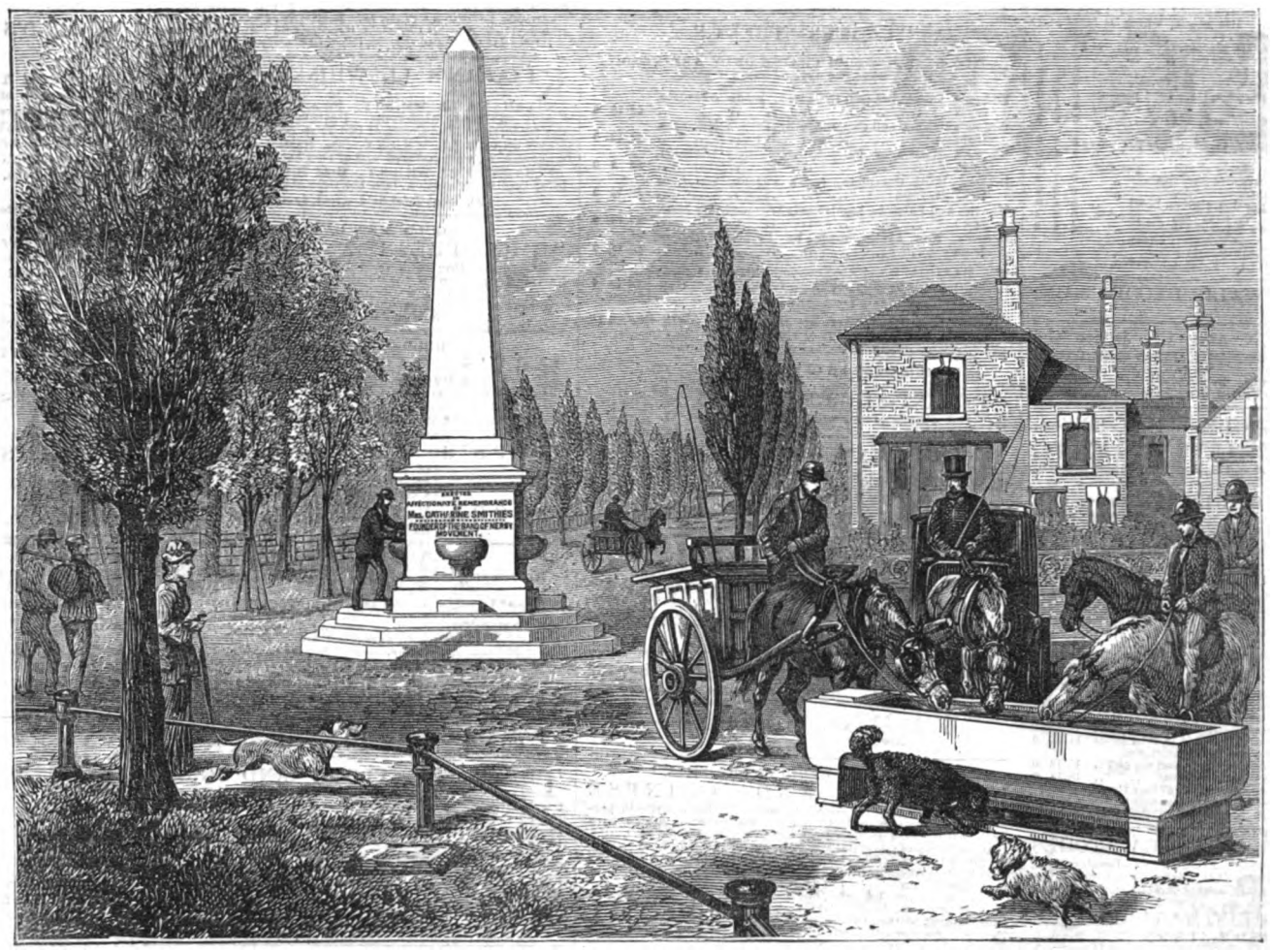
TAMAR INDIEN.—Owing to the marked success of this fruit-lozenge—so agreeable to take and universally prescribed by the Faculty for Constipation, &c.—Base Imitations are being foisted on the public. The genuine preparations bear the title "Tamar Indien." Price 2s. 6d. per Box. E. GRILLON, Wool Exchange, E.C.; and all Chemists.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES CURE COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Medical testimony states that no other medicine is so effectual in the cure of these dangerous maladies. One lozenge alone gives ease. They obtain no opium nor any violent drug. Sold by all Chemists, in Tins, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

HOOPING COUGH.
ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION.
THE celebrated effectual Cure without internal medicine. Sole Wholesale Agents, W. EDWARDS and SON, 157, Queen Victoria-street (formerly of 67, St. Paul's-churchyard), London, whose names are engraved on the Government stamp.
Sold by most Chemists. Price 4s. per Bottle.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.
The best English Remedy for Gout an Rheumatism. Sure, safe, and effectual. No restraint of diet required during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

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NEW DRINKING-FOUNTAIN AT WOOD-GREEN, OPENED BY BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.

WOOD-GREEN MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN.

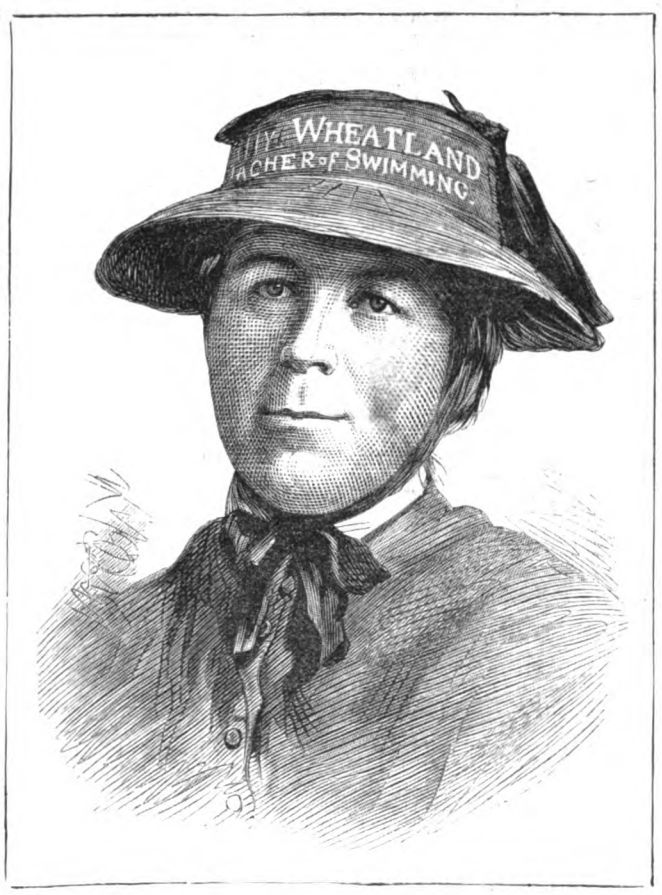
On Tuesday afternoon Lady Burdett-Coutts formally opened to the use of the public a drinking-fountain erected at Wood-green by the relatives and friends of the late Mrs. Catharine Smithies, of Earlham-grove, as a memorial of the respect entertained for the deceased lady on account of her Christian virtues and of the many works of benevolence to which she had during a long life devoted herself. The fountain, in the form of an obelisk, reared at a cost of £800, is of noble and simple design. At the base are four carved stone basins, into which will flow constant streams of water. On the principal face of the square block forming the base is an appropriate inscription, in gilt letters, setting forth that the fountain has been erected in affectionate remembrance of Mrs. Smithies, as founder of the "Bands of Mercy" movement. A massive monolith of Cornish granite, 21 ft. high, surmounts this block. At a little distance are placed conspicuous drinking-troughs for cattle and dogs.

A large number of friends of Mr. T. B. Smithies, son of the lady above named, assembled at his residence at Earlham-grove, Wood-green, and thence to a tent adjacent to the fountain. The proceedings were opened with prayers read by the Rev. W. M. Sinclair, chaplain to the Bishop of London. Mr. John Lee, secretary to the Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association, and Mr. S. Gurney, treasurer, were officially present, as well as Mr. John Colam, secretary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The Rev. A. R. Abbott, chairman of the Local Board of Health, accepted the gift of the fountain on behalf of that body, as representing the district. Lady Burdett-Coutts, who was introduced by Mr. Smithies and by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Vicar of Wood-green, made an interesting brief speech, and bore witness to the services rendered by Mrs. Smithies to the cause of humanity. Kindness to animals, which is the special aim of those associations of children styled the "Bands of Mercy," was dwelt upon by her Ladyship, with feeling eloquence, as a moral and Christian duty. She concluded by drinking a cup of the water of this fountain, and declaring it henceforth given to the public use.

THE GRACE DARLING OF BERSTED.

The seacoast Sussex village of Bersted, adjacent to Bognor, is justly proud of Mrs. Wheatland, a brave and strong middle-aged matron, the mother of a large family, who has saved thirteen lives, in the past twenty years, by swimming out to the rescue of drowning bathers. Her exploits are, indeed, far more remarkable than that of Colonel J. W. Fry, at Boulogne, on Sept. 24 of this year, for which his portrait appeared in our last publication; and we readily accede, with thanks, to the proposal of her parish clergyman, the Rev. W. B. Philpot, Vicar of Bersted, that Mary Wheatland's honest face should also be presented to the readers of this Journal. Its likeness is copied from a photograph by Mr. W. P. Marsh, of Bognor. The Royal Humane Society has recently awarded its honorary testimonial, on vellum, to this modest heroine in humble life.

The *Bersted Parish Magazine*, a nice little monthly halfpenny paper which has, of course, but a limited circulation, gives an interesting memoir of brave Mary Wheatland. She earns her livelihood as a bathing attendant. She has, we are sorry to learn, had serious family troubles, but has brought up six children by her own care and industry. The eldest is a young sailor; two daughters are in household service. Another girl, Emmie, is mentioned in this account; and the youngest, Nelly, runs errands and dries towels. "Now let us see," continues the Vicar in his parish magazine, "what our Mary Wheatland has done. The other day, September, 1879, the quick eye and the strong hand of a visitor chanced to catch M. W. at the moment when she was being drowned in the wild grasp of a helpless gentleman, whom she had swum with to a groyne, and whom she was holding up at all hazard till perchance rescue should come. We had certainly before heard of such daring acts of mercy done by our Grace Darling of Bersted; but as proper attention had not been drawn to them, I met her and asked her to let Emmie go home on the bathing-horse and to come into my parish-room and give me a little account of herself. She was somewhat shy and reserved in speaking of her own doings, having a loyal sense that she was an unprofitable servant, doing only what it was her duty to do. She holds the saving of life to be as much the work of a bathing-woman as the rinsing of a bathing-dress. But when encouraged, she struck off by narrating how, twenty years ago, she brought in (No. 1) the heavy wife of a London brewer, whose soul was drifting into eternity and her body across the Channel. No. 2 was a nurse. A bathing-man had gone in after her, but finding the salt water not to his taste, he beat a hasty retreat. M. W. dashed in after her and brought her back to her native land. No. 3 was a little foreign lady, whose cries she could interpret better than any of her articulate invocations as she floated off towards her Continental home. It was a strong sea and a ground-swell. She swam round her, caught her by her dress, and paddled home with her foreign prize in tow. M. W. being then but an assistant, the owner of the machines told mam'selle she needn't give *her* nothing—a piece of English which mam'selle understood and acted upon. Recompense is the last thing which M. W. thinks of when she saves anybody. No. 4 was a young lady who was 'very good' to her, and used often to bring her hot coffee. No. 5 was a lady of whom she remembered nothing particular except the trivial incident of having snatched her, at her own risk, from a watery grave. No. 6 was a gentleman whose 'heart came over queer.' He had turned round to swim back, but knew no more till, thanks to Mary Wheatland, he found himself comfortably reposing in his own bed, instead of that of the ocean. As this was not long ago, since my coming to be M. W.'s pastor, I remember the pleasure with which we all heard that she had received £20 from the gentleman, who kindly added that he 'did not miss it.' No. 7 was the case which has led to this extraordinary revelation of heroism. I said to her,—'Now, Mary, we have counted seven. Is that all? tell me the truth.' I saw there was something behind on which she was unwilling to be explicit. 'Well, Sir,' she said, 'I don't want it to be spoke of, for fear the lady come to know, for I wasn't to tell. It was five year ago.' 'Never mind,' I said, 'you may tell it *now*, I should think.' I'll be very cautious.' So it came out that one fine morning she had a splendid haul of no less than six sportive young nymphs. They had all played away, against orders, out of their depth, and were all drowning in a batch. She swam to seaward of them and brought them in one after another, as their garments, heavy with drink, pulled the poor wretches down to sandy death. 'Pray,' she said, 'don't say anything about it, for they were very good to me; they gave me £2 towards back rent, and sent me a bit of beef at Christmas.'



MARY WHEATLAND, THE GRACE DARLING OF BERSTED, NEAR BOGNOR, SUSSEX.

"So here are no less than thirteen lives which our good, strong Mary Wheatland has saved. How many more there may have been 'goodness knows;' for she looks on life-saving as part of her regular business—and she found it hard to tax her memory even with these examples. Thus her splendid conscience is hung with immortal but immaterial medals. She has never sought any from the Humane Society, nor does she seem to think she has done anything meritorious or worthy of human distinction.

"I said I should mention Emmie again, for she is growing up with her mother's machines and her mother's instincts. For example, she saw the other day a man in the sea. Two men who were watching him said he was merely disporting himself. But Emmie knew better the signals of distress as he floundered about with his sinking hands; and she resolutely insisted on their going in after him. They were just in time to save him. They got a 'splendid shilling' between them; but Emmie, when she saw him saved, went back to help her mother in wringing her towels. Such are some of the annals of our summer seaside!"

The Vicar adds, with respect to Mrs. Wheatland's general character, that she is a woman of the highest principle, who has long struggled against domestic difficulty, "keeping her own head up," and that she is a regular attendant and communicant at the parish church. He invites contributions to a fund which is to be raised for he benefit and that of her children. The names or Colonel Teesdale, C.B., V.C., and Mr. W. Kershaw Davies, churchwardens, also Captain Drake, R.N., and Commander Keats, R.N., all residents in the parish, or at Bognor, are associated with that of the Rev. W. J. Philpot in this appeal to the public on her behalf. The gentleman who came to her assistance, the other day, when she almost lost her own life in trying to save that of an imperilled bather, was Mr. W. A. Thackeray; he wrote an account of this adventure, which he sent to the *Times*, but without his own name; and it has since been ascertained and revealed by the Vicar of Bersted

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2112.—VOL. LXXV. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1879. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



MR. GLADSTONE IN SCOTLAND: WAITING HIS ARRIVAL AT WEST CALDER.—SEE PAGE 533.

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BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at Kensington Palace, Lady Seymour, of a son.

On the 25th ult., the Lady O'Hagan, of a daughter.

On the 26th ult., Lady Emily Van de Weyer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., at New College Chapel, St. John's-wood, by the Rev. J. Barker, L.L.B., Guy, son of E. P. Middleton, Esq., J.P., of Hindringham Hall, Norfolk, to Maud Marian, eldest daughter of F. Bidgood, Esq., Bishop's Lodge, Finchley-road, St. John's-wood.

On the 4th ult., at New York, U.S., by the Rev. Francis Lobdell, M.A., Rector of St. Andrew's, N.Y., John Newnham, of Troy, to Henrietta (Trotty), daughter of G. L. Shand, of Pickle Herring, Southwark, and Olive House, New-cross, London.

DEATHS.

On the 26th ult., at Little Hadham Place, Herts, Nicholas Segar Parry, Esq., in the 84th year of his age. Late Master of the Puckeridge Hounds for a period of thirty-seven years.

On the 30th ult., at his residence, Dytchley Park, Charlbury, Oxfordshire, Theobald Dominick, Viscount Dillon, aged 68 years.

On the 26th ult., at Ryde, the Lady Lucy Louisa Maria, widow of Captain George Rabett, R.N., and sister of the late Earl of Winterton, aged 67.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 13.

SUNDAY, DEC. 7.

Second Sunday in Advent.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah v.; 1 John i. **Evening Lessons:** Isaiah xi. 1—11 or xxiv.; John xvi. 1—16.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Alexander Wilson; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Dr. Leedon; 7 p.m., Rev. Charles Gore.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Ven. J. Augustus Hessey, D.C.L., Archdeacon of Middlesex; 7 p.m., Rev. Field F. Goe, M.A., Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Dean Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m. Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, DEC. 8.

Society of Painters in Water Colours: Opening of Winter Exhibition.
Female Orphan Asylum, Beddington, half-yearly court, elections, &c., 11 a.m.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Rev. H. R. Haweis on the Origin and Influence of Music).
Farmers' Club, 4 p.m. (Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., on the Working of the Education Acts in the Rural Districts, with discussion).
Society of Engineers, anniversary, 7.30 p.m.
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Law of Fixtures).
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Wilfrid Seawen Blunt on a Visit to Nejd, Central Arabia).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy, and on Tuesday and Friday).
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.
West Herts Poultry and Pigeon Show, Watford (two days).
Smithfield Club Cattle Show, Agricultural Hall (five days).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor C. Graham on the Chemistry of Bread and Bread-making).

TUESDAY, DEC. 9.

Grouse-shooting ends.
Folk-Lore Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. C. Coote on Catskin, the English and Irish Peau d'Ane).
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Passenger Traffic of the Thames, Mersey, and Clyde).
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.
Anthropological Society, 8 p.m.
Hull and East Riding Christmas Cattle and Poultry Show (four days).
West of England Cattle and Poultry Show, Devonport (three days).
Great International Dairy Show, Dublin (four days).
Bulldog Club Show, Blackfriars Station (three days).

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10.

Accession of Leopold II., King of the Belgians, 1865.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Society for Development of Science of Education, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. C. H. Lake on Psychological Sequence).
Society of Telegraphic Engineers, 8.
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.
Gaelic Society, 8 p.m. (annual business).
Graphic Society, 8 p.m.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.
German Gymnastic Society, annual competition (two days).
West Glamorgan Agricultural Association, Swansea, Horse Show, &c.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Simpson on Art Vestiges in Afghanistan).

THURSDAY, DEC. 11.

London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. Walter Severn on the Art of Sketching from Nature).
Westminster Play, 7 p.m. (the "Trinummus" of Plautus).
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.
Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Handel's "Judas Maccabæus").
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.
Canterbury Cattle Show (three days).
Kendal and North-Western Counties Poultry and Dog Show (three days).

FRIDAY, DEC. 12.

Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, half-yearly court, 11 a.m.
Commemoration Day at the Charterhouse.
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
New Shakspeare Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. W. Mills on the meeting of "Troilus and Cressida;" Mr. F. J. Furnivall on Achilles in "Troilus and Cressida," and Aufidius in "Coriolanus."

SATURDAY, DEC. 13.

Physical Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. J. A. Fleming on a New Form of Resistance Balance for Comparing Standard Coils; papers by Professors W. E. Ayrton and J. Perry, and Mr. J. Poynting).
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.
New Moon, 11.4 a.m.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches	°	°	1-10		°	°		Miles	in.
November 23	29·987	29·3	28·1	·96	2	34·1	25·7	WSW. W.	27	0·015
24	30·066	34·3	33·3	·96	10	37·4	31·3	W. NNE.	75	0·100
25	30·192	36·2	31·8	·85	5	40·1	33·5	NNE. ENE.	213	0·050
26	30·114	33·4	28·1	·82	10	36·3	32·9	NE. NNE.	276	0·005*
27	30·072	34·5	30·9	·88	6	40·0	31·1	NNE. E.	223	0·005+
28	30·080	35·1	29·5	·82	7	41·5	29·5	ENE. NE.	175	0·000
29	29·927	34·7	30·1	·85	4	38·9	30·1	N.	162	0·000

* Snow. † Sleet.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·030	30·053	30·202	30·173	30·076	30·085	29·952
Temperature of Air	27·2°	33·8°	35·6°	34·0°	33·2°	34·8°	36·6°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	27·2°	33·5°	34·6°	31·8°	31·8°	33·0°	34·7°
Direction of Wind	WSW.	NNE.	NE.	NE.	N.	ENE.	N.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 6.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 12	7 40	8 12	8 45	9 20	9 54	10 25	11 0	11 30	—	0 2	0 30	0 57	1 25

SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW OF CATTLE, IMPLEMENTS, ROOTS, &c.

SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON. MONDAY, DEC. 8, at Two o'Clock. Admission, Five Shillings. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at Nine o'Clock. Admission, One Shilling. S. SIDNEY, Sec.
Agricultural Hall Co. (Limited), Barford-street, Islington.

THE
CHRISTMAS NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
Will be published next Wednesday, Dec. 10.
IT WILL CONSIST OF A
LARGE COLOURED PICTURE
ENTITLED
'MY DARLING'S BETTER!"
From a Painting by Miss Edwards;
TWO OTHER ENGRAVINGS PRINTED IN COLOURS, ENTITLED
"THE KNIGHT'S RETURN FROM VICTORY,"
By Sir JOHN GILBERT, R.A.;
"FROM DANGER FREE,"
By HARRISON WEIR;
TWELVE SMALL COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS,
By KATE GREENAWAY;
AND TWO SHEETS AND A HALF OF CHRISTMAS PICTURES AND TALES.

ENGRAVINGS.
The Waits in the Olden Time. Drawn by H. S. Marks, R.A.
The Old Mill on the Marsh. By S. Read.
Cousin Frank Explains Why the Mistletoe Grows. By A. Hunt.
May I Have the Pleasure? By F. Barnard.
Breakers Ahead! By L. Smythe.
My First Proposal. By F. Dadd.
My Last Proposal. By J. T. Lucas.
My Christmas Box. By A. Hunt.
March of Science: Electricity at Christmas. By H. Furniss.
Tired Out. By Kate Greenaway.
Welcome Home. By C. J. Staniland.
After Church: the Compliments of the Season. By F. Barnard.
A Family Relic. By F. Dadd.
The Mistletoe Sprig of Oldstone Hall. By G. Cruikshank.
The Stirrup Cup. By J. A. Pasquier.

LITERARY CONTENTS.
How John Morgan Won His Wife. By Mrs. Eiloart.
The Fires of St. John. By Mrs. Macquoid.
The Misses Popkin. By Mrs. Riddell.
The Mistletoe Sprig of Oldstone Hall. By F. C. Burnand.
Major Black's Love-Letter. By Dutton Cook.
The Old Mill on the Marsh. By W. W. Fenn.
My First and Last Proposals. By Percy Fitzgerald.
Christmas at Little Peopleton Manor. By Byron Webber.
And SKETCHES and VERSES by W. C. Bennett, J. Latey, E. Rose, Philip, and others.

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TWELVE SKETCHES ILLUSTRATING THE SEASONS
AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;
TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;
ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,
WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;
AND A VARIETY OF USEFUL INFORMATION.

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Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry.

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Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery 1s. No fees. No charge for programme. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Doors open at 2.30 for day performances; 7.30 for the evening performances.
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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that Advertisements for insertion in the Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Dec. 27 be sent, where practicable, towards the close of the previous week. None can be received after six o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 22nd inst.; as, in consequence of Christmas Day falling on Thursday, the paper must be published that week on Wednesday morning.
Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1879.

An unusually early foretaste of severe wintry weather—piercing northerly winds, keen frosts at night, heavy snows, and day temperature considerably below the average level—compels us to look forward with not a little uneasiness to the meteorological characteristics of the next two or three months. Prophets of the weather foretell, with their customary confidence, what is called "an old-fashioned winter." They may be right—which, by-the-by, they seldom are—but, if it should turn out that there is a close correspondence between their predictions and the actual facts of the case, we must make up our minds to deep and wide-spread suffering. The youth of the well-to-do may, so far as their own personal experience is concerned, rejoice in the bracing up of their nervous system and in the active exercises and sports which a long spell of wintry weather brings with it, at least to them. The aged, even of the classes who can take refuge in cosy homes, will find some difficulty, with all the aids they can bring to bear in their favour, in resisting the onslaught of a foe which it is impossible wholly to evade. But the poor—men, women, and children, old and young, scantily attired, poorly fed, with little or no fuel, and with but the barest shelter from the biting blasts—how are they to face the all-pervading, all-persistent enemy to their comfort? That they will do it we know, though few of us may know how they will do it, save that we are fully aware it cannot be done but at terrible loss, both physical and moral, to their well-being. It is this which makes a hard winter in this country so trying a calamity. We are never prepared for it. Our seasons are too capricious to allow of our thoroughly adapting indoor arrangements to outdoor extremes. We may be standing now, for aught we can tell, upon the very verge of discomforts which may seriously affect us, even after we have passed beyond it to more genial times. It were better for us, however, not to permit ourselves to go half way towards meeting a trial which, after all, may fail to present itself. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

The week's news place before us several matters for reflection. The death of Mr. Roebuck, M.P., and of M. Michel Chevalier, the great French economist, leaves a felt vacancy in the political world. Arthur Roebuck, late Member for Sheffield, was the architect of his own eminent position, and that was *sui generis*. He was a House of Commons celebrity, admired by all parties, whilst from all he stood apart. In debate he was an athlete, and he dealt his blows, which no one liked to encounter, pretty impartially to all who came in his way. He spared no susceptibility; he had no pity; but he nevertheless did good service to his country, which none but himself was at once qualified and prepared to do. And what he did in this way he did well, generally hitting the right nail upon the head, and sometimes emphatically enunciating truths which most men were thinking about, but which none could be found to express. The Legislature always stands in need of such a man—one who holds himself aloof from party and who is not ashamed or afraid to talk of things as they are. Mr. Roebuck's self-reliance was wonderful; in some cases it approached even to the grotesque. But his love of his country was sincere. His courage was invincible; his integrity transparent to all. His style of speaking was incisive, penetrating, and effective. And now his place is vacant, and "will know him no more." But the remembrance of him will long survive in the Chamber in which his chief services were rendered.

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Another political personage whom we are bound to notice this week—one differing in very many respects, in most perhaps, from Arthur Roebuck—claims towards himself that tribute of respect which in Great Britain is always paid to first-rate statesmen—we mean, of course, William Ewart Gladstone. We shall say nothing of the policy which he represents. We look at him in no party light. We say nothing, good or bad, of his errand to Midlothian. We endeavour to mark his progress in Scotland, simply as that of one whose mental and moral features command admiring notice. His labours during the past week seem to be those of a young man rejoicing in his youth, rather than of a man on the very brink of threescore years and ten. His fund of information seems inexhaustible. His power of using it, whether for statement, illustration, or comment, almost unprecedented. The sincerity and fervour of his mind throw a special charm over his oratorical effusions. His exactness in details, and his comprehensiveness of general views make the outpourings of his eloquence highly instructive to such as choose to listen to them. That he has stirred Scotland during the past week, as few men have ever done before, is indisputable. His journeys from place to place have resembled a Royal progress. The popularity which has marked his course may, or may not, indicate a prevalent sympathy with the political principles which he advocates; but whether this be, or be not, the case, his reception in the North is a striking phenomenon, and will, doubtless, have its effect upon public opinion on the Continent. How far it may influence the next General Election we must leave the event itself to tell. But it may be remembered that no one can foresee what may occur between this and then, nor how much of present excitement may be either diverted or evaporated, before the will of the electorate shall be constitutionally expressed.

Thus far respecting Home topics. The School Board elections, the Irish prosecutions, the death of Mr. Delane, late editor of the *Times*, and other home matters of unquestioned interest, must needs give place to a few words on the Royal Marriage in Spain. On Saturday last King Alfonso's second wedding was celebrated. His marriage to the Archduchess Marie Christine of Austria is, as far as we know, or as the public has been led to believe, if not one of ardent affection, unobjectionable. What influence it may have upon Spanish politics it is not easy to forecast. Royal matrimonial alliances are not often followed by the results commonly expected of them. One may be incompetent to detect immediately their traces on the social or political state of the country in which they may chance to occur. But there can be no doubt that, directly or indirectly, they touch, at some point or other, popular interests. Europe can afford in the present instance to look on the event with something like cordial sympathy, for Spain is now out of the range of those States, combination with which might affect, to some extent, what is called "the balance of power." Geographically, politically, and morally, it stands alone; and if its advantages are properly used it may yet develop immense resources. That it may do so is the common wish of neighbouring States; and that the present marriage may conduce to this, and as well to the happiness of Alfonso and Christine, is the feeling with which our fellow-countrymen will, no doubt, regard the stately ceremonial at Madrid.

THE COURT.

The Queen gave an audience to the Earl of Beaconsfield at Windsor Castle on the day her Majesty returned from the Highlands. Princess Christian visited the Queen and Princess Louise of Lorne arrived at the castle the next day. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had an audience of her Majesty. His Excellency the Russian Ambassador was introduced by the Marquis of Salisbury, and presented his letters of recall. The Earl of Dufferin (her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg), Count Schouvaloff, and the Marquis of Salisbury arrived at the castle yesterday week. The Queen's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, Lady Abercromby, Lady Sophia Macnamara, the Earl of Dufferin, Count Schouvaloff, the Marquis of Salisbury, Viscount Hawarden, and Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby. Her Majesty held a Council on Saturday last, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, and Lord John Manners. Mr. Charles Lennox Peel, Clerk of the Council, was in attendance. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon had an audience of her Majesty. The Queen held a private investiture of the Order of the Thistle. Previous to this the Earl of Fife delivered up to her Majesty the badge and ribbon of the Order of the Thistle worn by his late father. The Earl of Seafield was introduced, knighted, and afterwards invested by the Queen with the badge and ribbon of the Order of the Thistle. The Duke of Montrose was likewise introduced and knighted, and invested with the badge and ribbon of the Order of the Thistle, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross being present as Secretary of State, and Major Richardson as Secretary to the Order. The Lord, Groom, and Equerry in Waiting were in attendance. On Sunday Princess Louise of Lorne and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Thomas James Rowsell officiated. Princess Louise of Lorne left the castle on Monday. The Queen has suffered for several days from a severe cold, which has prevented her Majesty taking her usual out-of-door exercise; but the lastest intelligence announces the Queen to be recovering. Princess Beatrice has had some skating.

The Queen has appointed the Hon. William Stuart, C.B., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands, to be also her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty in his capacity of Grand Duke of Luxemburg.

The Queen has appointed Rear-Admiral Francis William Sullivan, C.B., C.M.G., to be Knight Commander of the Bath. Her Majesty has also made twenty-six appointments of officers to be Companions of the Bath. The Queen has conferred the Victoria Cross upon Corporal Schiess, of the Natal Native Contingent, for conspicuous gallantry in the defence of Rorke's Drift Post on the night of Jan. 22, 1879.

Lady Abercromby, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, and the Hon. Evelyn Paget have succeeded the Countess of Erroll, the Hon. Frances Drummond, and the Hon. Ethel Cadogan as Lady and Maids of Honour in Waiting. The Hon. Horatia Stopford has arrived at the castle. Lord Elphinstone and Colonel the Hon. C. Lindsay have succeeded Viscount Hawarden and Mr. Cameron of Lochiel as Lord and Groom in Waiting; and Colonel du Plat and Colonel J. C. M'Neill have succeeded Major-General L. Gardiner and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to Sandringham House on Saturday last after passing the week with Lord Hastings at Melton Constable. On Sunday the Prince and Princess and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales attended Divine service at St. Mary Magdalene's Church. The Rev. F. Hervey and the Rev. Henry Smith, of Castle Rising, officiated. Monday was the thirty-fifth anniversary of the birthday of the Princess. The auspicious event was celebrated with the usual festivities at Sandringham. Prince Ferdinand of Glucksburg, Prince Louis of Battenberg, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, were among the guests staying in the house. The Prince, with his visitors, passed the morning shooting. In the afternoon the children of the schools of Sandringham, West Newton, Wolferton, and Dersingham were entertained in honour of the Royal birthday. The Prince and Princess, who take great interest in the education of the children of the poor on the Royal estate, with a large party, visited the room where the children were partaking of tea. The day was observed with due honours at Norwich and at various towns in Norfolk, and also at Windsor and in the metropolis. The Prince and party have had fair sport in the Royal preserves. The Prince has consented to become the patron of the Society for the Acclimatisation of Fish in Norfolk and Suffolk, and has sent a donation of £10.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, on board the Bacchante, left Madeira on the 25th ult.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh gave the servants a ball at Eastwell on the 25th ult. The Ashford band was in attendance. Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses, with their guests, were present during a portion of the evening.

Princess Louise of Lorne is expected to return to Canada by the Allan mail line steamer Sarmatian on Jan. 22 next.

The Duke of Connaught, having through the Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons of the county, General Brownrigg, signified his consent to become an honorary member of the Weyside Lodge, No. 1395, Woking, has been duly elected a member of that lodge.

Prince Leopold, who arrived in Paris on Sunday, was present on Monday during a portion of the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies. He was received on entering the Palais Bourbon by the Questors, and was conducted by them to the President's tribune.

The Duchess of Teck and the Duchess of Connaught attended a morning concert given at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond-hill, yesterday week, in aid of the funds of the Richmond Hospital. The proceeds of the concert exceed £70.

The Duke de Chartres has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Chantilly.

Don Carlos entertained Sir R. Bateson Harvey, M.P., Mr. Coleman, High Sheriff of Bucks, and a party at dinner on Saturday last at Brown's Hotel.

His Excellency Count Schouvaloff took his departure from the Russian Embassy, Chesham-place, on Saturday last for Cannes, to pay his respects to the Empress of Russia. His Excellency the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Countess Karolyi returned to the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, on Saturday last from Melbury House, Dorset. The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe arrived a few days since on a visit to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, from Floors Castle, Kelso. The Marchioness of Londonderry and Lord Herbert Vane-Tempest have left Plâs Machynlleth to join the Marquis at Mount Stewart. The Earl and Countess of Dudley have arrived at Dudley House, Park-lane, from Brighton. Earl and Countess Spencer have left Spencer House, St. James's, for Paris on their way to Marseilles and Africa. The Earl and Countess of Sefton have arrived at Normanton Park on a visit to Lord and Lady Aveland from Croxteth Park. The Countess of Harrington and the Ladies Fanny and Blanche Stanhope have arrived at Elvaston Castle, Derby. The Earl of Mountcharles, who arrived from Gibraltar early in the week, has joined the Marquis and Marchioness Conyngham at Slane Castle, county Meath.

Viscount and Viscountess Downe have arrived at Danby Lodge, Whitby. The Viscount has purchased the remainder of the lease of the late Dowager Lady Carington's residence in Berkeley-square. Lady George Gordon Lennox gave amateur theatrical performances at 54, Grosvenor-street, on Monday and Tuesday, in aid of the distress in Kent. The entertainments consisted of "Sweethearts," "My Uncle's Will," and a recitation by the Hon. Lady Sebright.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Captain F. Herbert (late 9th Lancers), second son of Mr. William Herbert, of Clytha, with Mdlle. La Baronne Cécile d'Anethan, eldest daughter of the late Baron Auguste d'Anethan, was solemnised in Brussels on the 29th ult. The ceremony was performed by Monseigneur Vanutelli, Papal Nuncio, in the private chapel of the Episcopal Palace. His Excellency Sir Savile Lumley, British Minister in Brussels, gave a dinner and ball in honour of the bride and bridegroom on the previous Thursday. After the wedding breakfast, which was numerously attended, the bride and bridegroom left for the south of France.

Lieutenant William Christopher James, Royal Scots Greys, only son of the Right Hon. Lord Justice James, was married yesterday week to Miss Effie Gray Millais, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Everett Millais, R.A., at St. Peter's Church, Cranley-gardens. The service was choral. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of York, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Francis E. C. Byng, M.A. In the afternoon Lieutenant and Mrs. James left town for Cliveden, which the Duke and Duchess of Westminster had placed at their disposal.

Marriages are arranged between Lord Hastings and the Hon. Elizabeth Harbord, third daughter of Lord Suffield; and between Mdlle. de Tuyll, sister of the Baroness van Brienen, and Count Henry Lützow, Attaché to the Austrian Legation at the Hague.

POLITICAL.

To the reader who may have experienced some amazement at contemplating for so many successive mornings the columns upon columns devoted to Mr. Gladstone's speeches in Midlothian nothing better could have been wished than that he or she should have had the pleasure of hearing the right hon. gentleman deliver with fervid eloquence his series of political addresses. At a ripe age when most men seek repose, Mr Gladstone has thrown himself into this electioneering contest with all the vigour and earnestness of youth, tempered by the statesman's wisdom. His deliverances in Edinburgh, Dalkeith, and West Calder were marked by undiminished energy, and more than usual felicity of imagery. His comparison, for example, of the fussy "Imperialism" of her Majesty's Ministers with the action of the Liliputians to Gulliver excited the laughter of some three thousand listeners at Dalkeith; and their cheers gave emphasis to the assertion that England was being tied down in the same manner by all sorts of dangerous covenants. There was a ca'-me-ca'-thee, albeit legitimate, ring about Mr. Gladstone's subsequent affirmations—that Scotland deserved a larger share of Parliamentary representation, that he favoured the abolition of hypothec. In accord with not a few was he also when he plumped for "local option" in the regulation of licenses for the liquor trade. Mr. Gladstone would leave it to Time to deal with the Established Church. But, with regard to the land question, he would free tenants from their "fetters," and do away with the laws of settlement and entail. As for the bugbear of Home Rule, he looked for the settlement of that vexed question to the institution of a form of "County Government" applicable to the whole kingdom, which would at once satisfy local needs and relieve Parliament of the necessity of legislating on many domestic affairs. Ere he could depart from Dalkeith, Mr. Gladstone was compelled to address a meeting of ladies; and to them he made a special speech, which deserves to rank among classic models of the loftiest school of oratory. The right hon. gentleman, at West Calder the next day, pointed the moral of his remarks on the land problem by dilating on diverse branches of the question—by showing that agricultural distress had been greater in the easternmost States of America than it had been in the United Kingdom; by expressing the hope that he might take part in the liberation of tenants from the restraints of unjust law and custom; by demonstrating that in France, where peasant proprietorship is widespread, the value of land had latterly increased far more rapidly than it had in England; and by demolishing the ghost of "protection," revived by Mr. Chaplin under the specious guise of "reciprocity." Later, freshness was even bestowed on the consideration of the foreign policy of the Government; and the rich and varied rhetoric of Mr. Gladstone gave comparative newness to another denunciation of the Ministry's dealing with the Eastern Question, and to an epigrammatic exposure of the real meaning of the Earl of Beaconsfield's Guildhall phrase:—

> But what did the two words "Liberty and Empire" mean in the Roman mouth? They meant simply this: liberty for ourselves, empire over the rest of mankind (Cheers).

Drawing-room conversation with the Liberal magnates of Midlothian at Dalmeny usurped the place of platform oratory on the Friday. On Saturday last, Mr. Gladstone made a second visit to Edinburgh, in company with Mrs. and Miss Gladstone and the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, and Edinburgh again accorded to the ex-Premier a reception such as is ordinarily reserved for Royal personages. Mr. Gladstone's host, Lord Rosebery, presided over the great meeting in the Corn Exchange, and in his introductory speech, a model of brevity, touched a responsive chord when he referred to Mr. Gladstone's having "passed through one long series of well-ordered triumphs from his home in Wales to the Metropolis of Scotland." It was then the privilege of the large auditory to hear from the acknowledged master of finance a superbly clear exposition of the extravagant way in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has increased the expenditure of the country by many millions. Mr. Gladstone was loudly cheered when he roundly said that the eight millions by which the Government had swollen the Budget would have been far better employed had they been flung into the sea. An endeavour to render Mr. Gladstone's sonorous periods audible by means of the telephone in a neighbouring hall was only partially successful. Bringing his Edinburgh campaign to a close by an address on Saturday evening to a vast gathering of working men, who filled the Waverley Market (at which assemblage further addresses were handed to the right hon. gentleman), Mr. Gladstone eloquently summed up his protest against the Eastern policy of the Government by stating how it had alienated the Christian populations lately emancipated from the thraldom of the Porte, and by repeating that the support of the freedom of these enfranchised peoples was the one course for England to adopt.

If Mr. Gladstone looked forward to a few days' repose on his leaving Dalmeny Park last Monday to be the guest of Lord and Lady Breadalbane at Taymouth Castle, he was speedily awakened from his day-dream. A brief speech was drawn from him at Dunfermline, and was paid for in kind, sets of table-linen being the gifts. At Perth Mr. Gladstone received the freedom of the burgh, and the right hon. gentleman's reply contained a notable eulogium of the great ability and political integrity of Mr. Roebuck, whose death he had read of with deep regret that morning. This address was delivered in the City Hall. On returning to the station, Mr. Gladstone found an assemblage of about eight thousand persons, and had to receive a fresh sheaf of addresses, and make yet another speech. There was a further welcome at Dunkeld, another at Aberfeldy, where the illustrious traveller's eloquence was again tapped; and even under the hospitable roof of Taymouth Castle, on the morrow, Mr. Gladstone was called upon to speak, and gave sound advice through the Killin and Breadalbane Liberal Association to Liberals generally. There remained the Glasgow visit, the programme for which was a torchlight reception on Thursday night, delivery of the Rectorial address on Friday morning, and of the political speech in the evening. Mr. Gladstone having arranged to return south on Saturday, the Liberals of Chester (whom Mr. Dodson, M.P., addressed on Monday) have resolved to accord him a hearty welcome-home to-day.

When are Ministers to reply to Mr. Gladstone? Unless an opportunity be created before, it seems that the answers may be postponed till the 18th inst., when Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Cranbrook will, it is said, address a Conservative gathering at Leeds.

Political utterances generally have been so dwarfed by the colossal speeches of the Liberal candidate for Midlothian that we need do no more than mention that on Sunday Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, and others addressed a large meeting in Hyde Park in opposition to the arrest of Messrs. Davitt, Daley, and Killen in Ireland; and that Mr. Parnell spoke to the same effect on Saturday in Liverpool.

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MR. GLADSTONE IN MIDLOTHIAN.

SEE PAGE 533.

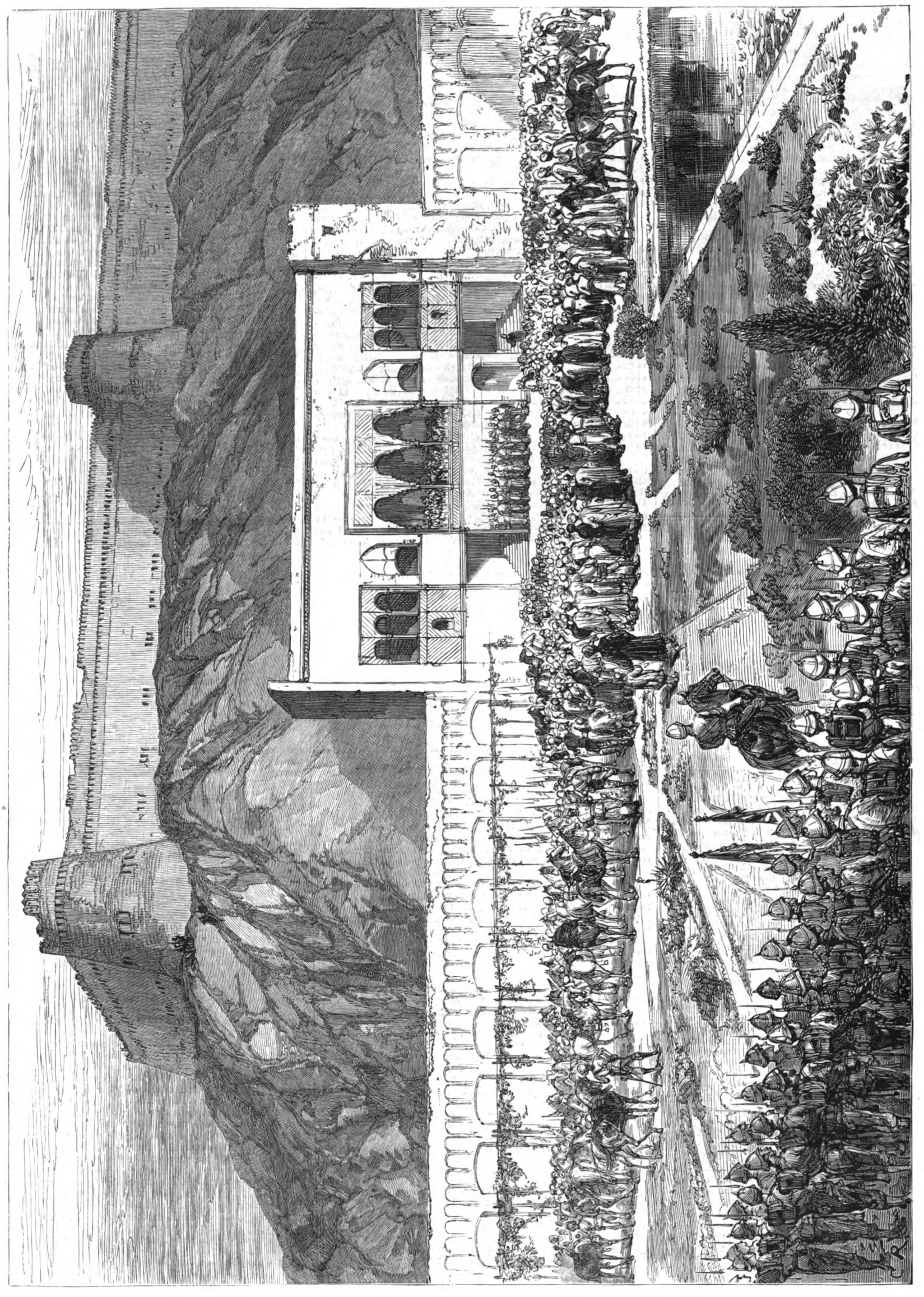


GLADSTONE MEETING IN THE CORN EXCHANGE, EDINBURGH: THE LADIES' GALLERY.



DEPARTURE OF MR. GLADSTONE FROM WEST CALDER.

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GENERAL SIR F. ROBERTS READING A PROCLAMATION TO THE CITY OF CABUL.—SEE PAGE 532.

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THE OCCUPATION OF CABUL.

The deposed Ameer Yakoob Khan has been sent away from Cabul by the British Government, to be detained as a State prisoner in India, though nominally a guest or hostage. There is no other important news.

Our Correspondents at the head-quarters of General Sir F. Roberts, at the capital city of Afghanistan, have furnished us with sketches of the ceremony of his reading his proclamation to the inhabitants of Cabul, on Oct. 12, at the Divan-i-am, or pavilion in the Ameer's gardens, below the Bala Hissar. At eleven in the morning the whole field force was paraded, lining both sides of the broad road leading to the Bala Hissar. Next to the gateway the 67th Foot were stationed. Then, in the following order, were the Horse Artillery, the 72nd and 92nd Highlanders, the Field Artillery, Gatlings, and Sappers, the 5th Punjaub Infantry, the Mountain Battery, the 23rd Punjaub Pioneers, the 28th Native Infantry, the 9th Lancers, 5th Punjaub Cavalry, 12th Punjaub Cavalry, and the 14th Lancers, forming an imposing double line.

At noon General Roberts, accompanied by the whole of his staff and by all the native chiefs and a cavalry escort, left the camp and moved slowly down the road through the lines of troops. The bands and trumpets played, and the troops gave the general salute. As the procession neared the Bala Hissar the artillery commenced a salute of thirty-one guns, which was not concluded before the head of the procession rode through the gateway into the Bala Hissar. Conducted by numerous Sirdars, including the Ameer's nephew and son and Padsha Khan, the Ghilzai chief, the procession arrived at the Ameer's garden. The walled fort on the hill above, shown in our view of the scene, is the Khala Feringhee, from which, on Sept. 3, the insurgent soldiery fired down upon the British Residency.

General Roberts entered the palace, attended by his staff, and in a few minutes appeared at a window overlooking the garden, where a large number of people were assembled by order of the Ameer. Yakoob Khan himself was ill, and pleaded this excuse for not attending at the ceremony. General Roberts then addressed the multitude, pausing between each sentence, which was then translated to the crowd—first in Cabulese, then in Persian—by the Sirdars.

"People of Cabul,—Early in October I issued a proclamation to you, telling you that the British army was advancing to occupy Cabul, and warning you that anyone opposing the advance of the army would be treated as a rebel against the authority of the Ameer. In spite of this warning, the progress of the army has been persistently opposed by the people of Afghanistan, especially of Cabul. In return, it would not be beyond the demands of justice that Cabul should be levelled to the ground. The great British Government, however, tempering mercy with pity, decrees that Cabul shall be spared. It is necessary, however, that a severe punishment should be inflicted. It has been decided that the buildings of the Bala Hissar, and of the city, interfering with the proper military occupation, shall be destroyed. A heavy fine, the amount of which will be fixed later on, will be levied on the citizens. A military Governor will be appointed over the city and a radius of ten miles around it. This district will be placed under martial law, and all within it are required to give up their arms. Anyone found bearing arms within this district within one week of the present time will be punished with death. All persons having in their possession property belonging to the late Embassy are required to bring it in immediately, under the severest penalties. A reward of fifty rupees will be paid for the denunciation and conviction of anyone concerned in the late cowardly massacre, which has left a lasting blot upon the Afghan name. For a subaltern officer or captain seventy-five rupees will be paid. For a field officer 125 rupees will be paid. For each English rifle delivered up three rupees will be paid. The native troops will march through the city to-morrow, and the Sirdars are ordered to attend."

After the speech the General and his staff entered the camp, and the troops marched back to their quarters. The 5th Ghoorkas and the 67th were to occupy the Bala Hissar.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Chambers met in Paris on Thursday week, for the first time since Sept. 4, 1870. In the Senate no business of importance was transacted. In the Chamber M. Gambetta congratulated the deputies on the vote which had restored to Paris her legal title of the capital of France. The Government was now installed, he said, in the only place from which the country could be governed with authority. M. Gambetta urged the members to avoid needless and angry discussions, and to direct all their efforts to the supreme end—the grandeur of the country and the consolidation of the Republic. M. Haentjens, a Bonapartist, brought forward an interpellation demanding measures to relieve distress arising from the dearness of bread and wine; and, after a discussion, the motion was negatived by a large majority, and the Chamber adjourned until Saturday. On that day M. Naquet's proposal for the introduction of a law of divorce was placed on the order of the day, and the House adjourned without transacting any business of importance. There was a long discussion last Monday upon a motion of a Radical deputy, M. Maigne, in favour of abrogating the law which prohibits work on Sundays. M. Keller, of the Right, spoke against Sunday work, and advocated an extension of the law; but M. Maigne's motion was adopted by 335 votes against 102. A motion of M. Devaux, of the Left, for the suppression of the post of Military Chaplain was likewise agreed to, as was also a proposal made by MM. Louis Blanc, Brisson, and others, in favour of modifying the standing order which authorises the exclusion of a deputy from the sittings of the House for thirty days. Prince Leopold (who arrived in Paris on Saturday last from Darmstadt) was present during the sitting, and occupied M. Gambetta's box.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber, M. Baudry d'Asson, a Legitimist, withdrew a question he had given notice of, which had been looked forward to as likely to afford the Ministers an opportunity of explaining their policy. M. Waddington thereupon complained of the custom which had been introduced of giving notice of a question and afterwards withdrawing it. The Ministry was said to be in extremity, but it was not at private conventions, but openly from the tribune, that questions relating to it ought to be brought forward. It was for the House to proclaim whether the Ministers did or did not possess its confidence. If they did not they were ready to retire.

The Bureaux of the Left in the Chamber, at a joint sitting last Monday, agreed upon the following points as part of their political programme:—Liberty of meeting and association, excluding only from the latter privilege congregations not authorised by the State; liberty of the press; gratuitous, secular, and compulsory education. An animated discussion then took place upon the subject of the plenary amnesty, and it was finally decided that the question should be submitted, by specially appointed delegates, to the respective groups, and afterwards brought up again before a joint sitting of the Bureaux.

Tuesday's papers announce that the Ministers, at a Cabinet Council held the previous day at the residence of M. Waddington, resolved to demand a vote of confidence from the Chamber immediately.

The first prize of 15,000f. for the best design for a memorial of the defence of Paris, to be erected at Courbevoie, has been awarded to M. Barrias.

M. Michel Chevalier, the eminent French political economist, died in Paris on Saturday, at the age of seventy-three.

The death is announced of the Comtesse d'Andigné, widow of the Vendean General, at the age of eighty-two. She studied painting under Robert Lefèvre, and was an accomplished amateur.

Theodore Morawski, the last of the statesmen who took part in the Polish revolution of 1830-1, died in Paris on the 21st ult., at the age of eighty-three. He was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Polish National Government, and author of a history of Poland.

SPAIN.

The marriage of the King and the Archduchess Marie Christine of Austria was celebrated on Saturday last in the Atocha Church, Madrid. The weather was finer than it had been for some days previously, and the wedding was celebrated with great pomp and ceremony. The streets were decorated with flags, and tapestry was hung from many of the balconies. In the church were assembled deputations from the Cortes, the Senate, the Army and Navy, and the Courts of Justice, as well as the special Envoys and a large number of ladies. After the ceremony, which was very short, the King and Queen drove to the palace and witnessed the march past of the troops. At night crowds thronged the streets to see the illuminations. There was a State reception at the palace on Sunday, which was very numerously attended. Afterwards the Queen-mother, who has been well received at Madrid, was visited in her apartments by nearly all attending. A Commission of the Senate paid their respects, a proceeding which, however, the Congress, on the motion of Señor Ayala, the President, did not observe. The Opera-House at night presented a splendid spectacle, being, indeed, a blaze of magnificent toilettes and uniforms. All the Royal family were present. The first bull-fight at Madrid on Monday in honour of the Royal marriage, despite a piercingly cold wind, attracted thousands of people, who, the day being a fine one, crowded the route of the Royal procession. A *Standard* telegram says that the boxes were filled with ladies, and the Ambassadors and Envoys Extraordinary were present with their staffs. King Alfonso and Queen Christine were greeted with enthusiastic cheers, and Queen Isabella also had a hearty reception. The toreros killed eight bulls, but not without many exciting incidents. One bull jumped the barrier, knocking down several persons and tossing a gendarme. Two other animals also injured two of the attendants. The telegram says that the people expressed much satisfaction to see the Queen remain throughout the entire performance, as well as the Austrian Duke. A banquet was given on Tuesday at the Royal Palace to all the diplomatic representatives of foreign Powers in Madrid. The second bull-fight took place on Tuesday, and was attended again by the Royal family. No accident happened, but eight bulls and several horses were killed in the usual style. Lord and Lady Napier absented themselves from both bull-fights. The wedding festivities closed in the evening with a banquet in the Hall of Columns at the Palace, where the King entertained 130 guests, including the Royal family and the representatives of the European Monarchs, to whom the King and Queen expressed much satisfaction at the congratulatory telegrams they had received from their Sovereigns. We learn from the *Standard's* correspondent at Madrid that after the banquet a general reception took place, and 1000 persons were present by Royal command. A military display by torchlight which was to have taken place at night was prevented by a heavy snowfall.

Fresh floods were reported on Saturday last to have occurred on the banks of the Guadalquivir.

A Madrid telegram says that vineyards in Malaga covering an area of 29,660 hectares have been attacked by the phylloxera vastatrix. The pest is increasing in the provinces of Gerona and Catalonia.

Kublins, Parcho, and Limouz, the Cuban insurgent leaders, are reported to have surrendered to the Spanish authorities.

ITALY.

Signor Cairoli on Thursday week presented the new Ministry to the Chamber, and made a statement of the questions with which they have undertaken to deal. A cold reception was given to the Ministry, and leave was subsequently asked to interpellate the Government relative to the late Ministerial crisis. The Chamber yesterday week adopted the convention for the purchase of the Roman Railways by the Government. Signor Sella subsequently introduced an interpellation of which he had given notice with reference to the recent Ministerial crisis. Signor Cairoli replied, and stated that the difference which arose between the members of the last Cabinet concerned the course to be pursued in regard to the grist tax question; and he defended the combination he had entered into with Signor Depretis for the formation of the present Ministry. Signor Sella said he was not satisfied with the Ministerial explanations. Signor Grimaldi, the late Minister of Finance, said he was ready to defend his own responsibility before the Chamber and the country, and he awaited the approaching discussion of the finances without apprehension. He respected the opinions of all, but arithmetic was not a question of opinion. On Monday the Minister of Public Works laid on the table a convention with the Eastern Telegraph Company for laying a cable between Sicily and the Lipari Islands. Signori Spantigatti and Tajani were on Tuesday elected vice-presidents of the Chamber of Deputies.

BELGIUM.

The Budget which was brought into the Second Chamber, at Brussels, on the 27th ult., estimates the expenditure at 276,375,086f., and the revenue at 273,490,060. A conversion of Rentes will reduce the expenditure by 2,351,110f., but this will still leave a deficit of 553,916f.

HOLLAND.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Second Chamber the Estimates of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs were adopted. In the course of the debate the Foreign Minister, Baron van Lynden, made a speech in which he expressed a hope that the Treaty of Extradition with the United States of America would soon be concluded. He proceeded to defend the commercial policy of the Government, and maintained that the favourable position occupied by the Netherlands afforded a guarantee that foreign Powers would always have to take Dutch interests into their consideration. The establishment created by Baron Overbeck in the north of Borneo had no political character. The Government vigilantly followed the progress of this question, and was now convinced that England would do nothing which would give the Netherlands any cause to complain of a line of action contrary to the spirit of the Treaty of 1824.

GERMANY.

The King and Queen of Denmark arrived at Berlin early yesterday week, and were received by the German Crown Prince, who drove with them to the palace, where a suite of apartments had been prepared for their reception. Their Danish Majesties were visited shortly after their arrival by the Emperor and Empress of Germany, and were also waited upon by the principal members of the Royal family. In the evening the King and Queen dined at the palace with the Emperor and a brilliant company. They subsequently went to the opera to hear Madame Adelina Patti sing in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and were accompanied on their return by the Emperor and Empress, who took tea with them as their guests. The Princes and Archdukes who had attended the opera with them also followed them back to the palace. The King and Queen left Berlin last Saturday morning for Copenhagen. They were accompanied to the railway station by the Emperor and Empress and the Crown Prince of Germany. There have been, as usual, many rumours respecting this visit; but it is also affirmed that it had no political significance whatever.

The Empress, imitating the example of his Majesty, has contributed a handsome sum in aid of the sufferers by famine and hard times in Silesia.

Last Saturday Prince Friedrich Karl, who was familiarly known as the "Red Prince" in the Franco-German war, and who is still better known in this country as the father of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, celebrated his silver wedding with the Princess Friedrich Karl, who, like the Prince her husband, continues to enjoy excellent health. Almost all the members of the Prussian Royal family, including the Crown Prince, took part in the festivities.

Prince Gortschakoff had an audience of the Emperor William on Sunday. Prince Gortschakoff also called upon the Empress and the Crown Prince, the Crown Prince returning the visit of the Russian Chancellor in the afternoon. On Monday evening Prince Gortschakoff left Berlin. Count Hatzfeld, the German Ambassador at Constantinople, had an audience of the Emperor on Sunday.

Prince Bismarck has published a letter to those who have offered him advice in consequence of the rumours that had been circulated as to his state of health, the largest number of his correspondents being persons in England. He is still too unwell to answer each by letter, but he offers them publicly his heartiest thanks.

A bill concerning Alsace-Lorraine was submitted yesterday week to the Federal Council proposing the issue of a 4½ per cent loan, not exceeding the amount of 24,380,000 marks, to be devoted principally to the construction of railways, canals, roads, and works for the protection of the country against inundations of the Rhine.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet on Tuesday, the Minister of the Interior, in reply to a question, said that the continuance of the minor state of siege in Berlin and its vicinity was unavoidable, as the secret Social-Democratic agitation had increased, and the old connection with the agitators in foreign countries was maintained.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Count Zichy's resignation as Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople has been accepted, and the Grand Cross of St. Stephen has been conferred upon him by the Emperor.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath on Monday began the debate on the Army Bill. Thirty-three members inscribed their names on the list of speakers.

Resolutions proposing a great reduction of the strength of the army in time of peace, and of the duration of the operation of the Army Law, were passed by large majorities at the sitting of the Liberal Club at Vienna on Wednesday night, the effect of which opposition will be that the Government Army Bill in its present form cannot pass the Lower House, as it will fail to obtain the two-thirds majority required by the Constitution.

The Hungarian Parliament has definitively voted the Bill by which Bosnia will be included in the Austro-Hungarian frontier line. On Monday the Lower House passed a bill giving authority to the Government for the provisional exercise of the Budget for a period of three months.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet on Tuesday agreed to the prolongation of the existing army law for a period of ten years after rejecting an amendment proposing to extend its operation for two years only.

The Emperor-King, exercising the right of pardon, has remitted the remainder of the imprisonment imposed upon M. Miletics, who was sentenced to five years' incarceration for high treason. His Majesty has at the same time ordered the stoppage of the criminal prosecutions instituted against Hungarian subjects for participation in the Servo-Turkish war. Thirty-three persons benefit by this act of clemency.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor left Livadia last Saturday afternoon and arrived at Simferopol at eleven o'clock the same evening. His Majesty continued his journey at midnight on the Ostrovo-Simferopol Railway for Moscow, where he arrived at nine on Monday evening. An attempt was made to blow up the train in which the Czar was travelling. Closely following the one by which he travelled was another conveying his luggage. When this arrived about three versts from Moscow Station a mine was fired from an adjacent house. The explosion blew one of the vans to pieces, threw seven other vehicles off the line, and made in the permanent way a gap sixteen feet long, eighteen feet wide, and nearly five feet deep. It was afterwards discovered that a tunnel had been dug under the permanent way from an adjoining house, and that a mine had been laid there, and connected with a battery. As soon as possible search was made for the perpetrators of this outrage, but the house from which the mine was fired was found to be empty. His Majesty referred to this event when he received, on Tuesday morning, a deputation from the authorities of Moscow, who waited upon him at the Kremlin to congratulate him on his arrival in that city. The Emperor said he had placed himself in the hands of Providence, but sedition must be extirpated, and he appealed to all right-minded people to aid in the eradication of that evil. He also urged parents to bring up their children so that they might become useful men, and not miscreants. There were great rejoicings in St. Petersburg at the Czar's escape, and a service held in the Russian chapel at Paris was attended by the Grand Duke Nicholas.

The Empress of Russia is confined to her bed at Cannes, and Dr. Alycheffsky is in constant attendance on her Majesty.

After receiving a third warning from the Minister of the Interior for an article appearing in its *feuilleton*, the publication of the *Golos* has been prohibited for a period of five months.

The court-martial at St. Petersburg sentenced Léon Mirsky to be hanged for shooting at the chief of the gendarmes, and several other offences; Juri Tarkhoff was condemned to hard labour for thirteen years; and six other prisoners were acquitted. The sentence of death upon Léon Mirsky has, however, been commuted to hard labour in the mines for an indefinite period.

TURKEY.

Constantinople telegrams state that Sir Henry Layard has

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remonstrated against the projected concession to a French company for the construction of the quays at Constantinople, whereby the company would obtain the right of levying a tonnage duty of 4f. upon vessels entering the port. In compliance with a request of Sir Henry Layard, the Sultan will appoint Christians Governors of the provinces of Erzeroum and Zeitoun, and has ordered a complete amnesty to be accorded to the participants in the disturbances in the latter province. The Porte has, at Sir Henry's request, withdrawn the order given to Midhat Pasha to send a military expedition against the Druses in the Lebanon. Baker Pasha, after having a parting audience with the Sultan, left last Saturday for Alexandretta, whence he proceeds to Aleppo. According to a telegram from Constantinople, Lord Salisbury has informed the Porte that he is satisfied it sincerely desires to carry out reforms and follow no policy adverse to British interests in the East.

The Turkish Council of Ministers has, it is announced, resolved to endeavour to bring about a distinct understanding with Greece, and to avoid any appeal to the Powers.

In principle the proposal of the Vatican for the diplomatic representation of the Holy See at Constantinople has been adopted by the Porte, the only point still under discussion being the manner in which the Papal representative would exercise his jurisdiction over the various Catholic communities in Turkey.

SERVIA.

After a frequently adjourned debate M. Ristics has finally obtained a triumphant vote upon the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne; 113 out of 148 members voted in favour of the Government draught.

ROUMANIA.

At the opening of the regular Session of the Roumanian Legislature on Thursday week a long message from Prince Charles was read recommending several important measures. M. Rosetti has been re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, and MM. Kitzu Sihleanu and Giani Fleva have been chosen as Vice-Presidents.

M. Georgieff has presented his credentials to Prince Charles as Bulgarian Diplomatic Agent in Roumania.

The Senate completed its organisation on Monday, Prince Demetrius Ghika being elected President.

BULGARIA.

The Assembly has presented an address to Prince Alexander. It first thanks the "Czar Liberator" for their independence, and then accuses the Cabinet of being the cause of the internal disorder and want of prosperity of the Principality.

Mr. Palgrave, the British Political Agent in Bulgaria, has left Sofia for Constantinople.

EGYPT.

The *Standard* correspondent at Cairo telegraphs on authority that complete accord exists between the Khedive, the Egyptian Government, and the European Controllers, the former having at a meeting held on Monday adopted certain conclusions at which the Controllers had arrived concerning the treatment of the Floating Debt.

Nubar Pacha reached Alexandria on Thursday week.

The Egyptian troops which are leaving for Massowah were inspected by the Khedive, who advised the officers to be careful of the treatment of their men.

Further news has been received from Gordon Pasha, who requests that no fears may be entertained as to his personal safety. He is to be conducted back to Egypt, and he hopes that King John has come to the idea of a perfect alliance.

AMERICA.

The new Session of the United States Congress began on Monday by the reading of the President's Message.

President Hayes states that the resumption of specie payments has been followed by a great revival of business in favour of America. He recommends the abolition of "legal tender paper money," the policy of the United States having always been to avoid a national debt. The Message earnestly desires that Civil service reform may be brought about; says that the Panama Canal scheme is in a fair way of being brought to a successful issue: and, with respect to the Canadian fisheries question, says that the British Government has under consideration the demand for 105,305 dols. damages in the Fortune Bay case, and that an early reply is anticipated. Upon the completion of the necessary preliminary examination, the subject of the participation of the United States in provincial fisheries, as regulated by treaty, will be immediately brought to the attention of the British Government with a view to the early and permanent settlement of the whole question, which was only temporarily adjusted by the Treaty of Washington.

Mr. Secretary Sherman's report on the finances of the United States has also been published. He insists on the necessity of economy, deprecates any change in the tobacco or spirit duties, and advises, in the event of an increase of the appropriations, a moderate duty on tea and coffee and a tax on the manufacturers of opium.

A resolution was introduced in both Houses on Tuesday in favour of granting the protection of the American Government to the Nicaragua Canal Company. In the Senate General Burnside spoke in favour of the motion introduced by him during the last Session reaffirming the Monroe doctrine in connection with the Darien Canal Scheme. In the House of Representatives a resolution to the effect that no change should be made during the present Session in the currency laws was proposed and referred to the proper Committee.

Yesterday week, being Thanksgiving Day in the United States, was observed as a general holiday.

The usual monthly return of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the public debt of the States to have decreased during November by 800,000 dols. The cash in the Treasury amounts to 267,218,000 dols.

The President has nominated Mr. George W. M'Creary, Secretary of War, as a Circuit Judge in Iowa; Mr. Alexander Ramsey being appointed to succeed him as Secretary of War.

Mr. Clare Sewell Read, M.P., and Mr. Albert Pell, M.P., after a tour throughout the Western agricultural regions to Manitoba, Dakotah, Nebraska, Kansas, Kentucky, also south-west to Texas, returned to Philadelphia last week. A *Times* telegram states that they have thoroughly examined the system of cultivation, transportation, and ocean shipment of provisions and grain, having travelled on an average 120 miles every day since their arrival, besides making minute investigations. They go next to Baltimore, Washington, and New York, and sail for England on Dec. 10.

CANADA.

The *Times* announces that the Canadian Government has resolved to add to the Ottawa Cabinet another member, who shall reside in London. The gentleman who has been selected to fill this position is Sir A. T. Galt, K.C.M.G. He is a son of the well-known Scotch novelist, John Galt, and has already taken a distinguished part in Canadian public affairs.

The New York papers publish a despatch from Montreal, which states that the Imperial Government is reported to be establishing a reserve of 10,000 men in Canada, composed of militia of the Dominion, for active service at home or abroad if required.

The Opera House in Toronto has been destroyed by fire.

Orders have been issued that neat cattle from Europe, on entering Quebec, Halifax, or St. John's, shall be subjected to ninety days' quarantine.

We learn from Winnipeg that the Manitoba Legislative Assembly has been dissolved by the Lieutenant-Governor. The new elections are fixed for Dec. 10.

SOUTHERN AFRICA.

Some further details are published of the news from the Cape brought by the steamer German, which arrived at Plymouth on Monday with advices to Nov. 11. Sir Bartle Frere had received a deputation, who desired that a convention should be summoned to discuss the position of the Transvaal, and that if the convention decided against British rule, the independence of the country should be restored. His Excellency, however, said the law must be obeyed. At the opening of the Legislative Council at Cape Town it was stated that the financial position of the colony was unsatisfactory, but no explicit statement was made as to the expenses of the Zulu war.

The uniform of the late Prince Imperial is stated in a Reuter's telegram to have been found at a kraal near Ulundi, the whole front of it having been pierced by assegais. The Zulu who actually inflicted the death-wound is said to have been Abango, who was subsequently killed at Ulundi.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has directed Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal for providing an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly for the Transvaal province and territory.

INDIA.

The Cabul correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that General Baker has burned twelve Afghan villages as a punishment for an attempt at treachery. The Ameer is proceeding under escort to Peshawur, and his journey has been taken suddenly, and in secret, to prevent any attempt at rescue being made by the tribes along the road. The people of Cabul appear to be utterly indifferent about him.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says that the Indian press and public continue to express much dissatisfaction with Sir John Strachey's new License Tax Bill. It is generally considered as merely an income-tax under another name.

The *Standard* understands that the Government of India has, on the recommendation of General Sir Francis Roberts, confirmed the appointment of Major-General Hills, V.C., C.B., as Military Governor and Commandant of the City of Cabul; and that it is the intention of the Government to mark the occasion of the success at Cabul by the distribution of honours to those native princes who have given evidence of their loyalty to the Queen and Empress of India.

At the request of the Government of the Cape Colony and the trustees of the South African Library at Cape Town, Sir Bartle Frere has desired Professor Max Müller and Professor Sayce to select a qualified successor to the late Dr. Bleek, to continue his labours as colonial philologist and as custodian of the valuable library presented to the colony by Sir George Grey. The salary will be £500 a year, of which £300 will be contributed by the Government and £200 by the committee of the South African Public Library. Applications and testimonials only may be sent to Professor Max Müller, Oxford.

The University of Göttingen has received a splendid herbarium, which was left to it by Dr. Grisebach, the director of the Göttingen Botanical Gardens. It includes more than 40,000 species belonging to all parts of the earth, and has for many years been known as the most important private collection in existence. The German papers say that Dr. Grisebach was allowed to share every year in the distribution of plants "which is made annually with incomparable liberality by the London museums." He received more than 5000 East Indian plants when the herbaria of the East India Company were given away to distinguished botanists. After his death an attempt was made to secure the collection for Paris, but its acceptance by the Göttingen University has been sanctioned by the King of Prussia.

The *Geographical Notes* published by the Royal Geographical Society state that a geographical society has recently been established at Tokio (Yedo), Japan, under the title of the Tokio Geographical Society. His Imperial Highness Kita Shirakawa-no-Miya has been elected its first president. Professor Nordenskjold, the Swedish explorer, and the officers of the Vega were entertained at a banquet on Sept. 15 by this society, the Japan branch of the Asiatic Society, and the German Asiatic Society, the chair being taken by his Imperial Highness. On Sept. 17 Professor Nordenskjold and his party were received in audience by his Majesty the Mikado, who personally congratulated the chief of the Swedish expedition on the fact of his having arrived in Japan by a route which had never been traversed before.

Lord Wrottesley, Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, opened a coffee-house at Burslem on Monday.

The new Royal warrant relating to the Army Medical Department, which has long been expected, was issued from the War Office on Monday night.

The Government have granted the request of the Accrington Town Council for the appointment of a commission of the peace for the borough.

A correspondent of the *City Press* writes:—"I was interested in the account you gave respecting the distribution of the remains of the Guildhall banquet to the poor. Some of your readers may like to hear what I was told on the authority of one of the distributing committee, that a man who had been most bountifully supplied with beef opened his arms and demanded, ''Aint yer got no poultry?' I am happy to think that recipients of this class are not plentiful, and that most of the poor were very grateful for the benefits conferred."

Earl Howe has informed the tenants on his Leicestershire estates that he will reduce his rents 6s. per acre from Lady Day last, and intends to continue the reduction for two years.—Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., has intimated to the tenants on his Warwickshire and Leicestershire estates his intention of again remitting ten per cent on their half-year's rents, in consideration of the continued depression in agriculture. He has also deferred the Michaelmas rent until the end of January, in the hope of their being able to obtain improved prices for stock and produce.

The whole of the plans for private bills to be proceeded with in the ensuing Session were deposited last Saturday night in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons. Last year's total reached 238, but this year the number has come down to 213, although there are six more railway bills than last year, and this will probably make the actual work of the ensuing Session equal to its predecessor. There are plans for 72 railways, 22 tramways, 49 miscellaneous, and 70 provisional orders this year; as compared with plans for 66 railways, 30 tramways, 66 miscellaneous, and 76 provisional orders last year.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abbey, A. J., to be Assistant Curate of Christ Church, Luton.
Dupuis, T. C.; Prebendary of Compton Dundon, in Wells Cathedral.
Hartley, Arthur R., Senior Curate of Wareham, Vicar of Wool, Dorset.
Harvey, G. T.; Rector of St. Mary Magdalene, Lincoln.
Matthew, D. S.; Rector of Thorpe-on-the-Hill.
Prince, Edward B.; Vicar of Tormohun-with-Cockington.
Reynolds, George Worthington; Rural Dean of Cheetham.
Taylor, J. W. Vernon; Vicar of Hainton and Sixhills, Lincolnshire.
Watson, Wentworth; Vicar of Monmouth.
Woods, William Aron; Vicar of Alvediston, Wilts.—*Guardian*.

The Goldsmiths' Company have voted £50 towards the erection of the new Church of St. Peter, Upper Holloway.

The presentation of the testimonial to the Rev. R. J. Simpson, subscribed for by his late parishioners at St. Clement Danes, took place at Clement's-inn Hall on Thursday evening.

On Monday the Bishop of Guildford preached at Holy Trinity, Penge, where a new organ, built by Mr. Jones, of Fulham, and reredos, the gift of Mr. Spencer Phillips, were inaugurated.

St. Matthew's, Rastrick, after alterations which have cost about £1000, was reopened last Saturday, when the Bishop of Ripon confirmed eighty-eight candidates. No confirmation had before been held in the church, and it was nineteen years since the last visit of the Bishop.

The Archbishop of York on Monday afternoon consecrated a new church at Egton, near Whitby. The church, which has cost over £5000, is the gift of Messrs. Foster Brothers, of Halifax, Bradford, and Whitby, and the style of architecture is a mixture of the Tudor and Norman.

On Tuesday the ceremony of the installation of the new Dean of Worcester, the Venerable Lord Alwyne Compton, vice the late Hon. and Very Rev. Grantham Munton Yorke, took place at the cathedral. The ceremony was a very impressive one, and was witnessed by a large number of the clergy.

The company appointed to revise the authorised version of the Old Testament completed their sixtieth session yesterday week in the Jerusalem Chamber. The second revision of the historical books was continued nearly to the end of the Second Book of Samuel.

St. Paul's, Colchester, which was built ten years ago to serve a district in the parish of Lexden, has been enlarged by the addition of a new south aisle, a choir vestry, and porch, and has otherwise been improved, at a cost of £1000. It was reopened on Thursday week by the Bishop of St. Albans.

At a meeting of the committee of the Tewkesbury Abbey Restoration Fund, Mr. C. M. Moore, the honorary treasurer, reported that of a total sum promised of £10,637 the greater part had been received, and that only £27 had had to be written off as irrecoverable. The receipts at the reopening had amounted to £800. The balance in hand was only £360, whereas £5000 was required to complete the restoration

A new church at Milland, Sussex, has been opened by the Bishop of Chichester. The style adopted is of the Early Decorated type, or rather that of the period of transition from Early to Decorated Pointed Architecture. The architect is Mr. William C. Street, of Westminster, and the builder is Mr. Pink of Godalming. The total cost, including the tower being built, is estimated at £4000.

A large meeting of the parishioners of Christ Church, Shieldfield, was held last week in the Church Institute, Newcastle, to present the Rev. T. Aldridge Thorne, on his resigning the curacy of Christ Church, which he has held for upwards of two years, for the curacy of St. John's, Greenside, Ryton-on-Tyne, with an illuminated address and a valuable gold watch, as a token of their esteem and appreciation of his services. The chair was occupied by Dr. A. Wilson.

St. Mary's, Hardwick, Bicester, was reopened on Wednesday week by the Bishop of Oxford, after having been restored from plans by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, at the sole expense of Lord Effingham. The walls of the nave have been rebuilt, a new south aisle has been added, and a new altar, font, lectern, pulpit, choir-stalls, and open oak benches have been provided. A west window, by Clayton and Bell, adds considerably to the effect of the interior.

Mr. Mackonochie officiated at the celebration of the Holy Communion at St. Alban's, Holborn, on Sunday morning, and preached at the evening service. No reference was made at either of the services to the judgment of Lord Penzance. A petition to the Bishop of London has been signed by 1124 parishioners of St. Alban's, protesting against the continued interference of a non-resident parishioner with Mr. Mackonochie in the performance of Divine services in the parish church, and asking the Bishop to use his influence to stay the proceedings now being taken against Mr. Mackonochie.

Mr. Walter, M.P., read a most able paper on Reading and Preaching in the St. Paul's Chapter-house on Tuesday. Having referred to the defective elocution of most of the clergymen of the Church of England, and said we should endeavour "to get rid of gabbling and sing-song," he inferred that much of this monotonous delivery was due to the fact that the clergy were a privileged class, never meeting with hostile criticism. He recommended preachers to speak instead of reading their sermons, and suggested the establishment of a special order of eloquent ecclesiastics.

Three gifts, consisting of silver candelabra, subscribed for by all classes of the congregation of St. Margaret's, Westminster, silver candlesticks from the Sunday-school teachers, and a china inkstand from the children of the day and Sunday schools, were presented last week to Mr. Montgomery, in the Infant School-room, on the occasion of his leaving the parish of St. Margaret's for the vicarage of St. Mark's, Kennington. After a few remarks from the Rector, Canon Farrar, Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., and Mr. Stewart Helder, the presentation was made by Canon Farrar, in the presence of several friends.

A meeting of the board of management of the Bishop of London's Fund was held last week, the Bishop of London in the chair. The report of the Executive Committee stated that since the last meeting, in July, contributions had been received to the amount of £4921 14s. 6d., which left £1564 available for living agents and £4150 for material objects. Out of the latter sum grants have been made—for clergymen's residences, £325; for mission buildings, £1770; and for churches, £1125; leaving a balance of £829. The total amount of new money received this year is £15,295, while that at the same period last year was £17,594, showing a falling off of £2299.

On the 27th ult., the church of Little Linford, near Newport Pagnell, in Buckinghamshire, was reopened after a partial restoration and an enlargement, by a rebuilding of the north aisle, which had long ago disappeared, the only evidence of its existence being the piers and arches of Decorated character, which had remained embedded in the north wall. It is in contemplation to carry onwards the good work, and to restore the chancel, which retains many of its Early English features. For the substantial work already accomplished the parish is indebted to Mr. Arthur Knapp, a near relative of the present lord of the manor and patron of the living, Mr. Matthew Knapp, who has taken a warm interest in the undertaking.

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MR. GLADSTONE IN M

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MIDLOTHIAN FARMERS

BONFIRE AT WEST CALDER

ON THE ROAD TO WEST CALDER

SPEECH AT WEST CALDER

LOTHIAN.—SEE PAGE 533

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ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

One of the most acceptable volumes that we have received from publishers at this season is a complete collection of all the verse writings of the late Mr. Thackeray, with a good number of illustrations. *Ballads, by William Makepeace Thackeray*, is the title which Messrs. Smith and Elder have given it. But here we find many pleasant little pieces, such as the free version of Horace's "Persicos, odi," to which that designation may be grudged. A wholesome, kindly, practical wisdom, strongly tinged with humorous sadness—for the genuine feeling of humour is far from shallow mirth—and with a great deal of patience and forbearance towards human stupidity, pervades these artless compositions. Their quality is, however, too generally appreciated that it should be needful to dwell upon any of them, with reference to this presentation of the whole series for a Christmas gift. As Thackeray hated all mischievous shams, imperial and military renown, of the Napoleonic sort—and we can judge what he would have thought of the recent Beaconsfield policy—come in for his most scathing scorn. "The Chronicle of the Drum," which is the longest of these poems, if they may be called poetry, should be dedicated to the Peace Society, who are sadly in want of the aid of satirists to help their monotonous preachers of a good cause. Thackeray, who admired Béranger's lyrics, and sometimes borrowed their charming tone and manner, would never join that exquisite French songster in praising the glories of war. His mind was superior likewise to the vain pride of nationality, and this most English of our writers cared for neither the mane nor the tail of the British Lion. But his drolleries of Policeman X, and those comical Irish caricatures, which are here styled the "Lyra Hibernica," and such outpourings of thoughtful tenderness as "The Cane-bottomed Chair," and many graceful droppings of pensive melody, though seldom perfect in metrical form, have been taken to heart by a multitude of his countrymen. Their reappearance in this handsome volume, with the small drawings by Mr. Du Maurier, Mrs. (Elizabeth Thompson) Butler, and other clever artists, is a welcome new memorial of one of our best literary friends.

Reminiscences of older date, going back to a past generation, are revived by the next richly-bound volume, which comes from Messrs. Longmans. It is no other than Thomas Moore's *Lalla Rookh, an Oriental Romance*. Could it be expected that the Beaconsfield policy aforesaid, with its Asiatic mysteries and conquests of Afghanistan, would bring Oriental romancing into vogue once more, at this time of day? It is questionable, we think, whether the laboured artifice of Moore's poetry, or the more powerful genius of Byron, can avail just now to overcome our present merited disgust for Islam and the incorrigible vices of the Eastern world. It is as hard to believe in "Lalla Rookh" as in "Tancred," after the hideous exhibition of hopeless Asiatic barbarisms in the last four years. Moore's literary talents were nevertheless considerable, and were somewhat akin to those of Benjamin Disraeli as a novelist—a faculty of neat construction and one of skilful veneering, with a gay surface glitter as of buhl or marquetry, fit for drawing-room furniture. This is not in the English taste, and the popularity of such works cannot endure long; but "Lalla Rookh" is the sort of thing to give to a young lady who will not even pretend to read it. She will say, of course, that Mokanna, the Veiled Prophet, is very horrid; and that the Peri, who waited at the Gates of Paradise, is a poor lovely dear. But the Illustrations, designed by Mr. John Tenniel, will help her so far as that without perusing many verses, which few young ladies of our time will do, except those who cherish a sympathy with hymn-books. Their grandmothers, half a century ago, were never tired of reading poetry, and learnt many pages by heart. If it had not been so there would have been no writings in verse by Walter Scott, Byron, or Moore. Neither of those distinguished authors cared to write poems that would not sell.

To go back immeasurably farther—even to what is, perhaps, the most ancient of books now extant, for it may be older than the Pentateuch—one of the sublimest, deepest, essentially truest of religious poems, apart from its canonical rank in the Bible, is the *Book of Job*. The Zend-Avesta and the Vedas, and other primitive Scriptures and mythological or theosophic legends, may ill compare with this most touching exposition of pregnant sacred wisdom, applicable to the condition of frail suffering humanity in all ages, setting forth the need and the grounds of Divine consolation. It is not Judaism, but the original patriarchal tradition of the simple faith in God, that is expressed in these dialogues between the mourner and his well-meaning "comforters," accompanied by the short narrative passages, which give a dramatic embodiment and motive to their converse with each other. Messrs. James Nisbet and Co. have published a volume of elegant outward aspect, containing the text of the authorised version, printed for the most part as blank verse, with a judicious introductory account of its subject and high argument, and with an appendix of useful notes, including the citation of numerous instances where the ideas of Job have suggested to later poets the most valuable reflections. Sir John Gilbert, R.A., furnishes about fifty designs, engraved by Messrs. Dalziel, Whymper, and W. L. Thomas, illustrative of Eastern habits and customs, which have probably not much altered since the time of the afflicted man of Uz. This would be a very appropriate gift-book to any person of mature age who has recently experienced bereavement or other serious misfortune.

The new volume of *Picturesque Europe*, a splendid work of descriptive topography, with very fine illustrations in wood-engraving and steel plates, which is being produced by the enterprise of Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, is worthy of its two predecessors. They were devoted, as may be remembered from our past notices, to Great Britain and Ireland. The third volume presents much famous and attractive Continental scenery and its historical associations. It treats, in the following order, of Sweden, the Tyrol, and Gibraltar; Dresden and the Elbe above that city toward Bohemia, called "the Saxon Switzerland;" next, the eastern portion of the true Alpine Switzerland; then, Constantinople: next to that, Belgium; again, the High Alps; then, away to Granada and the east coast of Spain; away in the opposite direction to Russia; back again to the Jura; off again to Athens; then to Holland; finally, to the Danube. The foregoing enumeration runs about so capriciously, up and down, far and near, to and fro, there and back again, that the whole map of Europe is repeatedly crossed and recrossed with an utter disregard of methodical comprehension of different regions of the Continent, bearing any physical or political relations to one another. But the seeming medley all these foreign countries, which has no doubt been rendered necessary by the exigencies of literary or artistic production, will not much disturb the reader, who is likely to peruse no more at one sitting than may serve to give a little interesting knowledge concerning one or two of the principal places depicted in the beautiful engravings. The writers of description are Messrs. Arthur Griffiths, G. Adam Smith, Rev. T. G. Bonney, Percy Fitzgerald, W. R. S. Ralston, W. Mattieu Williams, and G. F. Browne, who have done their tasks, no doubt, with an accurate mastery of the allotted subjects. There are thirteen steel plates, from designs by Messrs. Birket Foster, Carl Werner, E. George, L. J. Wood, Harry Fenn, W. Simpson, E. Compton, G. C. Kilburne, J. D. Woodward, and S. Hodson. The engravings on wood, aided by the finest paper and printing, are admirably effective specimens of this art. They are drawn by some of the artists just named, and by Messrs. P. Skelton, R. P. Leitch, W. H. J. Boot, C. J. Staniland, Herbert, and Senior. On the whole, "Picturesque Europe" is the greatest achievement of English publishers in the way of illustrations of this class, representing select views of many attractive places in our quarter of the world. It wants unity and completeness, as well as method, in the treatment of its general subject, as though no competent editor had been employed for its arrangement and direction. But the execution of details has been accomplished, so far, in a highly successful manner.

Another work of the same character, likewise prepared and published by Messrs. Cassell, is comprised in one volume—"Our Own Country—Descriptive, Historical, Pictorial." It contains sufficient concise accounts of Stonehenge and Salisbury Plain, Leeds and its woollen trade, the Cinque Ports of the Kent and Sussex shore, Dunfermline, with its ancient Abbey and Palace, the river Plym in south-west Devonshire, Crowland Abbey in the Fens, Ludlow Castle, the Land's End of Cornwall, the Midland battle-fields of Edgehill and Naseby, the Clyde above Dumbarton, "Burghley House by Stamford town," the Weald of Kent, the Dee of North Wales and Cheshire, Woburn in Bedfordshire, Dublin City, Scarborough and Whitby, Bristol, Liverpool, and the Lakes of Cumberland. Here, again, there is no attempt at a topographical order in the arrangement of the subjects. It has been considered preferable, as is remarked in the preface, to allow a more varied distribution of them. A large number of wood-engravings are intermixed with the text, and help to make up a pleasant and instructive book for leisure quarter-hours at the drawing-room table, when morning callers are waiting for the lady of the house, or when the ladies are waiting for the gentlemen after dinner.

A work of considerable merit and value in the department of critical history of the fine arts has been translated by Mr. A. H. Keane from the Dohme series, which comprises, on the whole, biographies of all eminent artists, mediæval and modern, of every nation in Europe. The portion which is now presented to the English public, by Messrs. Chatto and Windus, in a handsome quarto volume, adorned with a great abundance of German wood engravings, consists of *The Early Teutonic, Italian, and French Painters*. It may be well to explain that the Teutonic include German, Dutch, and Flemish. Among the German artists, the "Minster-builders" or church architects of the middle ages have been allowed to find their place. Albert Dürer, of course, occupies a conspicuous position. The Flemish and Dutch artists here treated of are the brothers Van Eyck, Lucas van Leyden, Quintin Matsys, and Gerard Terburgh. The list of early Italian masters begins with Masaccio, and comprises Filippo Lippi, Botticelli, Ghirlandajo, Andrea Mantegna, Fra Bartolommeo, Andrea del Sarto, Luca Signorelli, and one or two others. The French list is confined to Poussin, Lebrun, Mignard, and Claude of Lorraine. These eminent painters are discussed by such able writers as Messrs. Woltmann, C. A. Regnet, Vischer, Adolf Rosenberg, Hermann Lücke, and others in good repute. The work has already gained high approval in Germany.

A very delightful subject, that of *The Famous Parks and Gardens of the World*, historically reviewed in the order of time, if not from that of Eden, from the "hanging gardens" of Babylon, and that of Alcinous in Homer's "Odyssey," down to ours at Kew, makes one of the most attractive illustrated books. It is published by Messrs. T. Nelson and Sons, of Edinburgh. The art of making ornamental pleasure-gardens being one of such great antiquity, and of equal dignity and ingenuity, it is worth while to study the changes introduced from one age to another, or in different countries and climates, by taste and fashion, by varying domestic habits or convenience, and by differences of climate, soil, and horticultural science. It is only needful to mention the Persians, Greeks, and Romans, the Chinese, the Arabs and Moors at the Alhambra, the Italians and French, with their Renaissance and Louis XIV. styles, the English Elizabethan, Jacobean, French, Dutch, and improved landscape style of gardening, the German Court fashion, and such places as The Hague, Versailles, Schönbrunn, Sans Souci, not to speak of modern botanical gardens, in which such an immense diversity of new exotic species is displayed. The extent and abundance of interesting disquisition will already be apparent to the reader. Much is here borrowed from "Les Jardins," by Arthur Mangin, but with copious additions of fresh matter. There are nearly a hundred wood engravings, which represent sometimes garden views, with pavilions or garden-houses, fountains, and other garden ornaments; sometimes, rare and beautiful plants or flowers.

The activity of production shown by the enterprising firm of La Belle Sauvage-yard obliges us to deal with several different publications of theirs in one paragraph. Not as being specially appropriate to the blessed Christmas season of "peace and goodwill to men," but as the timely completion of a really sound and useful work of recent history, both Messrs. Cassell and its able author, Mr. Edmund Ollier, must be congratulated upon the second and concluding volume. This work is their *History of the Russo-Turkish War*, and is worthy in all respects of the credit already won by Mr. Ollier and the publishers, in the success of two similar narrative works, treating of the war between France and Germany, and of the entire history of the United States of America, including the Civil War between the North and South. Mr. Ollier has far surpassed all the ordinary or occasional compilers, strictly so called, of contemporary political and military history, as well in diligence and correctness as in propriety and grace of style, and in the candour of his spirit; while the views he has taken of foreign public transactions are generally in consonance with English popular opinion. We hope, nevertheless, that he will not have an opportunity, for many years to come, of writing the connected account of another great war in our time. The two volumes are copiously illustrated by wood-engravings. *Cassell's Natural History*, edited by Dr. P. Martin Duncan, F.R.S., is continued in a second volume, to which the late lamented Professor A. H. Garrod contributed a section treating of the ruminant animals, Mr. W. S. Dallas that of the rodents, and Mr. Bowdler Sharpe the section dealing with birds. The two singular orders of edentata (toothless) and marsupian, or pouched mammals, including sloths, ant-eaters, kangaroos and opossums, and their congeners, are described by the editor, Dr. Martin Duncan. The first volume, it may be recollected, was taken up with apes and monkeys, bats and some insectivorous animals; so that there is full scope for zoological discourse in two volumes more. The illustrations are very neatly drawn and engraved. The *National Portrait Gallery*, with its bold tinted lithographs rendering lifelike likenesses of our distinguished living countrymen, still holds its place in popular esteem. It is now followed by the *International Portrait Gallery*, the first volume of which contains twenty foreigners of contemporary renown, Emperors, Princes, Presidents, Ministers of State, or Field Marshals. A collection of exemplary biographical and historical instances, each occupying less than six pages, and culled from the chronicles of all times and nations by Mary Hield, with some page illustrations, seems a desirable gift for boys, or even for girls. It is entitled *Living Pages from Many Ages*. The yearly bound-up volume of *Cassell's Family Magazine*, with its miscellaneous pieces of wholesome entertainment, is an acceptable publication for the end of the year.

Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington present the fourth series of the admirable photographic portraits, by Messrs. Lock and Whitfield, Regent-street, of the *Men of Mark*, statesmen, churchmen, scientific and literary men, artists, soldiers and sailors, lawyers, and physicians or surgeons, with brief memoirs by Mr. Thomson Cooper. The Imperial Crown Prince of Germany appears in the frontispiece to this volume, which contains the Home Secretary, Dean Stanley, the Bishops of Durham, Ely, Bath and Wells, and Truro, Mr. Spurgeon, and other persons of note, all good likenesses, in the finest style of the photographic art.

Some of the Christmas books designed for the gratification of juvenile readers will next week claim our notice.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Alexander Stuart has been appointed Agent-General of New South Wales in London.

The Goldsmiths' Company has voted £25 to the funds of the St. Giles's Christian Mission to Discharged Prisoners.

Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott and the Lady Mayoress have given their patronage to the concert on behalf of the Post Office Orphan Home, to be held at St. James's Hall on Dec. 13.

Dr. Warren De La Rue, F.R.S., has sent to the Chemical Society Research Fund a third donation of £100, the whole amount is to be devoted to a single research.

Mr. William Thackeray Marriott, Q.C., has been elected a Bencher of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, in place of the late Sir R. T. Kindersley.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., the First Lord of the Admiralty, has consented to take the chair at the annual dinner of the friends of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, on the 16th inst.

The terms for the purchase of Fulham-bridge for the purpose of freeing it from toll have been settled by the Metropolitan Board of Works at £58,000.

The Earl of Rosebery will preside at the biennial dinner, to be held at Willis's Rooms on April 30, 1880, in aid of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor.

When the House of Lords assembled as a Court of Appeal on Monday morning it was announced that the Lord Chancellor had been ordered by his medical attendant to keep to his room for a few days, as his Lordship is suffering from a severe cold. The House accordingly adjourned till Monday next.

A large gathering was held in Hyde Park on Sunday to protest against the arrests of Messrs. Daly, Davitt, and Killen, and to demand a reform of the land laws. Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., presided; and amongst the speakers were Mr. Callan, M.P., and Mr. T. P. O'Connor.

Lord Rosebery presided on Monday night at the Scottish Corporation, and in the course of a humorous speech proposed the health of that body, appealing for funds to carry on its work in behalf of needy Scotch persons in the metropolis. Contributions to the amount of £2900, including 100 guineas from the Queen, were announced.

A full meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday evening at its house, 7, Adelphi-terrace. After the election of sixty-three new members, many being colonial, a paper by President Noah Porter, on Physiological Metaphysics, was read. Many afterwards joined in the consideration of the paper.

A circular issued by Cardinal Manning was on Sunday read in the Roman Catholic places of worship in the metropolis, calling attention to the condition of the London poor and the hunger and poverty existing in the West of Ireland. The letter also announces that a collection for the relief of the suffering will be made at all the masses and other services of Sunday, Dec. 7.

In a breach of promise case on Monday, in the Exchequer, Miss Hall, daughter of a Baptist minister at Kilburn, was the plaintiff, and Mr. Tarbox, Baptist Minister at Addlestone, was the defendant. The engagement began when the defendant was a student at Kilburn College. On the suggestion of the Judge, the matter was arranged, the defendant consenting to pay substantial damages; but the amount was not mentioned.

Mr. Spottiswoode, President of the Royal Society, gave an address at the anniversary meeting on Monday, in which he reviewed the history of the Society during the past year, and discussed its work and prospects. At the close of the address, the Copley medal was presented to Professor Clausius, the Davey medal to M. Lecoq de Boisbaudran, a Royal medal each to Professor Ramsay and Mr. Perkin, and the council and officers for the ensuing year were elected. The anniversary dinner was held at Willis's Rooms—the president in the chair.

A memorial to the Home Secretary, praying for the remission of the further imprisonment of Mr. J. Mortimer, is open for signature at the *Figaro* Office, 35, St. Bride-street. Mr. Mortimer, it will be remembered, was sentenced on the 24th ult. to pay a fine of £100 and to be imprisoned three months for publishing a libel which he neither wrote nor inspired, and of the appearance of which in his journal he alleges he was unaware until several weeks after its publication.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the third week in November was 85,034, of whom 45,519 were in workhouses and 39,515 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1878, 1877, and 1876 these figures show an increase of 4358, 4547, and 3313 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 872, of whom 649 were men, 175 women, and 48 children.

The hearing of the summons charging Mr. H. Labouchere, the proprietor of *Truth*, and Mr. C. H. Wyman, the printer of the journal, with having published a defamatory libel against Mr. E. Levy-Lawson, editor and one of the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*, was resumed on Wednesday before Sir R. Carden; and Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Wyman were committed for trial, being bound over in their own recognisances in the sum of £200, Mr. Lawson being bound over to prosecute in a like sum.

As there have been so many gatherings in honour of the military heroes of Zululand, it would scarcely have been well of the medical profession to omit to pay a compliment to Surgeon-Major Reynolds, who, with Chard and Bromhead, so distinguished himself in the defence of Rorke's Drift as to obtain the Victoria Cross. The British Medical Association bestowed its gold medal on him some time ago, but, in order to give the faculty generally an opportunity of greeting him, the same society organised a banquet, which was held recently at Willis's Rooms. Over 130 surgeons and physicians assembled

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on the occasion, and more than 300 letters expressing approval of the festive meeting had been received from members of the profession who were unable to attend.

The results of the London School Board elections were made known yesterday week. The numbers polled were, in most of the divisions, much smaller than at the election in 1876; and there was a great deal of "plumping." Twenty-eight of the candidates returned were on the late Board, and twenty-two are new members. Nine ladies have secured seats, and in five divisions they headed the poll. Of the fifty members elected about thirty-two will, it is understood, give a general support to the policy of the late Board.

Yesterday week the Master of the Rolls decided that Mr. Labouchere had been wrongfully expelled from the Beefsteak Club, on the grounds that the meeting at which the resolution was come to had been irregularly called, that a two thirds majority of the members present had not voted in favour of the expulsion, and that the manner in which the question was put by the chairman was in itself a mistake. His Lordship accordingly made an order entitling Mr. Labouchere to be restored to all the rights and privileges of the club, and to the costs of the proceedings.

A Quarterly Court of the Governors of the Brompton Hospital for Consumption was held on Thursday week, Mr. J. D. Rochfort in the chair. The secretary read the report of the Committee of Management, from which it appeared that since the last Court the necessary colouring and cleaning of the East Wing had been done, and the wards thus temporarily closed had been reopened. A grant of £814 10s. had been received from the Council of the Hospital Sunday Fund. The committee had paid instalments on account of the new building now being erected amounting to £15,200; and they earnestly trusted that their appeal for liberal aid to carry on their great work of extension would be widely responded to. Some legacies were announced.

There were 2530 births and 1802 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 69, and the deaths by 45, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 3 from smallpox, 78 from measles, 102 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 49 from whooping-cough, and 28 from different forms of fever. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer last week was 29·91 in. The mean temperature was 33·2 deg., being 7·7 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of twenty years. The mean was considerably below the average on each day of the week; the coldest day was Sunday, the 23rd ult., when the mean was only 28·8 deg., and showed a deficiency of 12·2 deg. The lowest night temperature was 22·0 deg. on Sunday, and the highest day temperature in the shade, 41·2 deg. on Friday; the extreme range in the week was, therefore, 19·2 deg.

The annual distribution of prizes to the 2nd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers took place last Saturday evening in the Guildhall, the prizes being presented by the Lady Mayoress. No. 1 battery (Sergeant-Major Pooley) received the shell-practice prize and the brigade challenge cup, and No. 4 battery (Sergeant Hatfield) Lady Palliser's prize.—The Dramatic Club of the Civil Service Rifles gave an entertainment, of a most successful character, last Saturday evening, at St. George's Hall. The pieces played were "A Rough Diamond" and "Partners for Life."—The C company of the Queen's Westminster recently held its annual prize-meeting at Wormwood-scrubbs, when prizes were won by the following gentlemen:—Captain Comerford, Lieutenant Hewitt, Colour-Sergeant Dinham, Sergeants Holton and Tuke, Privates Kingston, Miles, Rooker, and Munday, and Bandsman Dove. Private Cameron won the monthly cup.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting and the autumnal election of the Royal Hospital for Incurables Institution took place yesterday week at the Cannon-street Hotel. Sir Charles Reed presided at the annual meeting, and was supported by several of the prominent friends of the charity. Mr. T. Andrew, the secretary, read the report, in which it was stated that the freehold hospital at Putney-heath was now all but full with 183 inmates. Besides the necessarily large outlay for the home, upwards of £8000 a year is required for the pensions. Sir C. Reed, in moving the adoption of the report, said it was with much regret that he referred to the death of Mr. Henry Huth, who had been seventeen years treasurer, and was a true friend, a most munificent supporter, and a valued counsellor to the hospital. They had in Mr. Allcroft, M.P., who had consented to act as treasurer in future, a gentleman well acquainted with business, and who had a connection with one of our greatest institutions—Christ's Hospital. In last July the institution was honoured by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, at the laying of the first stone of the new wing. The result was a sum of £10,000 towards the expenses connected with the new buildings. After some remarks from Mr. A. H. Hill and Mr. White the report was adopted unanimously.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, in his official capacity of Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, was unanimously elected a member of the committee of management of the institution. The silver medal of the institution and its thanks, inscribed on vellum, were voted to George Markwell, formerly coxswain of the Holy Island life-boat, in acknowledgment of his long and gallant services in saving life from shipwreck. Rewards amounting to £176 were also granted to the crews of life-boats for services rendered during last month's storms, in which period they had been instrumental in saving sixty lives from different shipwrecks, besides helping to save six vessels from destruction. A reward was granted to the crew of a shore-boat for saving two men from a boat belonging to the sloop John and Mary, of Goole, which was capsized at the entrance of Pool harbour during squally weather on Oct. 20. Payments amounting to £4000 were likewise made on different establishments, 270 being now under the management of the institution. The receipt of various contributions was announced, including £600 from Miss Onslow to provide a life-boat to be named the Denzil and Maria Onslow; and £50 annual subscription from the Independent Order of Fellows (M.U.) in aid of the support of their life-boat at Cleethorpe. The late Mrs. H. K. Holme Sumner, of Swaffham, and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, of Sutton, had each left the institution a legacy of £100. The meeting expressed deep regret at the lamented decease of Mr. Serjeant Cox and Mr. Delane, both of whom took considerable interest in the welfare of the Life-Boat Institution, and who were always ready to promote its great and national objects. Reports were read from the district inspectors of life-boats to the institution.

Mr. Trickett, late chief engineer at Keyham Factory, has been recommended for a pension of £600 per annum in recognition of his long, meritorious, and zealous services, and for his many inventions and improvements whereby numerous and extensive savings have been made.

The Extra Supplement.

A BULL FIGHT AT MADRID.

In our foreign news of this week, referring to the Royal Marriage in Spain, will be found a brief account of the ceremonial on Saturday, at the wedding of King Alfonso XII. to the Archduchess Marie Christine of Austria. The festivities and entertainments on Monday and Tuesday are further mentioned, and it appears that on both days the populace of Madrid was treated with a bull fight. We should have been glad to be able to state that this barbarous, cruel, and even cowardly public amusement had been waived, upon such an occasion, in deference to the wishes of the gentle young bride. For it is hardly possible that any well-bred German girl would feel more disposed to take pleasure in such a performance than one of our English young ladies would. The Special Envoy of Queen Victoria, that veteran soldier Lord Napier of Magdala, very properly absented himself, with Lady Napier, from the disgusting spectacle, where several bulls and horses were killed in the usual style. Our large Engraving, presented as the Extra Supplement for this week, shows the manner in which the poor beast is done to death, with a great deal of silly parade and display of needless paraphernalia, to make a vulgar holiday for the effeminate City loungers and fops and their female companions in the boxes and galleries above. As a feat of horsemanship, of dexterity or courage, and of skill or address in overcoming a wild animal, it is not worthy of comparison with the common task of an Australian or New Zealand mounted stockman, driving in the cattle to be slaughtered or branded in an inclosed station-yard. The reader who may be curious to learn the rules and methods of the Spanish bull-fight should consult Murray's celebrated "Handbook of Spain," by the late Mr. James Ford, of Exeter, which is the most instructive and interesting book of its class. It will tell him all about the special appointments of the "picador," or lancer on horseback, whose light weapon is intended merely to provoke and irritate the bull; the "Chulos" or attendants on foot, carrying their mantles or scarves, which they are ready to throw over the bull's head, so as to blindfold him, whenever he makes "an ugly rush," and who sometimes torment him with small darts and burning squibs or crackers; finally, the "matador" or killer, who actually slays the beasts, when quite tired and exhausted, by thrusting a sword into the heart just behind the left shoulder. These different performers are attired in costumes of gay and fantastic device, as shown in our Illustration. The bladders, containing a few peas to rattle and alarm the bull, which are suspended from his mane, will also be observed.

SUB-ASSISTANT COMMISSARY DALTON, V.C.

Along with Major Chard, Major Gonville Bromhead, and Surgeon Reynolds, the name of Mr. James Langley Dalton, Sub-Assistant Commissary, will be remembered for the heroic defence of Rorke's Drift, with a hundred men against three thousand, throughout the night of Jan. 22, after the disastrous affair of Isandhlwana. The *Gazette* a fortnight ago recorded that her Majesty the Queen has bestowed the Victoria Cross upon "this officer, to whose energy much of the defence of the place was due." It is officially stated, more particularly, that "he actively superintended the work of defence, and was amongst the foremost of those who received the first attack at the corner of the hospital, where the deadliness of his fire did great execution, and the mad rush of the Zulus met its first check, and where by his cool courage he saved the life of a man of the Army Hospital Corps by shooting the Zulu, who having seized the muzzle of the man's rifle, was in the act of assegaing him." Mr. Dalton was severely wounded during the contest, "but still continued to give the same example of cool courage." This testimonial of "conspicuous gallantry," as the official writer calls it, is equal to any praise of that kind earned by officers or soldiers in the late campaign. Mr. Dalton, we are informed, entered the service in 1849, as a private soldier in the 85th Regiment, in which he served twelve years, till he volunteered to the Commissariat Staff Corps. He completed his term of twenty-one years, and was pensioned as a first-class staff-sergeant. He was granted the medal for long service and good conduct before his discharge. On leaving the army he settled in Natal, but on the outbreak of the war applied for employment in the Commissariat, in which he was given a temporary appointment as Acting Assistant Commissary. He was employed in the duties of that office at the Rorke's Drift dépôt, when the Zulus attacked the post, and he then performed the acts of "conspicuous gallantry" above described. He has since received a commission in the Commissariat and Transport Department as Sub-Assistant Commissary.

The Portrait is from one taken by the London Photographic Company, of Norfolk-terrace, Bayswater, and of Regent-street.

AN AFGHAN MASTIFF.

At the twentieth annual dog-show held at the Curzon Hall, Birmingham, simultaneously with the Birmingham Cattle Show, one interesting novelty was the young mastiff of the wild Afghan race, exhibited by Captain A. G. Hartshorne, of the 12th (Kelat-i-Ghilzie) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry. This animal, the first of that canine variety ever brought to Europe, is shown in our Illustration. He was born at Candahar last February, one of a litter of twelve; his parents were of the wild dogs of Afghanistan, which subsist chiefly on human flesh. They go about in packs of twenty to forty, and scratch up the bodies of the dead, who are buried only slightly below the surface of the ground. Captain Hartshorne has had this dog since it was a few days old, and has named it "Shere Alli," the name being thus spelt, differently from the common orthography of the late Ameer Shere Ali's name. This dog, in the first six weeks, marched six hundred miles with his master, on the return route from Candahar to India. He now stands 25 inches in height, and weighs 62 lb., being about nine months old. His colour is red and white, with black stripes on his sides, a black and white muzzle, and a thick fringe of long hair across the shoulders. In a natural state the ears should be large, and quite erect; the tail would be long and bushy. The Afghans, however, have the barbarous custom, too often practised with some of our own dogs, of cutting off the ears and tails of their puppies. "Shere Alli" is remarkably tame and good-tempered, but shows the ancestral propensity to burrowing, and is prone to scratch holes in any soft earth.

GIPSY LIFE NEAR LONDON.

Another sketch of the wild and squalid habits of life still retained by vagrant parties or clans of this singular race of people, often met with in the neighbourhood of suburban villages and other places around London, will be found in our Journal. We may again direct the reader's attention to the account of them which was contributed by Mr. George Smith, of Coalville, Leicester, to the late Social Science Congress at Manchester, and which was reprinted in our last week's publication. That well-known advocate of social reform and legal protection for the neglected vagrant classes of our population reckons the total number of gipsies in this country at three or four thousand men and women and ten thousand children. He is now seeking to have all movable habitations—i.e., tents, vans, shows, &c.—in which the families live who are earning a living by travelling from place to place, registered and numbered, as in the case of canal boats, and the parents compelled to send their children to school at the place wherever they may be temporarily located, be it National, British, or Board school. The following is Mr. Smith's note upon what what was to be seen in the gipsies' tent on Mitcham-common:—

"Inside this tent—with no other home—there were two men, their wives, and about fourteen children of all ages: two or three of these were almost men and women. The wife of one of the men had been confined of a baby the day before I called—her bed consisting of a layer of straw upon the damp ground. Such was the wretched and miserable condition they were in that I could not do otherwise than help the poor woman, and gave her a little money. But in her feelings of gratitude to me for this simple act of kindness she said she would name the baby anything I would like to choose; and, knowing that gipsies are fond of outlandish names, I was in a difficulty. After turning the thing over in my mind for a few minutes, I could think of nothing but 'Deliverance.' This seemed to please the poor woman very much; and the poor child is named Deliverance G——. Strange to say, the next older child is named 'Moses.'"

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though the death of the Earl of Durham, which occurred last week, removes an honoured name from the list of the supporters of the turf, still, for the last few years, his Lordship had done very little in the way either of breeding or racing. Elphine and Equation were two of the first mares that he ever possessed, and the former was the dam of Warlock, the St. Leger winner of 1856. He also bred The Wizard, whom he sold as a foal for 200 gs., and Lambton. The first-named secured the Two Thousand, ran second for the Derby, and third for the Leger, in 1860. Of late years the Earl's connection with the turf has been of a very slight description; but Glendale carried his pretty colours conspicuously on several occasions, and it was a sad disappointment to the pitmen when the little horse twice succumbed by a head in the Northumberland Plate, Hampton proving too good for him in 1877, and Clearhead just beating him this year. The Earl, who was Lord Lieutenant of the county of Durham, was born in 1828.

If things go on in the way that they have begun in the matter of steeplechasing, we shall all be tempted to join in the cry of "Ireland for the Irish," and beg of our fellow-countrymen to keep their "jumpers" in their own island. Last week they invaded us in great force, and fairly sacked the Croydon prize-list. Latchkey commenced by winning the very first race in the commonest of canters, and then Venice, a very promising young mare indeed, secured the Grand National Hurdle-Race. Lord Marcus Beresford made a patriotic effort to keep the Great Metropolitan Steeplechase in this country by purchasing Queen of Kildare (11 st. 9 lb.) shortly before the race was decided; but her compatriot, Bacchus (11 st. 10 lb.), proved quite equal to the task of beating her and three others. He was decidedly short of condition, but, when thoroughly fit, is sure to accomplish something worthy of the promise that he showed last season. Controller upset a great favourite in Bugle March, and took the Norwood Steeplechase "across the water," and there was nothing else that we need notice, except that Puck recommenced his winning career in Hunters' Races. The Croydon executive were singularly fortunate in being able to run through their programme, as, at the time of writing, we appear to be in for a long spell of frost, and Sandown Park will probably suffer from another postponement.

The season of turf statistics has now set in with all its accustomed severity. The list of winning owners is always an interesting one, and this year Count Lagrange has wrested the pride of place from Lord Falmouth, who occupied it in 1877-8. Thanks chiefly to Rayon d'Or, the Count is credited with £26,366, the stakes won in twenty-nine races, while Lord Falmouth's sixteen victories have brought in £23,588½. But for the unfortunate collapse of Wheel of Fortune, these positions would doubtless have been reversed. Bend d'Or and Evasion have been the chief contributors to the Duke of Westminster's total of £16,293; and then come Lord Rosebery (£13,270) and Lord Anglesey (£13,085). The latter had not a single "unprofitable servant" in his stud, and certainly chose the right time to dispose of his horses, Beaudesert and Prestonpans, both fetching very long prices. No other owner has reached £10,000, Mr. Craufurd's £8935 being little more than half the amount that Sefton and others placed to his credit last season.

On Monday last W. Spencer and G. Tarryer met for the second time on the championship course on the Thames, the stake at issue being £200. Tarryer was the quicker away, but only held the advantage for a few strokes, as Spencer then went to the front, having the race in hand before they had gone a quarter of a mile, won with ridiculous ease. On the previous occasion the result was the same.

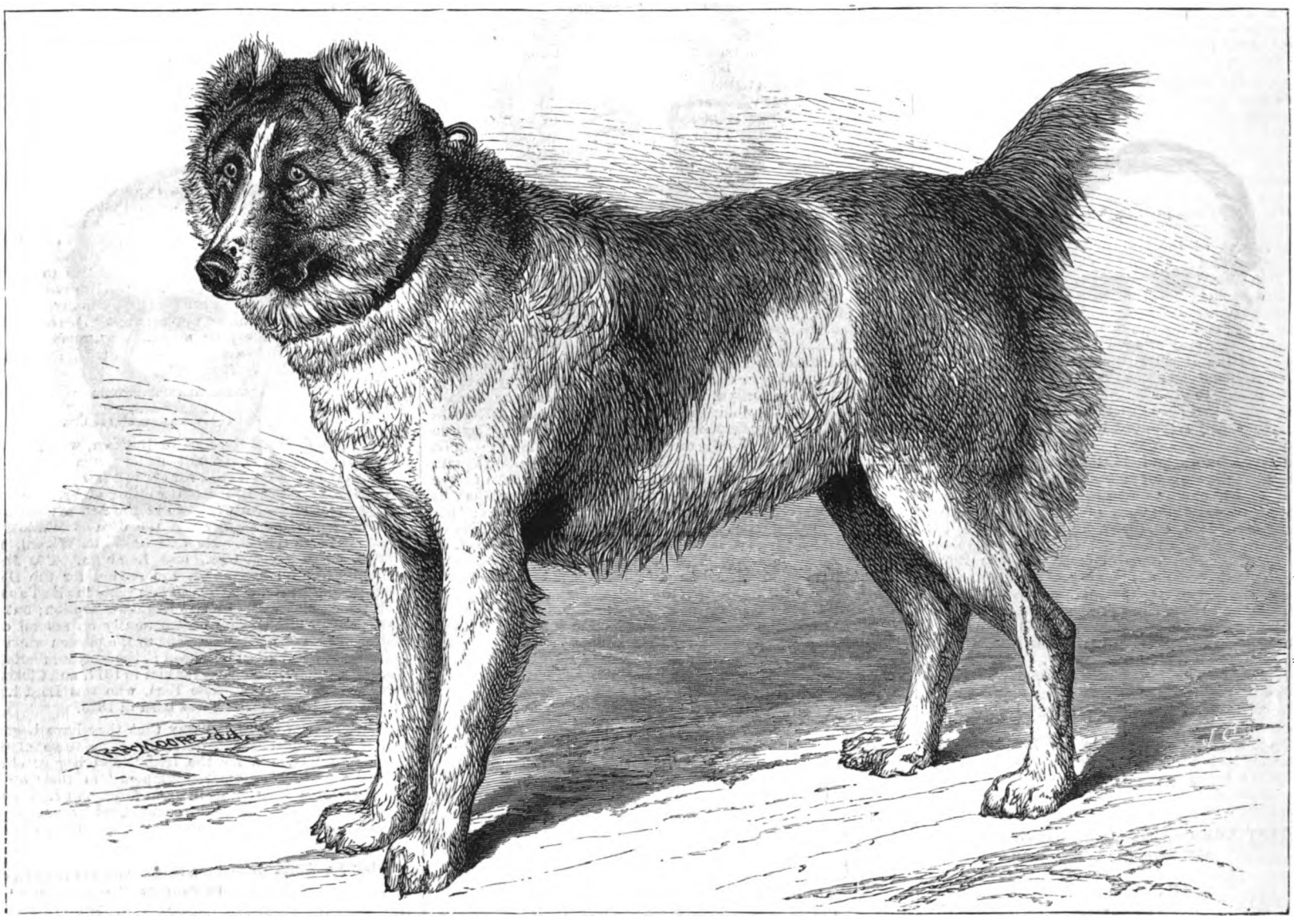
The well-known collection of Continental pictures belonging to Mr. P. L. Everard, who is leaving England, is announced for sale at Christie, Manson, and Wood's next Saturday.

Two steamers arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday from the West Coast of Africa. They bring news that a war has broken out between the King of New Calabar and a neighbouring chief. In one battle two hundred were killed, and the prisoners taken were killed and eaten. The fear was entertained when the mail was despatched that the disturbances would spread.

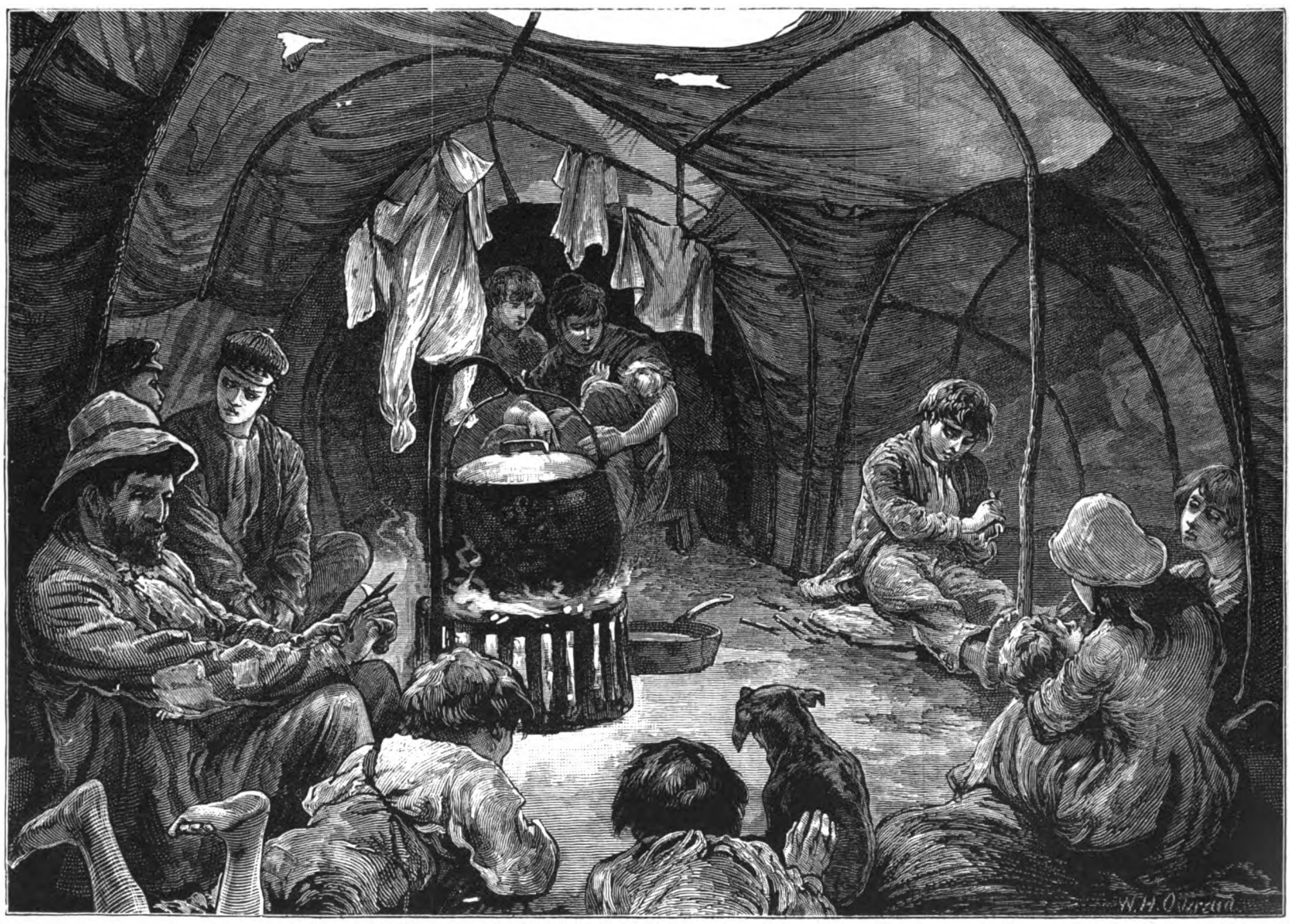
A special grant was made by the Treasury, at the instance of the Duchess of Marlborough, to refit the greater portion of the state apartments in Dublin Castle with silk terry or poplin of Irish manufacture. Special designs were prepared by the Irish manufacturers. The one selected for Dublin Castle has been prepared by Messrs. William Fry and Co. It is an heraldic design of the seventeenth century; the groundwork is of shamrocks, conventionally arranged, the chief feature being the Royal arms.

A number of the tenant-farmers' delegates who went out to Canada in the summer returned on Tuesday in the Allan steamer Polynesian. They have been prospecting lands several hundred miles west of Winnepeg, Manitoba, and their report is understood to be of the same favourable nature as that of the delegates who returned last week, the opinion being that the farther they went west the better was the land. Mr. John Low, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture of the Canadian Government, was also a passenger by the steamer. He will attend a meeting of the whole of the delegates, which will be held at some place in the north at an early date.

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"SHERE ALLI," AN AFGHAN MASTIFF SHOWN AT THE BIRMINGHAM DOG SHOW.—SEE PAGE 527.



SKETCHES OF GIPSY LIFE: INSIDE A TENT ON MITCHAM-COMMON.—SEE PAGE 527.

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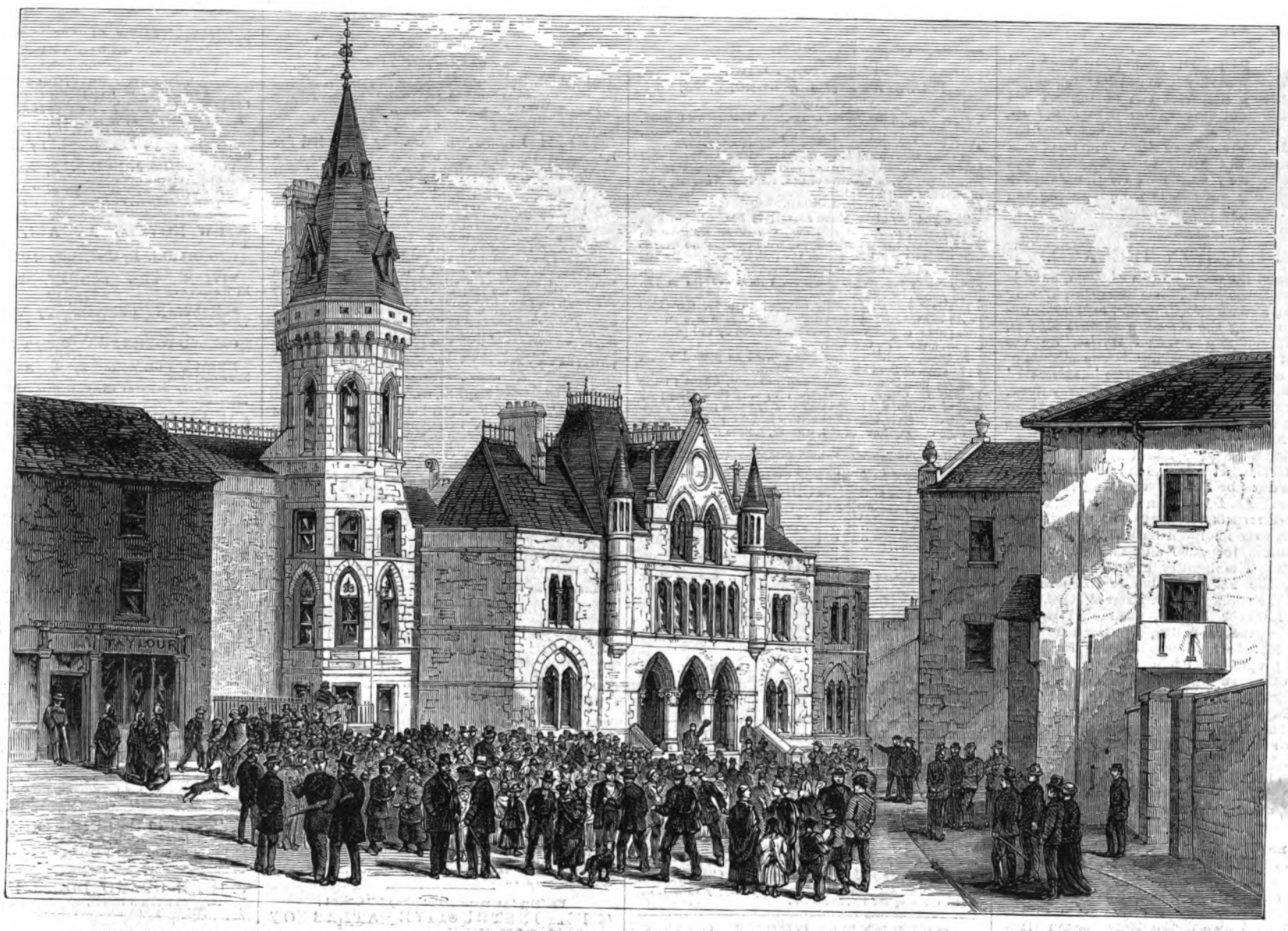
SUB-ASSISTANT COMMISSARY J. L. DALTON, V.C.
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THE LATE SERJEANT E. W. COX.
SEE PAGE 530.



COLONEL GERARD NOEL MONEY, 3RD SIKH INFANTRY.
SEE PAGE 530.



SEDITION AT SLIGO: OUTSIDE THE COURT-HOUSE AND POLICE BARRACKS DURING EXAMINATION OF PRISONERS.—SEE PAGE 530.

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THE LATE SERJEANT COX.

The death of Mr. Edward William Cox, Serjeant-at-Law, Deputy-Assistant-Judge of the Middlesex Court of Sessions, was recorded last week. This learned gentleman was born in 1809, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple when thirty-four years old. Twenty-five years later he was raised to the degree of Serjeant-at-Law, and was appointed Recorder of Portsmouth. In 1870 he became Deputy-Assistant-Judge of Middlesex. He founded and was for many years the editor of the *Law Times*, and is also understood to have been the proprietor of the *Field*, the *Queen*, and other newspapers. He was the author of a number of legal works, some of which, as, for instance, his treatises "On the Law of Joint-Stock Companies" (which has gone through six editions) and "On the Law of Registration and Elections" (which has gone through nine editions), have become text-books. Serjeant Cox took a prominent part in the controversy respecting spiritualism. His book, "What am I?" was a popular introduction to mental philosophy and psychology.

The portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

COLONEL NOEL MONEY.

Among the notable services lately performed in connection with the advance of the British military forces to Cabul, the defeat of a large body of Machalga and Ahmedzai Ghilzais at the Shutargardan Pass, on Oct. 2, deserves to be mentioned. Colonel Gerard Noel Money of the Bengal Staff Corps, and in command of the 3rd Sikh Infantry, was holding this post in the intrenched camp, in the rear of General Sir F. Roberts, who was at Khushi, below the western side of the Pass. His position was threatened by the enemy with a very superor force. He sent 200 men, under Major C. J. Griffiths, afterwards reinforced by a company of the 67th Regiment, and supported by a mountain battery under Captain Morgan, to drive the enemy from a ridge above the camp. This service was performed in dashing style; Major Griffiths himself was slightly wounded. The merits of Colonel Money and of the officers under him were recognised by General Roberts in his address to the troops outside the Bala Hissar, upon the arrival of this rear-guard force at Cabul, when the Shutargardan route had been closed and abandoned for the winter. He spoke of their "splendid defence" of that position, the safety of which had been his only anxiety, because, if it had fallen to the enemy, there would have been a rising of the whole country to his rear and right flank. The message of her Majesty the Queen to General Roberts contains a distinct acknowledgment of these services.

Colonel Gerard Noel Money is the eldest son of the late Rev. James Drummond Money, of Stodham Park, Petersfield, by his first wife, Charlotte, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Gerard Noel, and niece of the late Lord Gainsborough. His Indian military career was begun as an Ensign in the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, now the 101st Regiment of the Line, with which he served through the Indian Mutiny War, and at the siege of Delhi, where it encountered a fearful loss of officers and men in the final assaults on that city. He was also present at the engagements for the relief of Lucknow. More recently, he has held appointments in the Bengal Staff service, and has been actively employed on the Punjaub frontier. The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. T. Fall, of Baker-street.

SEDITION IN IRELAND.

The scene in the county town of Sligo, outside the Court-house and Police Barracks, during several days of last week, while the magistrates were examining the evidence against Messrs. Daly, Killen, and Michael Davitt, on the charge of seditious speaking, is the subject of one of our Illustrations. The magistrates' inquiry was brought to a close yesterday week, by committing Mr. Killen, the last of the three prisoners before them, to take his trial at the Leitrim Assizes. His solicitor, Mr. John Rea, of Belfast, a noted political agitator of the Orange faction, caused much useless delay of the procedure by his irregular and vehement behaviour. Mr. Davitt and Mr. Daly had been committed respectively on two of the previous days, but were liberated on bail, in their own recognisances for £500 and two sureties of £250 each. The inquiry had commenced on Monday, the 24th ult., before three magistrates of the county. Mr. Monroe, Q.C., and Mr. F. Le Poer Trench, instructed by Mr. Randal Peyton, solicitor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Louden was council for Daly, who is proprietor of a local newspaper. Of the other two prisoners, Michael Davitt is a returned Fenian convict, and Mr. James Bryce Killen is a barrister. They are all charged with using language, in their speeches at the Gurteen tenant-right meeting on the 2nd ult. which would provoke rebellion and breach of the peace. The Court-house was crowded, from day to day, with an excited audience, amongst whom were many women.

At a meeting of the City Commission of Sewers on Tuesday, at which Mr. W. J. Scott, the Chairman, presided, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Innes, "That this Commission would view with regret any failure in the negotiations between the Metropolitan Railway Companies, the Corporation, and the Metropolitan Board of Works, and deprecates any departure by the Companies from the terms of the Act for the completion of the Inner Circle Railway."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

From Richard Bentley and Son:—
Called to the Rescue. By Anna H. Drury. Three vols.

From Messrs. Blackie and Son:—
Episodes of History. A Book for Youth.
Episodes of the Sea in Former Days.
The Myths and Legends of Ancient Greece and Rome.
The British Biographical Reader.

From Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co.:—
Family Prayers. Prepared by a Committee of the Upper House of Canterbury Convocation.
Animal Life: A Series of Descriptions of the various Sub-Kingdoms of the Animal Kingdom. By Percival Wright. With Illustrations.

From the *Country* Office:—
The Handy Fruit Book. Vol. I. By T. D. Fish.

From Mr. Ben George:—
Peter Parley's Annual for 1880.

From Messrs. Griffith and Farran:—
Politicians of To-Day. By T. Wemyss Reid. Two vols.
Ambition's Dream. In Two Fytes. Revised Edition.
The Young Buglers. A Tale of the Peninsular War. By G. A. Henty.
Ellen, the Teacher. By Mrs. Hofland.

From Messrs. Kerby and Endean:—
Miecislas. From the Original. By T. Louis Oxley.
La Fontaine's Fables. Books I. and II. And Eastern Lyrics. By Victor Hugo. French and English Versions. English by John N. Fazakerley.

From Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington:—
Brave Janet. By Alice Lee.
Studies in German Literature. By Bayard Taylor. With an Introduction by George H. Boker.
The Witty and Humorous Side of the English Poets. By Arthur H. Elliott.
Up and Down; or, Fifty Years' Experiences in Australia, California, New Zealand, India, China, and the South Pacific. By Captain W. J. Barry.

From Messrs. James Nisbet and Co.:—
The Book of Job. Illustrated with Fifty Engravings from Drawings by Sir J. Gilbert, R.A. With Explanatory Notes and Poetical Parallels.

From Messrs. T. W. Partridge and Co.:—
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From Messrs. Rivington:—
Bickersteth's Yesterday, To-Day, and For Ever. Twelfth Edition.

From Messrs. George Routledge and Sons:—
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The Day Dawn Library. Ten Books in a Case.

From Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.:—
Cousin Pons. By Honoré de Balzac. Translated by Philip Kent.

From Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.:—
Dareen. By Frankfort Moore. Two vols.

From Messrs. Tinsley Brothers:—
Oh Where and Oh Where! By Maurice Lee. 2 vols.

From Messrs. Williams and Norgate:—
Ceremonial Institutions; being Part IV. of the Principles of Sociology. The First Portion of Vol. II. By Herbert Spencer.

From the "Bazaar" Office:—
Greenhouse Management for Amateurs. By W. May.
English, Scotch, and Irish Coins.
Rabbits for Prizes and Pront. By C. Rayson.

We have received from Mr. Warren, of 19, Buckingham-street, Ye Game of Olde Englande; or, The Stream of English Historie, a new pastime for indoors, combining instruction with amusement; some graceful designs in the way of Christmas Cards; and a Calendar for 1880. These are published by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswode.

Mr. Raphael Tuck, of 117, City-road, has forwarded several charming samples of Christmas and New-Year's Cards, some of them bearing suitable lines by Miss Fanny Rochat.

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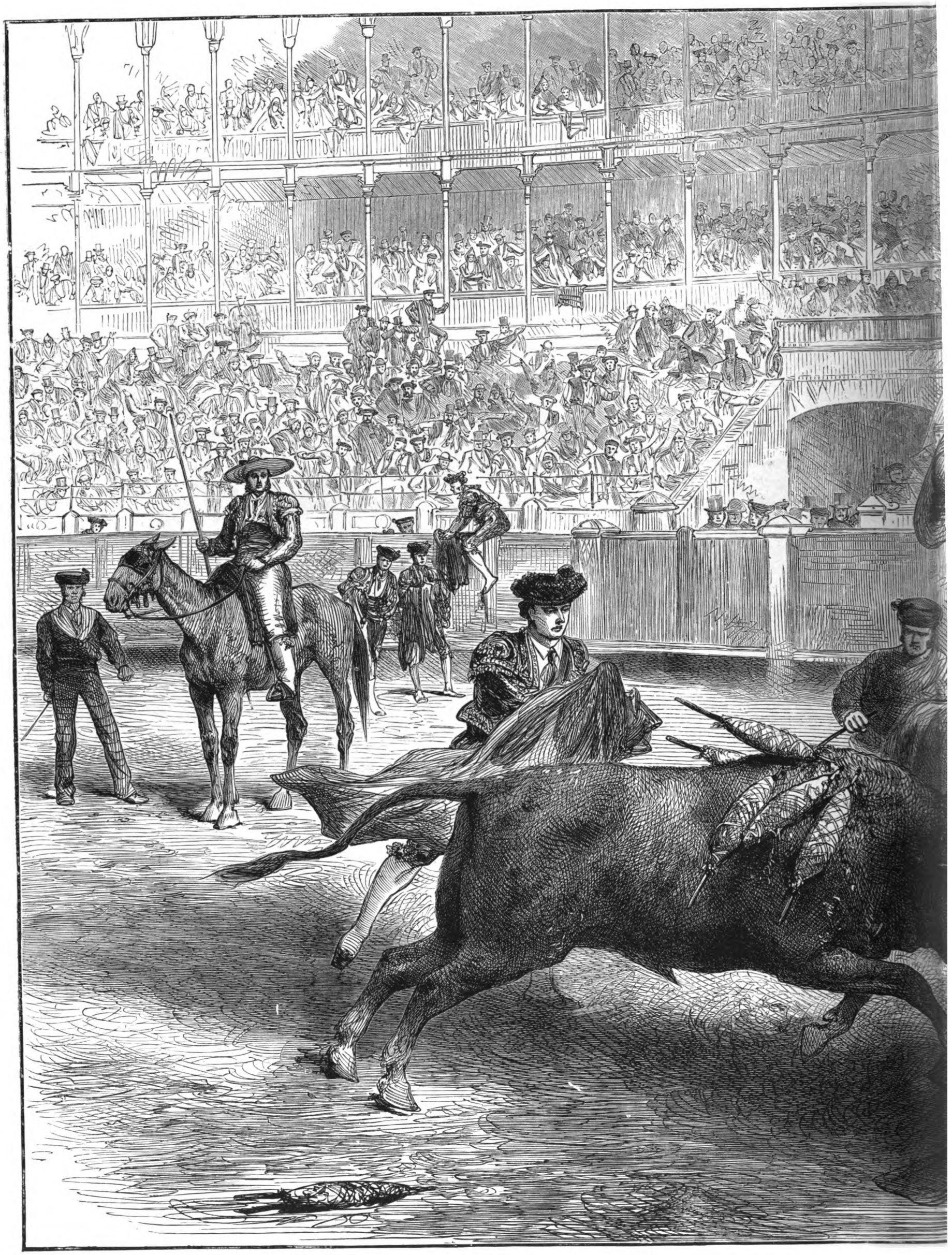
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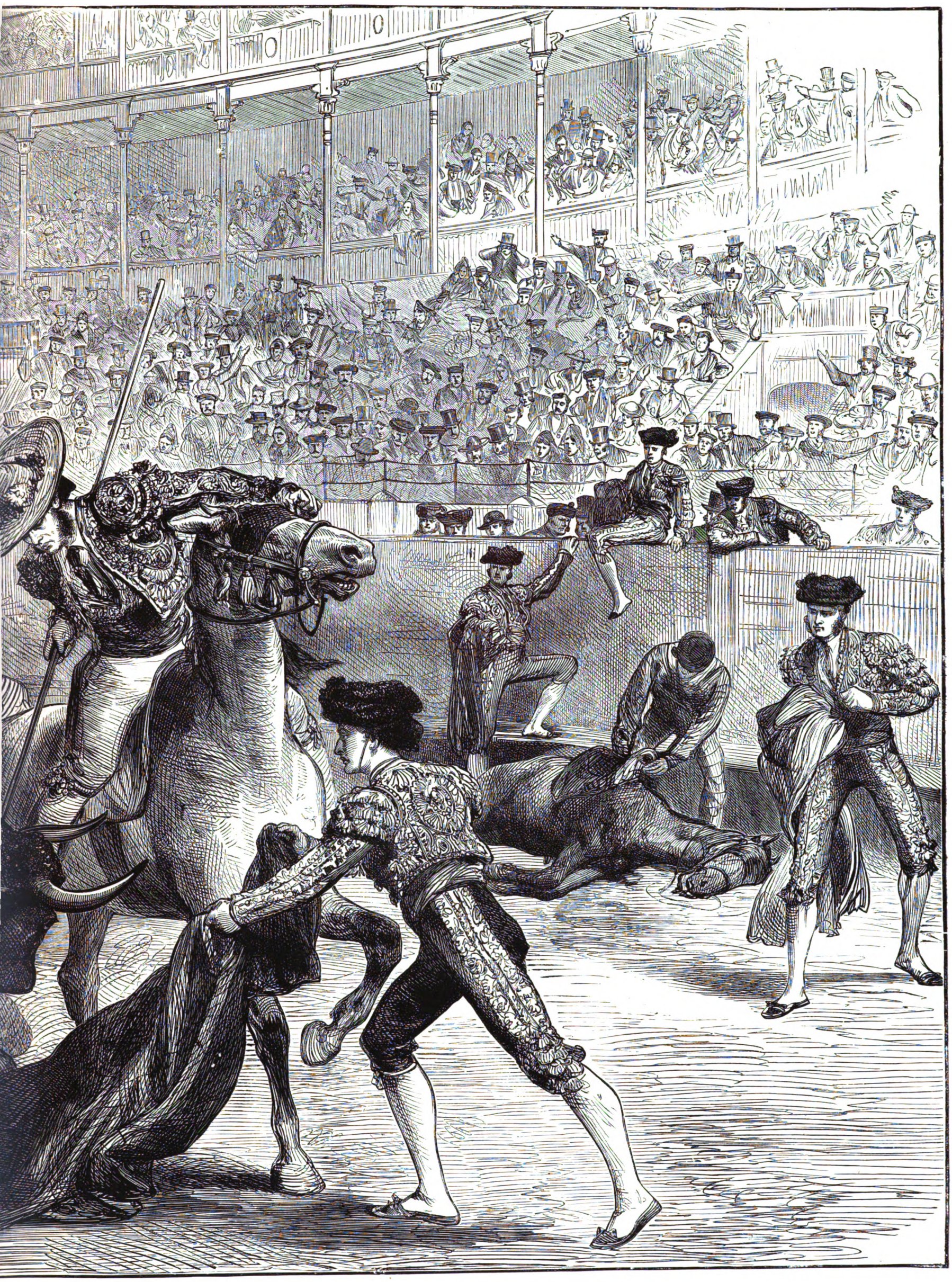
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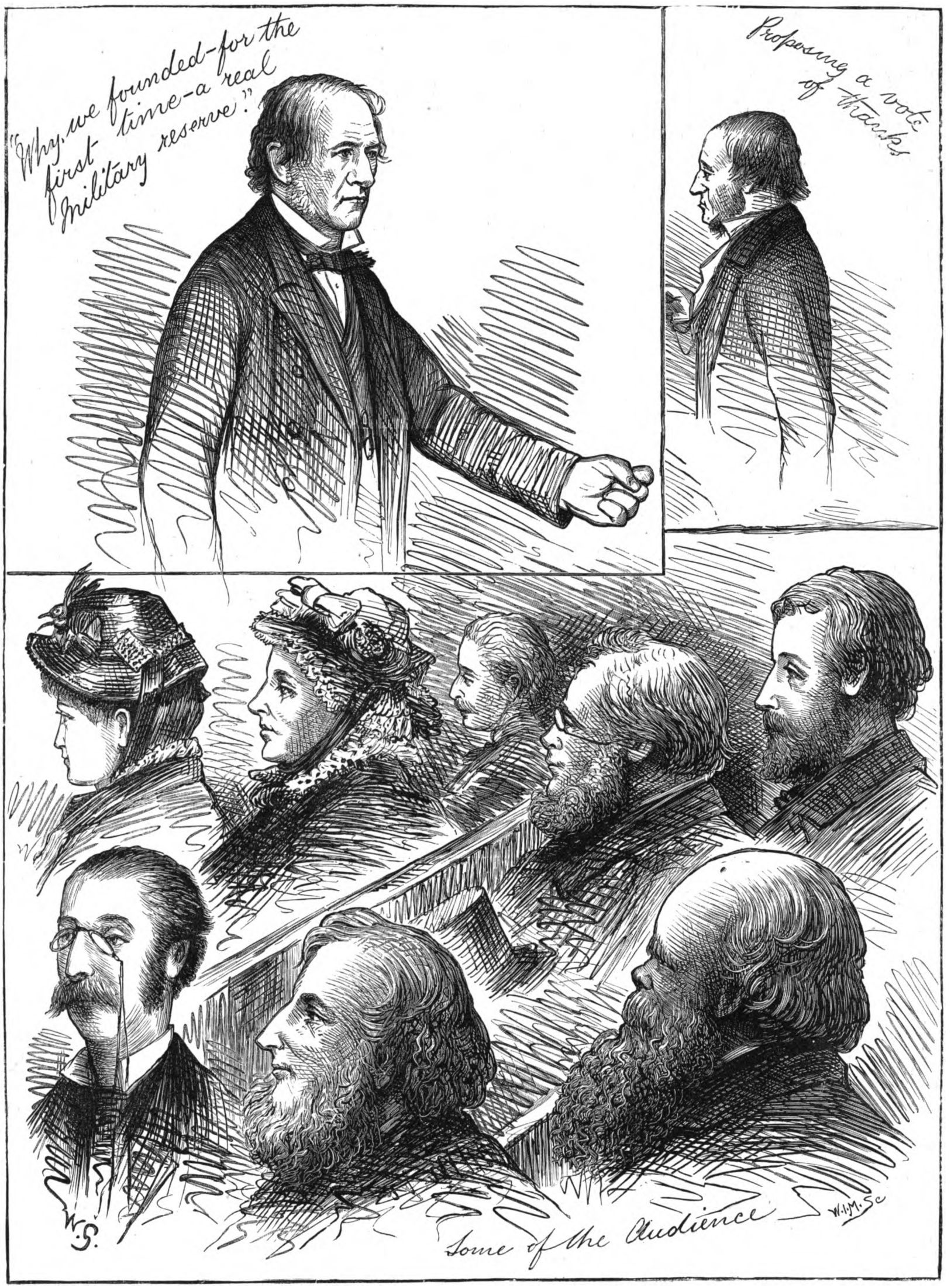
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SPAIN: A BULL-FIGHT AT MADRID.

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MR. GLADSTONE IN THE MUSIC-HALL, EDINBURGH.

MR. GLADSTONE IN MIDLOTHIAN.

The magnificent outburst of political oratory which the greatest of Liberal statesmen and speakers has been pouring forth in the metropolitan county of Scotland, while soliciting the electoral suffrages of the Midlothian constituency in opposition to the Earl of Dalkeith, was the occasion of those extraordinary scenes and grand exhibitions of popular enthusiasm the aspect of which our Special Artist has delineated in several Illustrations. At the Music-Hall, at the Corn Exchange, and in the Waverley Market of Edinburgh, at the neighbouring towns of Dalkeith and West Calder, and in other places of the district, Mr. Gladstone met with such a welcome as no part of Great Britain has ever exceeded in doing honour to an influential Parliamentary leader. The topics and arguments of his different speeches are briefly mentioned in our current notice of political utterances, which will be found in another page. It is sufficient here to observe some of the external features and accessary incidents of this remarkable series of public gatherings, from which the subjects of our Engravings are derived.

The right hon. gentleman, who was staying at the Earl of Rosebery's seat, Dalmeny Park, with Mrs. and Miss Gladstone, first met the Edinburgh citizens on the Tuesday of last week, at three in the afternoon, at the Music-Hall, in George-street. That fine hall, which is 108 ft. long and 90 ft. broad, has accommodation for more than two thousand persons seated. The county electors, admitted by ticket, occupied the benches nearest to the platform, and the non-electors were admitted to those farther removed, while the gallery was filled with ladies; the platform and organ gallery were occupied by leading members of the Liberal party in Edinburgh. The chair was taken by Sir David Wedderburn, M.P., beside whom sat Mr. Gladstone with his wife and daughter, Lord Reay, one of the Scotch Judges, Sir George Balfour, M.P., Sir George Campbell, M.P., Sheriff M'Laren, and other gentlemen of local importance. Mr. Gladstone here spoke an hour and three quarters, after which a vote of thanks was passed, and he left the Music-Hall. He then drove to the Council Chamber, in the Royal Exchange Buildings, opposite St. Giles's Cathedral, Old Town, where he was received by the Lord Provost, Mr. T. J. Boyd, the Bailies, Councillors, and magistrates of the city, in their official robes. An address of welcome from the Corporation was presented to him, and was acknowledged in a suitable speech; Mr. Gladstone, who had been joined by Lord Rosebery, then returned to Dalmeny.

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The small town of Dalkeith, eight miles south-east of Edinburgh, adjacent to Dalkeith Palace, the seat of the wealthy Conservative peer, the Duke of Buccleuch, whose son is Mr. Gladstone's competitor for the honour of representing Midlothian, was visited next day. The meeting here took place in the Corn Exchange, where seats were placed for three thousand persons, besides those who found room in a large gallery at the south end. Provost Mitchell was in the chair, and Mr. James Cowan, M.P., with many gentlemen of the neighbourhood, sat beside him. Mr. Gladstone was again accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Gladstone. His speech here was nearly equal in length to that which he had made the day before. After the afternoon meeting, and taking tea at the Provost's house, the right hon. gentleman went to another great meeting at the Foresters' Hall, composed of members of the various district committees, with ladies in their company, from the sixteen parishes of the county. He spoke again, with unabated force and freshness, but in a less controversial tone, and with more feeling exhortation. Leaving Dalkeith at half-past seven in the evening, he returned by train to Edinburgh, and thence went on to the mansion of Lord Rosebery, which is seven miles west of the city, on the shore of the Firth of Forth, near Queensferry.

The third day, Thursday, was devoted to visiting West Calder, a town fifteen miles from Edinburgh to the westward, in the centre of a rich mineral district with flourishing trade and industry, noted especially for its paraffin oil. A large temporary wooden building had been erected for this occasion. It was adorned with a profusion of evergreens and greenhouse flowering plants, and rows of paraffin lamps in opal shades. At the railway station, and at several places along the road or street, were triumphal arches, with festoons and garlands and inscribed mottoes; a large bonfire was burning on a knoll near the station; and an electric light, on the top of a pole, shone full upon the entrance to the special pavilion. The scenes at the arrival and at the departure of Mr. Gladstone, at West Calder, are shown in two of our Illustrations. The hour of meeting was half-past four in the afternoon. Mr. P. M'Lagan, M.P. for Linlithgowshire, was in the chair. Mr. Gladstone, with whom were his wife and daughter, as before, was introduced to the electors and other people of the neighbourhood. He spoke long and with great vigour, as he had done on the two preceding days, and received a vote of thanks, besides repeated acclamations. From West Calder, he and the two ladies took the train to Edinburgh, whence they drove to Dalmeny.

There was a day of comparative repose and quiet for Mr. Gladstone on Friday, remaining at Lord Rosebery's house; but the Provost and Corporation of Leith came to present an address, and stayed to lunch with him and with the Earl and Countess, who gave also an evening party, attended by two hundred ladies and gentlemen. On Saturday the oratorical labours of the ex-Prime Minister recommenced at two more great meetings held in Edinburgh. The first of these, at three o'clock, was in the Corn Exchange, which is situated in the Grass Market, and in which the banquet of the Scott Centenary Festival took place in 1871. The platform, erected on the south side of the hall, was handsomely decorated with crimson cloth, bordered and tasselled with gold; a blazon of ornamental and significant devices was displayed behind it; festoons of foliage hung between the pillars, upon which were also suspended trophy shields and flags; and the Scottish Royal Arms confronted the platform on the north side. The Earl of Rosebery was in the chair, and introduced Mr. Gladstone. Among those present were the Countess of Rosebery, Mrs. and Miss Gladstone, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earl of Airlie, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Berehaven, Lord Napier of Ettrick, the Right Hon. W. P. Adam, M.P., the Right Hon. Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., and many other members of Parliament. Mr. Gladstone's speech, dealing chiefly with the financial position and prospects of the Government, is noticed in another part of this Journal. A vote of thanks to him was moved by the Earl of Airlie, and was carried by acclamation. After this meeting, Mr. Gladstone, with the other ladies and gentlemen on the platform, went to the vast covered market-place, commonly used for the sale of vegetables, adjoining the Waverley Station of the North British Railway, in the valley of the Nor' Loch, at the south side of Lower Princes-street. It is estimated that nearly 20,000 persons were assembled here, the gallery around the market being filled with ladies. A large platform, in the middle, with some little decoration, and with an Earl's coronet, in jets of gas, above the chair, which was for Lord Rosebery, had been erected for this occasion. The proceedings were for successive deputations to present to Mr. Gladstone the addresses voted by the Liberal Associations of many different parts of Scotland, the East, North, and West, as well as Edinburgh and Glasgow. The first was presented by Mr. John M'Laren, Advocate, from "the Council of the General Liberal Association for the East and North of Scotland, and for sixty other Liberal Associations who concurred with it." Mr. Gladstone made a general reply to them all in his final address.

On Sunday, the right hon. gentleman, with the ladies of his family, attended Divine worship at St. Mary's Episcopalian Cathedral Church in the morning, and at St. Giles's Church (National Scottish Presbyterian) in the afternoon. On Monday, he took leave of Lord and Lady Rosebery, and travelled with Mrs. and Miss Gladstone to Perthshire, where they are the guests of the Marquis of Breadalbane, at Taymouth Castle. An address from the Corporation of Dunfermline, one from that of the City of Perth, and one from the Perth Liberal Association, were received by the way, during this journey to the Highlands.

In accordance with a request from the Home Secretary, the Mayor of Newport (Mr. H. Russell Evans) presented on Saturday, in the name of the Queen, the Albert Medal of the Second Class to Charles Morgany, collier, for gallantry in saving life at the Abercarne Colliery in September, 1878. It will be remembered that about 270 lives were lost by the explosion which occurred at the Prince of Wales Pit, and the recipient of the medal, with many others, greatly distinguished himself in his efforts to save life.

The committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society have appointed the Rev. Charles E. B. Reed, M.A., to the office of secretary, from Jan. 1 next, in place of the Rev. S. B. Bergne, who, after twenty-six years of able and devoted service, accepts the less onerous post of consulting secretary. Mr. Reed was formerly scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a first-class in the Classical Tripos of 1868, and was for some years minister of the Common Close Congregational Church, Warminster.

At a meeting of the Norwich Town Council yesterday week the difficulty in regard to the mayoralty was surmounted. Mr. Newman, who was elected on the previous Saturday, had failed to qualify; and, though legal proceedings had been threatened to compel him to do so, the threat came to nothing. After a heated discussion yesterday week, a solution of the difficulty was found by the present Mayor (Mr. H. Bullard) consenting to retain office for another year. A meeting was held last Tuesday for the purpose of electing Mr. Bullard.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The present exhibition more than maintains the improvement which marked the return of this Society to its old quarters in Suffolk-street, and the concurrent election of a number of new members. The intention of the founders of the Society—namely, to supply an adequate *succursale* and feeder to the Royal Academy, is now again carried out more fully than it has been within our recollection. The advantage the Society enjoys in the spaciousness of its rooms allows the exhibition of work on a larger scale than is encouraged at the Dudley Gallery, and artists' aims are apt to be limited with the limitations of their canvas. The stereotyped productions of some of the old members (who seem to have exhausted themselves by a small success here as completely as are other artists by the time that they arrive at the full honours of the Academy) formerly brought more discredit on "Suffolk-street art" than even the crude attempts of tyros. But now such productions are in much diminished proportion; whilst the general mass of contributions testify here, as elsewhere, to the greatly extended cultivation of art, and an improvement in at least the technical modes of procedure. In all the higher branches of art-education, however, this country is still too much behindhand for us not to find in this almost indiscriminate assemblage of nearly nine hundred paintings, drawings, and sculpture, much that is lamentably immature or commonplace. And as it is in art, as in society, that obtrusiveness is usually the measure of incapacity, vulgarity, and ignorance, so the visitor will probably receive an unfavourable first impression from the plentiful bad work here, which will be much modified on careful and selective examination.

Among the new members Mr. John Burr takes the first place in virtue of the skill and power he displays over the materials and in manipulation according to the methods of the Scotch School, which methods originated in emulation of Velasquez and Rembrandt, but have been much modified by the practice of Raeburn, John Phillip, and later painters. Mr. Burr has scarcely redeemed the great promise of some early works, and he now seems to address himself to a less select audience than he has a right to challenge. Yet in his "Incorrigible" (162)—an old dominie leaning over his rostrum towards an urchin on whom he has in vain administered exemplary punishment, and who grinningly displays a concealed apple to his schoolfellows; and in his "Flower Girl" (252), "Watercress Boy" (252), and "The Image of his Father" (397), there are passages which, if all parts were up to the same level, would give them high rank. Another picture, however, called "After the Dance" (357), has, judged as a *tour de force* of colouring, new and rare qualities which we have not seen equalled by any recent work of the Scotch School. It is a small half-length of a rather blowsy girl in amber bodice, grey neckerchief, and purplish-grey skirt, with a black fan, and a bit of scarlet in her fair hair, seated in profile, and relieved only by a primrose-coloured curtain. The colouring is beautiful and harmonious, and its brilliancy and purity could only have been secured by that certainty and readiness which admits of painting "at once," or "alla prima" as the Italians say, and which no modern method of glazing (though certainly practised by Titian) will yield. The Scotch School are in force in this exhibition. Another noteworthy picture is J. Macbeth's "Mountain and Glen" (101). "Upright" in shape, it admits of representing an extensive range of distance from the far-off purple mountain to the deep glen crimsoned with heather, along which trudges a lassie with her linen from the burn. The painting is generally excellent, though the colour is a little forced and feverish in the foreground. Mr. P. Macnab, a new member, has a picture of a girl lying on a seashore, "Waiting for the Tide" (292). It is fairly executed, but a little formal. Two small landscapes, with figures, by J. R. Reid (the young Scotch artist, one of whose pictures was bought by the Academy out of the Chantry Bequest this year) are remarkable for vigour of handling and strength of colour. By J. Frazer there is a sea-piece, "A Recollection of the Yang-Tse" (353), with junks, which is very powerful, and not less truthful in the rendering of a storm—the typhoon, probably. The effect of the darkling sea under the slaty, ominous sky shows a fine sense of observation. "A Fisherhaven" (267), by T. Graham, is a study for, or replica (with modifications) of, the artist's picture in the Academy this year, and is, perhaps, less loose in its brush-work and has fewer of the other faults of the Scotch School than that picture had.

Speaking of technicalities (being naturally incited thereto by the works of the Scotch School), there is a picture by J. W. B. Knight of two lasses rowing with a will, "Taking the Lads' Boat Down Tide" (228), in which the pigments are loaded to a very unusual degree, but which seems justified by the descriptive decision of the strokes, the truthful aspect of mellowed light that is obtained, and the liquidity of the water. Mr. A. Hill has made a rather bold essay, rendered acceptable, however, as far as may be, by the respectable draughtsmanship of the figure and the creditable workmanship generally, in a whole-length of a Copt girl in a long semi-transparent black robe or haikh, which allows the nude figure to be seen through (more equally, we think, than would be in fact), holding a tambourine and leaning against a marble wall. It is called "La Danseuse" (471), and recalls a work by Gérome; but why the title is given in French we know not. Mr. Cauty has made a decided advance in his picture (92) of a fair girl leaning against a stile in reverie, which has an open-air aspect of singular luminousness, that verges, however, on diaphanous evanescence. "Strays" (221) by the same; the *rencontre* of a little girl and little pig is pleasant. "News from Abroad," (419) by A. M. Rossi; three ladies discussing a letter in a drawing-room looking out on a garden, is very dashing and brilliant in colour. Mr. A. W. Bayes has dramatically conceived a moment of suggestive interest in "Reconnoitring: Marston Moor" (158); four Roundhead troopers, with other Cavalier figures emerging over a near hill. The two last pictures deserve to be better hung. Mr. Hindley's "Merry Singer and Toper," in No. 139, is excellently painted. Several works, with figures in combination with landscape, are also to be commended for merit and promise, particularly "The Turn of the Leaf" (277), and No. 15, by Stuart Lloyd. "Over the Brow" (402), by J. L. Pickering, and the pleasing but rather slight works of H. Caffieri and A. Ludovici. The last also sends a female head (539), which shows a delicate sense of beauty though very vague in treatment. There is a promising little picture by A. Ludovici, jun., "Many happy returns of the day" (193). Mr. J. Gow exhibits a painstaking representation of "The Young Poet, Robert Bloomfield, Reading to the Shoemakers" (127). "Quite in Confidence" (216)—a couple of male gossips in eighteenth-century costumes, by H. G. Glindoni, is careful but rather hard. "Matchmaking" (281), an Irish version of "Auld Robin Gray," by H. Helmick, inclines to caricature, and otherwise hardly bears out the promise of a few years back. There is a tendency apparently to exaggerate character also in Yeend King's picture of a French skittle-alley, "Le Quillier" (319), nor is the colouring so good as in recent works.

Among the aspirants of mark in landscape is E. Ellis, whose ambition is to paint in a broad indicative masterly style, and he attains considerable success in several small subjects. But this very success is beset with the danger to a young painter of falling into mannerism or conventionality. His largest picture (212), representing effects of wind, is somewhat empty. Another landscapist aiming at expression and power, not without a measure of attainment, is B. Evans: see No. 611, representing approaching storm. To the specialists in still-life and architecture, Messrs. Muckley, and Wyke Baylis a word of praise is due. The "Rhododendrons, Hydrangea, &c." (248), by the former, present much beauty in the hues and tints, though the technique has something of the character of water-colour painting. The latter is much preferable in oil than in water-colours: "The Bride's Door, St. Sebald's, Nuremburg" (299), with a happy couple coming out into the sunshine, shows that sentiment should be aimed at in architecture as in other departments, whilst the draughtsmanship evinces competent knowledge. We must object, however, to the floury texture of the stone. There are, besides, two very small but capital architectural studies in Siena, by Harry Goodwin (387 and 525).

We should have mentioned before that among the Academic painters who exhibit here "by courtesy" are Sir John Gilbert, and Messrs. Elmore and Storey, who are represented respectively by an illustration of "Pilgrim's Progress"—"Christian over against the Mouth of the Burning Pit in the Valley of the Shadow of Death" (185); a study for the picture of Columbus speculating on a small wooden Mexican idol washed ashore at Porto Santo (232); and "Memory" (316), a small half-length of a fair girl in profile. Other artists of established reputation likewise contribute—viz., H. Moore, whose "Ebb-Tide" (86) appears to us much superior to his pictures in the Dudley; E. Hayes: two small sea-pieces, which prove that an artist need not necessarily be spoiled by popularity; J. Peel, whose "Sussex Common" (284) is, perhaps, his best work; G. S. Walters, and other members of more or less standing, of whom there is nothing new to say—to wit, Messrs. Woolmer, Hayllar, Hemsley, Haynes King, Holyoake, Cobbett, Patten, Wainwright, Goaling, and Bromley. Apropos of Mr. Woolmer, we are tempted to repeat what we have said in effect often before—namely, that his works reveal the possession of the wherewithal to have made a poetical painter of eminence. In this "Fête Champêtre" (27) we find an arrangement of colour—an almost arbitrary arrangement, and colour that must be taken *per se*—which is really beautiful in many of its hues, tones, and relations. It has indeed an affinity to the later work of Turner; only Turner's work at its wildest was informed and nourished by life-long study of nature, and was not the mere decorative and suggestive outcome of life-long studio invention.

We have still to recommend to the visitor's attention the following works of merit, on which we have not space to dwell. "A Weedy Common in the Isle of Wight" (246), by T. Hines; "Peaceful Old Age" (242), by W. L. Wyllie—a man-of-war and other ships laid up in dock, not without impressiveness and well painted; landscapes by T. O. Hume, J. E. Grace, W. H. Bartlett, R. Gallon, &c.; "In Readiness" (115), a picture of dogs by J. S. Noble; several small pictures by Beatrice Meyer, particularly one of the Johnsonian circle "At Tea," a little heavy in general tone, but otherwise very praiseworthy; "Reverie" (34), a small female figure by Mary L. Gow, very promising as colour; "Art" (588), a young lady student at her easel, by Frances L. Grace; Carl Baurle's pretty and broadly-painted child-figure entitled "Spring" (467); T. Davidson's "The Quill Pen: a Writer's Weapon" (403)—a gentleman in costume of fifty years ago, significantly sharpening the same—very highly finished; T. S. Muschamp's "Idlers" (605); and single figures or studies of heads by B. G. Head, R. J. Gordon, J. Archer, C. W. Pittard, W. Walker, T. Hill, and S. Paget.

The water-colour room contains some nice drawings by A. Powell, Mary Eley, J. E. Grace, A. B. Donaldson, T. B. Hardy, G. S. Walters, Carlton A. Smith, A. Strange-Lionel P. Smythe, E. Wake Cook, and others, but hardly of sufficient consequence to demand comment. Among the sculpture deserving mention are two works in marble, "Andromeda," by F. Junck, and "Isabella," by Percival Ball.

The private views of the Winter Exhibitions of the Society and Institute of Painters in Water Colours take place to-day (Saturday). The galleries open to the public on Monday next.

The exhibition of etchings by Méryon is now open at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club. We hope to give a notice thereof as soon as we have available space.

The International Exhibition of Fine Arts at Bruges will open on Sunday next, and remain open till Feb. 8, 1880.

The proceedings at the opening meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects on Monday night were particularly interesting, first, from the admission of the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught and Prince Leopold; secondly, from the investiture of the President with a gold chain and badge of office; and, thirdly, by the reading of a letter from General Menabrea assuring the Society and the art world at large that Italy would protect St. Mark's, Venice, from the Vandalism of restoration.—At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on Thursday week a letter was read which it was proposed that Lord Carnarvon should send to the Marquis of Salisbury respecting the proposed "restoration" of St. Mark's, Venice—a work which was severely condemned by several speakers.

THE MAGAZINES.

The chief attraction to the generality of readers in this month's *Cornhill* will no doubt be found in "Mademoiselle de Mersac," a story long improving, and now invigorated by a change of scene. From Algiers the action is shifted to England, and equal mastery is shown in the description of English autumnal landscape, and of a new character whose introspective nature seems in a measure the counterpart of the season and the scenery. "White Wings" also improves, but the best thing in it is the charming vignette, in which moving water is represented with a perfection rarely attained in wood engraving. Mr. Alfred Austin's poems "Teaching Grandmother" and "Grandmother's Teaching" are very clever indeed, but the cleverness is of the kind which, affecting extreme simplicity, is unsatisfactory in proportion to its very success. "Life in Brittany" and "The Four Southern Headlands of Devon" are two excellent descriptive papers, the former dealing chiefly with the inhabitants, the latter with the physical features of the districts under review. "The History of Haconby" is an ingenious endeavour to depict geological and ethnological changes on the evidence of palæontological research. "Isaac Disraeli and Bolton Corney" revives an old controversy, in which the author of "The Curiosities of Literature" cuts a poor figure, but of which nothing would have been heard in our day if his son had never become Prime Minister.

Fraser has one very bright paper, a joint production of a father and a son on the subject of Eton. We are happy to learn that Eton boys work harder than generally supposed, and that Mr. Gladstone's charge of an undue deference to

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wealth is groundless. Mr. Howell's article on strikes is an able summary of all that can be said upon them from the trades-union point of view. The other contributions are somewhat disappointing. The Duke of Argyll's "Impressions of the New World" would hardly have been printed at all if they had been the impressions of a less exalted personage; Count Orsi's escapes from the Communards and the Versaillais fail to thrill us; and we care just now more about Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian campaign than his views of Homeric mythology. The paper on Bishop Stanley and his wife, however, makes us acquainted with a woman, not only of great ability, but of marked originality of character.

After the continuation of "Reata," which maintains its place at the head of the serial fiction of the day, the most interesting contribution to *Blackwood* is the tribute to its late lamented editor, a master of his craft, whom it will be most difficult to replace. There are also a pleasant account of bush life in Queensland, a caustic essay querying the reality of modern progress, and a disparaging criticism on Mr. Irving.

The *Contemporary Review* commences with a series of letters addressed to a clergyman by Mr. Ruskin, entitled "The Lord's Prayer and the Church." It will generally be considered, we think, that these letters do more credit to Mr. Ruskin's heart than his head, and, with much valuable truth, contain mischievous fallacies calculated to widen the gulf already existing between the affluent and the indigent classes. Colonel Osborn's "India Under Lord Lytton" will be registered with the other documents from which the historian will one day deduce his final sentence on Lord Lytton's administration; but is too palpably inspired by a discontented Bengal journalist to be of much immediate service to the Viceroy's antagonists. Mr. Justice Fry undertakes to show, in opposition to Mr. Grant Allen, that the utility of beautiful tints to flowers is not sufficient to account for their existence in all cases, which merely proves that a complex phenomenon is not to be accounted for by a single cause. "An Eastern Statesman" contrasts the present conditions of life in Constantinople with those prevailing fifty years ago, and concludes that the Christian is better off, and the Turk worse. Professor Monier Williams describes the tenets of the Jain sect in India, and seems inclined to consider that is more ancient than Buddhism. M. Gabriel Monod's review of French political and literary affairs presents several points of much interest.

The contents of the *Fortnightly Review* are mainly political, but the number is beyond the average, if not in variety, yet in interest. The general tenor of Mr. Harrison's remarks on the Cabul Expedition, and Dr. Sandwith's on the condition of Bulgaria, may, indeed, be surmised without reading them, and the chief novelty of Mr. Osborne Morgan's essay on Land Law Reform is the proposition, not, of course, formulated in these precise terms, that the work can only be accomplished by Chancery lawyers exempt from professional prejudices. It is long since we have heard so discouraging a deliverance. But M. de Laveleye's paper on the Austro-German Alliance is thoughtful and suggestive. The key to the situation is, he says, the impossibility of Germany allowing Russia to obtain a hold upon the Danube, and Prince Bismarck's repentance for having, under the pressure of circumstances, yielded more in this direction than he should have done. Mr. Stillman, with the authority belonging to an undoubted friend of Italy, expounds to the Italians the parallel impossibility of Germany allowing them to occupy Trieste. His words should carry the more weight as he is entirely at one with the party of action on the question of the Italian Tyrol. Mr. W. L. Courtney contributes a very able and suggestive paper on the good and evil in Mr. Carlyle's political doctrines, pointing out that, by a strange irony of fate, the only English statesman who has made any approach towards realising them is Mr. Carlyle's pet aversion, Lord Beaconsfield. Mr. Minto manages to put the whole essence of Dickens's letters into a single review. The most remarkable contribution to the number, however, is Mr. Rhys Davids's translation of Buddha's first sermon, with a most instructive commentary, reiterating Mr. Davids's view that the Buddhistic Nervane is not a future state of existence or non-existence, but a habit of mind to be attained in the present life.

The *Nineteenth Century*, unlike the *Fortnightly*, is exceedingly varied, but contains no paper of remarkable calibre. It is, notwithstanding, very pleasant reading, though such a description is hardly applicable to the two contributions of most interest. Mr. O'Connor Power does not overrate the evils of Irish tenancy at will; but his faith must be robust if he deems that the national treasury will advance money to turn Irish tenants into peasant proprietors, in the face of the Home-Rule agitation and the Home-Rule leaders' justification of the repudiation of inconvenient contracts. Nor does he take account of the tendency of peasant proprietorship towards the subdivision of holdings already too small. The true remedy is an approach to fixity of tenure under lease; but with this Mr. Power says the Irish people will not be content. Sir James Paget's deeply interesting account of the invention and inventors of anæsthesia under surgical operations is deeply painful from its statement of the requital of the men to whom humanity is indebted for this blessing. The honour is pretty equally divided among four Americans, three of whom became insane, while the fourth lived and died in obscurity. Mr. James Payn's somewhat alarming suggestion that boys should be trained up to be authors seems only to mean that they should receive such an education as will qualify them to follow the literary profession if they desire. In this sense it is highly commendable. Miss Bevington concludes her reply to Mr. Mallock; Miss Stephen contributes some kindly and sensible observations on the relation between mistresses and servants; the Abbé Martin writes an almost jubilant article on the present strength of the French Church, apparently forgetting that it is not the French National Church but the Church of Rome in France that he is talking of; and Mr. E. J. Wilson warns the Liberal party against the damage and discredit of an alliance with the Home Rulers.

We shall notice the remainder of the magazines next week.

The Christmas annuals come thronging in. The *Belgravia Annual* boasts a goodly number of short tales and sketches, in prose and verse, by writers of note, accompanied by some good illustrations. "Esther's Glove," by R. E. Francillon, and "Giovanni Calvotti," by D. Christie Murray, form the staple attractions of the *Gentleman's Annual*. The extra part of the *Quiver* is named "Swift Arrows," and possesses many features of interest. Mrs. Oliphant writes the tale, "The Fugitives," for "Good Cheer," as the Christmas number of *Good Words* is named. "Sweet Nelly, my Heart's Delight," by Walter Besant and James Rice, is the tale in the double number of *All the Year Round*, and the *Once a Week Annual* is composed of a tale of the sea by Mr. Manville Fenn. In comic literature we have *Hood's Annual* and *Judy's Annual*, both excellent in their special way. Of the *Misletoe Bough*, edited by Miss Braddon, and the *Stage Door*, edited by Clement W. Scott, favourable mention has already been made in these columns. While writing these brief notices another annual comes to hand—Grant and Co.'s Christmas Number, from the pen of R. E. Francillon, with coloured illustrations. Many of these numbers are deformed by advertisements being obtruded into the middle of the letterpress; but in this annual the objectionable system is carried still further, the backs of all the illustrations having advertisements upon them.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico" ("Die Zauberflöte") was given last week, for the first time this season, with most features of the cast as formerly, including the brilliant bravura singing of Mdlle. Ilma di Murska as the Queen of Night, and the artistic performance of Madame Marie Roze as Pamina. Signor Frapolli was again the Tamino; a novelty having been the Papageno of that clever artist Signor Pantaleoni, to whom, however, the music seemed to be new. Mr. Conly's genuine bass voice told well in Sarastro's solos, "Possente Numi" and "Qui sdegno;" and Madame Sinico and Mr. Thomas were efficient representatives respectively of the small parts of Papagena and Monostatos.

On Thursday week "Carmen" was repeated, with Madame Marie Roze's second assumption of the title-character, in which that lady again produced a favourable impression, notwithstanding the special identification of Mdlle. Minnie Hauk with the part with which she was originally identified here, and in her admirable representation of which she has scarcely yet been equalled by other occasional substitutes. Mdlle. Lido again proved her value by her effective singing as Michaela, as did Mr. Carleton by his clever performance, vocal and dramatic, as Escamillo, whose characteristic song "Toreador, attento," gained the usual encore. Signor Tecchi was, as before, the Don José, and the cast was otherwise mostly as hitherto

The extra autumn series of performances closed on Saturday evening, when "Lohengrin" was given for the first time this season, with the novelty of Madame Pappenheim's assumption of the character of Elsa, in which that meritorious artist gained a fresh success, her performance having been of exceptional merit, alike in the ideal as in the declamatory portions of the music. Madame Sinico was a very efficient representative of Ortruda; and Signor Fancelli—recovered from his recent indisposition—sang finely as Lohengrin. Signor Pantaleoni gave a highly dramatic rendering of the part of Telramondo; and the cast included Mr. Conly as the King, and Mr. Pyatt as the Herald.

The short winter series of performances, supplemental to the extra season, began on Monday with "Faust," repetitions of other operas having been promised for the following evenings and this (Saturday) morning.

The second "London Ballad Concert" of the new season took place at St. James's Hall last week, when Mr. Sims Reeves made ample amends for his unavoidable absence from the previous concert by his admirable singing of the ballads of "Black-Eyed Susan" and "The Bay of Biscay," the enthusiastic encore of the latter having been replied to by singing "The Jolly Young Waterman." Several new songs were given with great success—Blumenthal's "The Wedding Day," by Madame Antoinette Sterling; Behrend's "Joan of Arc," by Miss Annie Marriott; Madame Sainton-Dolby's "I can wait," by Miss Mary Davies; Neale's vocal minuet, "The Old Oak Hall," by Miss Orridge; Balfe's "The Spanish Serenade," by Mr. E. Lloyd; Tovey's "Old Timbertoes," by Mr. Santley; and Adams's "The Midshipmite," by Mr. Maybrick—all having been encored. Balfe's "Serenade" is, we believe, from an opera which he began but never finished. The piece referred to has only just been made known, and will doubtless soon become popular. The vocalists named also sang various well-known songs and ballads, several of which were encored. There was also some effective part-singing by the gentlemen of the London Vocal Union, and some brilliant pianoforte-playing by Madame Arabella Goddard. Messrs. S. Naylor and H. Parker were again the conductors.

The Sacred Harmonic Society opened its forty-eighth season yesterday (Friday) evening at Exeter Hall, this being the last series of performances to be given there by the society, in consequence of the intended appropriation of the hall to other purposes. The oratorio was Handel's "Judas Maccabæus," and the principal singers announced were Madame Sherrington, Misses Wigan and Elton, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. M. Smith, and Mr. Bridson—Sir Michael Costa being the conductor, as for many years past. Of the performance we must speak next week.

On the same evening the South London Choral Association was to give a concert at St. James's Hall.

Spohr's "Last Judgment" was performed, as part of a special service, at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Tuesday evening, in celebration of the first day of Advent.

Last Saturday's concert at the Crystal Palace included a performance of Haydn's bright symphony entitled "La Chasse," given for the first time here, as was Mr. W. Shakspeare's pianoforte concerto in C major, in which Miss Kuhe made her first appearance here, and was very favourably received. The young lady is a daughter of the well-known pianist and professor at Brighton, at whose festival there last year the same concerto was played by Miss Kuhe. The other items of Saturday's concert call for no special remark. The vocalists were Madame Sherrington and Mr. Shakspeare—the lady having replaced Miss Lillian Bailey, in consequence of the latter's indisposition.

This week's Monday Popular Concert opened with Haydn's bright and melodious quartet in E major, from op. 17, which was finely played (for the first time here) by the usual party. Mr. Charles Hallé was again the pianist, his solo piece having been Beethoven's sonata in F sharp major. Another solo performance was that of Signor Piatti in a sonata for violoncello by Locatelli. Mr. Hallé and Madame Norman-Néruda gave a fine interpretation of Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata for pianoforte and violin; and Herr Henschel contributed vocal pieces.

HERR GEORG HENSCHEL'S CONCERT.

A concert was given at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday evening, which had a double interest, first in a musical sense, and next on account of its purpose, this being to aid the funds of that excellent institution—the Victoria Hospital for Children at Chelsea. The concert opened with Brahms's first symphony (in C minor), which was finely played by a full orchestra, conducted by Herr Henschel. This gentleman and Mr. F. King then sang a clever setting, as a duet, by the former, of Byron's lines, "Oh, weep for those that wept by Babel's stream."

The programme included the first performance here of two much more important works—one composed by Herr Henschel, the other by Herr Brahms. Herr Henschel's setting of the 130th Psalm, "Out of Darkness," is for solo voices, five-voice chorus, and orchestra, each of its five movements containing some effective writing, both choral and solo; the music of the latter kind consisting of a melodious trio for soprano, tenor, and bass, and a bass solo with chorus.

Brahms's "Triumphlied" is for a double choir and orchestra, and includes some very skilful composition, especially in the combined and contrasted choral and orchestral effects. The Hymn consists of three portions, each containing some highly impressive music, including the occasional use of the forms of fugue and canon. The solos in Herr Henschel's Psalm were sung by himself, Miss Lillian Bailey and Mr. F. Boyle; the few occasional baritone solos in Brahms's Hymn, by Mr. F. King. Mr. Barnby conducted the Psalm, and Herr Henschel the Hymn. Both works were much applauded by a large audience. Princess Louise, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present.

THEATRES.

The genial humour of Mr. F. C. Burnand is in great demand at the present moment. His vivacious adaptation of a French comedy under the title of "Betsy," nightly elicits laughter at the Criterion. On Monday, an extravaganza, in the authorship of which Mr. Burnand shared, was produced at the Royalty, and shall presently be noticed. At the Gaiety, the "Robbing Roy" burlesque of Mr. Burnand maintains its place as the chief attraction. Few plays are so obviously capable of being burlesqued as "Rob Roy;" and few authors could extract more fun or good-humoured satire out of the romantic drama than Mr. Burnand has done in "Robbing Roy." The Gaiety company, moreover, enact the piece in the true spirit of burlesque. Result—infectious mirth. The transformation of Rob Roy himself into a hen-pecked Macgregor affords Mr. Edward Terry an opportunity of adding to his gallery of grotesque creations; and the clarion tones of Miss Edith Bruce as Helen Macgregor give an appropriate vigour to the representation of the Highland virago, whose personal charms, however, prove attractive foils to the pretty amazon of "Robbing Roy." Admirably conceived and excellently executed, the Rashleigh of Mr. W. Elton is a finished caricature of the ancient "heavy villain;" and the noisy obtrusiveness of the Dougal creature could not well be parodied better than it is by Mr. E. W. Royce, whose duel with Rashleigh is inimitably funny. Sparkling, light, and merry, Miss E. Farren acts as sprightly and dances as featly as ever in the rôle of Francis Osbaldistone. This high-spirited actress offers to Miss Lizzie Coote (Diana Vernon) a good example, which she would do well to profit by, of how to trip gaily through a play without making herself jerkily and obtrusively prominent. Some irony is shown in casting little Miss Connie Gilchrist as Major Galbraith; but this precocious young lady goes through the ordeal with sufficient equanimity. The usual Gaiety completeness is to be observed in the beauty of the scenery, the comeliness of the chorus, and the vivacity of the Scottish music arranged by Herr Meyer Lutz for "Robbing Roy"—an afternoon performance of which takes place to-day. When the chief aim of a manager is to group on the stage a number of ladies, more or less tastefully clad, it might be expected that the closest attention would be paid to the stage management. This necessary supervision was either not forthcoming or was exercised fruitlessly on the second night of "Balloonacy," the new extravaganza, by Mr. Burnand and Mr. P. Stephens. Presumably, the deservedly successful comedy of Mr. George Sims, "Crutch and Toothpick" (which has run over two hundred nights), had put the audience in good humour, or "Balloonacy" might have fared ill. What little plot "Balloonacy" has is not new. One Mr. Smith the impecunious owner of a pleasure-garden, takes advantage of the presence of a captive balloon in his grounds to seek refuge from pursuing bailiffs in its car. The ropes are cut; and Smith, with his wife and the aeronaut, is wafted to the land of King Fogle. There Smith is betrothed to the Princess and chosen Prime Minister, but is reduced to his former station ere the curtain descends on an extravaganza which Mr. Burnand has done his best to lighten with topical songs, and which Mesdames Amalia, Edith Blande, and Marie Williams, and Messrs. Philip Day, Charles Groves, and H. Saker zealously strive to make successful. Costumier and musical conductor (Mr. Solomons) likewise worthily seconded the efforts of the company.

Mr. J. R. Gibson, whose Sir Pertinax Macsycophant has already commended him to the afternoon public, gave another matinée at the Adelphi on Saturday last, when the first four acts of "The Merchant of Venice" were performed, and the débutant made his first appearance as Shylock on the London stage. His selection of these two characters may indicate the tendency of his talent and the choice of characters which he is likely to make. One would expect from this direction that he aims at distinction in the Kean school of acting, and he possesses much that enables him to sustain the line of characters, at the head of which stands Richard III. Mr. Gibson is, no doubt, a thoroughly good and honest actor, who sufficiently studies his parts, and well understands what he has to do in each. He acts with great care and precision, and shows signs of genius occasionally. The fire is in him, but he as yet lacks the confidence needful to sustain its continuous force. He was supported by a tolerably good company on the whole, but they were far from equal, and one or two provoked disapprobation. This fault may be amended. Miss Louise Moodie played Portia, and played it well. Mr. J. G. Taylor displayed much humour in Launcelot Gobbo, and was warmly applauded. There is hope for Mr. Gibson when he shall have gone through a little more practice, and gained the facility which is required in an artistic rendering of Shaksperean characters.

The drama of "East Lynne" was produced in the evening, and again displayed the ability of Miss Bella Pateman, in the dual part of Lady Isabel and Madame Vine. Miss Emily Duncan showed considerable talent as Barbara Hare. Archibald Carlyle was efficiently acted by Mr. E. H. Brooke, and Mr. James Fernandez was in great force as Sir Francis Levison. The performance may be pronounced highly successful.

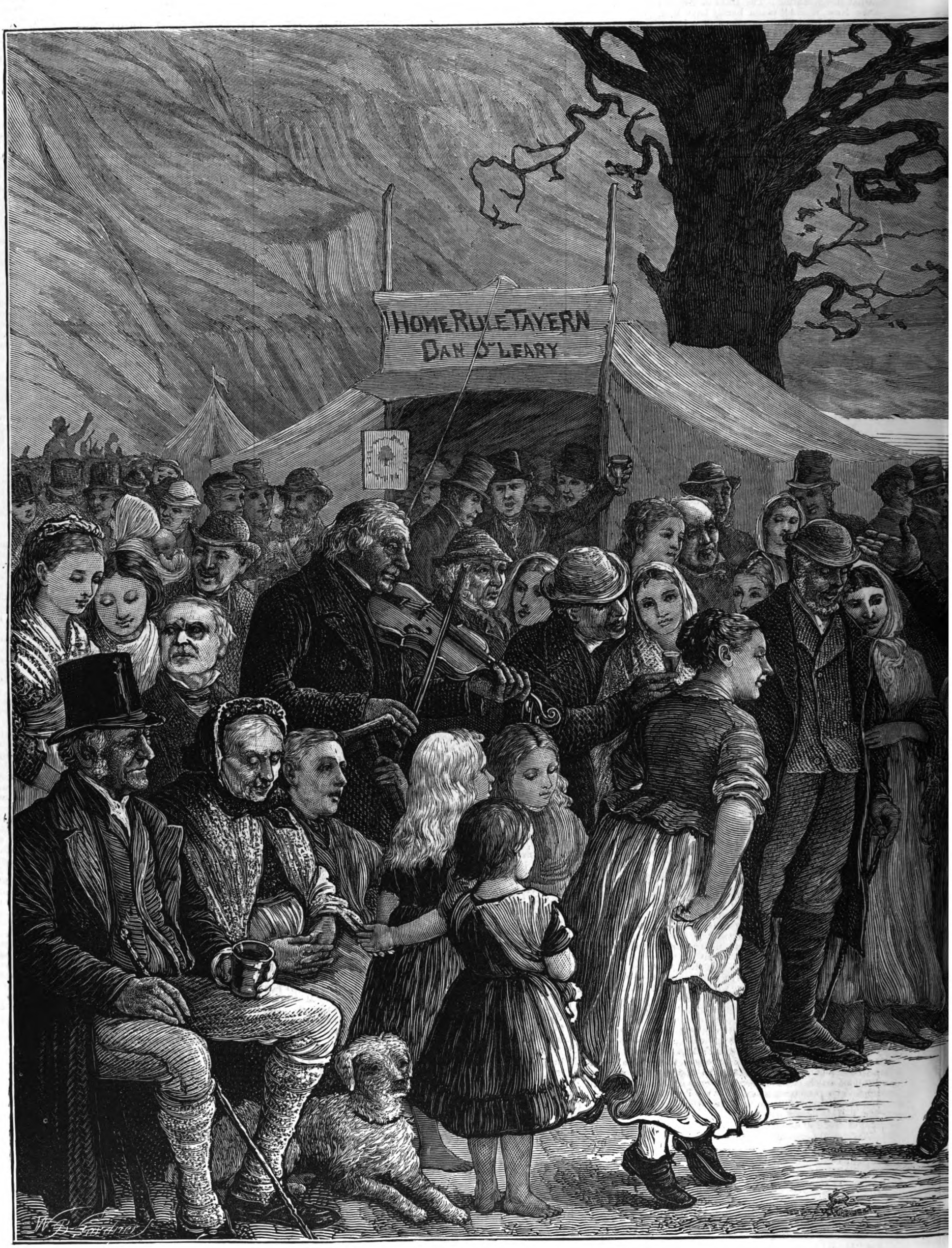
A new Spanish ballet was produced on Monday at the Alhambra, in which Senorita Fuensanta, a celebrated Spanish dancer, appeared. The ballet is called "The Torrera," or Spanish Bull Fight. The action is stirring, and capitally interpreted.

The "Roscius Dramatic Club" (under the management of Mr. Edwin F. Marshall) will give its next performance at the Ladbroke Hall, Notting-hill, next Monday, Dec. 8, when the programme will comprise the comedy of "Squabbles; or, My Wife's Daughter," and the farce of "Cool as a Cucumber."

Perhaps one of the most interesting of the theatrical tea meetings was held on Monday afternoon in Exeter (Lower) Hall. There was a large attendance of ladies of the ballet, chorus ladies, and dressers. After an excellent tea several hymns were sung, and addresses were given by Mrs. E. Trotter and another lady, and by Mr. W. Forbes, the originator and conductor of these meetings. Lady Lycett, the Hon. Miss Kinnaird, and other ladies showed their sympathy with this work by being present.

Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P., was on Monday unanimously elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for 1880.

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THE STATE OF IRELAND: MA

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NG THE BEST OF IT.—SEE PAGE 538.

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CHARLES DICKENS'S LETTERS.

Suppose a posthumous work of fiction by the late Charles Dickens could now be presented to the hundred thousand readers who would be glad to receive it, having missed his genius sadly since the story of "Edwin Drood" was left untold in June, 1870, when the pen dropped from the dying author's hand! We know what a shout of delight would be raised at such a publication. But it is not quite the same to receive (from Messrs. Chapman and Hall) two volumes of *The Letters of Charles Dickens*, edited by his sister-in-law and one of his daughters. These letters, now printed for general information, come long after his completed biography by the late Mr. John Forster. The personal and domestic life of the great imaginative artist and humorist, with all his amiable and estimable qualities, has, we confess, not afforded a study that yields unmixed and unlimited satisfaction. His perpetual restlessness, his morbid love of self-display and appetite for flattery, and the soreness as well as fussiness with which he nursed his claims to social admiration, left a rather uncomfortable impression. Such was the feeling of many who read the biography, and who had never come within the charmed circle of his intimate conversation Here was an eminent man, the cleverest and pleasantest entertaining man of his age, at the head of that profession, the literary painters of modern society, or "novelists," which should teach all moral grace and practical wisdom in the conduct of ordinary life. Was he the happiest of men in his own life at home? If he seemed to have lost the capability of enjoying wholesome and natural repose of heart from an excessive craving for applause, one might be inclined to suspect a latent reaction from his own teaching. His writings were a sort of Gospel to many young persons thirty years ago. Their preaching of Mark Tapleyism, or "the credit of being jolly," could not be ignored or evaded, under penalty of seeming less wise than otherwise. That phase of social temper has somewhat changed. But these collected letters to his family and personal friends contain, with much that scarcely appears worth printing, a great deal, especially in the letters to Mr Macready, of sincere and hearty expression of his real convictions and aspirations. Some additional details of his experiences during the two visits to America, in 1842 and 1867, and the residence in Italy, in 1844, serve also to vary the progress of literary labours and successes. The series of letters begins almost with the writing of the "Pickwick Papers," in 1835, soon after which time the author married, while still living in Furnival's Inn. There are sixteen letters to his wife, the latest being dated May 5, 1856; and the frequent remembrances of all his children, both in their infancy and when growing up to be men and women, are most endearing. Miss Hogarth, who latterly superintended the household of her brother-in-law, contributes about eighty of his letters addressed to herself, which are to be found mostly in the second volume. A considerable number, during the same period, from August, 1858, to the end of his life, were addressed to his eldest unmarried daughter. The other regular or frequent correspondents seem to have been Mr. Wilkie Collins, Mr. Wills (then sub-editor of *Household Words*), Miss Boyle, the Hon Mrs. Watson, Mr. Forster, Mr. Charles Kent, Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, and M. de Cerjat. There are epistles also, of earlier date, to Jerrold, Landor, Mrs. Gaskell, and Mark Lemon, which have a slight degree of literary interest; but very many of the letters here printed are mere replies to invitations or proposals concerning social affairs of the day. Among those of the former class is one that shows Lord Lytton giving Dickens some counsel regarding the plot of his "Tale of Two Cities." It was the habit of Dickens, we perceive, very frankly to take some of his intimate friends into his confidence with respect to the intended construction of a story already in progress. He was not less ready to give the benefit of his own remarks to such contemporary writers as Mr. Wilkie Collins and Mrs. Gaskell, upon their own productions of that kind. His candour in answering the remonstrances of strangers who wrote in a proper tone and manner to find fault with some feature of his works is exemplified in several instances. A Jewish lady complained of his having made Fagin the only type of Jewish character; and he not only gave her a reasonable explanation, but created the benevolent Riah, in "Bleak House," for a specimen of the good and virtuous Jew. He was very much hurt, as well as surprised, by the notion of one or two such critical correspondents that he could ever have meant to throw a slight on the profession of the Christian faith. All but the last private letter he wrote, a few days before his unexpected death, was in answer to this imputation, and was an earnest expression of his reverence for "the life and lessons of our Saviour." He had, indeed, long before prepared for the instruction of his younger children a summary of the historical and religious truths of the New Testament. In a farewell letter to his son Edward, who was going out to Australia, and likewise in one to his son Henry, about to enter on a student's life at Cambridge, he solemnly impressed on them "the study of that Book as the one unfailing guide of life, and the habit of saying a Christian prayer every night and morning." But he sometimes broke out in vehement indignation against the arrogant spirit of ecclesiastical partisanship and theological dogmatism in some of the clergy and other professional ministers of religion. He also considered that "a fatal mistake" was commonly made in their mode of using the Bible. "Half the misery and hypocrisy of the Christian world," he says, "arises from a stubborn determination to refuse the New Testament as a sufficient guide in itself, and to force the Old Testament into alliance with it, whereof comes all manner of camel-swallowing and gnat-straining. But so to resent this miserable error as by any implication to depreciate the Divine goodness and beauty of the New Testament is to commit even a worse folly." Dickens was never more in earnest than in expressing these convictions. His political sentiments, on the other hand, were sometimes coloured with splenetic disgust and impatience of the tardy movement of national opinion. Towards the American Republic he was decidedly unjust; and there was gross inconsistency, to say the least, in his professions of grateful affection for its people, when he privately regretted that England and France did not intervene to break up the Union in the Civil War between North and South. This will be found in a letter to M. de Cerjat, at page 240, vol ii., accompanied by another ebullition of harsh and reckless temper, against the "meeting of jawbones of asses at Manchester, to censure the Jamaica Governor for his manner of putting down the insurrection." It always seemed that the purely emotional temperament of Charles Dickens, with his deficiency of logical and critical discernment, prevented him from rightly understanding questions of law and civil government. He was, notwithstanding, too prone to dogmatise and even to rave furiously upon subjects of that nature. There is more pleasure in reading the delightful anecdotes of his children, and in recognising his parental tenderness and judicious carefulness for their welfare. A good little youngest boy, playfully nicknamed "the Plornish-ghenter," is the subject of many comical reports and messages from the loving father. The most homelike and comfortable incidents, however, in the glimpses we here get of Dickens's family life are those belonging to his country residence at Gad's Hill, near Rochester, from 1857, when he removed there out of town. At Tavistock House, Tavistock-square, his household seems to have been kept in a whirl of private theatricals and other laborious entertainments, which could not have been favourable to health and peace of mind. Yet the extraordinary aptitude of Dickens for directing theatrical performances, as well as for acting on the stage, might have made him the greatest of managers, and have raised the British drama to more than its old place of power and glory. There was a period of his life apparently when his disposition, had circumstances been favourable, and with any offer of substantial remuneration, would perhaps have led him to change the work of novelist for that of dramatist and superintendent, and living example of dramatic art. This impulse to come forward in actual impersonation of his imaginative ideas found vent in the successful public readings which obliged him to be continually making rapid journeys all over the country. It was probably the physical exhaustion and disturbance of vital and cerebral functions occasioned by that mode of living, combined with the stress of literary work and other drains of nervous force, that prematurely cut short his mortal career. The continuance of his uniform literary industry, or the management of business, in a settled residence, with quiet and regular hours, could not have had such a fatal effect at a much more advanced age. He was, in more than one sense, the victim of that *besoin de paraître*, which is hard to resist in the case of a man of rare talents and of great combative energy, who has won for himself immense popular renown, with desirable pecuniary rewards consequent upon it, and who knows that more fame and money can be earned by continuance in his conspicuous public efforts. The success of Charles Dickens was amply deserved, as well by his vast diligence and conscientious spirit of artistic workmanship as by his matchless powers of humorous portraiture and description. But in his case, as in others we have known, it was proved that "nothing succeeds like success;" and it was, unhappily, an instance, also, of the success which too often kills. We regret to acknowledge the existence of any personal failing in one to whom so much of the world's gratitude is due for an immense amount of innocent pleasure.

RUSTIC DANCE IN IRELAND.

There have been times—but it is not so now, we are thankful to believe—when the distressed condition of the Irish peasantry, compared with those of English agricultural districts, would have made it a cruel mockery to place before our readers, along with the scene of a Government prosecution for sedition at Sligo, this one of a cheerful popular festivity in another part of Ireland. That the present alarming discontent is wanton and groundless, we are by no means prepared to admit, however mad and wicked may be the attempt of political demagogues to make it the occasion for malignant attacks upon the landed proprietors, or silly hatred of the connection with Great Britain, which alone can supply the capital and agency for developing Irish industrial wealth. But the real causes of the embarrassed state of small farmers in Ireland, as a class, are to be found in bad social and economic arrangements, and especially, we are told, in their habitual bondage to usurious money-lenders, whose oppression is far more grievous than that of the landlords with their ordinary rent. It is not at all certain that this evil would be diminished by making the peasant farmer, such as he is, freehold owner of the soil. In the meantime, it is the duty of any Government—and would equally remain so with Home Rule, or with a total separation of that country from England—to protect the rights of property, alike for the rich and the poor. The Irish peasant class, happily, are now very far removed from a state of actual destitution, and in many districts are rather better off than many English agricultural labourers. It is several years, indeed, since one of our Special Artists, himself a thorough Irishman, attending a "pattern fair," or local Saint's-day festival, at a place celebrated for the mystic virtues of its "Holy Well," there made his lively Sketch of a party of rustic people enjoying themselves in the social dance. We think it will give pleasure to many of our readers, and will serve to remind them of that brighter side of Irish humble life, which was described in touching words by the poet of "The Deserted Village." Too many instances have been recorded of a sad change coming over the fortunes of the simple rural community, and of enforced wholesale expatriation, the result of hopeless poverty, leaving the village indeed a deserted one. But let us all think how to "make the best of it," and hope for a more propitious season.

CATTLE SHOWS.

The thirty-first exhibition of cattle, sheep, &c., at Birmingham was opened for the judging last Saturday. The total entries this year, including roots, corn, implements, poultry, and pigeons, are 3742, or just one in excess of last year, when the number was 3741. In the cattle there is an increase on the previous show of twenty-seven animals, or 152 against 125, amongst the exhibitors being the Queen and the Prince of Wales. The best class shown is undoubtedly, in the opinion of the judges, the shorthorn heifers; and, though there are thirteen animals, each has deservedly received a commendation card. The Herefords and cross-breds are also of remarkable excellence, whilst the quality of both cattle and sheep is above the average. The prizes offered this year by the Agricultural Exhibition Society amount to £2700, of which £1200 is assigned to cattle, £300 to sheep, and £130 to pigs, the rest being divided among the successful exhibitors of poultry, pigeons, roots, &c. The challenge cup, given by Messrs. Elkington for the best animal in the cattle classes, to be won two years successively or any three years, has fallen to Mr. Henry D. Adamson, Balquharn, Vale of Alford, Aberdeen, for a splendid roan shorthorn steer, which, as champion of its class, "shorthorn steers, not exceeding two and a half years old," also takes the extra prize of £100. The special prize of £100 for the best Hereford is won by Mr. Edwards, of Leominster, with "Leonora," an animal of almost perfect symmetry, which also takes first honours in the class of Hereford cows. The Queen exhibits in three of the classes for cattle, and gains the second prize for Hereford heifers. Royalty has, however, not been as successful as usual at the present show, the prize mentioned being the only one accorded, although the Prince of Wales exhibits some very excellent cattle and sheep, especially the latter, which are, however, fairly beaten by Lord Walsingham. Mr. T. Dyer, of Cornwall, takes the extra prize of fifty guineas, half of which is contributed by the hotel and inn keepers of Birmingham for the best Devon, which is the champion in the class of "Devon oxen or steers exceeding three and not exceeding four and a half years old." The special prize of £50 for the best Scot goes to Mr. W. M'Combie, Aberdeen; the special prize of the same amount for the best cross-bred to Mrs. M'William, Aberdeen; and the president's (Earl Howe's) silver cup or other suitable piece of plate, value £25, for the best animal in the cattle classes of any breed or age, bred and fed by the exhibitor, to Mr. James Merson, also of Aberdeen.

The general arrangement for the forthcoming Smithfield Club Cattle Show, which opens at the Agricultural Hall on Monday next were completed on Tuesday, and accommodation has been provided for fifty head of cattle more than last year. There is also a considerable augmentation in the entries in the sheep and pig classes. This increase in the cattle is owing to the relaxation by the Smithfield Club of a rule which prohibited the exhibition of any animal at the metropolitan show which had been exhibited at any provincial show within a period of one month previously; this entirely excluded the exhibition of any of the prize stock of the Birmingham and other shows, which will now have an opportunity of competing at the Smithfield Club Show. The special regulations for 1879 make it necessary that the exhibitor of every animal shall send with it a certificate that it has not for fourteen days previously to leaving home for the Smithfield Club Show been in contact with any animal suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, and that all animals shall undergo veterinary examination previous to entering the doors of the Agricultural Hall. The prize-list of this year has been increased to upwards of £3000 in the aggregate; and it is possible for the same steer or ox to win prizes of the value of £220, and the same heifer or cow £215; for one pen of sheep to win £90, and one pen of pigs £25. The increase in the demands for space for implements is so great that difficulty has been found in affording accommodation.

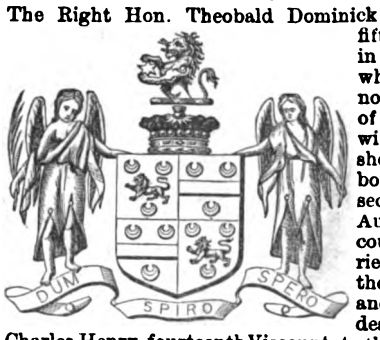
OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF DURHAM.



The Right Hon. George Frederick D'Arcy, second Earl of Durham, Viscount Lambton and Baron Durham, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Durham, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Northumberland Rifle Volunteers, died at his residence in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, on the 28th ult. His Lordship was born Sept. 5, 1828, the second son of John George, first Earl of Durham, G.C.B., at one time Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Lord Privy Seal from 1830 to 1833, and eventually Governor-General of British North America, by Lady Louisa Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of Charles, Earl Grey, Prime Minister, and represented the very ancient and distinguished family of Lambton of Lambton. His elder brother, Charles William (the "Master Lambton" of Sir Thomas Lawrence's famous picture), having died in 1831, the nobleman whose death we record succeeded to the family honours at the death of his father, July 28, 1840. He married, May 23, 1854, Lady Beatrix Frances Hamilton, second daughter of the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., and by her (who died Jan. 21, 1871) leaves a large family, of which the eldest, John George, Viscount Lambton, born June 19, 1855, succeeds as third Earl of Durham. The eldest daughter, Beatrix Louisa, was married, Aug. 29, 1877, to the Hon. Sidney Herbert, brother of the Earl of Pembroke.

VISCOUNT DILLON.



The Right Hon. Theobald Dominick Geoffrey Lee-Dillon, fifteenth Viscount Dillon, in the Peerage of Ireland, whose death is just announced from the effects of an accident he met with at Ditchley Park a short time since, was born April 5, 1811, the second son of Henry Augustus, thirteenth Viscount Dillon, by Henrietta, his wife, sister of the first Lord Oranmore, and succeeded at the death of his brother, Charles Henry, fourteenth Viscount, to the ancient title of Dillon of Costello-Gallen, which was conferred in 1621 on Sir Theobald Dillon, a Commander in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and subsequently Lord President of Munster. Lord Dillon was formerly a Lieutenant in the 60th Rifles, and was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Mayo. He married in 1856 Sarah Augusta, daughter of the late Alexander Hanna, Esq., but had no issue, and the title devolves, consequently, on his brother, the Hon. Arthur Edmund Denis Lee-Dillon, now sixteenth Viscount Dillon.

SIR ARCHIBALD BURT.

Sir Archibald Paull Burt, Chief Justice of Western Australia, died at Perth, in that colony, on the 21st ult., aged sixty-nine. He was second son of George Henry Burt, Speaker of the House of Assembly, St. Kitt's, by Eliza M'Fair, his wife, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1845. In 1849 he was appointed Attorney-General for the Island of St. Christopher, and held that office until 1860, when he was made Civil Commissioner and Chairman of Quarter Sessions in Western Australia. He had been some time Speaker of the House of Assembly and a member of the Administrative Committee of St. Kitt's. On leaving that island for Australia, he received a public grant, acknowledgments from all classes of the colony, and the presentation of a valuable piece of plate. In 1861 he was constituted Chief Justice of Western Australia, and in 1873 received the honour of knighthood. He married, in 1836, Louisa, daughter of John Bryan, M.D., of St. Kitts.

MR. ROEBUCK, M.P.

The Right Hon. John Arthur Roebuck, M.P. for Sheffield, and a Privy Councillor, Q.C., and a Bencher of the Inner Temple, died on the 30th ult. He was born Dec. 28, 1802, the son of E. Roebuck, Esq., of Madras, by Zipporah, his wife, daughter of Richard Tickell, Esq., and was grandson of Dr. John Roebuck, of Sheffield. This well-known politician, originally a strong Liberal, but latterly a supporter of the present Government, was called to the Bar in 1831, went the Northern Circuit, and was made Q.C. in 1843. In 1834 he had been Agent in England for the House of Assembly of Lower Canada. He represented Bath from 1832 to 1837, and from 1841 to 1847, and sat for Sheffield from 1849 to 1868, and from 1874 to the period of his death. He was author of "History of the Whig Ministry of 1830," "The Colonies of England," the "Roebuck Pamphlets," and of contributions to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*. He married, 1834, Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Falconer, M.A., of Bath, at one time Bampton Lecturer at the University of Oxford.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Lydia, Lady Grant, widow of Admiral Sir Richard Grant (who was knighted by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1820), on the 21st ult., at Adelaide-crescent, Brighton, in her ninetieth

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year. Lady Grant was previously married to James Lambert, Esq., of Fowlers, Hawkhurst, Kent.

Mr. John Allan Brown, F.R.S., a well-known meteorologist, on the 22nd ult., aged sixty-three.

Alfred Gilbey, Esq., J.P., at his residence, Wooburn House, Bucks, on the 28th ult., after a short illness, aged forty-six.

The Rev. Arthur Turner, formerly Rector of Ladbroke, Warwickshire, on the 25th ult., at The Oaks, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged seventy-seven.

James Penrose Ingham, Esq., on the 28th ult. He married, in December, 1867, Lady Caroline Marguerite Stanhope, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Harrington.

Thomas Kingdon Kingdon, Esq., Q.C., Bencher of the Inner Temple and Recorder of Bristol, on the 2nd inst., at the age of sixty-seven. Mr. Kingdon was called to the Bar in Hilary Term, 1848.

Elizabeth Juliana, Lady Sabine, wife of General Sir Edward Sabine, K.C.B., and daughter of the late William Leeves, Esq., of Tortington, Sussex, on the 28th ult., at Ashley-place, Westminster, aged seventy-two.

James O'Dowd, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Solicitor of Customs, on the 24th ult., in his seventy-eighth year. He belonged to a County Mayo family. Called to the Irish Bar, he practised for several years in Ireland, and was author of some legal works.

Miss Maria Frances Wyatt-Edgell, of 40, Grosvenor-street, daughter of the late Edgell Wyatt-Edgell, Esq., of Milton Place, Surrey, at Cowley House, near Exeter. She was sister of the Rev. Edgell Wyatt-Edgell, who married Henrietta, Lady Braye.

Lieutenant-General Arthur Cyril Goodenough, C.B., on the 29th ult., at 2, Cleveland-row, St. James's. He served at the siege of Sebastopol, and commanded the 34th Regiment at the assault of the Redan, and received the medal with clasp, the Turkish medal, and the orders of the Legion of Honour and Medjidie.

Sir Isaac Morley, the oldest member of the Doncaster Town Council, and a member of the old Corporation previous to the passing of the Municipal Act, at Beechfield, Doncaster, on the 1st inst., at the age of seventy-eight. Sir Isaac was knighted in 1841, when Mayor, on the occasion of the birth of the Prince of Wales. He was a director of the Midland Railway Company.

John Cargill Rutherford-Drummond, Esq., late Lieutenant 25th Regiment (the King's Own Borderers), who died in Peshawur, suddenly, on Nov. 4, in the twenty-first year of his age, was eldest son of Captain J. Rutherford-Drummond, of Strageath and Balquhandy, Perthshire, N.B., and late H.M. 10th Regiment of Hussars. He went through the last campaign in Afghanistan, for which service he obtained the medal.

Miss Mary Stanley, eldest sister of the Dean of Westminster, and daughter of Edward Stanley, D.D., late Bishop of Norwich, on the 26th ult., at 6, Grosvenor-crescent, in her sixty-fifth year. Miss Stanley took a leading part in many philanthropic movements. During the Crimean War she was in charge of a detachment of nurses and ladies, similar to that conducted by Miss Nightingale. In 1856 she joined the Church of Rome.

Michael Thunder, Esq., of Lagore, in the county of Meath, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1850, on the 20th ult., at Stratford, Rathgar, Dublin, aged seventy-seven. He was the eldest son of Patrick Thunder, Esq., of Lahore, by Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of John Taaffe, Esq., of Smarmore Castle, in the county of Louth. He married, Sept. 2, 1834, Charlotte Mary, daughter of Colonel Harman D'Alton, H.E.I.C., by whom he leaves a large family.

Major-General Charles Need, late of her Majesty's Local Indian Forces, and formerly 6th Bengal European Regiment, on the 22nd ult., in London, in his fifty-ninth year. He was son of the late Lieutenant-General Samuel Need, of Fountain Dale, Notts, by Annie, his wife, daughter of Captain William Grant, of Rothiemurchus, and was nephew of John Need, Esq., of Blidworth, High Sheriff of Notts in 1813. He entered the Army in 1840, served in the Indian Mutiny, and retired as Major-General in 1875.

Dr. Harry Leach, M.R.C.P., the medical officer of the Port of London, on the 26th ult., at 12, Albert Mansions, Victoria-street, aged forty-three. Dr. Leach had been in ill-health for some time, having obtained a lengthened leave of absence for a voyage to South Africa, in hopes of restoration. The labours of the Port of London Sanitary Committee and their officers, zealously directed by Dr. Leach, have been of incalculable service in warding off from the metropolis the introduction of infectious diseases by vessels arriving in the Thames.

William Paynter, Esq., of Camborne House, Richmond, Surrey, and of Belgrave-square, London, M.A., J.P. and D.L., Barrister-at-Law, on the 26th inst., at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, in his eightieth year. He was only son of Samuel Paynter, Esq., of Camborne House, J.P., who acquired estates in Middlesex and Surrey, and served as High Sheriff of the latter in 1838. Mr. Paynter, whose death we record, married, March 15, 1825, Anne Berdmore, daughter of Thomas Fenton Best, Esq., of Fenton Culvert and Hollin House, in the county of Stafford, by whom he leaves sons and daughters.

The Rev. Horatio Nelson Goldney, of Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, on the 23rd ult., at 25, Cleveland-gardens, in his seventy-fourth year. He was fifth son of Francis Bennett Goldney, Esq., of Great Marlow, Bucks, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Lovegrove, Esq., and was grandson of Samuel Goldney, of Bath, by Eleanora, his wife, sister of the millionaire, Philip Rundell, of Ludgate-hill, goldsmith. The Goldneys are a family of great antiquity at Bristol and Chippenham, for which latter town one of the descendants, Gabriel Goldney, Esq., is now M.P.

The Hon. Granville Dudley Ryder, of Westbrook Hay, near Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, on the 1st inst., at his country residence, in the eightieth year of his age. He was the second son of Dudley, first Earl of Harrowby, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was elected M.P. for Tiverton in the Conservative interest two years before the passing of the first Reform Act, and sat for that borough down to December, 1832. From 1841 until 1847 he represented Hertfordshire, but retired at the dissolution, in that year. He served when young for some years in the Royal Navy, from which he retired with the rank of commander.

At the request of the solicitors practising in the Sheffield County Court, the Judge has issued an order for solicitors to wear robes in court, to distinguish them from accountants.

The English Spelling Reform Association has appointed a committee to collect, for the purpose of comparison, lists and specimens of the various schemes of spelling reform that have at different times been proposed.

The distinguished-service reward of £100 per annum, vacant by the death of Brigadier-General E. W. D. Bell, V.C., C.B., has been awarded to Colonel Charles Knight Pearson, C.B., in recognition of his services in Zululand.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R V R (Madras).—We share your regret that the postal charge for the transmission of letters from India to London is so heavy as to prevent Indian problem makers and solvers communicating with us more frequently; but, as you surmise, we cannot undertake to bear the cost ourselves. Why not use the postal card? Your solutions of Nos. 1857, 1858, and 1859 are correct.

W H D (Liverpool).—It is not Problem No. 1866, but your attempted solution of it, that is unsound.

F I B (South Shields).—Both are wide of the mark; nevertheless, be not disheartened at one or two failures

J S (Exeter).—The privilege of capturing *en passant* belongs to the Pawns only.

A C (Broad-street).—We are obliged to you for the trouble you have taken. See note to the solution below.

G H (Kentish Town).—We should recommend to a student of openings Staunton's Handbook, Gossip's "Theory of the Openings," and the German "Handbuch."

Toz (Manchester).—We have to thank you for the book of diagrams. The "Chess Museum" is a very handsome and useful volume.

A B (Derby).—You may claim a Queen for every Pawn advanced to the eighth square, and may, therefore, have nine Queens on the board.

J G F (Ramsgate).—The two-move problem, if found correct, shall appear; the other is unworthy of you, and will be returned if you desire it.

Onno (Utrecht).—The words "Turf, Field, and Farm," at the head of a game of chess, imply that the game has been taken from a newspaper published under that title.

Trial (Glasgow).—The position of the Pawns is a defect in the problem referred to.

A D (Brussels).—We are very pleased to hear from you again.

R W (Cheltenham).—See the answer to Wilkie in our last issue.

H J (Manchester).—Thanks. The game shall appear.

C W R (Gravesend).—If you will send a diagram of No. 1676 we will endeavour to answer your question. It must have been published nearly five years ago.

G B (Cheadle).—Thanks; Mr. Blackburne's games are always acceptable.

T C (Poole).—In answer to the advance of the Pawn White plays 2. Kt to K B 2nd.

Problem No. 1867.—The author of this problem requests our readers to place a Black Pawn on K Kt 4th, designing to prevent the action of the Queen and Rook—at the fifth rank. We have already received a large number of proposed solutions of this problem beginning with 1. Q takes P (ch), the senders overlooking that the move of the Black King discovers check on the White King. These correspondents will please re-examine the position.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1864 received from Toz, H E Steegman, M D B, C J Stephen, Athboy, J M G (Sandycove), B Shindler, F J Ramos, J A S Moreno, H A Moes, Coalscuttle, and H B.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1865 received from W J Eggleston, G H Holloway, W P Welch, H E Steegman, M D B, J Bumstead, A H Tongue, Black Watch, A E G (Llanelly), C B Carlon (Clifton), O Wolter, Emile Frau, C J Stephen, E J Barrett, Vleurgat (Brussels), Toz, J Radermacher, B Shindler, E N Noble, P O'B (Tunstall), Ryecroft, H A Moes, F J Ramos, J A S Moreno, G O Baxter, J B Rapp (Munich), H A Moorhouse, H Cockle, and Onno (Utrecht).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1866 received from H B, W M Curtis, Lulu, F H Baynes Bishopstowe, E P Vulliamy, East Marden, Toz, G H Holloway, Tobias, W Leeson, Cant, Norman Rumbelow, H Langford, M D B, Julia Short, B L Dyke, James Dobson, F A Bright, Helen Lee, H Barrett, Shadforth, East Marden, D Templeton, W Warren, E H Brooks, A E Nursey, Dabhahill, N Cator, Elsie, D W Kell, R Ingers ll, F W Williams, W D Jones, Nerina, T Greenbank, Alpha, S Lowe, Z Ingeld, T Barrington, Ben Nevis, G Foxbrooke, G L Mayne, Senbe, W de P Crousaz, C B Carlon (Clifton), W L S, N Warner, An Old Hand, E Elsbury, Brune, J Radermacher, Vleurgat (Brussels), J M G (Sandycove), R Shindler, Dr F St, Problematicus, O Wolter, R Arnold, Kitten, Lorna, M O'Halloran, H Brewster S Farrant, E Jessop, Copiapino, Wanstead, W J Eggleston, A T Bidding, J W W Emile Frau, E H H V, Johnnie, J E M F, Ryecroft, Orazio, C F Jones, W S Leest, H A Moes, R F N Banks, C Wood, Fred West, G C Baxter, W Scott, C H Coster, H A Moorhouse, Onno (Utrecht), Trial, E L G, T H Lee Warner, Pope, James R Dow, G L Colborne, L Noren (Sweden), Wilkie, Boltsridge, and C F Jones.

Solution of Problem No. 1864.

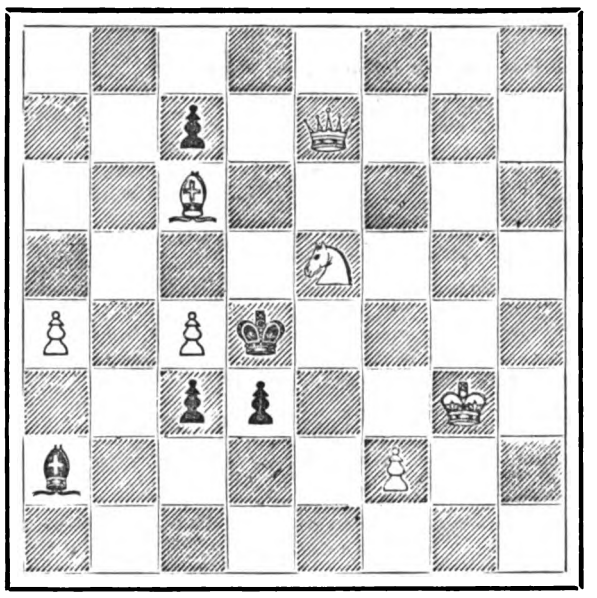
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Kt 8th	K to B 3rd
2. R to Q R 8th	Any move
3. Queen mates.	

The foregoing is the author's solution, but the problem can be solved in several other ways.

Solution of Problem No. 1865.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt takes K B P	Any move
2. Q, R, or either, Kt mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1868.
By J. W. Abbott.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

An interesting Game played recently at Ootacamund, Nilgiri Hills, India, between the Rev. Henry Pope and an Amateur of Madras.
(*Allgaier-Kieseritzky.*)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. E. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd
6. B to B 4th	Q to K 2nd

This move has been condemned by the authorities as giving White an advantage in the opening. The correct line of play here is 6. P to Q 4th, followed by 7. B to Q 3rd, if White takes Pawn with Pawn.

7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd
8. B takes P (ch)	K to Q sq
9. Q B takes P	

The usual move here is 9. B to Kt 3rd, and the *Handbuch* continues the variation to the advantage of the first player.

9.	B to Q 2nd

Black gives White time to develop his game at this point. It would have been better to have taken the Kt at once, for if then 10. P takes P (ch), B to Q 2nd; and now if White captures the Kt, then follows Q takes P (ch), &c.

10. Kt to B 3rd	P takes Kt
11. B to Kt 5th	P to Q B 3rd
12. Castles	B to Kt 2nd
13. P takes P	Q takes P
14. R to B 5th	Q to K 2nd
15. P to K 5th	Q takes B
16. Kt to K 4th	P to K R 3rd

This looks very weak, but we cannot discern any good move for Black in this position.

17. R takes Kt	B takes R
18. B takes B (ch)	K to B 2nd
19. Q to Q 6th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
20. P to K 6th	

The ending is very well played by White.

20.	Q to R 4th
21. B to Q 4th (ch).	
Black resigned.	

The inauguration of the winter season is marked, as usual, by matches between neighbouring chess associations in London and the provinces. On the 22nd ult., ten representatives of the Liverpool Club visited Manchester, and engaged an equal number of members of the local club. After four hours' play each side had won four games and three others were drawn, but the match was eventually decided in favour of Liverpool by the judgment of an arbitrator, pronounced upon the unfinished games. The objections to this practice are so obvious, and have been so frequently stated, that it is unnecessary to repeat them; but we must express our surprise that the practical men of the North should accept the result of a match decided for or against them upon theoretical grounds.—The amateurs of Cheadle and Burslem met in the former town on the 29th ult., nine players on each side. The competitors were paired according to their reputed chess force, and in the result Burslem won by 14½ points to 11½. After play the visitors were entertained by the Cheadle Club, and a scheme for the formation of a North Staffordshire Chess Association was, on the motion of Mr. Beach, discussed and adopted. A few days before the match above recorded, Mr. Blackburne visited the Potteries, and at Burslem played ten games *sans voir*, winning six games, drawing three, and losing one, the winner being Mr. Peaty. The champion afterwards encountered twenty-four players simultaneously, defeating twenty and drawing with four. On the 26th ult. a drawn match was played between the clubs of Llanelly and Swansea.

In London the Ladies' College Club has been successful against the Excelsior. Miss Florence Down drew her game opposed to a strong adversary, and Miss Helen Down won one and lost one.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 25, 1876) of Mr. Archibald McLachlan, formerly of Melbourne, but late of Hatherley Hall, Cheltenham, who died on Oct. 14 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth McLachlan, the widow, David Aitchison, and William Richmond Mewburn, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500, and such part of his household furniture and effects as she may select; and to his executors, Mr. Aitchison and Mr. Mewburn, 100 guineas each. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, if she shall so long remain unmarried; and then as to £12,500 and one third of the remainder for his daughter Emily Charlotte, and the other two thirds for his daughters Mrs. Mary Ann Douglas and Mrs. Helen Upward Eden.

The will (dated Feb. 15, 1876) of Admiral Charles Edmunds, late of Worthing, who died on the 1st ult., at No. 2, Park-place Villas, Paddington, was proved on the 25th ult. by Alfred Sayres Edmunds, the brother, and Howard Charles Ward, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths nineteen guineas to the National Life-Boat Association, and legacies to brothers, sisters, nephews, nieces, godchildren, and others. The residue of his property is to be divided equally between his nephews and nieces, Howard Charles Ward, Emily Ward, Adela Johnson, George Harry Edmunds, Ernest Edward Edmunds, George Richard Edmunds, Walter Edmunds, and Herbert Sayres Edmunds.

The will (dated July 9, 1879) of Mr. William Lane, late of No. 4, Bedford-place, Russell-square, and of Chipperfield House, Herts, who died on Sept. 25 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by William Ralph Lane, the son, and John Cragg, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Lane, all his furniture and effects; to his executors, £100 each; and an annuity to his son Herbert during the lifetime of his widow. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then, subject to a provision for his daughters, Mrs. Lydia Cragg and Mrs. Jessie Matilda Morris, and for his son Herbert, for his four sons, William Ralph, Henry James, Edwin Frederick, and Arthur.

The will (dated April 8, 1876) of Mrs. Jane Smith, late of No. 73, Eaton-square, and of Bella Vista, Bournemouth, who died on Oct. 1 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Oswald Augustus Smith and Eric Carrington Smith, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. Among numerous other legacies, the testatrix bequeaths £100 each to the National Sanatorium, Bournemouth; Firs Bank Home, Bournemouth; and the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, Gough-square, Chelsea; and the residue of her property to her brother, General Maberley.

The will (dated Oct 14, 1872) of Mr. Thomas Entwisle, late of Wolhayes, near Christchurch, Hants, who died on Aug. 26 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Entwisle, the widow, and Arthur Entwisle, the son, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000.

The will (dated Dec. 7, 1877) of Mr. Clement Tudway Swanston, Q.C., who died on Sept. 22 last, was proved on the 17th ult., by the Hon. Mrs. Anne Swanston, the widow, and the Hon. Edward Romilly, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £4000. The testator devises his Twickenham estates to his son Clement Romilly; his Leatherhead estate to his daughter Caroline Frances; his houses at Queen's Gate-terrace to his son William Knight Bruce; his Cosham estate to his son Edward Sherland; and his Forton and Cowes estate to his daughter Beatrice Hilda; subject in each case to the payment of a considerable annuity for life to his widow and other charges. To his wife he leaves his furniture and effects, and the residue of his property is to be divided between his children.

Some particulars of the will of Mrs. S. A. Dillwyn, late of No. 1, Raby-place, Bath, are given by the Bristol and Bath papers. She bequeaths the following legacies to the undermentioned local and other charities:—To the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Church Missionary Society, £500 each; to the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, the Religious Tract Society, the Church Pastoral Aid Society, and the Irish Church Missions, £300 each; to the Native Pastorate in India, under the Rev. Thomas Valpy French, the Anti-Slavery Society, and the Colonial and Continental Church Society, £200 each; to the Lowestoft Sailors' Bethel, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and the Bath City Mission, £100 each; to the Bath Temperance Society, the Bath Penitentiary, the Seamen's Mission, of which W. H. Langley, Esq., of Bath, was formerly the treasurer or secretary, the St. James's (Bath) District Visiting Society, the St. James's (Bath) Schools, the poor of St. James's, Bath; the St. Mark's School, Lyncombe, Bath; the poor of St. Mark's, Lyncombe, Bath; the Lord's Day Observance Society, and the Society for Boatmen and Fishermen at Lowestoft, £50 each. To the London Bible and Domestic Female Mission, the London Protestant Reformation Society, the Bath Mendicity Society, the London Protestant Institute, the Disabled Church Missionaries' Fund, the Shipwrecked Fishermen's Society, the Bath Bible and Domestic Female Mission, the Edinburgh Medical Mission, the Bath Church Association, the Bath Homœopathic Dispensary, the Peace Society, London; the Lord's Day Rest Association, London; the Association for the Diffusion of Pure Literature, Adelphi, London; the Bath Royal United Hospital, and the Association for Promoting Female Education in the East, £19 19s. each. To the Bath Cabmen's Mission; the Bath Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution; the Bath Moravian Mission, the Bath British and Foreign School Society, the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Bath; and the Bath Victoria Schools, £10 each.

At a meeting in Oldham, called by the Mayor, it has been resolved to establish a Chamber of Commerce.

The Oldham Town Council have resolved to promote a new Improvement Bill, which is to confer borrowing powers to the extent of £370,000.

The arrivals of live stock at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada were again small, consisting of only 141 head of cattle. There were no arrivals of either live sheep or pigs. With fresh meat on board, five steamers arrived.

The *Gazette* announces the appointments of Mr. George Francis Birt Jenner, now a Second Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, to be Consul-General in the Island of Cuba; and of Mr. John Elijah Blunt, C.B., to be her Majesty's Consul-General for the Vilayets of Salonica, Epirus, Monastir, Cossova, and for the Sandjak of Thessaly.

The Duke of Rutland has accepted the presidency of the centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, being formed at Leicester. Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, Bart., M.P., and other members of the Order of St. John, have within the last month opened new centres at Liverpool, Bristol, Keswick, Hereford, Mansfield, Eckington, Twickenham, and Colchester.

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COUGHS, ASTHMA,
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CHLORODYNE.
This wonderful remedy was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, and the word Chlorodyne coined by him expressly to designate it. There never has been a remedy so vastly beneficial to suffering humanity, and it is a subject of deep concern to the public that they should not be imposed upon by having imitations pressed upon them on account of cheapness and as being the same thing. Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a totally distinct thing from the spurious compounds called Chlorodyne, the use of which only ends in disappointment and failure.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the "Times," July 13, 1864.

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CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages pain of every kind, affords a calm and refreshing sleep without headache, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

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CHLORODYNE
rapidly cuts short all attacks of
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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT (Trade Mark "Anti-Fat," registered) is the celebrated REMEDY for CORPULENCY. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. No particular change of diet required. Will reduce a fat person from 2 lb. to 5 lb. a week. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat.

THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to her Majesty the Queen, referring to Anti-Fat in the "British Medical Journal" of June 7, 1879, says:—"I gave some of this extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight, depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it fail. I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an anti-fat, and who always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact which she quite independently noted."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, sold by Wholesale and Retail Chemists, everywhere. Price 6s. 6d. per Bottle. Send stamp for pamphlet, entitled "How to get Lean without Starvation."—BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Sole Proprietors, Great Russell-street Buildings, Great Russell-street, London, W.C.

ASTHMA, and DIFFICULT BREATHING arising from affections of the Respiratory Organs, PROMPTLY RELIEVED and PAROXYSMS AVERTED by the use of SAVORY and MOORE'S

DATURA TATULA, for INHALATIONS, for which purpose the plant is prepared as Cigarettes and other forms for smoking, and as pastiles and powder for burning on a plate or censer.

SAVORY and MOORE, New Bond-street, London, and sold by Chemists everywhere, from whom pamphlets, with full particulars and Medical Testimonials, may be obtained on application.

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COD-LIVER OIL,
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THE ONLY COD-LIVER OIL
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JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
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IF inhaled on the first symptoms, ALKARAM will at once arrest them, and cure severe cases in half an hour. Sold by all Chemists, 2s. 9d. a Bottle. Address, Dr. Dunbar, care of Messrs. P. Newbery and Sons, 37, Newgate-street.

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THE celebrated effectual Cure without internal medicine. Sole Wholesale Agents, W. EDWARDS and SON, 157, Queen Victoria-street (formerly of 67, St. Paul's-churchyard), London, whose names are engraved on the Government stamp.
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GOUT and RHEUMATISM cured by the use of Dr. Laville's Curative Liquor or Pills. To be obtained of all respectable Chemists, price 11s. per Bottle. All who are afflicted with these diseases should read Dr. Laville's celebrated treatise, in English, on "The Treatment and Cure of Gout and Rheumatism:" post-free, 4d., of F. NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

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CATALOGUE POST-FREE FOR TWO STAMPS.

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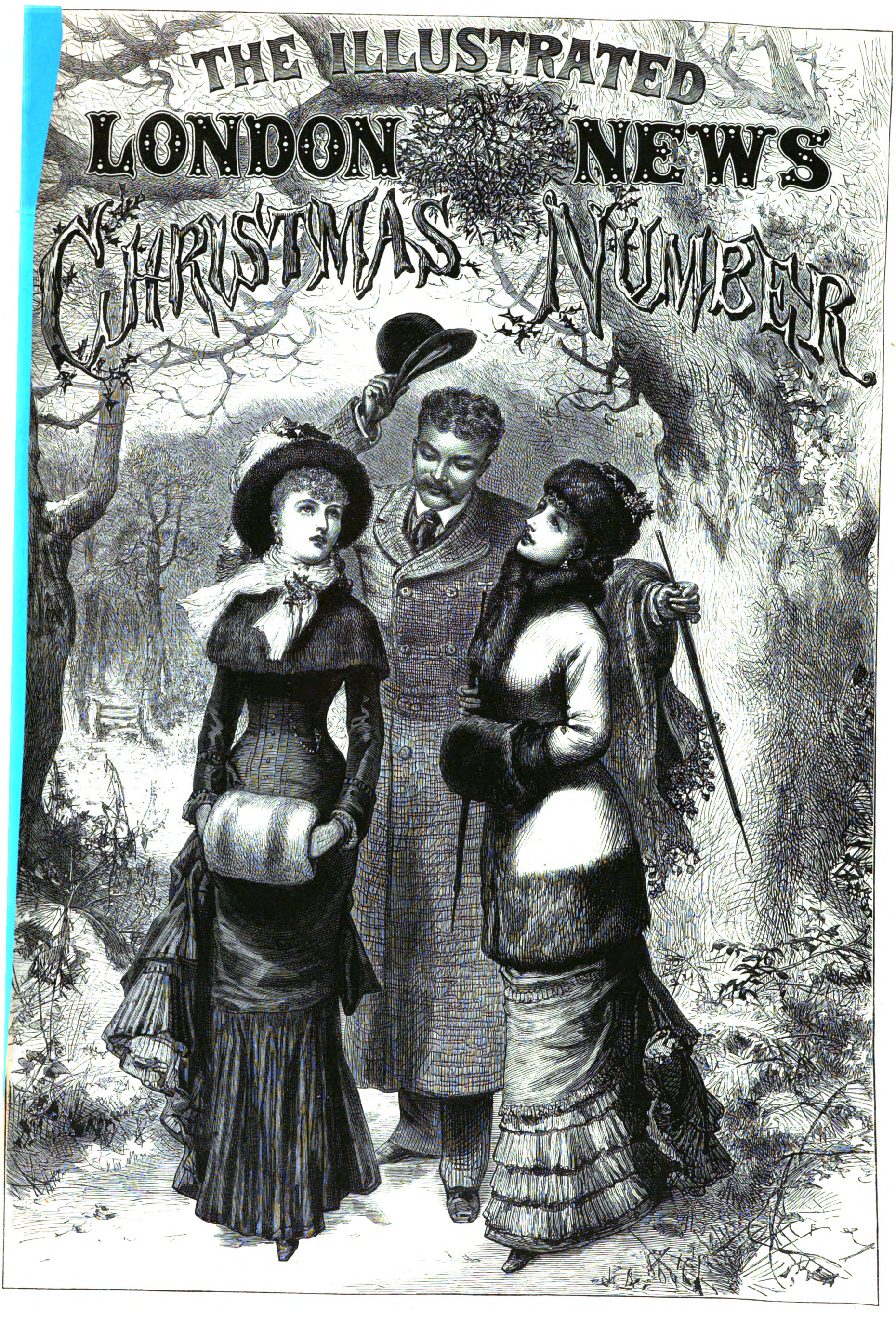


COUSIN FRANK EXPLAINS WHY THE MISTLETOE GROWS.

DRAWN BY A. HUNT.

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COUSIN FRANK EXPLAINS WHY THE MISTLETOE GROWS.

DRAWN BY A. HUNT.

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The Coloured Supplement.

"MY DARLING'S BETTER!"

No monarch more supremely rules
Than does a Babe with despot sway;
All in its household-kingdom serfs,
Proud to obey.

To kingly sceptre is transformed
The rattle in its puny hand,
Its subjects watchful to attend
Its least command.

A burst of music, wedding bells,
The wild bird's carol, lover's wooing,
Are sweet; but sweeter far to them
Is Baby's cooing.

And each event of Babyhood—
The coming of its firstling tooth,
When first it walked, and first it talked—
Is told, forsooth,

As though some grave affair of state
Held everyone within its spell,
When happy mothers of their babes
Rare marvels tell.

All in the house allegiance yield,
And of its sense and beauty rave;
But chief the doting mother proves
Its veriest slave.

Ah! what is like a mother's love,
With every virtue in its train!
There's our near neighbour, Mrs. Dove—
We thought her vain;

Too fond of company, where she
Out-dazzled all at ball or rout,
Until her Darling's illness brought
Her virtues out.

Slight chafe of polished manners oft
Shows what mean nature lies concealed;
With Mrs. Dove 'twas sterling worth
Shone out revealed.

Have you not known o'er summer sky
A gathering storm its blackness fling—
While in the dread expectant hush
Birds cease to sing?

So fared it when our neighbour's child
Needed the doctor's utmost care;
Death's shadow, thickening in its gloom,
Hung pall-like there.

Poor Mrs. Dove gave up at once
Coquetting with her wit and beauty;
All thoughts absorbed in mother's love,
Transcending duty.

Her child with watchful care she tended
Unceasingly, by day and night,
While hopes and fears thronged, interblended,
In dizzying flight.

Her husband and their two big boys
On tiptoe crept about the house,
While lively Clara, moping, sat,
Still as a mouse.

Have you not known a summer storm
Make clear the air, sweet odours bringing—
The sky again a flood of light,
And birds gay singing?

So quickly turned to light and life
Our neighbour's dwelling, erst so dark:
The boys hurraed, and Clara sang
Gay as a lark.

For had not the good doctor told them
Their Darling now was past all fear?
Indeed he quite forgot to scold them
For their wild cheer.

So, trooping into Baby's room,
They rushed to see their little sister;
And, disregarding all commands,
They hugged and kissed her.

The mother, who, the illness through,
When driven to the verge of madness,
Could find no blest relief in tears,
Now wept for gladness.

To right and left the good news flew,
By word of mouth or briefest letter;
This being all her bulletin—
My Darling's Better!

JOHN LATEY.

[The above picture, "My Darling's Better," has also been engraved on steel, and Artists' Proofs will shortly be published at 198, Strand.]

BREAKERS AHEAD!

Out in the dark, where the waves roll high
And the sleepless ocean curls and tumbles,
The pilot stares at the broad black sky,
While the thunder ever nearer grumbles.
But the ship must still sail on, perforce,
With none but he to guide her course,
Though a warning voice through the air hath sped,
And chilled his heart with its message dread:
"Take care! take care!
To the windward bear!
Breakers ahead—breakers ahead!
Pilot, beware!
There are breakers ahead!"

Hard a starboard he puts the ship,
From the line where the dim grey surf assembles;
Though white in the cold is his tight-drawn lip
His heart fears not, his hand never trembles.
He thinks not of home, nor of life and death,
Nor his mother's prayer, nor his sweetheart's faith;
He moves not a muscle, he breathes not a breath,
But holds right on, for the keen voice saith—
"Keep there, keep there!
To the windward bear!
Breakers ahead—breakers ahead!
Pilot, beware!
There are breakers ahead!"

EDWARD ROSE.

THE MISSES POPKIN.

BY MRS. J. H. RIDDELL.

CHAPTER I.

TOLD BY MR. MARGISON.

You should know them, dear reader, you really should, not because they are great, or grand, or clever, or rich, or beautiful, but simply because they are unique.

They are like one of the bits of china by which people nowadays set such store—cracked, very possibly, but none the less rare or valuable for all that.

"We never mean to feel old," said Miss Jane to me the other day, with sprightly coquetry. "I do think old people are generally *so dreadful*."

And dear Miss Jane, though the third of the bright quartet, is not a mere child in years by any means. She is—must be;—well—well—let that pass. Somebody said, "Women and music should never be dated." So we will not date the Misses Popkin, except by inference.

Ten years since, Miss Popkin, though still quite young—in feeling—wore a front, and had given up, so she said, all thoughts of matrimony. She and Miss Catherine and Miss Jane all meant to live three old maids together, and never to marry. For Essie they could not answer. She was the youngest of the flock, the junior by years of all: it would be wrong to bind her. Marriage they considered a mistake. Still, if Essie chose a gentleman possessed of nice tastes they would not ostracise her because she held different opinions to those at which they had arrived.

It will be inferred from this that Miss Essie was quite a young thing—of nine and thirty, or thereabouts—whom her sisters treated as a perfect baby, and whom they looked upon as scarcely fit to be trusted out alone.

In Willowsdale there was a gentleman whom they supposed to be distractedly in love with her, a Mr. Ancidell, who had been a great traveller, who had also, according to their ideas, seen everything there was to be seen on earth, but who, like many other great men, was shy, and required a certain amount of encouragement, which "poor dear Essie" was not sufficiently bold to give him.

Mr. Ancidell, who had faced many lions, and knew his way about the world and the world's drawing-rooms, and the fine ladies who adorn them, as well as most people, was supposed to be afflicted with an access of diffidence when he came into the presence of the fair Esther. Everyone in the parish knew, however, the Misses Popkin expected him to propose to her, and he was quite aware of this expectation himself.

"If she would only put the question plainly to me—that is, plainly in words," he said one day to the present writer, "I should know what to do."

"You like her very much?" was the hesitating interrogation.

"Very much indeed; and so I do them all." With which remark he went off, laughing.

A sad fellow! A graceless, unthankful scamp, to have such kindness shown him, so much hospitality given him!

If I do not describe the house, I cannot describe the Misses Popkin.

It was their own. A person could not be in their company five minutes without learning that fact.

A fair-sized house for a family of moderate means. The regulation drawing-room, the regulation dining-room, the necessary breakfast-room, and the little snuggery—Miss Catherine, busy with her Dorcas accounts and charity garments, declared to be such a "perfect treasure;" eight bed-chambers, and the necessary "domestic offices." Not a bad house as regarded size, set sufficiently back from the road, and approached by a drive skirted on the one side by a tiny belt of plantation, and on the other skirting a grass-plot adorned with a fine larch, a weeping ash-tree, an evergreen oak, and a sun-dial.

Behind the house there was a flower-garden. To the left lay a paddock; to the right, stable-yard, coach-house, &c. At the back of these outbuildings the Misses Popkin informed all visitors they had a good acre of kitchen ground.

Not a bad little property, taken altogether. The maiden ladies were proud of it, and felt no shame in showing their pride.

The place was painfully trim; there was no stir of life or litter of use about it. No garden-roller was ever permitted to remain, when not in use, outside the tool-shed. No pigeons cooed and strutted along the roof of the empty stable. The fowls were relegated to a dreary run at the end of the paddock. There was not a weed in the garden or a scrap of moss on any walk about The Larches. An artist, if set down there, must have gone crazy, and anyone possessed of a taste for untidy comfort taken refuge in an old tumbledown barn standing in a field a little further down the road.

It was the same inside the house—line and plummet—mathematical accuracy. Miss Popkin's seat, Miss Catherine's chair, Miss Jane's footstool. You knew all these things, and kept clear of them as you entered the drawing-room. As for Miss Essie, she had, of course, her girlish accomplishments. She daubed in water colours and embroidered in wools, and sang a little and played a little; but she was tidy through all. Never a piece of music out of the canterbury, or a pattern lying on the table, or a drawing to be found, except on the easel or in the portfolio.

"Order," said Miss Popkin, for the benefit of her niece "is Heaven's first law;" and I dare say Miss Popkin, as well as the individual who first made that remark, is in the main right.

Only the niece fell out of rank. She was not orderly.

"Oh! dear," Miss Catherine used to say, piteously. "What would your poor papa think if he could see you?" Ah! what indeed? For my own part, I don't think any papa need have desired to look upon a fairer picture.

I had known the Misses Popkin some six years when this niece came to live with them. I saw her a few days after her arrival, and found her a gaunt young creature, clad in dresses too short for her, hair closely cropped, possessed of timid manners, a grave face, and, as her aunts truly said, with

"A great want of development about her."

She had been at school—a day-school—till her mother's death, and now, explained Miss Popkin, "she has not a creature in the world except ourselves. Some day, however, I suppose, she will be our brother's heiress, and we must see she keeps up her studies."

If the absent Mr. Popkin had been the Maharajah Duleep Sing we could not have been led to entertain higher ideas of his wealth than was the case.

When he returned, the stable was to be put in requisition, the house filled with guests, the Misses Popkin were to go on the Continent; they meant to take a house in town; and as by that time, which might have meant a year hence, or half a life time, Kitty would be almost grown up—who knew? More unlikely things than a presentation at Court had occurred to girls possessed of rich uncles?

During the whole of this period Mr. Ancidell had been going backwards and forwards to and from The Larches. Now he wanted to present a plant for the conservatory. Again he was invited to view some of the contents of the latest box received from India. It was impossible to avoid thinking that Miss Essie Popkin grew livelier and brighter, and it was equally impossible for Willowsdale to remain blind to the fact that the eligible bachelor affected The Larches more and more.

True, there was a disparity, and that upon the wrong side; "but then," as Miss Popkin remarked, "dear Essie is so young in heart, that she will always remain a girl," whilst all the sisters declared "Mr. Ancidell is old both in appearance and manner—any one who did not know him intimately might imagine he was quite middle-aged."

Being unprotected females, and feeling that ladies so placed "could not be too particular," the Misses Popkin did not give dinner-parties—indeed, they did not give parties of any kind.

"When their brother returned," they hinted, Willowsdale might expect a reign of mad dissipation to set in at The Larches; but till that blest period arrived the most any friend could expect was a cup of tea or a glass of wine.

Mr. Ancidell partook of more cups of tea and glasses of wine than anyone else; and it was felt that, after a fashion, the Misses Popkin had bought him for Esther, and that if he refused to fulfil the bargain he would act shabbily towards them.

Apparently, the matter did not strike him in this light, for he continued to visit at The Larches, took all the cups of tea and slices of bread-and-butter the ladies offered him, drank a considerable amount of the very good sherry they decanted, and ate whole pounds of biscuits, and yet never proposed—no, though he sat in their drawing-room by the hour together and talked of his adventures by land and water, the while Miss Popkin knitted and Miss Catherine made up her comfortable garments for the poor, and Miss Jane embroidered and Miss Essie painted pictures, and that waif and stray Kitty let her work fall idly in her lap while she listened open-eyed to his stories of countries and people very far away.

"It was friendly, but it was not business." Miss Popkin no doubt felt this, for she decided it would be only wise to give him the opportunity he was evidently awaiting.

"We will ask him to dinner," said that astute lady, and Mr. Ancidell was asked to dinner accordingly, but, unhappily, nothing came of it.

Even Willowsdale had failed to learn whence the Misses Popkin derived their income. Except The Larches, no one ever heard them speak of property. The popular belief appeared to be that they had ten thousand pounds each in the Three per Cents; but I felt doubtful upon this point. Twice a year they went up to London, and Miss Jane slipped out on one occasion that they were going to get their money. Now, I knew that they could not be going to draw their dividends, because the time for that pleasing task had long been past.

They paid with the regularity of clock-work. So much for housekeeping, for taxes, for wages, for the church, for the poor, for dress, for that two weeks' outing turn in the year to London, and another fortnight's sojourn at some watering-place. Miss Popkin kept the accounts; Miss Jane managed domestic affairs; Miss Catherine attended to the poor; while Miss Essie, who was still too young to devote herself to matters which were merely useful, furnished the establishment with the lighter graces of existence.

As for Miss Kitty, you always met her where it seemed least likely the girl would be found. Swimming the retriever a few miles up the river, comforting some naughty child who had been getting into a scrape, dandling a disreputable-looking baby, remonstrating with the donkey-boys about their cruelty, or bribing the village lads not to stone the cats and pelt the frogs and kick the dogs.

I am quite satisfied the Misses Popkin had only the vaguest idea of their niece's proceedings. They would have fainted had they known one half of her doings.

When her aunts went to London she did not accompany them. A vague sort of promise was, indeed, given her that if she were a good girl some day she might be taken to the metropolis.

One hot afternoon I was pacing along the road which led past The Larches, when, in the paddock, I beheld the Misses Popkin's niece exercising that unfortunate retriever, who save when she unfastened his collar was always upon the chain.

I went up close to the fence and called her by name.

I can see her now hurrying across the field, coming laughing towards me.

"I am so glad to see you, Mr. Margison," she said, stretching out her gloveless hand. "Isn't it warm?" and she took off her hat and stood swinging it backwards and forwards while the sun shone down upon her through the leaves and branches of a great oak-tree.

I have said she was a fair picture; but no words could tell you how beautiful a girl I thought her.

"Some day you will break hearts," I considered often, as I looked at her. If mine had not been cleft in twain on the day I buried my young girl wife she must, old though I am, have hurt it sorely.

"All alone, Miss Kitty?" I said, for I had seen her aunts start for London when I was at the station that morning.

"All alone, Mr. Margison," she said, showing her dimples and her white even teeth. "The aunties went off to town by the eleven o'clock express."

"Yes, I know," I answered; "don't you feel lonely?"

"Not very," she said. "I shall this evening, perhaps."

"What are you going to do this evening?"

"I can't tell yet," she replied. Perhaps play, perhaps draw. If I feel industrious I may even do a little needlework."

"Have you dined?"

"Hours ago," she answered.

"In that case, I wonder if you would come and take tea with me."

"I shall be delighted," she answered. "I am so much obliged to you for asking me."

"You don't think your aunts would object?" I ventured.

"Why should they?" she asked, gravely; but there was a twinkle in her eyes and a smile dimpling her face which contradicted the seriousness of her question. "I am so young, you know, Mr. Margison, that it does not matter much where I go."

Never before had it occurred to me that the peculiarities of the Misses Popkin appeared ludicrous to their niece; but her words, and her smile, and that twinkle made me feel vaguely doubtful and uneasy.

"If you were not so young," I said, "I should not have been so bold as to ask you."

"What a blessing it is to be a mere 'chit,'" she answered, still with the light dancing in her eyes. "What time shall I come? When shall you be ready for me, and may I—oh! may I pour out the tea?"

A man must have been of adamant to withstand her.

"Of course you shall do anything and everything you like," I said. "Will half-past six be too early for you?"

"No; you may expect to see me at half-past six, dressed in all my best. I can't tell you how much I shall like to come."

And she put her hand over the fence and squeezed mine.

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and once again I thought that some day she would break hearts, and that it was very nice to be so old as I am!

Half-past six came, and with it Miss Kitty, in the white gown she wore on Sundays, with some soft lace round neck and hands, with heavy gold bracelets on her wrists, and a Venetian chain twisted into an ornament for her throat.

"They were mamma's," she said softly, seeing my eyes rest upon these adornments. "I thought I would put them on to do you honour."

How charming she made herself. How sweet she seemed walking, her hand within my arm, in the dim twilight, as we sauntered through the garden, odorous with the scent of the night flowers.

"How old, Mr. Margison, do you suppose I am?" she asked at last.

"About fifteen or sixteen," I replied.

She broke out laughing. "I am nearly twenty," she said. "Do not you think I might soon be allowed to wear long dresses and let my hair grow."

What remark I should, or indeed could, have made in return may never now be recorded, because at this moment there came along one of the soft moss-covered walks a person—my housekeeper.

"If you please, Sir," she said, and I noticed her voice seemed a little unsteady, "Miss Popkins have come from London, and Miss Kitty is wanted back directly."

"Back already!" cried Miss Kitty, "nobody is ill, is there?"

"Not as I am aware of, Miss," answered Mrs. Hall, with grave propriety.

She had her hat on in a moment, and her little scarf around her shoulders.

"Good-by, dear Mr. Margison," she said, taking both my hands in hers. "How can I ever thank you sufficiently for this delightful evening?"

"I am going home with you," I answered, giving her my arm. "You have made yourself so charming, Miss Kitty, that I shall not part with you till I am compelled."

"Come in, Mr. Margison, pray," entreated Miss Kitty, as we stood under the sheltering porch. "My aunts are in the drawing-room, Mary, I suppose," she went on, addressing the trim maid who opened the door.

"No, Miss. They are up stairs—they have had news from their brother."

"From uncle?" repeated Kitty. "He is coming back then, no doubt; how delightful."

"I do not think so," said Mary; and then, as the girl was about to pass her, she cried, "Oh, Miss Kitty, don't go up to them with that smiling face. My mistresses are in great trouble. The gentleman is dead!"

I was walking towards my house when I met Mr. Ancidell.

"Heard the news?" he asked, after the first greetings were over.

"I told him that I had, and how sorry I felt for the Misses Popkin.

"Why, what is the matter with them? They have no money in the house, have they?"

We seemed to be playing a little at cross-purposes; but I merely said the Misses Popkins' was not a pecuniary trouble. "Their brother is dead," I added; "he died very suddenly."

"Then Miss Kitty will be an heiress immediately," he remarked, a little bitterly. "Mine is a bit of City news," he went on, immediately. "Hill and Jones, the great East India people, have gone for over a million of money, and people say there won't be twopence in the pound."

CHAPTER II.

TOLD BY MR. MARGISON.

It was six months after. I still walked about Willowsdale, and Mr. Ancidell also remained there, though he often talked of going back to Africa or of taking a tour through South America.

"I get dreadfully tired of this stupid place," he remarked, alluding, of course, to our village.

"You feel lost, no doubt, without the youngest Miss Popkin," I remarked.

He looked at me oddly for a minute, then said, "the fair Essie! that is it, no doubt. By-the-by, where are they now? Have you heard anything about them lately?"

I had; that very morning a letter reached me from Miss Popkin stating that she and her sisters desired either to sell The Larches or to let it on a long lease.

They did not think of returning to Willowsdale. For the present, their plans were somewhat uncertain. They might go abroad, or remain for the winter at the watering-place from which she dated; but they had no thought of again residing at The Larches.

"It would be painful for us now to do so," explained Miss Popkin; "the health of my second sister is far from good, and I do not feel very strong myself."

"Oh!" commented Mr. Ancidell. "Want to sever all connection with Willowsdale, evidently. I suppose that old Hindoo (such was his irreverent mode of speaking of the late respectable Mr. Popkin) left a pot of money behind him. Well, they need not have cut us so completely, no matter how rich they are. I am sure I never wanted any share of their wealth. And so you are to have the treat of getting The Larches off their hands for them, I suppose."

Yes, I said; I was to do the best I could for them, and arrange for an auction to take place shortly.

It was a blow to me, I confess. I had grown to like the Misses Popkin. They were very odd; but they suited my quiet, homely ways, and I once hoped I suited them.

Mr. Ancidell was very bitter about the estrangement which Mr. Popkin's death had caused.

"I wonder if they still think I want to marry the charming Miss Esther, and are keeping her out of my way?" he laughed. "I have a great mind to run down to that outlandish place Miss Popkin dated from, and call upon them." And shortly after he walked away.

Some weeks passed before I saw him again. I had arranged for the auction to take place almost immediately, when, quite unexpectedly, he came in one morning while I was at breakfast. He looked well—better than he had done for a long time past. He was in good spirits and health, and declared his trip had benefited him greatly.

"By-the-by," he said, after a little, "you may take down that notice about The Larches; the place is sold."

I looked at him incredulously. "Sold!" I repeated. "And who has bought it, pray?"

"I have," he answered.

"You?" I uttered the word stupidly.

"Yes. I called upon Miss Popkin's solicitor as I came through London, and settled the matter with him. He promised to write to you."

"Why, what can you want with The Larches?" I asked. "I thought you were so fond of The Cottage?"

"So I was, but it wouldn't be large enough for me now," he said. I looked at him again, and a sudden light flashed across me.

"You are going to be married," I guess.

He nodded. "Wish me joy!" he cried.

"I am sure I do, heartily," I returned; "but who is the lady?"

"Cannot you form any idea?"

"It is not Miss Popkin, is it?" I hesitated.

"Yes, it is Miss Popkin," and he laughed joyously. "Don't look so sorrowful, man," he added. "She will make me a very good wife; don't you think so?"

"I answered—I had no doubt of that. She was a very estimable person. The only thing—the only doubt" ——

"Yes; go on," said Mr. Ancidell, encouragingly. "I shan't feel offended, no matter what you say."

"I was only going to mention the disparity in your ages; but if you do not mind, of course" ——

"Oh! I don't mind; and she does not, either."

"I never supposed she would," I retorted, nettled; for his merriment struck me as unseemly. It did not appear possible he could have any affection for a woman so much older than himself, and it vexed me to think that, after all, he should marry for money. He had not even the excuse of being poor. His means were very good indeed.

He watched me for a few moments, his features twitching with amusement.

"Cheer up, Margison," he said, at last. "After all, it is not you who are going to marry her, and that reminds me you have not asked me which of the ladies has so far honoured me."

"There could only be one," I answered sulkily.

"There could only be one," he repeated after me.

"Why——" something in his face arrested Miss Esther's name on my lips. "You do not mean—" I gasped.

"Yes, I do; I do, indeed. Wish me joy, I am the happiest fellow in all the world. I fell in love with Kitty, I think, the first day I saw her, but I did not dare to say anything, as they made such a fuss about her expectations.

"What do they say to your carrying off the heiress now," I asked, somewhat nervously.

"My dear fellow—this in strict confidence—the uncle did not leave her anything, for the simple reason that every farthing he had was in Hill's house. There is no doubt the failure killed him, and that was what drove the Misses Popkin away from Willowsdale.

I know all about them now. Their father it appears, the original Popkin, was a tradesman in a county town. He made some money, and, being ambitious, gave his children good educations and pushed himself forward at elections, and so forth, till, somehow, he managed to get an appointment out in India for his one son and a commission for the other. He could not leave much behind him after doing all these things, so his daughters had to live as best they could upon a hundred a year.

"Then how did they get their money?" I asked.

"I am coming to that," he said.

"As William, the elder brother, you understand, got on in India, he began to allow them first fifty, then a hundred, then two hundred per annum, till the amount he sent over grew to three hundred every six months."

"And had these ladies nothing except what he gave them?"

"Nothing whatever, if we exclude The Larches, that they bought with the money left by their father. When the brother died they had but a hundred pounds of ready cash. They were obliged to part with their jewellery, and the morning I dropped down upon them a fortnight ago I found Kitty giving music lessons and preparing to devote herself to teaching for the remainder of her life. But her smile was as bright and saucy as ever when she said,

"I am glad to be able to do something for them—thankful—they were so good and kind to my poor mother, that if it were not a pleasure it would be my duty to work for them."

"Bravo! Miss Kitty!" I exclaimed. I was so delighted about all the good news Mr. Ancidell brought that after that outburst I stretched out my hand and shook his in happy silence.

"Who was Miss Kitty's mother?" I asked.

"A romantic girl of good family, who fell in love with Captain Popkin's handsome face. Her father renounced her—forbade any one to mention her name before him; and she must entirely have starved, for Captain Popkin left nothing but debts behind him, had not the Misses Popkin got help from their brother in India for her, and given her help themselves."

"And so you are going to buy The Larches," I remarked, after a pause.

"I *have* bought it," he answered.

"And do you mean to purchase the furniture?"

"I *have* purchased it," he said.

The Misses Popkin, then, will live in your cottage, I suppose," I suggested.

"No; the fact is, they are going to live with us."

"With you!" I repeated, stupified. "Do you think you will like that arrangement."

"It is Kitty's," he answered; "and I would not thwart it for the world. Besides, you know I was always very fond of the Misses Popkin!"

I felt glad—oh! very glad. Willowsdale had never seemed the same since those dear, delightful, ridiculous old ladies had left it.

Time will not permit me to tell about the marriage, and the breakfast, and the smiles of Miss Kitty and the tears of her aunts. I must hurry over the intervening period, and return to The Larches on Christmas Day, where I had been bidden to meet the bride and bridegroom returned from their honeymoon and Mrs. Ancidell's uncle and aunts.

The rooms were decked with greenery, and in the hall, more lovely than she had ever been, stood Kitty, with both hands outstretched to meet her old friend, laughing and crying, her face dimpled, but her eyes full of tears.

As for the Misses Popkin, how may I hope to describe them. In dress they were more gorgeous than ever, and at first I thought they were more stately, but this manner I soon found was only assumed to conceal their want of self-possession.

Before dinner Miss Popkin took me aside. "I want to tell you something about our darling. Her uncle has behaved to her with the greatest kindness—made over all the fortune which would have been his sister's had she married differently. And what—what do you think, Mrs. Margison? This morning she sent each of us a little note with an order that we were to receive yearly seventy-five pounds. With the money Mr. Ancidell paid us for this place we have therefore a hundred a year a piece so long as we live. We shall not need it, of course; but still—still" ——

The poor lady broke down. The most genuine tears I ever saw shed were running down her cheeks.

"God bless Kitty!" I said, and I said it from the bottom of my heart.

"Who is talking about Kitty?" cried Mrs. Ancidell, coming forward at that moment.

"We were," answered her aunt. "I was just telling Mr. Margison about your thought for your old aunts; and we really—really must give up calling you Kitty any longer" ——

"I hope I shall never be anything else to you," she interrupted, with a delightful smile. "John says he thinks it the prettiest name he ever heard, and uncle quite agrees with him."

COUSIN FRANK DISCOURSES ON THE MISTLETOE.

In an old manor house reside
Two girls, their widowed father's pride:
The elder, Joan, brimful of life,
While gentle Grace reflects his wife.
Each in her way is beauty's queen,
Though not in shops their photos seen,
Since these two maidens hold their reign
As woman should, in home's domain.

'Twas in the prime of Christmas-time,
One of those days known in our clime,
When frost and sunshine league together
To make the most delightful weather,
Constraining oft young folk to quit
The fireside where they shivering sit,
And take brisk walks, till rosiest hue
Mantles o'er cheek—and nose-tip, too:
On such a day these girls set forth,
Although the wind was in the north,
Upon a country ramble bent;
And as through fields and lanes they went
It happened—by mere accident—
The veriest chance, one may declare—
Their cousin Francis met them there,
Just where a veteran oak-tree spread
Its giant branches overhead.
So, after questions and replies,
Francis expressing his surprise,
And gladness too, at this chance meeting,
And being ended their warm greeting,
That slyboots, Master Frank, bethought him
('Twas surely Love's own self that taught him)
How best he might some topic start
That touched the purpose of his heart:
For, in a whisper be it said,
One of those girls he fain would wed;
Though whether Joan or Grace it be
The rack should not extort from me.
There was some mention of the oak,
And straight upon that hint he spoke.

"Ah, cousins dear, do you remember
One evening in the last December
I read to you our Laureate's rhymes,
That ring like sweet bells' sweetest chimes,
In which an oak is made to tell
How Olive loved her Walter well?
The nymph was charming, I allow;
But girls as fair are living now.
The oak in Sumner Chace was grand;
As noble this 'neath which we stand,
As wide outspread its sturdy boughs,
With shade as sweet for lovers' vows;
Besides, this is no talking-tree,
To blab what it might hear or see;
And then—O joy!—here clusters grow
Of pearl-bestudded mistletoe.

"What dainty shrub to effloresce
On this huge type of sturdiness!
Thou little plant, with starry eyes,
What marvellous virtue in thee lies!
When hung at Christmas-time to rafter,
Provocative of mirth and laughter;
Of lovers' scheming, stifled screaming,
Resistance sometimes only seeming—
For not all damsels take amiss
The sugar-plum which rhymes to bliss."

Then Frank most learnedly ran o'er
His varied store of Druid lore;
Told how the plant which oak-trees bore
To Druids mystic meaning wore,
Held sacred by those grim old priests,
And gracing all their solemn feasts;
Well harrowing his hearers' feelings
With his lugubrious revealings.
But, nowaday, Frank laughing said,
The plant to cheerier worship's wed,
And fair young priestesses now throw
Their glamour o'er the mistletoe.

Is that the chirrup of a bird
In the deep stillness that is heard?
Or does a sprig of mistletoe,
In love with those fair girls below,
Come toppling from its barren height
Upon their rosy lips to alight?
Whatever one may think the cause,
There is in Frank's discourse a pause,
And more than health's most roseate hues
The maidens' cheeks straightway suffuse.
'Tis what Frank calls the application
Of his long sermon-like narration;
Nor do the girls seem greatly vexed
With his expounding of love's text.
But what the text, and how applied,
Is left for young folk to decide.

JOHN LATEY.

"MAY I HAVE THE PLEASURE?"

Ah! these Regency beaux! with their graces elastic;
Their invincible manners, persuasive yet bold;
With The Sex (Heaven bless 'em!) how charmingly plastic!
What adepts at the practice of never being old!
Here is one who betrays in each confident twinkle,
The beau who remembers the hearts he has caged;
There's the air of the slayer in raiment and wrinkle,
'Tis a conqueror speaks in his
"Are you engaged?"

A conqueror—well? The sweet battle 's not fought yet,
And that face wears the aspect (if eyes tell the truth)
Of a maiden undaunted who has not been caught yet,
And is not to be caught, by this well-preserved youth!
For, though 'tis a dance he solicits, so tender 's
The voice she may fear a proposal 's presaged
To the fair who her finger-tips lightly surrenders
When this beau so bewitching 's asked
"*Are* you engaged?"

The rejoinder is Yes!—you preposterous creature!
So retire, lest she smite you in tones swift and sharp;
Retire, while becalmed is each beautiful feature,
Retire, and enrapture—flute, fiddle, and harp!
She is waiting for one who has No for his answer,
And, unless you would see that blithe suitor enraged,
Seek solace elsewhere, and—well, if you can't, Sir,
No solace you 'll hear in his
"Are you *engaged?*"

BYRON WEBBER.

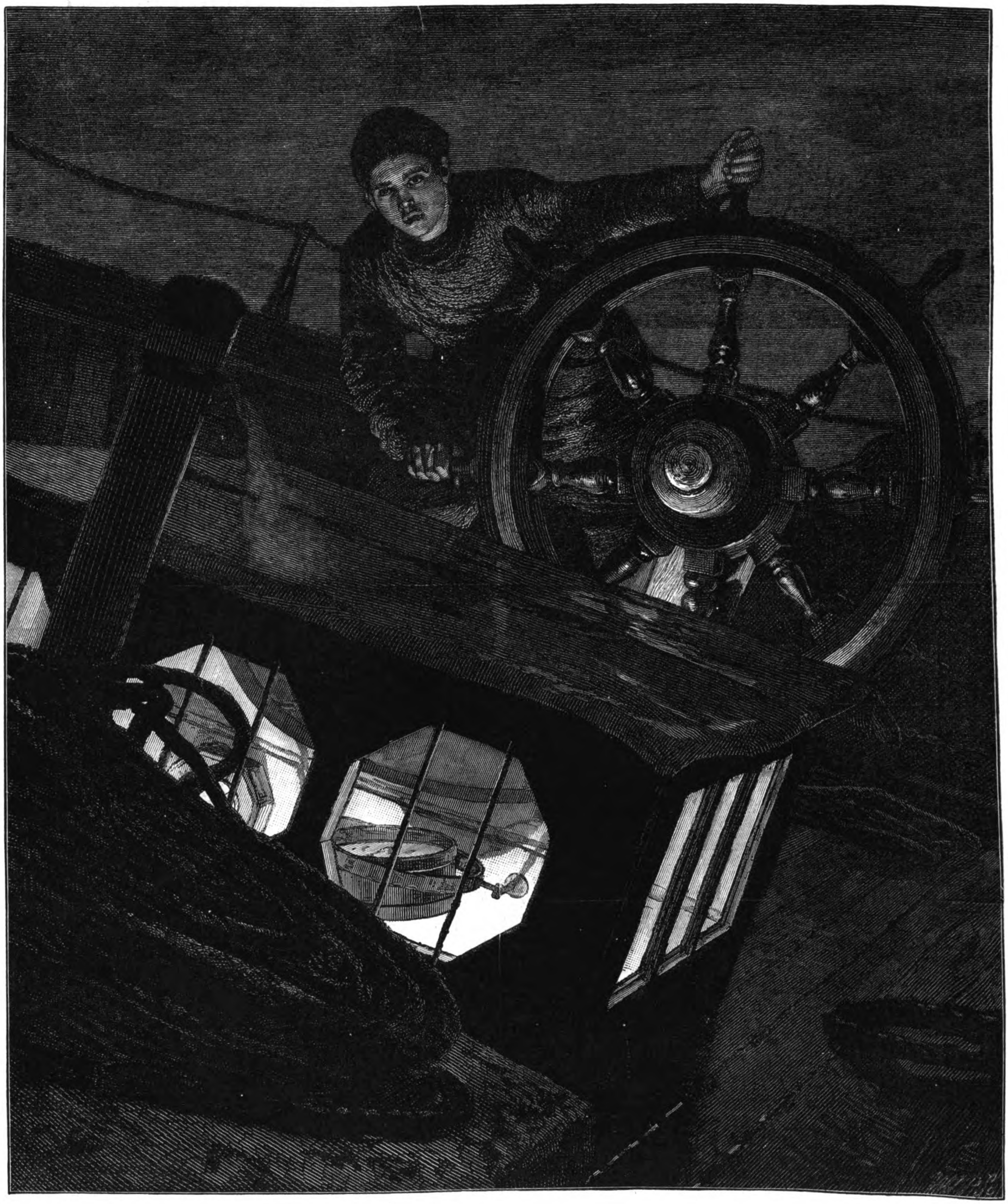
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MAY I HAVE THE PLEASURE?

DRAWN BY F. BARNARD.

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BREAKERS AHEAD!

DRAWN BY L. SMYTHE.

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MAJOR BLACK'S LOVE-LETTER.

BY DUTTON COOK.

Major Black had returned to his native land after an absence of many years' duration. He left England a smooth-faced, pink-cheeked boy, fresh from Addiscombe, a subaltern in the employment of John Company, who was Emperor of India in those days; he came back from the East a withered-looking, sun-dried, stiff-limbed gentleman of middle age and something more, a Major of Bengal Light Cavalry, who had seen active service in the field, who had suffered considerably from wear and tear, from the influences of time and climate. His complexion had now the look and the hue of old parchment; little wisps of iron-grey hair filled scantily the place once completely occupied by the most luxuriant of brown locks; a heavy moustache now sat astride upon the upper lip, which formerly had borne no burden of hair save of a very light and downy sort. Certainly, the Major was not handsome; yet was there something picturesque about his grave, lined, worn face; he had the air of a gentleman and of a soldier; and at times there was a tender, sympathetic expression in his grey eyes that was curiously winning.

He found himself alone in London. He was without kith or kin. It seemed to him that he belonged to a past generation; that the England he had known was not this present England to which he had journeyed. He had friends, comrades, and acquaintances left behind in India or acquired upon the voyage home. But the friends he had known of old and left behind him in England, the friends of his youth—well, they, it appeared, had gone with his youth, never to return. Over and over again he said to himself, as though he were repeating the burden of a song, "The streets to me are peopled with shadows; the city is as a city of the dead." It was a line from some book he had read a long while since. The words lingered in his memory, although he had forgotten all about the source whence they were derived. But in his present mood and condition they recurred to him as appropriate. "The streets to me are peopled with shadows; the city is as a city of the dead." And melancholy took possession of him.

"I've been away too long. I ought never to have returned. I am a mummy—a positive mummy," said the Major.

He was a member of a club instituted for the benefit of old East Indians returned to England for a holiday or for good. It was not so much a club, perhaps, as a hospital for invalids suffering from the effects of life and service in the East. There was much liver complaint in that club, with other disorders resulting from tropical experiences. The members boasted very bronzed complexions, and were exceedingly yellow as to the whites of their eyes. They ate of strange Indian dishes, that seemed from their colour to be composed in great part of gamboge; they were partial to rice dexterously boiled so that no adherence occurred amongst its grains. They were irascible of temper; they smoked cheroots. They called lunch "tiffin;" and cold brandy-and-water, a compound to which they were partial, "brandy pawnee." They were much interested in Indian news, but cared little for home politics. The British Government was to them a thing to be scorned, and even abominated. It had grievously neglected Oriental interests, and had in some way, not clearly to be stated or understood, irreparably wronged "the service" of which they were members and ornaments.

The Major spent many hours daily at his club—almost lived there, in fact, occupying at night a confined bedchamber over a bootmaker's shop in Jermyn-street. "I had a room here when I was a cadet, before I went to India," he observed, adding, with an air of doubt, "at least, I think it was in this very same house." He could not be quite sure; it was so many years ago. "Indeed, Sir," said the landlady, not much interested, and not, of course, remembering him. How could she? She must have been quite a child when he was a cadet. And very likely it was not really the same house. "So many gentlemen has slept in this room from time to time. We're most always full in the season." Had he been trying to take up his life in London exactly where he left it off so many years back, before he went to India?

It was dull work. He sat at the club window reading the papers or gazing at the passers-by. He wandered about the club's spacious saloons; he was to be seen, but always sad and wearied-looking, now in the morning-room, now in the smoking-room, now in the library, now watching the billiard or the whist players. His life was very objectless. "I think I had best go back again," he said. "There was somethink to do in India, although it was but routine sort of work. But it suited me to feel myself in harness. I miss the barrack-yard and the life in camp, the tramping of hoofs and the clattering of sabres. Yet I so longed to get home to England! I caught the habit of longing from the other men who had good reason for longing to be at home again. I forgot that there existed no reason in my case. I had no friends or relations to get home to. There was no one here to care whether I came home or stayed in India. I think I had best go back again."

An only child, he had long years back lost his father. He had lately paid a pilgrimage to his mother's grave in the picturesque cemetery at Bath. The poor lady had survived but for a little while the departure from England of her much-loved boy. He had outlived all the uncles and aunts he had ever possessed. So far as he knew, he had no cousins in existence. Certainly he was very much alone.

But, of course, there were many old Indian officers of his own standing, members of the same club, to be encountered there very frequently. Military talk went on perpetually in in the smoking-room, with much discussion of Oriental topics generally. Major Black could scarcely refrain from throwing in a word now and then, returned, as he was, so recently from the East, in possession of the latest information on the subjects in question. In such wise he established relations of an amicable character now with this veteran, and now with that. And an officer he had first met on his voyage home—on board the P. and O. Company's steamer Otranto, indeed—now returned to town from visiting his relatives in the west of England. This was Colonel Blake, an artillery officer of distinction, whose name had been well known to the Major long before chance made the two gentlemen personally acquainted. At sea they had enjoyed much discourse as they smoked their cheroots, leaning over the side, or paced the deck together, or reclined in easy-chairs, the awning above screening them from the sun-rays.

Colonel Blake was fiery of speech and crimson of face, with a round nose that shone like a knob of burnished copper, a ragged grey fringe of moustache straggling out beneath it. The Colonel, renewing his acquaintance with his native land, had formed the lowest opinion of it.

"By George, Sir! the country is going to the deuce (he pronounced it *juice*) as fast as it can go. They think of nothing now, Sir, in England but trade and money-grubbing. The City is now everywhere. There is a business element in everything. I confess that it's not at all the sort of thing that I've been accustomed to. By George, Sir, I was brought up with gentlemanly notions. I was always taught to hold myself aloof from the shop-keeping community. But what do we now find, Sir? By George! the very Peerage has gone into trade. They tell me, Sir, that now in England you may buy your coals of a Duke, your game and fish of a Marquis, your wine of a Viscount! I am not sure, indeed, that you don't have an Earl or two calling every morning to know if you have any order for the butcher. As for the Bishops—the spiritual peers, as they are called—I can't say for certain, but I should not be at all surprised to find that they also have gone into business of some sort; the muffin and crumpet trade, very likely."

And the Colonel chuckled acridly and hoarsely over the decadence of his country's nobility. It transpired at a later date that the officer had met with severe disappointment during his visit to the west of England. A widow lady, whom he had fully designed to marry, and who had certainly afforded some encouragement to his suit, had at the last moment expressed her preference for another lover, who had acquired extraordinary wealth in the coal-trade; and thereupon the Colonel had been promptly dismissed. "By George, Sir!" he exclaimed, when he came afterwards to relate the ill-treatment he had undergone, "to think that a man of my standing should have been cut out by a mere coal-heaver! What is the country coming to?" His gloomy views had their warrant in his own sombre experiences.

They agreed that the England they had come back to was a much colder England than the England they had quitted in their youth. There had been a great change for the worse as to its climate. And there was talk of another sort between the veterans. They inquired of each other concerning their common friends. What had become of Hopkins of the 15th? Had anything been heard of Fosbrook of the 50th? How about Bambury of the Irregular Horse? And Granby, George Granby, not William—he was in the Cape Rifles—George Granby, you know, great friend of poor Tom Osborne, who died at Delhi—where was George Granby? Well, George Granby was dead, too—of dysentery, at Cairo, on his way home to England. Poor old George Granby! Poor old Tom Osborne!

The soldiers lighted their final cheroots and strolled from their club, retreating towards their bachelor beds. The Colonel also occupied a room in Jermyn-street, but not over the Major's boot-shop. The Colonel was lodged at a stationer's a few doors off, immediately beneath the shadow of St. James's Church.

Major Black could not sleep that night. Not because of the confined dimensions of his room or by reason of the powerful odour of boot-leather and blacking that pervaded the premises; but that a train of recollections had been fired within him, and his mind was in a very disturbed, and, indeed, explosive state in consequence.

Tom Osborne. He had died, leaving behind him a tiny child—Rosy Osborne she was called—a sweet little English baby-girl, with soft white-rose transparent complexion, sky-blue eyes, and coral-red lips. She had been the pet of the whole station. The Major had promised himself, and promised her father, in the case of any calamity befalling him, always to befriend little Rosy Osborne, and to be, so far as he could, a second father to her.

But that was years ago. The little maiden had been carried away from India to England, as English children usually are carried away, for health's sake, on emerging from their earlier years; and the Major had stayed behind, bound by his military duties. He had seen her no more; for a long time he had heard nothing of her. Time had slipped away with fatal imperceptibility. Almost, the Major had forgotton the very existence of Rosy Osborne.

Now he resolved that he would find her out. Some clue he possessed in certain letters and papers stored away in a corner of his desk. At least he knew where English relatives of hers might be looked for. He would seek out poor Tom Osborne's daughter and serve and befriend her if he might. He had secured something to do at last. His life was now a little less objectless than it had seemed to him for some time past.

A pretty English garden, neatly folded round by a tall, dense, closely-clipped box hedge; a smooth carpet of green velvet lawn, with here and there a standard rose-tree showering at every breath of wind its scented leaves at its feet; an old country house, pleasantly variegated as to colour, from the many patches of moss and lichen and the partial coat of dark, satin-leaved ivy clothing its red walls; a background of thick woodland, and beyond a grand range of breezy downs. Summerleas the place was called. A village nestled in a hollow close by; a little group of white-faced cottages with thatched roofs, a tiny inn with an ill-painted sign, a general shop, a blacksmith's forge, a post-office, and a diminutive cruciform church of grey stone, with a square, squat tower, loopholed and battlemented like a fortress.

Miss Rose Osborne stepped from a conservatory that adjoined the drawing-room of the old red brick house, and found herself face to face with Mr. MacGillevray, the gardener, a tyrant in his way and in his own province, as gardeners are apt to be.

"Now, dontee rob the greenhouse—dontee, now, Miss Rose. But you gentlefolks has no mercy. You think a flower's a thing may be snipped off anyhow, and made waste with—given to the first comer. You can't understand what a gardener's feelings are. You don't know what it is to go to bed with potting-out and late frosts on your mind. Sometimes I can't get so much as a wink of sleep o' nights for the new pelargoniums weighing so heavy on my chest. A bud d'ye want? Blessee, I'd sooner give you a flower that was full blown and tumbling to pieces. Well, you shall have a bud, and a pretty one; only promise never to take one without asking old MacGillevray's permission first. A flower!" the old man continued, with a sort of polite garrulousness. "I do declare there's ne'er a prettier flower in the whole garden, no, nor for miles round, than my Miss Rose. With such roses and lilies in your face, and sunshine in your smile, as is a'most enough to ripen the grapes afore their time. Only dontee give yourself away like a poor cut flower, to be stuck in anybody's button-hole. Why, there's a blush! Like a bed of damask roses in June, I do declare. Ah, them as christened you did right to call you Miss Rose! For a rose you are, in very truth."

Now, Major Black was looking over the trim box hedge, and he was quite of the old gardener's opinion, that there wasn't a prettier flower in the garden, no, nor for miles round, than Miss Rose Osborne.

"It was quite worth while coming home," he said, "if it was only to see that sweet English rose." And straightway the Major fell in love, with all the impetuosity of age. For it is youth that deliberates and calculates in such cases; having to relinquish exceeding love for itself before it can devote its love to another object absolutely.

Major Black was welcomed to Summerleas. It was sufficient that he had stated himself to be the friend of the late Captain Osborne; but the Major, by way of voucher for his integrity, produced a packet of letters of long ago, the paper now frayed and faded, the black ink turned to dull brown, addressed to him by his departed friend. Summerleas was occupied by Miss Sarah Osborne, the maiden aunt of Rose. Miss Osborne the elder was in delicate health; she had adopted her niece, was sincerely attached to her. Rose was, indeed, as her daughter, and a very devoted daughter.

The Major's visits to Summerleas became frequent. The railway was so convenient, he said. He could breakfast at his club, munch his usual dry toast, tap his accustomed egg, read through his morning paper, and yet be in time almost for luncheon at Summerleas. And the oftener he went to Summerleas, and the longer he stayed there, so much the more did he find himself in love with Miss Rose Osborne.

She was very beautiful. The Major declared that he had never seen anyone so beautiful; and he had seen many men, women, and cities; he had lived many years and travelled very far; so his evidence might be accounted as of some value. He delighted to note the lustre of her eyes, the witchery of her smile, the loveliness of her colour, the exquisite grace of her every movement. He became her constant knight—her most abject slave. He idolised her; he followed her about like a faithful dog. It was joy to him to sit at her feet worshipping her, or to be near her when she played or sang. With eyes of tenderest admiration he watched her soft, delicate hands fluttering like white birds about the keys of the piano. He seemed quite rapt when she sang. It was clear to him that he had never listened to a voice more exquisitely musical, or to melodies of more graceful or affecting quality.

It was in vain he avowed to himself the conviction that he was an old fool—that he had no sort of business to be in love—that it was really hardly becoming a man of his mature years—that he was old enough to be Rose's father—that it was altogether a great deal too absurd—and so on. Arguments of that kind are never of much avail in the way of remedying the quotidian of love.

He was very happy at Summerleas; he was very miserable in London, away from Rose. It was true, as he frankly conceded, that he was mad at Summerleas; whereas he was comparatively sane in London. But is there not, as the poet has told us, a pleasure in being mad which only madmen know? He had sought an object in life; well, he had found one now—with a vengeance—in love.

But while his love was most absorbing and supreme, he was, nevertheless, one of the most timid of lovers. He would far sooner have charged a battery, or have faced the most murderous fire of the enemy, than have made a formal proposal to Rose to become his wife. He thought very modestly of his own merits. She was so young and so fair; he was, as he assured himself over and over again, so old and ugly. It was true that he possessed some fortune; he had saved money, and of late years his pay had been more than adequate. His wants, indeed, were few and simple, and, though by no means inclined to parsimony, still his habits were of an inexpensive sort. Rose Osborne was portionless.

Major Black, like Alexander,

> Gazed on the fair,
> Who caused his care,
> And sighed and looked, sighed and looked,
> Sighed and looked, and sighed again.

But he could not bring himself to speak of his love. He was as a traveller in Alpine regions—he dreaded to whisper even, lest he should bring down upon himself an avalanche of disappointment.

Ah! if he had but known. The course of true love was running smooth enough—if he had but possessed the wit to perceive the fact. Rose loved him.

It is a bad compliment to pay him, but really there was no one else for her to love in the neighbourhood of Summerleas. There was a curate, of course—there is always a curate in the country; but this curate was a married man, and, as often happens with the married clergy, blessed with numerous offspring. And there was a medical man—a septuagenarian. These were almost the only males for miles round. Of course, it was no use reckoning the small farmers, broad of face and of dialect, who were but little removed above the class of labourers. Rose could scarcely find among these some one to love.

Even if there had been other and eligible suitors about her, however, it is quite possible that Rose would have preferred the Major. She was a soldier's daughter, and she cherished a sort of romantic regard for the profession of arms—and for its followers. She was much interested in the Major, who had been the firm friend of her departed father, who was brave and worthy in every respect, who had fought and bled for his country—and for the Honourable East India Company. She looked at him as something of a Bayard, and she really thought his battered, bronzed old face, with its heavy grey moustaches, deep hollows, and wrinkles, quite handsome. "Don't you think so, aunt?" she said, appealing to Miss Sarah Osborne.

"Well, no, Rose, dear, I should not say 'handsome,' exactly," the elder lady replied, ingenuously; "but certainly gentlemanly-looking and interesting—oh, dear, yes!—and a fine figure, if just a little stiff at the joints; but that's scarcely noticeable. Your poor dear father was just as flat in the back as the Major."

The two ladies liked to see the tall, gaunt, military figure of the Major striding and stalking about the trim garden of Summerleas. But he was wholly unconscious of the fact. Indeed, he was growing day by day more and more miserable. The secret love within him seemed like a serpent warmed into cruel liveliness, and plying its teeth greedily. And now Rose Osborne was about to quit Summerleas for some months, to pay a long-promised long visit to friends in the North of England. It was clear that for the while Rose and the Major must part. Should she see him when she returned to Summerleas? she asked.

Yes; he hoped so. But he did not speak or look very hopefully.

He would not be gone back to India?

He thought not. He was not quite sure. But he thought not.

She gave him her hand. He pressed it to his lips and sighed. She blushed and cast down her eyes. He should have spoken then, if ever, of his love. But he said only, "Good-bye, Miss Rose."

"Good-bye, Major Black." They shook hands and separated.

The Major returned to London promptly. In his despair, he determined upon resumption of his military duties in India. With this view he attended a levée at the Horse Guards. He was honoured by an interview with a very important martial functionary. It was understood that his departure was to be immediate.

He was braver away from Rose than when in her presence. He had been unable to speak to her; but it seemed to him that he could write to her. So he sat down to his desk—to find that the task he had set himself was not nearly so easy of accomplishment as he had imagined. How hard it was to hit on expressions of the right kind, to choose appropriate words, to turn his phrases neatly! He destroyed many sheets of paper; he began the letter afresh many times. He wrote with his room full of trunks, strewed with evidences of imminent departure and travel. And now the floor was littered with

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fragmentary beginnings and rough incomplete draughts of his love-letter.

It was finished at last, he hardly knew how. Something he had said, he did not quite know what, but it seemed to convey his meaning, if not so completely as he could have wished. But at any rate he had told her of his love; he had assured her of his devotion to her; he had asked her to become his wife. And then he went on to speak of the agony suspense would inflict upon him. Might he ask for an immediate answer? Time was very short with him; he was on the eve of departure. Would she telegraph reply? One word would suffice—the word "Yes." Might he hope to receive such a telegram from his beloved Rose in reply to his suit? His head ached; his hand shook; he felt parched and feverish. He was suffering from exhaustion both of body and mind; from excitement of brain and irritation of nerve. It seemed to him that he was losing direct command of his consciousness; that he was subsiding into a state of trance. That he was doing this and that, moving to and from, more like a somnambulist or a man in a dream than a wakeful and acute middle-aged and grey-haired Major of Bengal light cavalry.

The letter completed, the Major breathed more freely. He was as one who had done a desperate deed, over which he had long meditated painfully. It was done now and the consequences might be serious; but in any case he was spared the pain of further meditation on the subject. He had only now to wait the issue as patiently as he could: which was rather impatiently altogether.

He engaged in much mental arithmetic. He set himself long sums. He tried to calculate the exact time it would take to bring him an answer from Rose. She would receive his letter at such an hour; how long would she be before she made up her mind?—how long before she dispatched the telegram "Yes"? For he decided that if there was to be a telegram at all it would contain the word "Yes." Otherwise she would write by post.

The Major waited at home all day long. Frequently he looked from his window hoping to see approach a telegraph-boy playing the part of Cupid and bringing a favourable answer to his suit—the telegram "Yes." No such boy appeared, however. It was growing serious. But at any rate the post of the next morning would bring a letter.

It did not, however. The Major waited and waited. No telegraph-boy arrived with a telegram. No postman brought a letter. An expression of blank despair took up permanent abode upon the Major's face. Still he waited. He even deferred his departure. He would go, he decided, by the steamer from Marseilles instead of the steamer from Southampton.

He did not write again to Miss Rose Osborne, however. He was too proud for that.

At last—there was no help for it—his trunks were piled upon a cab; he paid his bills at his lodgings; he bade adieu to London. He was driven to the station of the South-Eastern Railway Company. He journeyed to Dover en route for India *viâ* Marseilles.

He remained in India five years.

He was a miserable man the while. He had no news of Rose Osborne. He did not write to her; no letter came from her. His love affair—the romance of his life—seemed to have terminated abruptly, to have become suddenly shrouded in an impenetrable mystery. Often and often he asked himself why Rose had not replied to his love-letter?

Had there been any mistake? As he knew, mistakes must happen at times. Suppose she had sent a telegram, and suppose there had been error in the address, or inadvertence on the part of the telegraph-boy; and suppose the telegram had been delivered not to Major Black, but to Colonel Blake, at *his* lodgings, a little lower down in Jermyn-street! It was absurd, perhaps; yet there was an element of reason in the notion. There was nothing impossible about it; and really it afforded an explanation, after a fashion, of a circumstance that was otherwise inexplicable.

But the Major could not resist a grim and desperate laugh—a gaunt sort of mirth not wholly inconsistent with his condition of gloom and despondency—as he pictured to himself his red-nosed friend, Colonel Blake of the Artillery, musing over the telegram "Yes," and wondering what on earth it signified! What question had he asked of anyone to which this was the proper answer? How strangely perplexed he would be! What if he should imagine that the widow lady in the West of England had reconsidered her decision, and had rejected the gentleman who so prospered in the coal trade in favour of him, her military suitor, Colonel Blake!

But the Major (by-the-way he had now attained the rank of Colonel) could not permit himself much lively and fanciful entertainment of this kind. As a rule, his mood was one of exceeding depression. He was very weary of India. He was sick of the service. He yearned to be in England again. And he had a reason for this yearning. He should not return home again without an object. He wanted to know about Rose.

Presently he had turned his back upon India for ever. He had quitted the service. His name appeared upon the list of retired Colonels. He was again in London, and he was inquiring if he could resume occupation of his room over the bootmaker's. This time the landlady recognised him, although he was now but the ghost of his former self, he was so thin and bent, and his moustache and his side tufts of hair were quite white.

"Dear me, Sir!" she said, "and to think of your calling to-day, of all days in the week! Why, it was only this morning I was turning over those papers you left behind you, as the girl wanted to light the fires with; but I wouldn't let her, knowing that gentlemen's particular about their papers and such like being burned, and feeling certain as you'd come back to your room again when you was next in England, Sir. You see, I know gentlemen's ways, as I did ought to, having let lodgings to them now for so many years. And I'm glad to see you back again, I'm sure, Major Black—heartily glad."

"Yes; but papers—what papers?"

"Well, Sir, I thought it best to take care of them, for when you come to gentlemen's papers there's never any knowing for certain when they're of value and when they ain't. Letters and bits of letters they seemed to be, but I'm not very clever at reading handwriting. But one of them I remember looked for all the world like a love-letter."

"A love-letter!" cried Major Black.

"Yes, Sir, a love-letter or an offer of marriage, I won't be quite sure which, and, of course, they ain't quite the same thing, though sometimes they may seem like it."

Presently she handed him a little soiled crumpled packet. He opened it with fingers that would tremble though he tried hard to prevent them. And then he uttered a strange cry. Among many odd scraps and fragments and rough draughts of his love-letter to Rose Osborne, he found the love-letter itself which should have been in her hands five years before; but somehow, as it seemed, had never left the lodging-house in Jermyn-street.

Colonel Black was looking over the neat box hedge encompassing the garden at Summerleas. But he did not see Rose this time, nor MacGillcvray the gardener. His eyes rested upon a board announcing that the house was to be Let or Sold. And then he perceived that the place was deserted—the window-shutters were closed—the garden was in a neglected state—the house was empty.

He learned upon inquiry in the village that Miss Sarah Osborne had been dead some three years; that Miss Rose Osborne had gone away, none knew whither.

It is necessary to be brief now. Colonel Black's search for Rose may not be fully related.

He found her at last. She was unmarried. That part of the discovery was a prodigious relief to him. She was a governess in the family of a wealthy manufacturer in the north of England. Through a pane of glass, the Colonel peered into the school-room and found Rose, pale and thin and saddened, and somewhat suffering, yet, as he avowed, more beautiful than ever, teaching French to three little girls with flaxen heads and rather red noses.

"Rose!" he said, in a low voice, as he softly opened the window.

"Yes!" she answered. He had waited six years to hear that word!

"Rose! My Rose!"

She recognised him instantly, but her face was very white, and there was a frightened look in her eyes as she advanced to meet him.

"At last!" she murmured. And then but for his aid she would have fallen. He held her tightly in his arms, however.

"My poor child!" he said. "Forgive me and pity me. People say there's no fool like an old fool; and, faith, I think they're right. You must have thought me very unkind, cruel, heartless."

"If you had only written a line, Major Black, I think I could have borne it better."

"I did write, Rose; that is what I want to tell you."

"I received this—only this—five years ago!" She took from e bosom an envelope addressed to her at Summerleas. Colonel Black's handwriting appeared upon the envelope, but it contained—a blank sheet of paper only!

"I know—I know!" he said desperately. "Some cruel fatality has been at work! I was mad, I think, my dear; I was fairly beside myself; but it was because of my great love for you, Rose. It turned my brain. This letter should have gone in the envelope." He produced the missing letter. "But somehow—I cannot explain it, for I cannot understand it—it did not get into the envelope, or it slipped out again. But see there, it's in the envelope now, and it has safely reached your hands at last. Better late than never. Read it, Rose, dearest. I know little enough about love-letters; but it tells you—what I now tell you by word of mouth on my knees, Rose—that I love you with all my heart and soul, and that I implore you to be mine!"

If he had but spoken instead of writing five years before, or if he had been but a little more careful in dispatching his love-letter! But then the perturbation of his feelings! the intensity of his love! What wonder that he lost his senses. But—"All's well that ends well!" he murmured, as he clasped his Rose Osborne to his heart.

He found himself forgiven, and fondly loved. Soon he was to make the further discovery that he was the supremely happy husband of an adorable wife.

Yet very often the Colonel was tempted to repine. "It was a cruel, cruel thing," he said; "especially when my age is borne in mind. I was simply cheated, or I cheated myself, out of five years of happiness. I can never recover those five lost years."

His wife demanded: "May it not be, dearest, that we are the happier now because of our five years of doubt and suspense and despair? We were serving an apprenticeship!"

The Colonel said something about his being too old to serve an apprenticeship, and then dropped the subject. He had to be busy in the cellar, indeed. For his old friend, Colonel Blake, of the Artillery—still a bachelor, and with a nose redder than ever—was coming to dinner.

MY FIRST AND LAST PROPOSALS.

MY FIRST PROPOSAL.

Fifty years ago. Could I have dreamed then that——

But I must not anticipate. That is to say, I must go back, trudge back, the long, long high road to the very first stage, when I see little Tom Brindley, a fine lad—he was always thus complimented—on the eve of going to school, at the age of ten. Tom was the son of a great man who had made money in the iron way—and by the iron Ways—not a merchant prince, but a sort of merchant lord, and as proud as if he were a real prince. My father—for *I* am Tom Brindley—had a large family of boys and girls, and we all "played about" in beautiful grounds, and had each a pony, with masters and governesses, and lived in the lap of luxury among graperies and hot-houses. We were great people indeed. That is if the root of all evil sprouts up into greatness. And the time that Tom was to go to school—to, of course, the greatest school that money could secure—had now arrived.

I was in terrible trouble. For long I had known that the blow was impending, that the step was being talked of by Government in councils. But I did not think it was so near. One day it—the stroke—came, short and sharp; my father announcing in his decisive way, "Tom, Sir, you must go to Eton on the tenth." Just a fortnight. O the misery, the blankness, the chill at my heart! To come at such a moment, when my fair hopes were in the ear! And all my happiness —— But once more I am anticipating. Our modest little village church, to which we repaired on Sundays in state—Government in a brougham and pair, the family in a large waggonette—was served by the Rev. Mr. Pearkes, the Curate, the Rector being in bad health and living abroad; where, indeed, he was soon expected to die. It would be unbecoming to say *hoped*, but I fear such was the fact. Mr. Pearkes supported an immense family, on the usual stipend, and, it was understood, was to succeed. He was a dreamy, poetical being, who liked fishing and did not look sad or whine over his difficulties. He had a daughter, of my own age, and—— Here I must pause.

Of all the entanglements that hamper life, nothing, it will be admitted, can compare for embarrassment with those for which the other sex is responsible. How many wretched shipwrecks may be set down to this—when the navigator, even with foreknowledge, and what sailors term a wide berth before him, declines to keep his course clear and *will* run on certain destruction!

Here was I, now, a clever boy, as I was told often, with the world opening before me, about to be made a man of, consumed with the most hopeless passion that ever preyed on the vitals of boyhood.

Abigail was her name—a plump, rosy little nymph, whom I have seen dispose of a plate of bread-and-butter in masterly style; nay, in a most bewitching way plead for a slice of mine in addition. That made no difference. Every one in the parish knew that I adored her, except, I suppose, my father, who was too busy with his iron to notice such a trifle. Often used I to make my way down to the Rectory, and as we were both fond of mystery, we rarely met but by *appointment*, in a concealed and remote part of the garden, where there was a delightful swing. A swing was considered too vulgar for opulent children such as *we* were at Brindley. Seated side by side, and somewhat squeezed (but we found no objection to *that*), we spent such happy hours! The time flew by, until, as before explained, the bolt fell, and we were reduced to the lowest pitch of human wretchedness. I was, at last.

Shall I ever forget that evening when, in the swing, I told her that I *madly* loved her; that we must *not* be parted; and that we must—well, *do* something! "O! but didn't you," she cried, without being so much agitated as I had expected, "hear the news? O! such delightful, good news!" The old Rector's dead at last, and papa and all of us are going to be so happy! Old Mr. Brindley is to give him the place, and I am to have a new dress, and there's to be—such fun!"

Well, I had hoped for a little more tragic sympathy. But "it was her nature to." I saw that all lay upon me, me the MAN! And that I must up and do. And do quickly if I did at all.

I went straight to Mr. Pearkes and told him that "I loved his daughter." He was reading poetry at the time. He was a man that was never surprised. "But," said he gravely, "you are both too young—*are you not?*" he added, in a hesitating way. But I told him we could wait—wait for years, if necessary (which it was), while I was at school. That he might speak to my father. We could be engaged. *Her* education would be going on with mine. "O, dear Sir, it *must* be." "Very well," said Mr. Pearkes. "Really, now, I give you my word, I did not think there was so much poetry left in the world. By-the-way, I have to go to Mr. Brindley about the Living, and I could mention it—eh?"

"Do, do, my dear Sir; the very thing. We will wait for you here."

Mr. Pearkes, singing a love song himself, got his hat and stick and walked gaily off to Brindley. We went into the garden and got into the swing once more, and swung ourselves up into the seventh heaven, the little lady being gradually worked into a sort of delightful anticipation of the joys of being "engaged." So we swung and swung on.

We waited long.

The result may be summarised. The next morning at daybreak I was "packed off"—the very words used by Mr. Brindley—to school, and within three weeks the swing in the Rectory Garden was being used by new children—i.e., children of a new Rector. Alas! Poor Mr. Pearkes!—his poetry, his long family, and the bewitching little Abigail had been "packed off" too. Curacy, all, was lost.

MY LAST PROPOSAL.

That was fifty years ago. Could I have dreamed then——

I may now anticipate. But for Mrs. Hawkins I certainly should never have recovered. Her tender interest, her unwearying solicitude, and never-flagging watchfulness "pulled me through," as it is called. That day, near the Beachside Hotel, when I was run over by the mail-phaeton and carried insensible into the hotel, had nearly proved my death. And, on recovering, it was my worthy physician, who, on receiving about his fortieth fee, declared to me solemnly, "Under Providence, my dear Sir, you owe your recovery to Mrs. Hawkins and her watchful care."

Though not knowing this literally, I had been conscious of it all the time. A buxom widow lady staying at the hotel—so the friendly doctor told me—had seen the poor shattered gentleman carried in, and had asked had he no friends or relations to be written to? Naturally, they could tell nothing; nor could he, for other reasons.

Alas! the great Brindley, my father, had long since passed away, having been ruined first, his children dispersed—dead, or struggling in far-off colonies—and the bold Tom Brindley, having gone into a dashing Hussar regiment, had been forced, when the crash came, to pass into a foot regiment and, after serving abroad many years, to retire on half pay. This had not been a cheerful life for Tom; and when Tom met this accident he felt literally that he was alone in the world.

But how strange! Fifty years ago? Could I have dreamed, then, the words with which I commenced this story. But hear Mrs. Hawkins herself, presently, that is.

"How shall I ever repay you?" I said, as I sat leaning on my stick. "You have snatched me from death."

"By getting well," she said, as she smiled. Her rather plain face looked as handsome as good nature can make a face look. "You must go to the sea, take plenty of exercise, the doctor says."

I laughed. "That I can't do, if I were, as the vulgar say, to swing for it."

She looked at me steadily.

"And that is not so bad a form of exercise."

"What?"

"The swing. Did you ever try it when a boy?"

There was something strange in that face—a kind of softening of the lines, much like the quivering that takes place in dissolving views.

"Good gracious!" I exclaimed. "What is your name? What was it?"

"Strange that you never asked even my Christian name all this time. It is Abigail—the Abigail that once sat in the swing with you, and that"——

"I caused, by my folly, to be cast out on the world, ruined. O, I see it now!"

"Not so bad as that," she said, smiling; "and so you recollect the swing?"

Then I made my last Proposal. PERCY FITZGERALD.

CHRISTMAS WAITS IN THE OLDEN TIME.

Here is a trio of old English minstrels, with their hautboy, fiddle, and bagpipe, striking up a tuneful strain beneath the lighted window of a comfortable mansion, the dwelling of some gentlefolk, as shown by the sculptured crest on the wall. It puts us back into the fifteenth century, to reckon from their fashion of dress, and that will do pretty well for "the olden time." There is a diversity of opinions concerning the origin and first meaning of the title "waits." Dr. Busby holds that this word is a corruption of "wayghtes"—that is to say, hautboys or recorders, the pleasing little wind-instrument commonly used by the leader of the band, who was often merely accompanied by a harp or a fiddle. It is not unlikely that the plural name of the instrument, "wayghtes," having no singular form, would come to be transferred to the company of performers. On the other hand, from Rymer's "Fœdera" we learn that in the King's Court there were certain musical watchmen, whose duty was "to pipe the watch" every night; three times a night in the summer, four times a night between Michaelmas and Shrove Tuesday; and on Christmas Eve they would furnish the music of a sacred carol.

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THE WAITS IN THE OLDEN TIME.

DRAWN BY H. S. MARKS, R.A.

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THE OLD MILL ON THE MARSH.
DRAWN BY S. READ.

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THE OLD MILL ON THE MARSH.

BY W. W. FENN.

A rough account of the adventure which I am about to narrate was partly written down by me soon after it happened, now a long time ago, and it is a strange fact that at the end of all these years I should be stirred to put it into shape and finish it by seeing my friend Mr. Samuel Read's drawing of "The Old Mill on the Marsh," at the Black and White Exhibition last summer; but such is the case, for the still stranger fact is that the picture so exactly represents the dreary aspect of the scene and the general look of the mill on that wild autumn evening that one can hardly think the circumstance a mere coincidence: had I been the artist, and equally skilled, I might have made the sketch as it stands on the spot. Coincidence only it can be, nevertheless, even to the light in the window of the little tumble-down house, which must thus have shone during part of the time I spent there.

Out for an autumn holiday, I was wandering late one wet and windy afternoon along a certain lonely road in the Eastern Counties when I first came in sight of this solitary mill. It did not appear to be very distant from the highway, and, having a queer, dreamy predilection for poking my nose into strange and unusual places, I was naturally induced to bend my steps towards this quaint, picturesque, tumble-down structure. Only, after trudging along for a quarter of a mile or so, the narrow track or cartway, which turned out of the main road towards the mill, did I begin to discover that it was very much farther off than I supposed. The heavy rain which had been falling all the morning had made the stretch of flat and dreary marsh across which I was going a complete swamp in many places. More than once I missed the road in the mire, and got half-way up to my knees in bog; but I cared nothing for that sort of thing in those days. I rather gloried in it, and was never put off my propensity for exploring by trifles.

When within a few hundred yards of my bourne, I halted to enjoy the wild, weird, solitude of the scene, which was in thorough harmony with my mood. Not a living creature was in sight—not another building or human habitation. The wind-riven clouds in the west were fringed with an angry light from the declining sun, and the chilly blast moaned dolefully as it swept through the sails and rigging of the mill (which was at rest) and round the ramshackle dwelling-house attached to it. There was no evidence either of life, any more inside the place than out of it, for I pushed on to the half-open door of the cottage and looked in. It seemed utterly deserted. Closer inspection, however, showed that it had been lately inhabited, poor and miserable as the kitchen or sort of house-place looked in the dimness of the now fast-increasing twilight. I wandered all round the mill, peeped in upon the conglomeration of wheels, cranks, and ladders, returned to the door of the cottage, peeped in there again, wandered round the whole affair once more, still saw no one, regretted there was no time to make a sketch, and finally turned my face towards the track of swampy road by which I had come. Immediately I did so, I saw I was in a fix; it was nearly dark, and now that I looked away from where the sun had gone down, I could scarcely distinguish earth from sky. In two minutes I had missed the road, and was up to my knees in bog; but, struggling back, and regaining the way, I trudged on for fifty yards, it might be, fairly well. Suddenly I was floundering once more in the swamp, and now sinking deeper and deeper. I knew enough of the dangers of marsh and fen to make me aware that this was no joke; in fact, I had a squeak for it, and I might in another moment have been irretrievably swallowed up by the treacherous bog. But I got out of it somehow, returned to the cottage, and determined that nothing should tempt me away from it without a guide and a lantern. So, rapping loudly at the door and shouting at the top of my voice, I listened. There was not a sound save the rising and falling of the melancholy wind. Clearly there was no one within hail. Walking boldly into the room I called aloud once more; still, all was silent.

To cut short this part of my story, I determined, after much deliberation, to stay where I was, come what might, till some one, or daylight, appeared. To attempt to find my way back was a sheer impossibility. I struck a match, found a half-burned candle on the smoky mantle-shelf, lighted it and looked about. A miserable hole, truly, to spend the night in! But there seemed nothing else for it.

At the farther end of the apartment were a truckle bed and some old dilapidated bits of furniture. Near the fire-place, which was close to the window, was a high-backed and cushioned settle, and on this at last I stretched myself at full length, determining to fill up the dreary waiting, if I could, with a nap, for I was very tired.

Letting the meagre candle gutter and burn out in its socket, I was presently in total darkness and fast asleep. I fancy I slept some hours, and that it was nearly midnight when I was aroused by voices. No! not voices—one voice—that of an old man, evidently talking to himself. This fact I arrived at as soon as I was conscious. He had entered the room whilst I was asleep, and clearly had not observed me, hidden, as my recumbent form was, by the high back of the settle. He was now standing with a lantern close to the bed, his back towards me, chattering away to himself in the most voluble fashion. A tallish, grey-haired man, with round, stooping shoulders, and thin, guitered legs.

"Mike; Mike, old man, you're late to-night, you're late. Terrible dark till the moon rose; couldn't get on, couldn't get on," were the first words distinctly audible, and, of course, then was the time that I ought to have disclosed myself, but I was in a lazy, drowsy state, disinclined to move, and somehow I hesitated until it seemed too late, for the next minute, having stood the lantern on a shelf, he had taken a small bag from the pocket of his rough smock, and was emptying out of it a little stream of sovereigns on to the counterpane of his bed.

"There 's a fine sight! There 's a fine lot!" he went on, in croaking, spluttering tones. "Oh! my golden boys! Ha, ha! you 'll swell the store. You 'll pile it up, won't ye? Ho, ho! my precious pippins; you 're the chaps for me! How I love ye, how I love ye, don't I? There, you 're all safe now. Nothing like being open and above board; nothing so safe as things that are never locked up. If I was to put ye under lock and key, somebody 'ud be sure to find ye out, and get at ye; if I was to bar and bolt this broken-down old shop, and make a show of securing myself from being robbed, people 'ud think I *had* got something to rob! They 'd say, 'Old Mike 's a miser; he 's got a rare lot o' money, you may depend.' That fool Jack Turrell, my nephew, and his slut of a wife and all their brats, 'ud be swarming round me like flies on honey, if they didn't think I was as poor as Job! But who 'ud ever think that a man with all the swag I've got in the house 'ud leave door and window open and unfastened. He wouldn't be such a born fool, they 'd say; no man would! He, he, he! Ha, ha, ha!" and the old fellow chuckled, and rubbed his hands exultingly in the intervals when he was not dabbling them in the heap of gold, or counting and piling up the sovereigns in little pillars. "Why, I should be robbed and murdered within a week if I wasn't to keep open house and show everybody that there was nothing to steal. Ho, ho! it 's rarely cunning of me, that it is! Folks thinks now what little money I have is all in the bank, and don't suppose I have a penny of it here; but where 'ud be the use, the use of the money in the bank to me? I can't see it, and kiss it, and love it, there! No, no, my precious boys, I'm too fond of ye for that! Now, let 's have up all your brothers and sisters, and put ye all together, ye 'll make a rare sight by this time! A rare fine family party!"

With this the old fellow lifted the foot of the bedstead away from the wall, and with his foot kicked aside a battered old hat-box standing under the bed. Then, stooping, he raised the plank in the floor, which had thus been discovered, and diving his hands into the aperture, began to pull out some dozen or more strong canvas bags, each evidently filled with his precious golden stores. Then, one by one, he emptied their contents on to the first pile of sovereigns until really an enormous heap of gold lay upon the bed. Then the wretched old man literally shrieked and gasped with excitement and exultation at the sight, and, dropping on his knees, half buried his face and head in the coin, whilst his bony old hands nervously clutched at it or drove themselves greedily down into its depths.

I was spell-bound by the strange and horrid spectacle which had thus, as it seemed, suddenly burst in upon my sleep, like a dreadful nightmare. Had prudence not warned me to remain motionless I doubt if I could, for the time being, have moved or spoken, so strange an effect had this exhibition of the frantic delirious stage of the passion of avarice on my nerves. I take it, it is given but to few to witness it, and certainly I shall never forget it. For fully half an hour did the wretched man revel in, and prolong, his horrid orgy, I can call it nothing else, sheer exhaustion alone appearing to bring it to an end. Panting and foaming at the mouth, he at last stretched himself upon the bed, his head still pillowed on the gold, and for a time lay quite quiet, save for the tremulous twitching of the fingers as they continued dabbling amongst the coin. By degrees he sat upright, and then, counting his hoard methodically, still giving vent at intervals to explosive mutterings of exultation and of his frenzied and loathly lust for gold, gradually replaced it in the bags, never even for a moment casting a glance into the dark obscurity of that end of the room where I lay, the involuntary witness of this strange scene; no, nor ever taking his eyes off the money, but looking as if he would have devoured it with them if he could, until the last sovereign had disappeared, and the precious, useless dross put back in its hiding-place. Then in two minutes he had undressed, blown out his lantern, and, I suppose, tumbled into bed, for within a quarter of an hour he was snoring loudly.

When well assured that he could not be easily awakened, I for the first time sat up to wait for the tardy daylight. I could not move until it appeared, for I dared not risk letting the old man know of my presence after what I had seen. Setting aside the possibility of an accusation of being found on the premises with a felonious intent, I had no taste for coming in contact with the detestable old brute. So, patiently, I waited and waited, till a faint and sickly streak of light from a waning moon was increased sufficiently by the coming dawn to show me the dingy window-blind, and enable me, noiselessly and on tiptoe, to find the door, and slip out into the fresh morning air.

Very soon the cloudless sky was bright enough for me to steer clear of the bog, and within another hour or so I had left far behind me "The Old Mill on the Marsh."

* * * * * *

Jack Turrell! Jack Turrell his nephew! This name which the miser had uttered was familiar to me. I had known a youngster at Cambridge so called—a hard-working, capital fellow, but very poor, and who had come to terrible grief. After taking orders, he married some extravagant woman—a widow, with a lot of children—who had let him in, as I had heard, for no end of debt; that he had separated from her; and that it was with the greatest difficulty he could keep body and soul together.

Could this Jack Turrell, by any chance, be the nephew? I determined to find out; for, if he were, it might be just as well that he should know of the resources possessed by his aged and respectable relative at the mill. The inquiries I set on foot led to the discovery that the Turrell in question was none other than my old college friend. He had always been very close concerning his family and connections, so that the kinship did not surprise me. But where was he to be heard of? He was keeping out of the way; however, in the course of a few weeks, I came upon him and found him in a most terrible plight.

In a miserable lodging, in the back slums of Kentish Town, he lay all but at death's door—this scholarly, high-minded, generous-hearted fellow, as I knew him to be, who had entirely by his own hard work and unaided efforts taken first-class University honours, and then, by one fatal mistake, had wrecked his life. I sought the parish doctor who was attending him.

"Is there no chance, no hope for him?" I asked.

"None, unless he could afford to go abroad. Two or three years' residence in a southern climate might restore him. Short of that, his days are numbered."

I took a resolution; I went off to the Eastern Counties, and for the second time found my way to "the Old Mill on the Marsh."

History repeats itself—it was, indeed, doing so now. Little could I have calculated on ever crossing that threshold again. Yet, there I was! loudly knocking at the door and shouting at the top of my voice, exactly as I had done three months before; and, as before, getting no answer. Again I am entering the sordid, miserable hovel: once more it seems to be untenanted. But a second glance discovers the old man stretched upon his wretched pallet, much as I must have left him on that eventful morning.

Is he asleep? I walk up to the bed, and the first look tells me that he is. But he will never awake! He will never again add another penny to his hoard! He must have been dead some hours, for he is stiff and cold.

I see that all legal steps are properly taken, and a seal put upon the premises; but I keep my secret for the present. Then I hasten away to the bedside of my friend.

So worn did he look that I trembled as I asked him,

"Hadn't you an uncle a miller? I heard of him accidentally, and also that he has just died; have you no claim on his estate!"

"Estate! my dear fellow! he was as poor as Job, and could barely make a living for himself, out of his business."

"But what relatives had he? any besides yourself?"

"No, none; if he had anything to be heir to I should be his heir, but he had nothing."

"Can you bear a great surprise, old friend, news of something that will show you the way to hope, health, and prosperity?"

He smiled wearily, and said no such luck was in store for him, but if it were he thought he could bear it well!

Then I told him my story, and, to make an end of it here, I need only add that John Turrell proved his claim on the miser's hoard, which, but for my timely discovery of it, might have lain *perdu* for years beneath the rotten old flooring of the mill cottage, and until it would have been too late to save a dear and valuable life.

HOW JOHN MORGAN WON HIS WIFE.

BY MRS. EILOART.

The great man of Branscombe Hollow was Sir George Hauteville. He or his forefathers had come over with the Conqueror. He considered himself second to no man in the country. He had the oldest house, the finest trees, the bluest blood, the longest pedigree of any man in that part of the world. Mushroom gentry or millionaire merchants, he despised them all alike; there were plenty in the neighbourhood, as it was but twenty miles from London. He was thoroughly satisfied with himself and his belongings. The prettiest girl in the kingdom called him uncle, and the only fault she had in his eyes was one that, in the case of a pretty girl, as she was, was sure to be cured some day or other, and that was that she wore the name of Brown.

Years ago he had cast off her mother because she chose to marry an Ensign in a marching regiment, who bore that name. The Ensign became a Lieutenant, and then died, leaving Mrs. Brown, with one daughter, not at all well provided for. Then it was that I first knew them. They lived next door to my mother, who, like Mrs. Brown, was a widow, and, like her, had a small income and one child—myself. It was a little country town where we lived, and our street was the genteelest, and poorest, and dullest in the place. Nelly Brown and I knew each other from the time we were children; I can't remember the time that we didn't know each other. Our mothers had trouble enough to keep up appearances and give us each a decent education; but these troubles did not affect our happiness, and, when Nelly was sixteen and I barely twenty, we were solemnly engaged to each other.

That was on my first return from walking the hospitals in London. I was to be a medical man, as my father had been before me. My mother had set her heart on that—how she managed to make me one was one of those miracles that mothers only know how to accomplish. But a doctor in good time I became, and went home to announce the fact that I had passed my examination with honours, and to meet with the severest disappointment that had yet befallen me.

Nelly's mother was dead. That in itself was a great blow to me. She was the kindest friend and truest lady I had ever known; but that was not all. Nelly's uncle, who had ignored her existence and that of her mother during the lifetime of the latter, had made his appearance at Waring as soon as he heard of his sister's death, followed at her funeral, and taken Nelly away with him to his place at Branscombe.

Nelly had left a little letter for me with my mother, in which she said she was "still the same as ever," and how many times I read that letter I decline to say. But still Nelly was, to all practical purposes, out of my world altogether. If not exactly her uncle's heiress—the estate was entailed in the male line, which was represented by a distant cousin—still, as the acknowledged niece of Sir George Hauteville, living under his roof, mixing in society to which no mere professional man could aspire, she would be as much out of my reach as would be any one of the Royal Princesses.

That was the way my mother argued—sorrowfully enough, for she was very fond of Nelly; but her arguments failed to convince me. If Nelly herself was still the same as ever, nothing should part us, and I would yet win her for my wife.

Of course, I wrote in answer to the letter, and Nelly wrote back, lovingly and tenderly as ever. This went on for a little while; then came a break in our correspondence. She had thought it due to her uncle to acquaint him with our engagement; in fact, circumstances—which circumstances I construed to mean another and unwelcome suitor—made it necessary that she should do so. Then Sir George forbade the correspondence, and desired that the engagement should be given up. Nelly did not enter into particulars; but I fancy he had been rather peremptory. However, my dear girl kept her faith, though she said that, while under Sir George's roof, she could not disobey him by writing to or receiving letters from me; and so we must wait in silence till better times, which I interpreted till I could make a home for her.

That very day I saw an advertisement in the *Times* for a medical assistant in Lorton, which, as I knew very well, was the nearest town to Branscombe Hollow. That advertisement I answered; that situation I obtained; and judge of my delight when I found that my employer was the medical attendant of the whole establishment at Branscombe Hall, including Sir George himself.

It was a capital berth, independently of the especial reasons which made it so delightful to me. There was plenty of practice, a good salary; my employer was a gentleman, and treated me like one; and if, now and then, he took things rather easily, and liked a run up to town in the opera season, or to follow the hounds when hunting came round, why that only gave me yet more opportunities of improving in a profession to which, for Nelly's sake as well as its own, I had devoted myself heart and soul. But Dr. Gordon had no wish to overwork me; I might have had more leisure on weekdays than I chose to take; but, to his surprise, all I asked for was ample time on Sunday mornings to attend church, intimating at the same time that there was no church in Lorton I cared to go to. He had no objection to this; nay, he was such a good-natured old bachelor that perhaps he guessed my motives, for he told me, with a laugh, that I might worship where and *whom* I pleased.

So every Sunday morning Dr. Gordon went to the parish church at Lorton, at the risk of being interrupted in his devotions; and I took a two-mile walk to the old church at Branscombe Hollow, where, in its pew of state, surrounded by his lowlier neighbours, Sir George set a good example to those beneath him by the loudness with which he uttered the responses and the profound attention he gave to the sermon. He never saw me; but somebody else did. The very first Sunday Nelly espied me, though I was half hidden behind a pillar, and blushed and brightened with the loveliest, deepest crimson. She passed me when she went out. I touched her dress; I caught one kind glance; and I went home the happiest, most hopeful fellow under the sun. This lasted for a year. One whole twelvemonth, let the weather be what it might—hail, rain, snow or wind—I went my two-mile walk, and was rewarded with the sight of Nelly, but never interchanged a word with or received a line from her.

Then I got tired of waiting so quietly, and I wrote to Nelly asking her if I might not now appeal to Sir George to let us at least correspond. I had for answer that I might try, but that the trial would be useless. And so it proved. I wrote to Sir George, stating that I was making way in my profession; that I hoped, before many years were past, to be able to provide a home for a wife; that I had no wish for any dowry with her; and that, as Nelly's engagement with me had been sanctioned by her late mother, I could not consider myself unduly presumptuous in asking him, as Nelly's guardian, to sanction it likewise.

Sir George did not keep me waiting for an answer, and the answer was a plain one. He professed himself to be astounded at my audacity; at the same time he was good enough to say that a doctor might be a gentleman, and that if I had made such a footing in my profession as Fergusson or Gull, and others of a similar standing had done, he might have taken

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my proposal into consideration; but, for a mere country apothecary—a stripling with his way to make, and nothing to show that he was ever likely to make such way—to aspire to the hand of Sir George Hauteville's niece, was an unequalled piece of presumption.

I folded up that letter, and I said to myself, "I'll not only aspire to Sir George's niece, but I'll win her." Then I went about my day's duties, took my round of patients, and came home—it was Saturday night—happy in the thought that to-morrow I should at least rejoice in the sight of my Nelly.

She looked very unhappy when I did see her. Her eyes were red, and her face was pale. I heard afterwards that Sir George had insisted that she should think no more of me; that he had spoken of my presumption in the severest terms, and had done his best to make her promise to break off with me entirely. I went home very unhappy, blaming my unlucky stars that I could not at once offer Nelly a home, and wondering what would be the smallest pittance on which we could keep house together. To think of her being under that old martinet's authority! He would break her heart! He would crush her spirit! I was full of a thousand apprehensions for her; and the one look she had given me on leaving the church, which seemed so full of suffering patience, haunted me all the night through.

In the morning, when I went down, I found Dr. Gordon in scarlet, and as full of spirits as he generally was when a day's hunting was before him. "I must leave all to you to-day," he said. "Luckily, there is not much in hand. We are to meet at Sir George's; and, if the fox only does his duty, I don't know at what time you will see me back to-night. I dare say I shall dine at the Hall. Sir George generally takes a few of us home after a day's sport; and I know I can leave everything to you."

He made his breakfast as calmly as if he were not going into Nelly's presence; as if to be at the Hall, to see her, to sit by her side, was the most everyday event that could befall him. I don't know which was the predominant feeling in my mind, envy of his good fortune, or indignation at the indifference with which he regarded it. Poor fellow! he rode away cheerily enough, little thinking of the price he was to pay for that day's sport.

When I came home at six, expecting my dinner, to which I was prepared to do ample justice, Mrs. Simpson, Dr. Gordon's housekeeper, met me in the hall with a troubled face. Would I go up stairs and see her master? He had had a bad accident in the hunting-field, and they had brought him home an hour ago. He was quite sensible, and had been asking repeatedly for me. I went up to him at once.

"Another patient, Morgan," he said, with a laugh. He was evidently in great pain, but perfectly cheerful. "You'll have double work on your hands a little longer than we either of us bargained for. I've damaged my leg a good deal. You'll be able to do all that's wanted for me; and in a few weeks I shall be about again. But Sir George is in a worse fix than I am. Our two horses took the same hedge almost at the same moment, and rolled over each other. The poor animals are done for, and it's a miracle Sir George and I have not shared their fate."

I saw to his hurt, which was not alarming; and then he spoke again of Sir George. "He fell on his face and bruised it awfully. I saw it when they raised him; and I fancied, by what I heard, he had some internal injury. His horse rolled on him. My poor Dick simply threw me. We were both of us perfectly sensible when we had had a little brandy, and I asked if he would have you to attend him? He answered that he didn't want boys, and told those about him to send his groom off to town for Sir W. H——" (at that time there was no telegraph office within a dozen miles). "Curious chance, wasn't it, for a man's doctor to be disabled by the same accident that laid himself up? There, now go and get your dinner; and tell Mrs. Simpson to make me some toast-and-water and keep the house quiet. I should like to sleep, if I can."

I ate my solitary dinner, then crept softly up to the door of the Doctor's room, and was glad to find him in a sound sleep. Then I had to go out again, to a couple of rather serious cases in the town; and, having duly attended to them, I thought I would go to the station and see if the great medico from London had come. I found Sir George's carriage waiting there; and the station-master told me the train by which Sir William H—— was expected would be shortly in. I thought I should like to have a good look at him again, and see how time was dealing with him. So I went on the platform; but, as far as seeing Sir William was concerned, with no result. Half a dozen passengers stepped out when the train came in, but not one of them was the great doctor. "It's a bad look out for Sir George," said the station-master; and, unless they put on a special for him, there won't be another down train for five hours."

Five hours! A badly-bruised face, eyesight injured, perhaps gone; serious internal hurts, and a heavy elderly man. I cast up the little sum, and the total was very unfavourable to the master of Branscombe Hall. Why couldn't he have let me attend him; or, at any rate, do what I could till the great gun came down from London. For the last six months I had had more than half Dr. Gordon's patients on my hands, with results that had been very satisfactory both to themselves and to him; and I really did not see why I could not attend to Sir George's hurts as well as to those of the carter over whose legs his waggon-wheels had gone, or the ploughman on whose body his own horses had trodden. I resolved to go to the house and offer my services, till Sir William came. They could but be rejected; and, at any rate, I should have done my duty. I went up to the coachman, as he sat in state on his box. He had evidently been consoling himself for his master's injuries with an extra glass. "Wait here for five minutes," I said, "till I get one or two things I want, and then you can take me up to Sir George."

"You be the doctor, I suppose, Sir?" he said, and touched his hat with a shaky forefinger.

"I am *a* doctor," I answered, which I thought was information enough for him; "but I can't work without my tools, and I haven't got them all with me."

I hurried home, put up instruments, bandages, and other still appliances, gave a hasty look at Dr. Gordon, who was sleeping soundly, told Mrs. Simpson I might be out all night as I had a very bad case in hand, and gave her ample directions as to the proper attendance on her master, and then went off in state to the Hall, the coachman who drove me firmly believing that he had the honour of driving Sir William H——. We met with no accident on the road, which was almost more than I had expected, considering the state of my charioteer; and when we arrived at the house found the upper servants anxiously expecting us. I did not think it necessary to give either butler or housekeeper any explanations, but asked to be shown to Sir George's room at once. Nelly was there, sitting by his side. She gave a little start when she saw me, but I held up my finger to enjoin silence, and turned at once to my patient. His face was fearfully bruised and swollen, and his eyes were closed—it would be days, I expected, before he would be able to open them. He was perfectly conscious, however, and informed me, in answer to the first question I put, that I had been "a devil of a time coming."

"If you will allow me to explain, Sir George," I said.

"I do not want any explanations. Now you have come, do what you can for me, or I shall be dead before the morning," he said, testily.

He was evidently in great pain, possibly in danger, I *would* do what I could for him pending H——'s arrival, and make my explanations when he was able to hear them. I asked Nelly to leave the room—if I *had* been H—— himself I couldn't have done it in a more professional manner—and then, with the help of the valet and butler, I set to work.

Sir George was severely injured, that was certain. I didn't feel at all sure that, if H—— came, he would be able to pull him through. I made up my mind to remain for the night, and got a little rest, at intervals, on a couch in the room. In the morning my patient, who had had a little sleep, was rather easier, and H—— had not, as I had been expecting, made his appearance. I gave Sir George a little nourishment, myself. It required a more skilful hand than that of a servant to administer it; and, blind as he was, he evidently knew me from them, taking me, however, for Sir William.

"Must you go back to town to-day, doctor?" he said. "If any arrangements could be made for you to see me through this I should be glad. My own medical man is laid up, and the only other in the place is a boy fresh from the hospitals—and a d—d impertinent puppy into the bargain, he added, in a lower tone.

"I think I can stay for a day or two," I said, with all due professional gravity, "and then we will see how things go;" but you must allow me to leave you for a few hours, Sir George, and to send up to London for a nurse."

I saw Nelly before I went. I thought I had a right to that indulgence after my exertions in her uncle's behalf. I explained the whole state of the case to her, and advised her not to let her uncle know, when Sir William *did* make his appearance, that the "boy from the hospitals" had added to his impertinence by taking care of him during the night. Then I sent up to London for a suitable nurse. *That* messenger went and came, having duly executed his errand; but of the groom who had been dispatched for the great doctor we still saw and heard nothing. Then I went to see Dr. Morgan, who was going on very well, and whom I did not think it necessary to trouble with an account of my proceedings during the night, and, after going my rounds, went again to the Hall, where I found the nurse had arrived, but not Sir William.

Sir George was a little better, and very glad to have me back. I began to feel more hopeful, but still quite aware that Death would not give him up too easily. Then, as I looked on him, I decided on my course. I would try and save him. The case was bad, but it was a straightforward one enough, and, I honestly believed, was one that any fairly competent medical man, who could give the due care and attention, might deal with as readily as Sir William H—— himself. I liked difficult cases. I liked the hand-to-hand fight with Death, the forcing him to give up his grasp of his expected victim. Such a contest roused a feeling of pugnacity in me, a determination not to be baffled and conquered if skill or patience could prevent it, and I only hoped now that Sir William would not make his appearance, so that I, puppy and boy as I was, might bring back to life and health the man who had so called me.

Well, as I said, the great doctor from London never came, and I went on doing his work for him. If any of the servants recognised me, which I dare say some of them did, it was no business of theirs to interfere, as their master's niece evidently regarded me as his medical attendant. Sir George was too ill at first, besides being too much impressed with a sense of his own importance, to think it very wonderful that one of the first medical men in London should find it worth his while to neglect all his London patients for the sake of a single country gentleman. When he became a little better, he would have monopolised my time completely if I would have allowed him. He had certainly taken a fancy to me, and was very pleased when I rendered him any little services which, perhaps, were more a nurse's work than a doctor's. He liked to keep me in talk, or, rather, for me to hear him talk, and had a number of strange theories in medicine and surgery which he was glad to propound to one who he imagined must be so good a judge of their feasibility. We had many a long discussion in his sick room, and I found that, when I was not there, he was never weary of uttering my praises to Nelly. I got to like him, myself, much better than at one time I could have thought possible. He was eccentric, and fearfully proud, but good and sound at heart, I was convinced. Then, too, he was very kind to Nelly, and Nelly had grown very fond of him. Altogether, I felt ready, if Sir George would only allow me to call him uncle, to make one of the best of nephews. Nelly herself was very anxious that he should know to whom he was indebted for his recovery, and one day informed me that she could not much longer keep him in ignorance of the true state of the case. He had been praising me more warmly than ever. I was not only a doctor, but a thorough good fellow, well informed, well educated, and able to hold my own anywhere. There was not a lady in the kingdom whom a man like that might not aspire to. If she, Nelly, had fallen in love with such a one he might have said something to it. Nay, he *would* have said something to the tune of five thousand pounds and his blessing; but to want to throw herself away on a country doctor's assistant, a fellow who would most likely be a mere apothecary all his life, was a piece of absurdity he hoped that by this time she was ashamed of.

"He must know the truth," said Nelly, "if you think he is able to bear it, John."

"If his eyes are able to bear the light he shall know everything the next time I come," I said.

All this time Sir George had had the upper part of his face so covered with bandages that he was virtually blind. Indeed, at one time, I had been afraid that he might become really so. But he was now much better, and I made up my mind, the next time I came, to remove the bandages, and let him look on the face of his doctor. He was delighted enough when I told him I thought he could bear daylight now; and looked eagerly and tenderly enough towards Nelly as soon as his eyes were free.

"We shan't fall out, my dear, even if I am not quite so handsome a fellow as I was," he said, holding out his hand to her, though I don't know that we Hautevilles—ladies, of course, excepted—were ever remarkable for good looks. Am I very much scarred, doctor," he added, turning to me. He looked at me a little curiously, then said, "Upon my word, Sir William, to have made the name you have made you're the youngest looking fellow I ever saw in my life; and—and, you'll excuse me, but there's something about your face that's rather familiar to me. I certainly have seen some one very like you in our own neighbourhood."

"That's very possible, Sir George," I said, "for I'm not half such an important personage as Sir William H——. I am a sadly insignificant person altogether; still, I can lay claim to the honour and pleasure of having attended you with very fair success since that unfortunate accident of yours."

"And where the deuce *is* Sir William, Sir, and, above all, who are you?"

Sir William H—— is, I believe, in London at the present time. Nothing has been heard of the man who was dispatched for him on one of your best horses, and I am John Morgan, at your service, Sir George."

My patient lost his temper so completely that I was afraid he would throw himself back and undo all my labour for the last six weeks. He would hear of no explanation, either from Nelly or me, and at last I thought it best to take my leave, and go at once to Dr. Gordon and put my case and my patient's both in his hands.

He was astonished at my audacity in conducting a case which, from what I told him, was one that would have tried the skill even of the great man whose substitute I had been. He was equally astonished at my audacity in aspiring to the hand of my patient's niece. But he was getting about now, and able to go to the Hall himself. He found Sir George in a fair way of recovery, but furious at the deception which he considered had been practised upon him. To have heard him, one would have thought I had shot the horse and murdered the groom for my own ends. But he was ready to acknowledge that I had done as much for him as Sir William himself could have done, and that I might in time be something better than a mere apothecary. Nelly reminded him of the manner in which he had expressed himself concerning me, and he was too proud a man to go back from his word. He said that, in right of my skill and talents, I was good enough for his niece, and abided, in a grim fashion of his own, by what he had said.

He gave Nelly to me, and he gave me five thousand pounds with her; and we took a house in a good part of London, and I have made way even beyond my own expectations, which were always sanguine enough.

Some months after my marriage I came across the missing groom in one of the London hospitals; and then I learned how it was I had been enabled to take Sir William H——'s place. The man had duly reached the great surgeon's house, and learned that he was at the other end of the kingdom occupied on a critical case, which it was impossible to leave for a day or two. John thought both he and his horse would be the better for rest and refreshment, and sought both at an inn he knew juts out of London. There he took somewhat more than was good for him, and soon, after he had remounted his horse, used the spur so freely that the animal, who had certainly a right to think himself entitled to return home at a slower pace than that at which he had left it, threw his rider and started off without him. John was disabled for a week. His horse, no doubt, soon found another master, but John, ashamed to return and own his misadventure, did not find it so easy to do so. He got what jobs he could in London, lived from hand to mouth, fell ill; and so I found him.

Well, of course Sir George was the loser by John's want of sobriety; but then I was very much the gainer. If he had come back straight to the Hall another great doctor would have been sent for at once, I should never have had the honour of curing Sir George, and never have had the best of wives for a fee. I forgave John, like a Christian; and he drives my carriage and pair now, and looks—and I believe his looks do not belie him—as if he never tasted anything stronger than water.

A FAMILY RELIC.

"Here is the Sword!—Now for the tale—you know
You promised us so very long ago."
Thus pleaded Nellie; while her sister Prue
Added a sweet petitionary "Do!
Tell us the story of these rusty stains,
And you shall have a sweet song for your pains."

Thus urged, their uncle took the ancestral brand,
Wellnigh too weighty for his single hand,
And thus began—"I shall not take you back
Through this sword's lengthy genealogic track;
Lest it should be like that Welsh pedigree
(As in veracious Miller you may see)
That notes—'About this time was Adam living,'
And then goes on remoter links still giving.
I'll not detail all that our archives say
Of its performance in the killing way,
Far back in mystifying history's youth,
But give one incident that's known for truth.

Sir Hugh—whose 'scutcheon in yon window glows,
Through which the light this Christmas morning flows,
And paints your heads, fair nieces, with its gold
And green and azure—in the days of old
To this, our ancient house, brought great renown,
Which others have unsullied handed down.
That was a time of lawless riot, when
The right was laughed to scorn by lawless men;
And he, a veritable Arthur in his time,
Went righting wrong and extirpating crime.
One day, o'erpowered by numbers, he was cast
Into a loathsome dungeon, bound full fast;
Where as he lay a spirit came one night—
Or such she seemed, so spiritually bright—
Drew back the bolts, loosed chains, and set him free;
Whispering, "Your sword is 'neath an apple-tree,
Close-hid, the third beyond the orchard gate;
And near some faithful followers you await.
Adieu, Sir Knight!" And the fair maiden fled
Before a word of grateful thanks was said.
Sir Hugh soon found, as told, his trusty brand—
This self-same sword—and, with his little band,
Upon the troop of base marauders flew,
And wrought dire vengeance on the fiendish crew.
Misrule and violence from the country passed,
And this good sword was sheathed in peace at last.
What of that lady fair? you ask. That dame,
Or damsel, your great-grandmama became.—ANON.

My whole in London city plain appears,
By day and night, through all the long-drawn years.
Bisect it, and my first will scatheless stand,
Most self-important being in the land;
My second plays chief part amid the hum
And clatter of a modish kettledrum.—L.

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FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.

A few drops of the FRAGRANT FLORILINE on a wet tooth-brush produce a delightful foam, which cleanses the Teeth from all impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar and arrests the progress of decay. It gives to the Teeth a peculiar and beautiful whiteness, and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth, a disordered stomach, or tobacco smoke. The FRAGRANT FLORILINE is purely vegetable, and equally adapted to old and young.

The FRAGRANT FLORILINE should be used in all cases of bad breath, and particularly by gentlemen after smoking. The Floriline combines, in a concentrated form, the most desirable, cleansing, and astringent properties. At the same time, it contains nothing which can possibly injure the most sensitive and delicate organisation.

It beautifies the teeth and gums.
It arrests the decay of the teeth.
It acts as a detergent after smoking.
It renders the gums hard and healthy.
It neutralises the offensive secretions of the mouth.
It imparts to the breath a fragrance purely aromatic and pleasant.

Put up in large bottles (only one size) and in elegant toilet-cases, complete, at 2s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared only by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-st., London.

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.

Sweet as the ambrosial air,
With its perfume rich and rare; .
Sweet as violets at the morn,
Which the emerald nooks adorn;
Sweet as rosebuds bursting forth,
From the richly-laden earth,
Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

The teeth it makes a pearly white,
So pure and lovely to the sight;
The gums assume a rosy hue,
The breath is sweet as violets blue;
While scented as the flowers of May,
Which cast their sweetness from each spray,
Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

Sure, some fairy with its hand
Cast around its mystic wand,
And produced from fairy's bower
Scented perfumes from each flower;
For in this liquid gem we trace—
All that can beauty add and grace—
Such is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.

Is the best liquid dentifrice in the world, it thoroughly cleanses partially decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco-smoke.

For children and adults whose teeth show marks of decay its advantages are paramount. The "Floriline" should be thoroughly brushed into all the cavities; no one needs fear using it too often or too much at a time. Among the ingredients being soda, honey, spirits of wine, borax, and extracts from sweet herbs and plants, it forms not only the very best dentifrice for cleansing ever discovered, but one that is perfectly delicious to the taste and as harmless as sherry. The taste is so pleasing that, instead of taking up the toothbrush with dislike, as is often the case, children will on no account omit to use the "Floriline" regularly each morning if only left to their own choice. Children cannot be taught the use of the toothbrush too young; early neglect invariably produces premature decay of the teeth. "Floriline" is prepared only by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London; and sold by all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.

If teeth are white and beautiful,
It keeps them so intact;
If they're discoloured in the least,
It brings their whiteness back;
And by its use what good effects
Are daily to be seen;
Thus hence it is that general praise
Greets "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

One trial proves conclusive quite,
That by its constant use
The very best effects arise
That science can produce.
It is the talk of every one,
An all-absorbing theme;
Whilst general now becomes the use,
Of "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

It makes the breath as sweet as flowers,
The teeth a pearly white;
The gums it hardens, and it gives
Sensations of delight.
All vile secretions it removes,
However long they've been;
The enamel, too, it will preserve,
The "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.

It may or may not be generally known that microscopical examinations have proved that animal or vegetable parasites gather, unobserved by the naked eye, upon the teeth and gums of at least nine persons in every ten; any individual may easily satisfy himself in this matter by placing a powerful microscope over a partially-decayed tooth, when the living animalculæ will be found to resemble a partially-decayed cheese more than anything else we can compare it to. We may also state that the FRAGRANT FLORILINE is the only remedy yet discovered able perfectly to free the teeth and gums from these parasites without the slightest injury to the teeth or the most tender gums.

Read this.—From the "Weekly Times," March 20, 1871:—"There are so many toilet articles which obtain all their celebrity from being constantly and extensively advertised that it makes it necessary when anything new and good is introduced to the public that special attention should be called to it. The most delightful and effective toilet article for cleansing and beautifying the teeth that we in a long experience have ever used is the new Fragrant Floriline. It is quite a pleasure to use it, and its properties of imparting a fragrance to the breath and giving a pearly whiteness to the teeth make it still more valuable. Of all the numerous nostrums for cleaning the teeth which from time to time have been fashionable and popular, nothing to be compared with the Floriline has hitherto been produced, whether considered as a beautifier or a valuable cleanser and preserver of the teeth and gums."

From the "Young Ladies' Journal":—"An agreeable dentifrice is always a luxury. As one of the most agreeable may be reckoned Floriline. It cleanses the teeth and imparts a pleasant odour to the breath. It has been analysed by several eminent professors of chemistry, and they concur in their testimony to its usefulness. We are frequently asked to recommend a dentifrice to our readers; therefore we cannot do better than advise them to try the Fragrant Floriline."

Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.

I have heard a strange statement, dear Fanny, to-day,
That the reason that teeth do decay
Is traced to some objects that form in the gums,
And eat them in time quite away.
Animalcules, they say, are engendered—that is,
If the mouth is not wholesome and clean;
And I also have heard to preserve them the best
Is the fragrant, the sweet "FLORILINE!"

Oh, yes! it is true that secretions will cause
Living objects to form on your teeth,
And certainly and silently do they gnaw on
In cavities made underneath;
But a certain preservative Gallup has found,
To keep your mouth wholesome and clean;
And you're perfectly right for your teeth to preserve,
There's nothing like sweet "FLORILINE!"

'Tis nice and refreshing, and pleasant to use,
And no danger its use can attend;
For clever physicians and dentists as well
Their uniform praises now blend.
They say it's the best preparation that's known,
And evident proofs have they seen,
That nothing can equal the virtues that dwell
In the fragrant, the sweet "FLORILINE!"

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.

The 'Christian World" of March 17, 1871, says, with respect to Floriline:—"Floriline bids fair to become a household word in England, and one of peculiarly pleasant meaning. It would be elegant to conceive a more efficacious and agreeable preparation for the teeth. Those who once begin to use it will certainly never willingly give it up."

Mr. G. H. Jones, the eminent Dentist, of 57, Great Russell-street, in his valuable little book on Dentistry, says:—"The use of a good dentifrice is also indispensable, and one of the best preparations for cleansing the teeth and removing the impure secretions of the mouth is the liquid dentifrice called 'Fragrant Floriline,' which is sold by all respectable chemists."

The words "Fragrant Floriline" are a Trade-Mark.

Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London, and Sold Everywhere throughout Great Britain and the United States.

IS DYSPEPSIA INCURABLE?

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IS DYSPEPSIA INCURABLE?

IS DYSPEPSIA AN INCURABLE DISEASE?

The proportion of the community which Dyspepsia or Indigestion has claimed as victims is so alarmingly great that the most point as to whether the disease is curable or incurable is fast becoming one of the most prominent topics of the day. The developments of the disease itself are so varied and deceptive, even to the eyes of the skilled physician, and hence is so often mistakenly named, that hundreds—nay, thousands—at this moment are really suffering from Dyspepsia, or its effects, and know it not, because they, their friends or medical attendant, have been led to misname the complaint. The symptoms of the disease alone wellnigh appal all who would attempt its remedy, and Dyspepsia has therefore been pronounced by many to be incurable. If some of the following symptoms are apparent, let the reader be assured that the disease is present. It may be known by the pains in the back and chest, and dull, sleepy feeling, by the disagreeable taste in the mouth in the morning, and by the sticky slime collecting about the teeth, which makes the breath fœtid and offensive to others. A poor appetite, with a feeling as of a heavy load on the stomach, and a sometimes all-gone feeling at its pit may be noted as signs of the complaint, as are also cold, clammy, and adhesively-perspiring hands and feet. Giddiness, whirling in the head—especially when rising up suddenly—constipated bowels, thick and stagnant blood, and sunken eyes are all parts of the aggravations with which patients suffering from Dyspepsia are afflicted. Webs and spots before the eyes, a hot and dry skin, and frequent spittings up of food—for the stomach has become as sensitive as quicksilver—with sometimes a filling of the mouth with sweetish water, at others a sour taste to the palate, all denote the presence of this most unwelcome disease, which, it is universally agreed, is frightfully prevalent among all classes of society. How often do we hear the harsh and distressing cough—at first dry, afterwards attended with greenish coloured expectoration, yet seldom does the unfortunate possessor or his advisers attribute it to the Dyspepsia from which it really springs, so that by mistaken treatment the condition of the patient becomes gloomy indeed. Though apparently hopeless of cure, the disease is really curable in all stages, by SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP, a remedy prepared especially to combat its evil influence. That this is no mere assertion, but capable of being put to the proof, may be inferred by the enormous and increasing consumption of this medicine; the present average sale being at the rate of 677,000 bottles yearly. Does not this prove, first, the horrible prevalence of Dyspepsia throughout the land, and, second, that SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP—which is avowedly and openly sold as a remedy for the disease—must achieve its mission of giving, as claimed, relief to sufferers from this complaint. Can it be supposed for one moment that the people of this country would continue to purchase—increasingly so—a worthless remedy? The fact is, the Medicine does possess the merit claimed for it, and from its first introduction the rapid strides it has made in public favour denote the esteem in which it is held. Mr. A. J. WHITE, of 21, Farringdon-road, London, E.C., has received hundreds upon hundreds of letters teeming with favourable mention of SIEGEL'S SYRUP, and has put a few of them in pamphlet form for the perusal or investigation of parties who, before giving the medicine a trial, may be desirous of obtaining more information as to its efficacy. The CURATIVE SYRUP is sold by all Chemists and all Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom, at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle; or, where difficulty is experienced in obtaining it, will be sent carriage-paid to nearest railway station on receipt of stamps.

A NEW ARTICLE HAVING AN ENORMOUS SALE.—Twelve hundred (1200) Bottles have been sold in nine months—to the perfect satisfaction of customers—and during that period but three days have passed without sale. This is what is said by Mr. CALEB WEEKS, of 18, Lower Union-street, Torquay, and it is asked, Would not the gentleman named have been held up to the opprobrium of his fellow-townsmen and himself ruined in business had the article of which he had sold so much been worthless? The fact is, the remedy does possess the real merit with which it is credited, and it therefore sells largely to the satisfaction of purchasers, otherwise the many favourable reports which follow—a few only of the many hundreds received—could not be possible.

Mr. JNO. BOWEN, 44, Mill-lane, Sutton, Macclesfield, says:—"I have sold many a dozen bottles, and it is well spoken of."

Mr. THOS. B. PERCY, Chemist, Truro, says:—"I have sold thirteen dozen bottles from January to May, 1879."

Mr. E. F. KENT, 134, Broad-street, Pendleton, has sold twenty-six dozen small size and some large, and says:—"I have always found it give every satisfaction."

Mr. T. D. WRIGHT, 26, Chapel-street, Southport, speaks of over £30 disposed of, and states:—"I have heard it spoken of in very high terms by many, especially as a remedy for Indigestion."

Mr. HENRY HALSTEAD, 22, Bank-street, Rawstenstall, says:—"I have already sold at retail seven or eight dozen."

Messrs. FARNHAM and PADFIELD, say:—"Please send immediately, as, though we sell other Medicines, the people set them all aside, and inquire only for yours."

Mr. T. PICKERING, John St. Over, Winsford, says:—"I am disposing of it quicker than any other I ever sold."

Mr. J. A. LAMBLE, 23, Pembroke-street, Devonport:—"I write to inform you of its enormous sale in my neighbourhood."

Mr. ROBT. WRIGHT, Percy-buildings, Shields-road, Byker, Newcastle-on-Tyne, says:—"People come back for bottle after bottle, and their testimony is very gratifying as to its medicinal action."

The Exors. of the late H. W. MACKERETH, Market Place, Ulverston, report sale of upwards of 300 bottles, and state:—"We find that, once asked for, the order is generally repeated, through its beneficial effects."

From Mr. J. CLEGG, Brunswick-street, Morley:—"It has cured a lady friend of ours of indigestion after trying a great many other medicines to no purpose."

Mr. T. W. ROBINSON, Trinity-street, Hull, says:—"I could name a dozen people who have been cured by it, some of them having been of twelve years' standing. In fact, every bottle sold by me has given, in every instance, perfect satisfaction."

The remedy to which allusion is made above is a cure for Indigestion—a disease to which all are more or less subject—in its most aggravated forms, and is sold by all Chemists and Medicine Venders, and of whom, and the undersigned, may be obtained a descriptive pamphlet, containing remarkable testimony from parties benefited by the use of this remedy, now enjoying a sale far in excess of its compeers.

Ask for "MOTHER SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP."

A. J. WHITE, 21, Farringdon-road, London, E.C.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence, until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the sides and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from an horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence, or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP, a vegetable preparation made in America, and sold by A. J. WHITE, 21, Farringdon-road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

A. J. WHITE, 21, Farringdon-road, London, E.C., between Charterhouse and Charles streets. For Sale by all respectable Chemists and Patent Medicine Venders, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per Bottle. In case the Reader cannot obtain the Medicine from a local dealer, I will forward the same, carriage paid, on receipt of P.O.O. or stamps in a registered letter for the quantity required.

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GALVANISM v. GENERAL DEBILITY and WEAKNESS in ARMS and LEGS.

"2, Prospect-place, Bow-street, Scarborough, "Oct. 11, 1879.

"Dear Sir,—I may briefly summarise the benefits which my daughter has received from the use of your Belts to be as follows:—An increased warmth in the system, a better appetite and digestion, the removal of the leaden feeling in the legs and arms, leading to the full use of the same. You are at liberty to make use of this letter as you think fit.—Yours truly, "GEO. JONES.

"Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher."

PULVERMACHER'S CHAIN-BANDS, Belts, &c.

GALVANISM v. RHEUMATISM.

"Robeston, Wathan, Narberth, Oct. 9, 1879.

"Sir,—I am pleased to be able to inform you that the Galvanic Chain-Band which I had from you some little time ago proved to me to be most effective. After I had applied it four times I found myself perfectly cured, and since have not been affected the slightest by rheumatism, from which I had suffered severely. If you desire, you may make use of this. Yours respectfully,

"Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher. "B. JAMES."

PULVERMACHER'S CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS, &c.

GALVANISM v. LOCAL DEBILITY.

"South Hackney, Sept. 25, 1879.

"Gentlemen,—It is with great pleasure I desire to say that your Galvanic Bands have proved entirely successful in my case of nervous debility; and after wearing them four months, I am now thoroughly restored. I think it only right to add my testimony to the many testimonials you must have received; and you are at liberty to use this letter, reserving my name and address. Thanking you most sincerely, I remain, yours faithfully,

"Messrs. Pulvermacher and Co. "J. S. H."

PULVERMACHER'S CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS, &c.

GALVANISM v. INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

"Museum-street, Ipswich, Sept. 23, 1879.

"Dear Sir,—Having seen the name of Mr. Robert Seagar, of Ipswich, so prominently before the public in connection with your Galvanic Chain-Bands, I had the desire to put the virtue of this remedy to a test of personal inspection.

"Mrs. Everard has a little girl in the eighth year of her age, who has been a great sufferer from Paralysis. The child seemed to have no strength on one side of her body, and could with difficulty stand alone. She was sent to the East Suffolk Hospital for four months, but came out an incurable. By the kindness of the clergyman of the parish in which her parents reside the child was sent to Guy's Hospital, London, for four months, from which she returned an incurable. I saw the child on her return from Guy's Hospital with irons on her legs, and the iron had wounded the heel. She was a helpless cripple, and at that time her parents had no hope of her recovery.

"I felt a great desire to see the child put under the regimen of the Galvanic Chain-Bands, and advised the mother to consult Mr. Robert Seagar. The result is not only highly favourable, but has surpassed our most sanguine anticipations. The child is now capable of walking to school. It is true that at present she walks with the aid of a little walking-stick, as the journey is long; but she can walk about the house without the aid of a stick; and we are in good hopes that shortly her strength will be so restored that she will run about as free as other children.

"Here, therefore, is a case which has come under my own personal observation, and for the authenticity and genuineness of which I can vouch. The united skill of two of the greatest hospitals in the kingdom has failed to effect what has been so successfully accomplished by your Galvanic regimen.—I remain, yours most respectfully,

"(Rev.) JOHN BREWSTER, Wesleyan Minister.

"J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq."

PULVERMACHER'S CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS, &c.

GALVANISM v. AFFECTIONS of the KIDNEYS and GENERAL DEBILITY.

"Leicester, Sept. 9, 1879.

"Dear Sir,—I have derived great benefit from the use of your Chain-Bands. The disinclination for active service has passed away, the kidneys have also resumed their usual healthy state and the general tone of the body is altered. The Bands have done all I could desire, and more. If you use this as a testimonial, please reserve the name and address.—Yours very faithfully, "H. A. S.

"Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher."

PULVERMACHER'S CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS, &c.

GALVANISM v. RHEUMATISM in FEET and ANKLES.

"St. Clement's, Oxford, Aug. 25, 1879.

"Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in adding my testimony as to the curative powers of your Galvanic appliances. I had suffered severely for nearly two years from rheumatics in my feet and ankles, and could not get across the room without help. I was induced to try one of your chains, from which I received much benefit. I afterwards procured a battery from you, and am pleased to say it has completely cured me. You can make any use you like of this. I delayed writing in order to see if the cure was permanent.—I am, yours gratefully,

"J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq. "J. THATCHER."

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GALVANISM v. GENERAL WEAKNESS.

"3, Annie Villas, Hall-lane, Bowling, Bradford, July 5, 1879.

"Dear Sir,—In January, 1878, you sent me one of your Voltaic Belts. I was then very ill, and I am happy to say it has restored my health. I have now been working for twelve months without any drawback whatever. I was told many times that I should never be able to work again. I think you with all my heart for the interest you took in my case. Should you like to use my name you can do so in any way you like.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly, "JAMES PITTS.

"Mr. Pulvermacher."

PULVERMACHER'S CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS, &c.

GALVANISM v. LIVER COMPLAINT and NERVOUS DEBILITY.

"Langley Lodge, King's Langley, July 4, 1879.

"Sir,—It gives me much pleasure to let you know that I derived great benefit from your appliances in a severe attack of liver disorder and debility. I place much faith in Galvanism, and highly recommend it to others, and am convinced of its curative power by my own experience.—I am, yours very truly,

"HARRIETT A. CAIN."

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THE NATIONAL TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR COOKERY has issued a valuable HANDBOOK (published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall), which contains the following amongst other lessons:—

PUDDINGS.

LESSON No. 15.—CORN FLOUR PUDDING.
Average cost of a "Corn Flour Pudding" (in a cup).

INGREDIENTS.

	d.
2 dessert spoonsful of corn flour	1
½ pint of milk	1
6 lumps of sugar	0½
1 egg	1
	3½

Time required, about an hour.

Now we will show you how to make a Corn Flour Pudding (in a cup, for infants or invalids).
1. We put a saucepan half full of warm water on the fire to boil.
2. We put two dessert spoonsful of corn flour into a saucepan.
3. We pour in by degrees half a pint of milk, mixing it very smoothly. N.B.—We must be careful that it does not get lumpy.
4. We now add to it six lumps of sugar, put the saucepan on the fire, and stir smoothly until it boils; it will take about ten minutes.
5. We then move the saucepan to the side of the fire.
6. We break one egg into the saucepan, and beat it up until it is all well mixed.
7. We take a cup (just large enough to hold the pudding), and grease it inside with a piece of butter.
8. We pour the mixture out of the saucepan into the cup.
9. We take a small cloth, wring it out in boiling water, flour it well, and tie it over the top of the cup with a piece of string.
N.B. We should tie the four corners of the cloth over the top of the cup.
10. When the water in the saucepan is quite boiling, we put it in the cup and let it boil for twenty-five minutes.
11. For serving, we take the cloth off the cup, and the pudding may be turned out or not, according to taste.
Now it is finished.

CAKES.

LESSON No. 6.—CORN FLOUR CAKE.
Average cost of a "Corn Flour Cake" (about three quarters of a pound).

INGREDIENTS.

	d.
¼ lb. of corn flour	2
¼ lb. of loaf sugar	1
2 oz. of butter	2
1 teaspoonful of baking powder	0½
2 eggs	2
	7½

Time required, about one hour.

Now we will show you how to make a Corn Flour Cake.
1. We put two ounces of butter into a basin, and beat it to a cream.
2. We add to the butter a quarter of a pound of pounded loaf sugar, and mix it well.
3. We break in two eggs and beat all well together.
4. We now stir lightly into the mixture a quarter of a pound of corn flour and a teaspoonful of baking powder, and beat it well together for five minutes.
5. We grease a cake-tin inside with butter or dripping.
6. We pour the mixture into the tin and put it immediately into the oven (the heat should rise to 240 deg.) to bake for half an hour.
7. After that time we turn the cake out of the tin and slant it against a plate until it is cold. (This will prevent its getting heavy.)
N.B.—If preferred, the mixture could be baked in small tins instead of one large one, in which case it would only take fifteen minutes to bake.
Now it is finished.

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A SCIENTIFIC CHRISTMAS.

Philosophy in sport, or rather science in fun, may be carried beyond a joke. That clever and eccentric old gentleman, Sir Liberty Hall, Bart., whose favourite pursuit was experimental physics, used his superior knowledge to invent strange mystifications for his Christmas guests. Having diligently attended the lectures and actual demonstrations upon the subject at the Royal Institution, he ordered a great deal of costly and complex apparatus to be sent down to St. Oswald's Abbey. There, in the stately Elizabethan mansion reared by his ancestors upon the site of the ancient monastic foundation, surrounded by a noble deer-park and woods abundantly stocked with pheasants he never cared to shoot, this enthusiastic amateur sat among Leyden jars, galvanic batteries, and a variety of electrical machines. He had got hundreds of miles of copper and iron wire coiled up in his cellars, and he devoted some weeks, aided by the local plumber and glazier and bell-hanger, to an extensive series of incomprehensible arrangements all over the house. In the absence of her Ladyship with her sons and daughters, who remained at Hastings till the third week of December, Sir Liberty was enabled to play the master at home, and to do what he liked with his own, in a style worthy of the name he bore.

A numerous party of staying visitors, including several uncles and aunts and many junior cousins of both sexes, had been invited to the Abbey upon this occasion to enjoy the family hospitalities and festivities during the Christmas week. The lady mistress and the young people returned home just in time to receive their expected company. Domestic preparations of the needful kind had been duly made by the experienced housekeeper and butler, with the services of cook and kitchen-maid, of footman and housemaid, under tolerable discipline. Sir Liberty Hall was supposed, as he had promised his confiding spouse, to be exercising a general superintendence over these proper departments of household stewardship. Whatever he had been about in the time his wife was away, she found nothing amiss or wanting, either in kitchen or parlour, dining-room or drawing-room, up stairs or down stairs, or in all the bed-chambers, which seemed in perfect readiness for the arrival of twenty or thirty friends. We have received the following account of what took place from the late butler, Mr. John Tapper, who has left his situation.

"Now, I really feel for her Ladyship, who is a kindly, honest, good-natured sort of woman, and I am quite ashamed to tell of the tricks that were played upon her invited company, by day and by night, from the 20th to the 27th of December, in that bewitched old Abbey manor house, through the mad freaks of Sir Liberty Hall. It was a scandal to the whole county, and to the respectable order of landlord aristocracy, which ought never again to be repeated, unless we mean to overthrow both Church and State. If we are to follow the example of those French Communists, in preferring a chemist or professor of physics to the Presidency of the New Republic, these doings and goings-on may be all right and fit in times to come. But I only hope those times will not come in my time.

"The first party that drove up to the house door, when the gentlemen got out of the coach and went to pull the bell-handle, to be let in, the electric spirit or devil, or whatever it was, that was put into the brass knob, caught hold of the palm of his hand, and almost wrenched his arm out of his shoulder, making him shriek and howl with pain before it let him go. That was a pretty way of shaking hands with a visitor at one's own door! I do say, that for a clever, learned, book-reading old gentleman, like Sir Liberty Hall, with his scientific philosophy and all that, to do such a thing at a place like St. Oswald's Abbey, is enough to make St. Oswald and all the old Abbots and monks, and all the Knights and Baronets that have lived there since, come up out of their graves to rebuke him. Friar Bacon, they say, was a sort of scientific man, and so was Prince Rupert; but neither Monk nor Cavalier, six hundred or two hundred years ago, ever thought what the nineteenth century would come to.

"Reverence for antiquity is here utterly lost. The awful scene we were compelled to witness in the great hall on Christmas Eve was nothing less than sacrilege. Would you believe it, that he brought out the suits of knightly armour, which his great ancestors wore in the Wars of the Roses or in the Tournaments at King Henry's or King Edward's Court; and he fitted them upon iron frames to stand upright, and put their feet upon roller-skates; and then, with a set of electric wires to their arms and legs, he set these warlike old figures dancing all over the smooth oak floor! That is neither more nor less than what Sir Liberty Hall did with the plate-armour of Sir Geoffrey, Sir Miles, and Sir Ralph, that used to hang on the wall, and to look so grand and noble.

"But I won't deny that there was some harmless fun with his queer tricks and traps and the shocks he gave us at every turn—it was all very shocking—to the gentlefolk as well as the servants, till we were all set laughing together. There was a Mistletoe, of course, or else the Christmas wouldn't have been a proper spree for the young ladies and the young gentlemen, like. Well, but the old gentleman, he was so clever and artful, you know, that he had fixed up a telegraph wire to the Mistletoe Bough. And the wire, it goes along the passage and up the stairs to a sort of clock or indicator dial, where the company was having their supper. And so, when Mr. Jack Springleton, that is my Lady's nephew in Berkshire, who had come for one of the party, kisses his cousin, Miss Emily, what does this telegraph clock do, but strikes a bell, and signals what's going on down there in the Conservatory? And they all jump up from their chairs, my Lady and the Hon. Mrs. Crisp, and Lady Springleton and Miss, and the rest, and run down stairs, to catch my young lady and her young man in their love-making. But, of course, it passed for a joke; only her Ladyship of this house was not very well pleased.

"And at dinner on Christmas Day there was one grand upset, when Thomas was bringing in the second plum-pudding. You see, the old gentleman had been down in the kitchen with Cook, and what he fixed up in that dish I cannot rightly understand, but it was connected with some of his wires and his electric batteries in the study up stairs. All I know is that the pudding flew in pieces like a bomb-shell and scattered about the room. Thomas was frightened nearly into fits, while the company at table were all in fits of laughter.

"Then, on the last night, they kept it up dancing, when the young people had been footing away merrily, till near three o'clock in the morning, there was a regular massacre of them all at once. They 'd all joined hands to go round and round, you know, in the way of the dance; and two of the youngsters, at Sir Liberty Hall's bidding, had slily laid a wire round the circle on the floor. So young Tommy, when he gets the tip, he takes up the handle and just touches it off! My eyes! didn't it make them skip, and the girls to squall, and the boys to laugh and shout, and then to finish with three cheers for Sir Liberty! And there was a vote passed then and there, by the whole company of guests and friends, to alter the name of St. Oswald's Abbey; and henceforth to call both the place and master 'Electricity Hall!'

"This is my account of the matter.

"John Tapper (Late Butler at the Abbey)."

"*MY* CHRISTMAS BOX!"

O'er Melton Hall a gathering shadow lay,
Though now had dawned another Christmas Day,
And all had been arranged to welcome it
With festal honours that the day befit;
For that hilarious maiden, Catherine,
Sole daughter of the house, began to pine;
No radiant smiles wreathed now her dimpling face,
No more her laughter echoed through the place;
A numbing languor, creeping by degrees,
All her bright faculties began to seize.

But, see! what miracle on Kate is wrought!
How has the maiden this fine rapture caught?
She who so listlessly one moment stirred
Now skips as airily as any bird.
Waving aloft an open letter, she
Dances with more than her old buoyancy.
Who would have thought the postman's sharp rat-tat
Could such life-giving power possess as that?
One moment at the doorway Katie stands,
With the just-opened letter in her hands;
Her tell-tale eyes most eloquently bright,
Her face new kindled with her soul's delight.
Crying "*My* Christmas Box!" all in a flutter
She to her mother runs her joy to utter;
And tells her love, or partly tells; the rest
A mother's subtle instinct quickly guessed.
Thus, amid sobs and laughter, ran her tale—
Rose-red her face, that long had been so pale.

"Yes, Archibald is true, as good as gold,
And all his love for me has frankly told;
Why that fine London lady, Amy Smart,
Had never shared an atom of his heart.
It happened thus. He must, his father said,
At once go some far journey in his stead.
Then Archie mentioned of his visits here,
And spoke of me, and how I was most dear;
And that he did not care a pin for life
Unless some day he had me for his wife.
And then—what *do* you think, Mamma!—outspoke
His father—seriously, and not in joke—
'I see no reason in the world, my man,
Against your having her—that's if you can.
I've met your Kate, and what I heard and saw
Makes me approve the lass as daughter-in-law.'
Now wasn't it kind of him to speak like this?
I 'll give him, some day, *such* a hearty kiss!
And O, Mamma, there 's something more to say—
Dear Archie 's coming here this very day;
And from his mother brings a note to you,
Who were, she says, in youth her friend most true.
His father said, 'Eat there your Christmas dinner;
And if you can, my boy, go in and win her!'
'Win *if* he can'—O, dear! it sounds like fun—
I know, I feel, I am already won."
When frankly thus the maid her love confessed
She hid her blushes in her mother's breast.

The Christmas bells glad music pour amain,
But Katie's heart throbs yet a tenderer strain.—J. L.

TIRED OUT.

Tired out! you pet of golden curls;
Dear sweetest rosebud of small girls;
Loved with the tender love that all
Bestow on things so sweet and small.
What has tired out our rosy pet,
This second Christmas she 's seen yet?
Ah! well I guess, our best of misses
Is homeward borne, tired out with kisses,
With softest words and fondest sayings,
With merriest laughs and shrillest playings,
With lovings, rompings, and all treats
Of tasting cakes and eating sweets.

Tired out! so seek your downy nest
And warm and rosy, sink to rest,
And all your slumbering visions be
Of things that Elsie's self would see,
Not of our care and toil and strife,
But all that now to you is life.
Ah, would the joy, to your small seeming,
That makes existence in your dreaming,
Might be your lot through all your hours,
And all your way be still through flowers;
So that, tired out, your latest breath
Should give you to blest dreams in death.

W. C. Bennett.

WELCOME HOME.

The waves have beat, the winds have blown,
This whole night long so wearily;
And I no moment's sleep have known
For thought of him that 's at the sea.
I got me up, I oped the door,
I stepped upon the foamy beach,
I shrank to hear the surges roar,
The billows clashing each on each.

No moon was there to light the dark,
The stars seemed few and little worth,
I could not bear the waves to mark
That rushed against the solid earth.
It shook, and *I*, with terror filled
To know my love so far from land—
Sure never vessel's fragile build
The crash of tumbling seas could stand.

Ah, when he comes, and when my heart
Beats hard against his stormy breast,
I think my very life will part
To know him safe, at home, at rest!
What words shall tell him all my love,
That wayward fancies sometimes hide?
How speak my joy all joys above
To have my husband at my side?

Oh not a word, and not the speech
Of hands that wild and helpless move,
Will bear the tidings that shall reach
His inmost heart, of my dear love.
But something crying from my face,
An eager silence, grave and glad,
Shall light the rough and gloomy place
With Welcome to my fisher-lad!

Edward Rose.

AFTER CHURCH—THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

Queen Caroline bonnets in fashion again, eh? Ah! thereby hangs a tale of Christmas in the merry days of George the Fourth—which Mr. Fred. Barnard has adorned with accustomed character and humour, but to which the moral has yet to be supplied.

What! A pretty face looks well under any bonnet! I am with you there entirely. You never peep—well, "hardly ever" peep, you rogues—beneath the wide brim to gladden your hearts with a momentary glimpse of beauty. I did the same with equal rarity in my salad days, lads.

One face there is that Mr. Barnard's picture brings to my memory with a vividness which you will understand presently. I am carried by it close upon sixty years back to dear old Brighton. In those days we kept up Christmas in the good old style. Those were not skeleton Christmases, but flesh and blood Christmases. Ay, and there was some heart in the particular Christmas I have in my mind, boys.

It was Christmas Eve in Brighton; and the yule log on jovial Aylmer's hearth burnt all the more brightly in our imaginations from the wintry whiteness of the streets without; and the clusters of tall wax candles against the walls made the holly-berries seem redder than ever I remember them since. Aylmer was one of those jolly hosts with port-wine visages, twinkling eyes, and muscatel lips, who make you feel at home at once. Mrs. Aylmer was as rosy and comely a matron as you could meet in England. As for Grandame Aylmer, with her nut-brown wig, Ribstone-apple cheeks, and benevolent smile, she was one of those rare old ladies who preserve the freshness of youth undimmed to the last—the delight alike of the young and the middle-aged. Ruth Aylmer was indescribable. You have beauties portrayed nowadays in every shop window. Take the best features of each, and unite them in fancy in one being, and then you could not realise the dainty loveliness of Ruth. In a word, Ruth was incomparable. I idolised her; dreamt of her blue eyes, arch smile, and winsome ways by night; but, with that diffidence which always appears to increase with the intensity of a passion in the modest (ahem!), when brought face to face with Ruth, I was generally dumb. Of this complaint I was destined to be cured ere that Christmas Eve was over. Dancing was the general amusement. But I found it very difficult, indeed, to gain Ruth for a partner by reason of the pertinacious court paid her by an elegant dandy, who had crept into high favour at the Pavilion, for no earthly reason that I could learn except the nice conduct of his clouded cane, the elegant manner in which he took snuff, and the finished cut of his clothes. How Mr. Aylmer could have tolerated such an affected beau in his house I couldn't imagine. Yet there he was, carrying all before him—dancing dance after dance with Ruth, whose gaiety made me quite jealous of the fantastic fop—and I fancied Beau Barber was, in short, winning all the honours till, happening to stand up with pretty Mrs. Lockyer in a quadrille, I heard that very sensible lady drop a few criticisms that restored my confidence.

"A good dancer!" Mrs. Lockyer said, answering a leading question of mine with an arch smile at his elaborate posings and minute pirouettes before Ruth. "Yes; he 's a good dancing master. But I fancy Ruth would prefer a *man* for partner!" The simple remark quite gave me the courage of my affections. It was near midnight, and the musicians were tuning up for the last dance. I was fortunate enough to win Ruth's hand for the Sir Roger de Coverley; and, emboldened as I felt, her pretty little hand and inviting waist were pressed, no doubt, with a lover's vigour. There was a tremulous movement in Ruth's fingers that was scarcely a return squeeze, but was yet sufficient encouragement to induce me to snatch a blissful salute (as you lads might call it) under the mistletoe berries in the hall before "A Merry Christmas!" came to be wished to the musical accompaniment of a Christmas peal on the church bells.

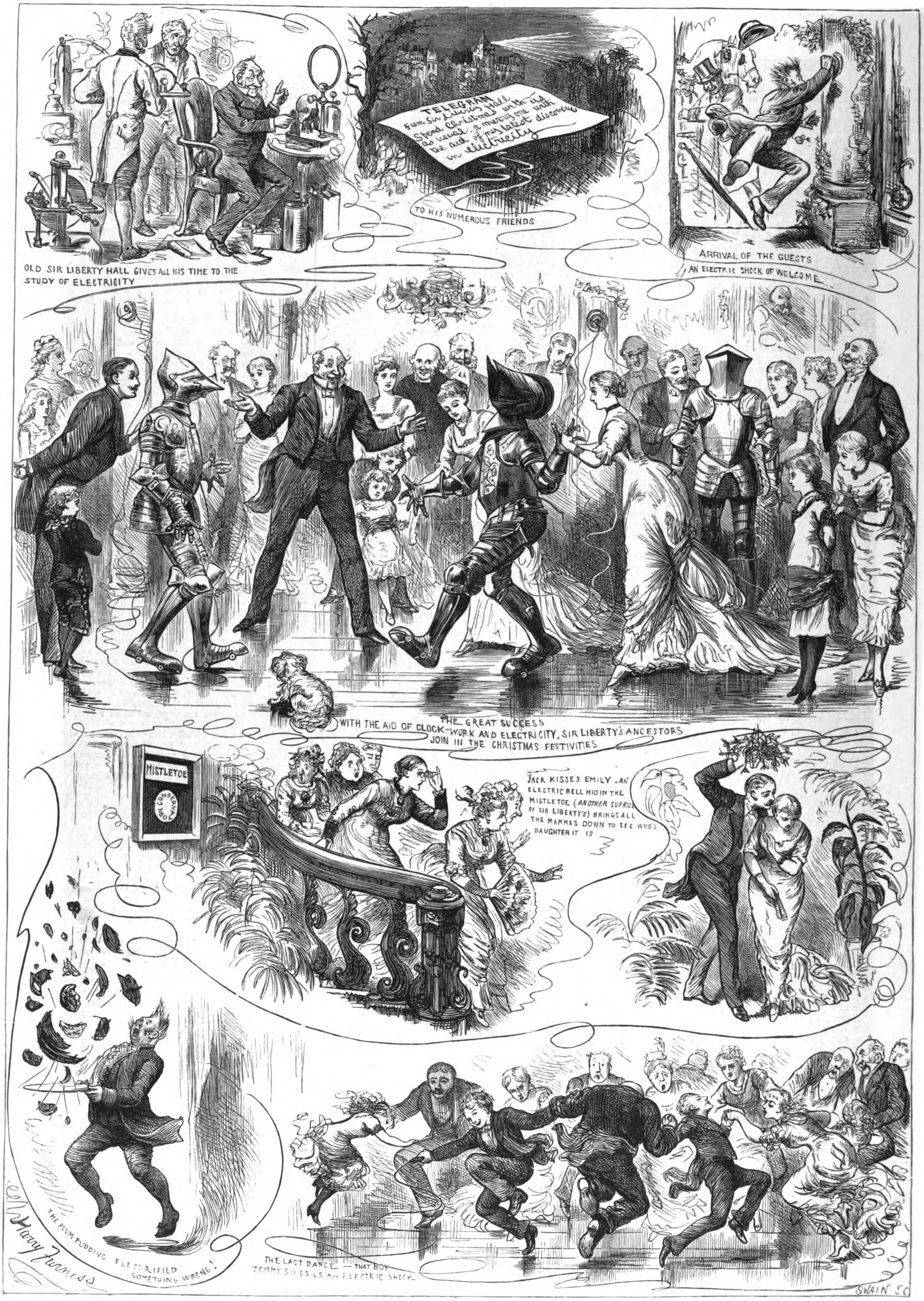
But it was not until after the Christmas morning service in the old church that my happiness was crowned by Ruth Aylmer. It may not be romantic to associate the savoury incense of roast goose with love, nor the purple nose of a time-honoured beadle with the torch of Hymen. Yet to this day the scent of that relishable dish and the sight of the most portentous of ecclesiastical dignitaries will recall the memorable Christmas Day of the long-ago to one who in those days wore a David-Copperfieldian kind of hat and habit, and who had fallen over head and ears in love with bewitching Ruth Aylmer, drawn to the life in her beplumed Queen Caroline bonnet and cloak of amplest dimensions. Glance once more at the drawing. Prominent as young Jack Aylmer and little Mistress Lockyer are in the foreground, their inmost affections are too much wrapped up in mince-pies and plum-pudding as yet to enchain your attention. Then, merry Mr. and Mrs. Aylmer and their friends the Lockyers, crossing hands as in Sir Roger de Coverley on Christmas Eve, whilst they exchange all the good wishes of the season, after dropping a silver souvenir each into the cup-like palm of Joe Priddle, the beadle—they are a good way through the second volume of their life-romance just as Grandame Aylmer yonder is not far from her final page, but yet bears up merrily and bravely as the best of them. With regard to the young couple in the background, I need only add that the Christmas morning greeting—a shake-hands which made one heart tingle with rapture, I can vouch for—was followed by a delightful walk home in the snow, and by Ruth Aylmer's roguish avowal that she had flirted with Beau Barber ("sound asleep in bed still, I 'll warrant!" laughingly quoth she), only to provoke me into a declaration; and, for my part, I am bound to confess that, whatever may be the quiet advantages of "popping the question" in the Whispering Gallery of St. Paul's, or while ascending the Monument, or whatever furtive charm there may be to a business man in coming to the point in a hansom cab, I was quite content with plighting my troth on the way home from church on Christmas morning to your grandame, who is still here, hale and hearty, lads, to help me revive for your enjoyment a merry old Christmas of George the Fourth's time. Only—no crutches or toothpicks, mind!

PHILIP.

PUZZLE.

O list to my delicious whole,
And let it penetrate your soul;
Else, with my head off, I may take you
Leagues off, and to a jelly shake you.
Another letter gone, and I
Am welcomed as a stanch ally;
And then again throughout the land
There comes a cry to stay my hand.
A liquid letter gone, I hear
Myself in Scottish accents dear—
Sweeter than sweetest note of bird,
From lovers' whispering lips when heard.
From one more letter shaken free,
You 'll find warm welcome then in me.

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THE MARCH OF SCIENCE: ELECTRICITY AT CHRISTMAS.

DRAWN BY H. FURNISS.

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"No," she said, "it matters little, because you have seen it, and you know that it is to Jehan Kerrec you have to look for the payment of your rent. It was on account of you I kept the paper. It has made you see plainly that Jehan is coming home to marry Marie."

Her blue eyes grew round again as she looked at him; for Louis Mellac stood shaking his head, and his face was utterly incredulous.

"No," he said, in answer to her stare of surprise; "I prefer to believe what I saw that night. What proof have I that the paper you showed me was really in Kerrec's handwriting? What do I know? It is possible that he does not even know how to write."

At this the stolid Barba roused and looked at the well-to-do farmer with a keenness of expression he had never before noted in her eyes.

"What is your meaning, Monsieur Mellac?" she said. "You have something more to say to me. You did not come here only to tell me I had been deceived."

Mellac again looked round him.

"Are you sure we are alone?" he said. "I *have* something to say, but it is only for your ears at present."

Barba went to the door that led into the cow-stable and listened. Then she opened it and looked in. "Marie!" she said.

These was no answer.

"You can speak freely," she said, when, after closing the door, she came back to the settle beside the hearth. "Marie has gone outside."

"Well, then,"—but Mellac still spoke in a low voice—"I tell you that Jehan Kerrec will not come back; so that, besides the cottage, you will also have Marie on your hands. By-and-by you will find out that it is not only I who saw her part from her lover in anger, the whole village will proclaim that she is cast off by him."

Barba's pink skin had reddened at last.

"It is false," she said, sternly; "and you know it is false. For what reason could he cast off my Marie?"

Mellac shrugged his shoulders.

"You ask the very question which I cannot answer; but I'll be bound, when once the thing gets wind, there will be plenty who can furnish a good reason for Jehan's desertion. There are things which are hard to say to a mother."

Barba looked stolid again; she felt contemptuous; but caution warned her that it was foolish to make an enemy of Mellac while the cottage remained in her possession.

"What else have you to say, Monsieur?" she asked, coldly.

Mellac felt the change in her voice.

"I want to be your friend, if you will let me," he said. "I know as well as you do that Marie is good and honest; but it looks ill for a girl to be deserted, and the best way to shut people's mouths is to give them something new to gossip about. Listen, then. I am willing to marry Marie. Will you have me for a son-in-law? That will make everything right."

The firelight showed Barba's face and white cap vividly in the darkened room. She was staring fixedly; she almost gasped with surprise.

"You!" she said at last. "You, a rich man; besides, you are twenty years older than the child."

"And for that reason better able to take care of her. Listen, Barba Gourin. I can give Marie a good home, plenty of clothes, a cart to ride in, and a servant to fetch water and do the hard work, and I know Marie shrinks from work. I can give you many comforts that Jehan Kerrec could never furnish if he lived to be a hundred."

Barba put up her hand to stop him.

"Peace!" she said. "You are going too fast, neighbour. I must think. I must be quite sure about Jehan Kerrec. Leave me now."

CHAPTER III.

HIS WIFE OR HIS WIDOW.

Louis Mellac went away, and left Barba sitting beside her fire. She felt uneasy—quite unlike herself. All through the years that had gone she had said, "Things happened because they were meant to happen;" and it had troubled her that there was so large an element of adventurousness in the loves of Marie and Jehan. It would have seemed more natural for her child to have become attached to one of the lads of her own village than to Jehan Kerrec, who had come there but twice to see his old blind cousin. This offer of Louis Mellac's was a far more natural and common-place arrangement; and yet Barba was troubled.

"I am a fool!" she said, at last, "and, what is worse, I did not know I was one. It is because of a fancy I have taken against Mellac, and because he did not say he loved Marie; it seemed as if he wanted her more from pity than from love."

Barba sighed. She had married without love, to please her parents, and she had hoped for a happier lot for Marie.

The latch of the cow-house lifted, and Marie came in. She seated herself on a stool beside her mother, and looked wearily into the fire.

Barba put one hand on her child's head. She was not addicted to caresses, and just now the poor girl's heart longed sorely for love. She drew her mother's brown hand to her lips and kissed it, and Barba felt a tear on the girl's cheek.

"Child," she said, "we must give up hope. I fear Jehan must have been lost at the fishing. He is surely dead."

Marie looked up. Her face was white and eager, and her eyes were full of dark light.

"He is not dead to me," she said, passionately. "He is my husband, and, mother, he will come back."

Barba sate still; she knew that it was useless to strive with Marie in this mood, but still she knew, too, that her words though unheeded at the time, were often accepted later on by her daughter. They sate silent some time before she again spoke.

"Child," she said, gently, "I mean that it is more seemly to give up the appearance of hope; it is better that I should lock up the cottage, or try to let it, and that you should give up the hope of marrying Jehan. It is fretting your life away to go on in vain expectation."

Marie started up, and began to pace the long dark room. At last she stopped and knelt down before her mother.

"Oh, mother," she cried—but there were no sobs or tears, though her face was white and wrung with anguish—"do not tempt me. I have sworn to-day, at the foot of the blessed Cross, that I will give up my self-will, and yet I felt but now as if I could strike you for quenching my hope. Mother, I heard sad news this day. I have seen Mathurin, the driver from Pont Croix, and he says"—she stopped and pressed her hands tightly together—"he says last time the boats came in two were missing, and one of them was Jehan's." She went up to the wall and leaned her face against it, but she could not sob or cry—her heart felt hard, and seemed to stifle her with its weight.

"Where is Mathurin?" said Barba, and she rose up and went towards the door.

Marie looked round in surprise. Though her grief made her feel dead and cold to all else, still, she had been so used to her mother's sympathy, that it seemed strange to see her going away without one word of comfort for her.

"He is gone," she answered. "I only saw him as he was driving out of the village with some travellers; but, mother, it is not true—I feel it is not."

Barba sate still; she could not say so to Marie just now, but it seemed to her that it was better to think of Jehan as dead than as faithless.

All at once Marie turned round.

"It is my punishment," she said; "if Jehan is taken from me I deserve it. I was so wilful to him always. I never thought of his feelings, only of my own."

Barba sate listening, and her face grew troubled.

"Marie"—her mother's voice startled her—"you and Jehan parted friends, did you not?"

The girl looked at her earnestly.

"I thank God and the Blessed Virgin we did, mother, though it was more than I deserved, for I had tormented him. I behaved so ill that night when he left me that I wonder he forgave me."

Had he forgiven Marie? Barba asked herself. His boat might not have come back, but he might not be drowned for all that. Suppose Louis Mellac was right. Jehan might have landed in some other fishing town, and they might never again hear of him. At St. Matthieu news was never heard, unless, indeed, by a chance like that of to-day, when Mathurin, or some other driver, passed through the village, taking English travellers round the coast. As a rule, news had become history before it reached the little lonely place, from which none but the fishermen ever travelled.

"Mother, what do you think?" the girl said at last, unable to bear the silence.

Then Barba got up and kissed her daughter's pale stricken face.

"I think that you must listen to me, my child. Whether Jehan has perished or not, I do not think he will come back, and I cannot think that my Marie will care to have the children pointing at her as they used to point at poor mad Genevieve."

Marie shuddered and turned away; but it seemed to her as if she saw the wild eyes and unkempt, uncovered head of the poor woman who had gone mad when her lover was lost at sea twenty years before. She made no answer, and her mother went on.

"We must take the things out of the cottage. Jehan's cousin, Michel, will help us to take care of them, and we must give up the cottage to Monsieur Mellac."

Marie turned slowly round and looked at her mother. "Do you mean," she began—

But Barba kept her eyes fixed on the wall before her. She knew that if once she let feeling get the upper hand Marie's will would rule.

"I mean," she said, in a dull, monotonous voice, "that it is best for you, my daughter, that we should both try to forget Jehan Kerrec."

Marie's eyes were full of sad protest, but her mother's face checked her. It seemed to the girl that her sorrow was flung back upon her; henceforth she must bear it alone. Her mother had never been demonstrative in her sympathy, but the girl had felt that it lay there ready for her when she chose to seek it. What had happened to change her mother's love?

But the vow she had taken against her self-will held back the angry words that rose on her lips. She turned a pale sad face towards Barba.

"You can forget him," she said. "You have forgotten him, or you could not speak so; but I am his wife in God's sight, and if, indeed, he has departed, I am his widow."

"It is useless to fight with Providence." Barba had gone back to her distaff. "It was meant to happen—there is no more to be said."

Marie only sighed. She felt deeply, almost bitterly, that no more could be said about Jehan to her mother.

CHAPTER IV.

BESIDE THE FOUNTAIN.

After that night a great change showed itself in Marie Gourin. Her bright archness, the saucy butterfly ways which had made her so popular in the little village, were scarcely ever apparent. The only time when she sparkled into one of her old smiles was when she was trying to cheer Jehan's blind uncle Michel.

She and her mother never spoke of Jehan. Louis Mellac came often to the cottage, but he usually talked to Barba, and Marie had not guessed that his visits were meant for her. He promised Barba that he would find a tenant for his cottage, and she put away her anxiety. Marie must not be hurried, she thought; but surely this marriage with Monsieur Mellac would be the best possible arrangement. "It was meant to happen;" and Barba repeated this till she believed she was piously doing God's will in encouraging the hopes of the rich farmer.

It was a warm evening in June, and Barba sate in her cottage spinning, thinking over Mellac's suit, and wondering how all would end. All at once she heard a step outside, and she left her spinning and went to the door to meet her visitor.

He came into the cottage with a determined look on his face, and seated himself.

"Marie has waited long enough," he said, without any greeting to Madame Gourin.

Barba was startled out of her dream of security as he went on, roughly, "I have been doing all I can to please and comfort you, neighbour. Most landlords would have asked for their rent at the quarter; but if Marie is to be my wife there need be no question of rent between you and me. But now it is time for you to try to please me in this matter."

Marie had said that her mother had forgotten Jehan; and, truly, Barba had tried to forget her own affection for the true and generous-hearted young fisherman; but at these words it seemed to her that Jehan Kerrac stood before her, his dark eyes full of mournful reproach. He had never said a rough word to her. Involuntarily she crossed herself and murmured an ejaculatory prayer.

Mellac started.

"What do you see?" he said. "You looked as if you saw the Ankou beside the hearth."

Barba shook her head.

"I see nothing present," she said. "Your words alarm me. I fear you are over-hasty. Marie is still so young."

The farmer rose. His face looked hard and stolid, as usual, but there was menace in his small sunken eyes.

"Bah! I am tired of excuses, Barba Gourin. I mean to wed Marie; and therefore, if you shrink from telling her so, I will tell her myself. You can choose. Tell her to-night, or I shall tell her to-morrow," he said, roughly.

Barba hesitated; but the farmer's face told her that she must yield.

"I will do your bidding," she said, simply; and Louis Mellac walked out of the house without so much as saying good evening to her.

Barba sate with her hands in her lap till Marie came in, and then she roused and told her daughter of Mellac's proposal.

The girl listened, looked hard at Barba to be sure she was in earnest, and then she gave a sad smile.

"Mother," she said, "Jehan is not dead. I cannot wed Louis Mellac while my heart is with Jehan Kerrec."

Barba gave her back a scared look that startled Marie.

"Child!" she said; "but now while I listened to Monsieur Mellac, I saw Jehan; he passed by me with the sad smile of the departed. Stay, Marie"—the girl shook her head incredulously, but Barba laid her hand solemnly on her arm—"it is that that makes me sure. When my mother was young she too lost her lover, and she went a long journey beyond Douarnenez, even to the shores of the Baie de Trépassés. There she waited as long as she dared, for it is a perilous thing to do. She watched one misty shape after another assemble at the edge of the water and wave long, shadow-like arms to hasten the boatman who plies between that fatal shore and the Isle de Sein; but she did not see her lover. She told me he was perhaps there after all, for every face she gazed on wore so subdued and sad a smile that she could not distinguish one from another—they seemed but mournful repetitions of the same face; and for this reason I know that Jehan is among those who have left us."

Marie stood thinking. She had heard this story before; but that was when her heart had been hardened against sad impressions by present happiness. A wild idea of going to the shore of the departed now thrilled through her. It seemed to her that she would recognise her beloved among the sad faces, however many there might be, and then hope rose and told her it was folly to seek Jehan among the dead.

"When did you think you saw him?" she asked, abruptly.

"Just before you came in. I will tell you all the truth, Marie. I will not deceive you in any way. Louis Mellac has long loved you. He has often asked me to speak to you for him, and I have said no, and bid him wait; but to-night he said he would wait no longer, and then all at once I saw Jehan's pale sad face."

Marie broke in impetuously,

"You saw Jehan—yes, and what did that mean? Mother, you are wise for other people's visions, but you cannot read your own. Jehan's face was shown you to remind you of him, to bid you beware of giving his promised wife to another man, for I am no longer yours to give. You gave me to Jehan," the girl said, passionately. "I am his—his only here, and for ever. Mother, I am his—maid, wife, or widow. I can never put anyone in the place of my love; there is no place here"—she put her hand softly on her heart—"he fills me."

Barba did not look angry, she had prepared herself for resistance; but there was a despairing ring in her voice, when she answered.

"You must have your will, Marie; you have always pleased yourself. But I must tell you all, so that you may choose with open eyes. If you will not marry Monsieur Mellac, we must either beg or we must go to service."

Marie fixed wondering eyes on her mother.

"What do you mean?" she said. "The cottage is ours, and we have the cow, and the rest. Nothing is changed with us."

"I must pay the rent of the cottage for Jehan, and Monsieur Mellac says I must pay also for repairs which Jehan said must be made. I have no money, Marie. We have nothing beyond our daily needs. If we pay Louis Mellac, we must sell all we have and work for others."

Marie was silent. In her inexperience it seemed to her that nothing could be a hardship that was done for the sake of Jehan; but she could not let her mother suffer.

Presently she raised her head. "You must let me think," she said. "Perhaps my way will be made clear. I will tell you to-morrow."

She went up to her mother and held her forehead for the usual kiss, but Barba put both arms round the girl.

"My child," she whispered, "it is not for myself I urge this, but I long to see thee rich and happy."

Marie threw back her head so that she might look up in her mother's face. There were tears in her dark eyes, but Barba was surprised to see some of the old sparkle in the girl's face.

"Riches and happiness are not always found in company, dear mother. Riches wants so much, and happiness can do with so little. But good-night, mother, dear."

Marie was soon in one of the box beds that stood on each side the fire-place, but she did not get to sleep. She was a great believer in dreams; and, as she had prayed devoutly before she lay down, it seemed to her that an answer would probably come to her in sleep. She could not wed Louis Mellac, but some other way would be shown out of her perplexity. She fell off at last into heavy dreamless slumber.

Marie rubbed her eyes when she awoke. Her last idea as she fell asleep recurred as she looked round her; but all was blank. Nothing had come to her during sleep. The talk with her mother had not been effaced by any hopeful dream. Every word of it was fixed in her memory.

She got up earlier than usual; and, without disturbing Barba, she took a tall red earthen pitcher and went out of the house.

The village stood on a point of land almost surrounded by the sea; but the country behind the village was wooded, and not very far from Barba Gourin's cottage there was a ruined fountain of ancient date, with a niche holding an image of the saint to whom the spring had been dedicated. A broken wall had once extended round the fountain, and it still measured a square space shaded by trees. The steps which led down to this damp retreat were moss-grown and broken; but between the fissures tufts of lady fern and black spleenwort had secured a footing, and looked bright as the morning sun shone down on them through the branches overhead.

Marie tripped down quickly; but she came up the steps more slowly, for she had taken a pail as well as the tall red pitcher, and the water brimmed over as she left the fountain.

She sighed. Ah, how Jehan used to lie in wait, always ready to carry home her pails for her, and how hard she had been; she had rarely indulged him in ever so short a talk, but had always hurried home, with, perhaps, scarcely a smile of thanks for his trouble.

"I did not deserve his love," she said, "and it has been taken away."

Something made her look up, and she saw Louis Mellac. He must have been concealed among the trees, Marie thought; she felt sure no one could have come down the green lane which led from the high road to the fountain. She turned pale, for she guessed his purpose.

"Good morning, Marie," he said; "that is a heavy pail—let me take it."

"No, thank you;" and, as Marie held it firmly and Louis Mellac tried to take it from her hand, the water splashed out and filled his sabots.

He muttered an ugly sounding word, but he forced a smile.

"Come, let me have it, little one," he said. "I am stronger than you."

But it seemed to Marie that she could not let the farmer do for her what Jehan had done. It would be putting him in her lover's place.

(*Continued on page* 31.)

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WELCOME HOME.

DRAWN BY C. J. STANILAND.

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AFTER CHURCH: THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

DRAWN BY F. BARNARD.

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THE

MISTLETOE SPRIG OF OLDSTONE HALL.

(*From the Oldstone Chronicles.*)

BY F. C. BURNAND.

They were asked down to Oldstone by the Baronet and his lady,—grandpapa and grandmamma. Two coaches full; one held the Barton Gilpins, bringing Miss Constance Greville, and the other brought Squire Tull and his family, with young Ned Tull, Sir Marmaduke Oldstone's grandson.

Ned would have preferred a Christmas in town had he not heard of Miss Constance being expected, and as he looked out of the postchaise, in which, with his portly parents, he had a far from comfortable seat, he scarcely congratulated himself on having relinquished the dissipations of the metropolis on seeing Miss Constance, listening demurely enough, if attitude went for anything, to the remarks of a young dandy recently come in from riding.

What *he* was saying Ned Tull hadn't an idea. What he himself, Ned Tull, would have been saying in a similar position, was as clear as possible.

"Constance must be won this Christmas Eve" muttered Ned to himself, as, on the chariot turning the corner, he obtained a more distinct view of the youthful beau who was paying most assiduous court to the lady in question.

"He looks an empty conceited fellow," said Ned to himself as he gave his ruffles a shake, and settled his cravat.

The Gilpins were settling down. Such a family! Barton Gilpin, High Sheriff of his county, had married Miss Lætitia Oldstone some ten years ago, and several little Gilpins had been among the results.

Constance Greville was a sort of relation of the Gilpins—"the sort" being a very poor one. She was the daughter of a country clergyman who was "passing rich"—or *parson* rich—on a very small sum; and so his comely daughter had to give her services as governess where there was some chance of remuneration, and, at all events, a certainty of relieving the family at home by her enforced absence.

Constance was the dearest little thing in the world, as any of my readers may see from the illustration; and was the cheapest little thing in the house, as anyone, acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Barton Gilpin's establishment of seven children, would soon have ascertained.

Education was not at high pressure then, as it is now, but human nature was pretty much the same; and the Barton Gilpins—for all their fine house, splendid liveries, and influential connections—were not less pleased than other generous spirits at getting as much as they could for as little as possible.

If Constance was their poor relation, they were her "*near*" relations—very near indeed. Be this as it may, Constance was included in the invitation; for, somehow or other, Lady Oldstone, the kindliest old gentlewoman possible, had heard a sort of whisper of Ned Tull having suddenly discovered under his enormous waistcoat and resplendent frill a something which seemed to trouble him considerably, and which my Lady concluded was most certainly a warm, impressionable heart.

The young man, for all his pleasure-loving, pleasure-seeking temperament, was well-disposed enough, and, being also well-to-do, would soon be well disposed *of*. He was free to choose, and had enough and to spare for himself and a wife of his choice, without troubling himself as to what the world might be pleased to say.

True that he was my Lady's grandson; but what of that? Sir Marmaduke had married both his daughters sufficiently well for love and money; and Ned Tull, the first issue of the first marriage, was now twenty-five years of age, while the Gilpin offspring had many many years before them ere they would be called upon to lead, or be led, to the Hymeneal altar.

Ned was a favourite of my Lady's; so was Constance; and there would be an extra provision in my Lady's last will and testament, which undoubtedly would be for their particular benefit.

Squire Tull and his wife looked higher for a daughter-in-law than a poor relation, forced to go out as a governess, and in craning their necks after the ideal they overlooked the real, which either of them could have seen, with half an eye between them, had they taken the trouble. Such being their views for a daughter-in-law, it is no wonder that they were equally ambitious for the future of their daughter Amelia Tull, who had been staying with the Gilpins, and had arrived with them in their coach. There was one other to make up the resident party at Oldstone Hall, and as he was no unimportant person in his own eyes—and not unfavourably regarded by somebody else's—he cannot be omitted here.

The Hon. Dick Pauncefort was a beau, a gay gallant, without any idea of "ranging" himself, and very strong ideas about *dis*arranging himself. He was sufficiently rich to enable him to pass his time between town and country, enjoying both and belonging distinctly to neither.

He was emphatically a gay young bachelor, the second son of an Earl, and heir to a far more considerable property than usually falls to the lot of younger sons of noble families.

In society a beau, in the field a sportsman, a kind-hearted, careless, inconsistent sort of a person, balancing between good and evil, vain of his personal appearance, and too apt to think himself irresistible with the fair sex—"if he only took the trouble." Seeing Constance, he thought she was worth the trouble; and after a slight greeting to Amelia, who seemed dreadfully chagrined by his neglect, he commenced a flirtation on the spot with the pretty young companion, who had the merit of appealing to him as a novelty.

It was dangerous, in more ways than one. In those good old days, duelling was not by any means out of fashion, and for *les beaux yeux*, two young sparks, crossed in love, would soon find their blades crossed in anger.

Ned Tull neither knew nor cared who the dandy in the riding-coat might be; but he did know and care, very much, for the little lady in the prodigious bonnet and the enormous muff, both of which were seasonable and fashionable presents from my Lady of Oldstone Hall, while Sir Marmaduke had presented her with a stick *à la mode* and a neat little silken purse for her own private pocket, accompanied by a neat little speech for her own private ear.

So Constance's heart was glad; and no wonder there was a smile on her lips, as Dick Pauncefort, after a formal introduction, began paying his court to her in the latest style of Fops' Alley.

"I am so glad to hear we are to spend our holiday together here," observed Dick. "I hope we shall become better acquainted."

"Indeed, Sir, I hope we shall," was the maiden's simple reply.

"I trust I shall be found to improve on acquaintance, like good wine," continued the youth, smiling, and, sooth to say, not unwilling to throw out a bait for a compliment.

"Oh, I am sure you will," returned Miss Constance, so artlessly, and so readily, as to cause the slightest shade of annoyance to pass over the young man's brow.

"I am sure that Miss Constance won't," he said.

"Won't what?" she asked naïvely.

"Improve," he replied, with a look intended to convey unutterable things.

"Why not?" she asked again.

He was in for a catechism.

"Because she can't," answered the young man, rather abashed at the obscurity of his compliment.

"Can't improve!" exclaimed Miss Constantia, pretending to be horribly shocked. "Am I so bad?"

"No; pardon me—so perfect, there is no room for improvement."

She curtsied; he bowed.

Sir Marmaduke, at the door, called out,

"Here, Dick Pauncefort, let me introduce to you my grandson, Master Edward Tull. You're just about of an age, and ought to know one another."

The two young men saluted each other courteously, but rather more ceremoniously than Sir Marmaduke had expected. He was a stickler for ceremony, but not on these occasions. However, he trusted to a loving cup of spiced wine, round the cheery fire, to smooth the wrinkles and warm the hearts.

They all adjourned to the dining-room, where the butler, the men-servants, and maids, were preparing for keeping the eve in true old-fashioned style.

Christmas itself was to be magnificent, but this was just the preparation, the overture.

It was not to be a late night. There was to be no deep drinking, or long sitting, but a merry dinner, foreshadowing the Pudding, the Turkey, and the Boar's Head, which were to be in all their glory to-morrow, and a social, cheery gathering in the evening to dance until midnight, and not a minute after, so as to be ready for the duties and pleasure of the next day.

My Lady had strictly commanded her maids that, on no account, should any mistletoe appear before Christmas Day itself. That was her rule.

"Plenty of Folly, under the Holly," said the Old Lady, "on the day itself; but not before."

But Dick Pauncefort had a design.

Stealing quietly out of the drawing-room, he chose a secluded spot behind "My Grandfather's clock"—since celebrated in the ballad-lore of our country, or rather of our Town—and fixed the tiniest atom of mistletoe to the bottom of the lamp that hung in the recess.

Then he retired.

In the meantime, Ned has engaged Constance in a tête-à-tête, and has taken good care to secure her as his neighbour at dinner, and as his partner in most of the dances afterwards. Health and Happiness, and Christmas Cheer, and a Hearty Welcome to Oldstone Hall, were the toasts of the evening, the Host and Hostess were "drunk" with all the honours, and, after a brief discussion of the full-bodied port, which Squire Tull and the elders were loth to leave, but for the prospect of a midnight bowl of punch by way of a nightcap, the whole party reassembled in the drawing-room, where spinnet, fiddles, and "all kinds of music" were already tuning up for glees, carols, and the dance.

"Why," observed Squire Tull, who was in the merriest mood possible, "there's no mistletoe!"

The omission was noticed by all in various ways.

Miss Constance smiled at the fire.

Dick Pauncefort looked hard at her, which is a wrong expression in his case, as he looked anything but hard—on the contrary, remarkably soft, until, meeting Amelia Tull's glance, he seemed to be a bit ashamed of himself, and pretended to be absorbed in contemplating the decorations.

Ned Tull looked angry, and then looked foolish.

Sir Marmaduke answered his son-in-law the Squire,

"My dear John, don't you know by this time that we never *do* have mistletoe on Christmas Eve?"

"I never noticed its absence before," the Squire protested.

"And you don't know the story?" asked my Lady.

Well, whether *he* did or not, or whether *they* did or not, very certain it is that Sir Marmaduke was ready to give it them in rhyme, in his bluff, old, hearty voice, with a good tune and a chorus to it, too, on which he absolutely insisted. He called it

THE SPRIG OF MISTLETOE.

(*From the Chronicles of Oldstone Hall.*)

I.

In Oldstone Hall there's a legend old,
The Mistletoe Kiss, 'tis writ in gold.
On a parchment scroll of an ancient date,
When the Red and White Rose were within the gate.
When Christmas Eve was kept in the way
That our forefathers kept it for many a day.
When the merry retainers a carol sang,
And the bell in the tower a welcome rang.
Sing ho! sing hey!
Be merry and gay,
With the Mistletoe Bough
In the ancient way!

CHORUS (*taken up by all the guests*),
Sing ho! sing hey! &c.

II.

In Oldstone Hall, so the story goes,
Were met the friends of the pure White Rose.
And the Baron's daughter,
So fair that night
Than the pure White Rose,
Was far more white.
For in secret her wounded lover lay
A Red Rose hurt in the last affray.
And o'er the door where he lay so low
Hung a fresh-gathered sprig of mistletoe.
Sing ho! sing hey! &c.

III.

'Twas Christmas Eve,—and a White Rose Knight,
Whose eyes beamed wild with a fiendish light,
The damsel track'd—
And his arm he threw
Around her waist,
"I will take my due,
For Cupid's mistletoe hangs above,"
He cried;—but a blow from a mailéd glove
Flouted his ear, and laid him low
'Neath the fresh-gathered sprig of mistletoe.
Sing ho! sing hey! &c.

IV.

The wounded lover has risen in strength;
The White Rose Knight has measured his length
On the floor. She clung
To her lover,—they fled
In the night. The Two Roses,
The White and the Red.
And lives were lost, hearts broke with tears,
And never at Oldstone these many years
On Christmas Eve do they ever show
A fresh-gathered sprig of mistletoe.
Sing ho! sing hey! &c.

"They were idiots to fight," said the Squire.

"I quite agree with you," said his wife.

"I suppose," observed Sir Marmaduke to the first speaker, "that had you been the Baron you would have ordered the two young men to shake hands—have stopped all quarrelling for that night at least."

"Of course, my dear," exclaimed my Lady. "I detest politics in families. And the White and Red Roses were political parties."

The Squire was not so certain about this; but if he had been the Baron, his opinion was that the best thing would have been to have summoned the chaplain, given away his daughter, made the Red Rose into a White one, and then all would have lived happily ever after.

A dance! A dance!

It was getting late; at least, so said the Grandfather's clock.

There was no "sitting out" in those days except when you were honestly tired.

The clock's old hands—cunning "old hands" both of them—stole on noiselessly upon all, except the few who might be listening for the regular mechanical beat, as it ticked off the seconds and approached nearer and nearer to the end of Christmas Eve, and the beginning of Christmas Day. The old people might have been listening, and have heard the sound of the clock above that of the music, and above the hum of the dancers. But for all that, they talked on and on, of the years that were past, of former meetings like the present, of those who had passed away, and whose places in their old haunts and their kindly memories could never again be filled.

It was the quadrille, and *le Cavalier seul* had to perform.

The Cavalier Seul was Mr. Tull.

Suddenly, in the very middle of his advance, he dashed forward, with a low exclamation that startled everyone out of their propriety, and made for the clock.

A scream—a woman's scream—a blow—a fall.

* * * * *

That unhappy Dick!

That confounded mistletoe!

He had been watching Constance, who had been charged with the duty of superintending the arrangement of the trays and glasses for the midnight wassail-bowl, in which the Health of Old Father Christmas was to be celebrated.

On her return he had waylaid her under the mistletoe. Ned had seen his arm passing round her waist, and that was enough, and too much, for *him*.

* * * * *

In a second the whole room was in an uproar.

The clock hands pointed warningly—five minutes to midnight. Old Father Christmas within five paces of the room.

Outrage, abuse, violence—a challenge!

All in two minutes, and Old Father Christmas within three paces of the door.

Rage, sorrow, and tears. Expostulation, explanation, accusation, and Old Father Christmas within one minute of the door!

"Stop, all of you!" cries Sir Marmaduke, imperatively, as he stands clasping his old wife round the waist, and holding one hand aloft, as if commanding their silence.

The solemn hour of midnight chimed forth.

Then, from without, in sweet harmony arose the old familiar carol, of which the sweet burden is—

"Peace on earth! To men goodwill!
Peace on earth!
To men goodwill!"

* * * * *

Ah! my good friends, "In the *King's* name, let fall your swords and daggers!"

What need to recount how this night ended or the next day began?

What need to say that the Honourable Dick got a lesson, and that Amelia read it to him? That Master Edward and Miss Constance found such support in Sir Marmaduke and my Lady that any opposition was withdrawn on the spot, and all ended happily?

And wasn't the little sprig of mistletoe preserved until it dried up, and became dust, and was lost, and was swept away with some other rubbish by a new housemaid in the course of the next quarter; and how it was asked for next Christmas and was not forthcoming? And how Sir Marmaduke sang the old song and told a new story—the story I've just been telling—which was thenceforth entered into the Chronicles of Oldstone Hall, where it may now be found by anyone who can find that invaluable work—to whom and every one else I send this greeting, and wish, as freshly and heartily as ever,

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

THE STIRRUP CUP.

Long and late were the revels in the old Tudor lodge on the occasion which our Artist has depicted. Ah! as Hans Breitmann said, on a memorable occasion, "Where is dat barty now?" But a truce to melancholy. There is no indigestion, at all events, to remind us of that seventeenth-century Christmas merry-making, whatever may be the case as regards the feast—the liberal and abundant feast which we have in anticipation. They, that is to say, my Lord Bountiful and his pretty daughters and their gallant Cavalier guests, have evidently no fear of consequences before their eyes. Fast and furious, we suspect, has been the drinking as well as the dancing in the old hall this night. Yet those noble gentlemen must not be suffered to leave without the final rite of hospitality—the cavalier's parting stirrup-cup—to wish them God's speed; to keep their blood aglow on the journey through the frosty air along the snow-covered road, and as a pledge of another merry meeting. So, the guests being accompanied to the door or watched from the casement, their great riding-cloaks and slouched hats donned, their feet in the stirrups, the retainers in readiness with their torches to light them to the park gates, the bumpers of malmsey poured out from the silver tankards, there is nothing remains but to quaff the generous wine; and then one "Hurrah!" nay, another, and yet another, longer—"Hurra—h!" till the very dog joins in chorus, and the startled owls in the ivy take up the shout in a plaintive minor refrain, and even the rooks in the tall trees of the neighbouring wood caw a dream-like echo. No fear for these gay knights of a Roundhead surprise on their way home; the costumes tell us that the "King" had already "come to his own." The only fear which will haunt one of them is touching the prosperity of his suit with one of those pretty damsels standing in the doorway; but as it was this same gentleman who (unless we are falling into an historical error) shortly afterwards commissioned the Court painter of the time, Sir Peter Lely, to execute her portrait as a shepherdess in amber and blue satin, with a lapful of flowers, he could not have been kept long in suspense.

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FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR
LIQUID DENTIFRICE.

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FLORAL BELL,
FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR
LIQUID DENTIFRICE.

A FEW DROPS ON THE BRUSH NIGHT AND MORNING IS ALL SUFFICIENT. TOOTH PASTES AND POWDERS ARE DISCARDED AFTER A TRIAL OF FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR LIQUID DENTIFRICE. IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE, WHICH MAY ACCOUNT FOR THE ABSENCE OF FROTH IN YOUR MOUTH DURING ITS USE. A CHEMICAL THAT PRODUCES FROTH MAY BE NECESSARY IN SOAP TO CLEANSE THE SKIN, BUT ALL CHEMICALS ARE CERTAIN DESTRUCTION TO THE TEETH. THE ENORMOUS AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING SALE FOR THIS ARTICLE ENABLES THE PROPRIETOR TO OFFER IT AT THE VERY LOW PRICE OF TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE, IN LARGE BOTTLES. SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS. WHOLESALE DEPOT, 114 AND 116, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, LONDON.

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LEGALISATION OF MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

OPINIONS of the PRESS, &c.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, May 6, 1879.

"My Lords,—I have to present a petition, signed by 3258 farmers of Norfolk, praying for the legalisation of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. I present it, my Lords, on local and general grounds. It is my firm conviction that if this bill passed it would be of advantage to the community at large, and I therefore give my hearty support to the noble Lord who moves the second reading of the bill."

LORD HOUGHTON, May 6, 1879.

"What, my Lords, was the moral position to which the House and the country were committed by the passing of that Act (Lord Lyndhurst's Act)? The Legislature declared that such marriages after a certain date were to be unlawful, and in the religious aspect sinful; and yet they were made obligatory on all who had contracted them up to that date. By one portion of that Act Parliament placed a certain number of persons in a position in which, if they came to consider these marriages wrong and void, they could be enforced upon them by an action for the restitution of conjugal rights; by another clause in the same Act Parliament declared them void ab initio, and by implication sinful. There neither was, nor is there in fact, in the Statute Book of any country in the world an Act so inconsistent in its provisions, so repugnant to common sense, and so shocking to the first dictates of morality."

THE TIMES, May 7, 1879.—"The debate yesterday in the House of Lords upon the bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister cannot but mark an important stage in the discussion of this question. The bill was rejected, but by a majority of only 20 in a House of 182; and as fourteen Bishops voted in the majority against one in the minority, it is evident that lay opinion was very closely balanced indeed. The division must be regarded as a spontaneous expression of the existing balance of opinion. From that point of view it must needs have great weight. The persons who have married their deceased wives' sisters, and those who are desirous to do so, will be able to say that in the House of Lords there is a very close balance of opinion on the subject, and that the question must be regarded as at least an open one. The consequence must be to give encouragement to such marriages, and thus to increase the pressure which is brought to bear upon Parliament in favour of an alteration of the law. . . . The decision of this, as of all other matters of legislation, rests ultimately with the people themselves. If, as Lord Houghton maintains, the majority of the middle classes are represented by the petition of the farmers of Norfolk and Buckinghamshire, the dislike of women to the measure, of which the Bishop of London is confident, will not prevent its passing. There is no unquestioned authority by which the matter can be decided. The Bishop of London admits that there is no direct prohibition of these marriages to be found in Scripture; and as soon as the question becomes one of inference and presumption, considerations of general expediency and of the tendency of public opinion can no longer be excluded. The mere fact that we are very singular in maintaining our prohibition of such marriages is sufficient to show that there is much to be said in favour of allowing them."

THE DAILY NEWS, May 7, 1879.—"Is there any conceivable reason why the law should thrust in its stiff and awkward hand, and declare that under no circumstances shall such a marriage take place in England? Can anything be more absurd than the argument which treats a man's relation to his sister-in-law as consanguinity, and insists that because he sometimes speaks of her as his sister she is as though she were born of the same blood? Finally, can any theory be more unfounded and less inviting than that which assumes that no man can look upon his sisters-in-law or his cousins or his aunts without resolving to marry one of them so soon as his wife shall have given him the opportunity by considerately dying? Such, however, are the theories by which the opposition is justified to a measure which, entirely harmless as regards the bulk of the community, would tend to remove in certain peculiar cases an unnatural obstruction to a very natural arrangement."

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, May 7, 1879.

"To say, as did the Bishop of London, that 'any change in the law would destroy the free, trustful, and pure feelings with which a man regards his sister-in-law at present,' is simply to argue outside the region of human nature. A man's 'feelings' in such matters are wholly unaffected by statutes, for as yet no human legislature has discovered how to modify or control the domestic affections by Act of Parliament. The Bishop of London's reasoning seems to rest on the assumption, which is really as insulting as it is gratuitous, that but for the law which prohibits a man marrying his deceased wife's sister, everybody would try to taint with impurity this now spotless relationship. The way of dealing with such a question is to treat it in the spirit of those whose solvent for all social and political difficulties is liberty."

THE DAILY CHRONICLE, May 7, 1879.

"We have little sympathy with the objections raised on the ground that the bill would upset happy social relations, as the Bishop of London contended, or would destroy the relations between brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law, as Lord Cranbrook maintained. It seems to us that the public feeling is decidedly in its favour, for the marriages in question are socially recognised as valid. Why, then, maintain a restriction which has only the effect of branding the issue of such marriages with the mark of illegitimacy?"

THE ECHO, May 7, 1879.—"The position of a man with a small income who finds himself suddenly left with the burden of a young family upon his hands is often peculiarly difficult. To him a second marriage is almost a necessity. He needs in his house a woman young enough to undertake the multifarious duties of the household; if he does not marry her, be she a deceased wife's sister or any one else, scandal is almost sure to arise. Such a man's choice is extremely limited. It is not easy for him to find a wife, in other ways suitable, who is willing to commence married life with a family of young children upon her hands. Between a strange woman and the sister of the deceased wife there can, as a rule, be very little doubt as to who would be the most likely to treat the children with kindness, and the result is that both with and without the form of marriage such unions are frequent among the industrial classes."

THE GLOBE, May 9, 1879.—"It cannot be denied that there is very strong and influential pressure, and a powerful current of sentiment and opinion, not only in our colonies, but at home, in favour of legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. It is already legal in some of our colonies, and it is anomalous, and doubtless sometimes causes pain and grievous embarrassment, that marriages which are valid in one part of the empire should not be the same in all parts."

LLOYD'S WEEKLY LONDON NEWSPAPER, May 10, 1879.—"All that can be said for and against marriage with the sister of a man's deceased wife has been repeated ad nauseam, and the balance is largely in favour of such marriages. Indeed, public opinion is so thoroughly made up on the subject that people become impatient when it is reopened. It is understood to be one of those undeniably necessary social reforms that must, by the impulse of necessity, be carried."

A POOR PARSON, 1879.—Extract from a letter in the "Standard," of Feb. 17, 1879:—"To declare that this question is not an important one is to ignore facts. The question would be the burning question of the day if the good sense and right feeling of the public did not extend that indulgence and absolution to the perpetrators of these marriages which only a small section of the Church of England denies. I sincerely hope that something will be done to remedy the painful position of thousands of deserving families during the coming Session of Parliament, for, if not, I am convinced that the question will be made very prominent in the next general election, and I would not support any member who would not pledge himself to vote for the removal of this oppressive law."

THE COUNTESS of CHARLEMONT, May 1, 1879:—"There is one argument, and Lady Charlemont considers it a strong one, in favour of such marriages, which is, that now the foolish opponents thereof say that a woman would never feel safe in admitting her sister to her house as a resident if, after a wife's death, a marriage between the widower and the sister were possible. This is sheer folly. Why, such a degrading idea would prevent a woman having a cousin—often dear as a sister—or a friend to stay with her. Now, if a kind girl goes to nurse and comfort her dead sister's children—for whom she must have a natural affection—old gossips shake their heads and malign her, though, as the law stands (not, we hope, for long), she is in her brother's house. Who would cherish the motherless things like her? A stranger? Well, the kind aunt would be thrust aside for some giddy girl, who would have no love for them—perhaps even a feeling of repulsion."

EDINBURGH UNITED PRESBYTERIAN PRESBYTERY, Jan. 7, 1879:—"That marriage with a deceased wife's sister, being a matter in regard to which the law of Christ is a law of liberty, shall no longer be a bar to membership in the United Presbyterian Church."

OTHER PRESBYTERIES.—Resolutions similar to the above have been passed by nineteen out of the twenty-seven Presbyteries in the United Presbyterian Church, and not one of the twenty-seven has declared these marriages to be anti-Scriptural.

THE Rev. Dr. MOFFAT, Aug. 22, 1877.

"In reference to marrying a deceased wife's sister, my opinion is that the command 'not to take a wife to her sister to vex her beside the other in her lifetime' can have only this one meaning, that after the death of a wife the widower is at perfect liberty to marry her sister. How anyone can view the text in any other light is to me incomprehensible. Having in the providence of God been employed in translating the Scripture into an African language, I think I have thoroughly and prayerfully studied every verse, but I never could conceive it to be possible for Biblical scholars and critics to come to any other conclusion in regard to the above passage than the one stated."

DUNCAN M'LAREN, M.P., Nov. 29, 1878.—"I have always voted against this bill, but the question is becoming more and more difficult and delicate every year, because both the last and the present Government have given their consent to bills passed by Colonial Legislatures legalising these marriages. When that is done in respect of them, which are almost part and parcel of ourselves, it is difficult to [illegible] why they should not be legalised in this country."

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY, Feb. 20, 1851.

"Waiving, then, the irrelevant questions of what marriages are suitable and desirable, and of the Mosaic Law and foreign canons, let people be brought to the discussion of the true question, which is whether a sufficient public benefit from the restriction can be proved to justify the abridgment of a man's liberty? Whether the evil of leaving all men to judge for themselves in this point is greater than that of meddlesome legislative interference with domestic concerns. Certainly experience proved for a century and more, before the Act of 1835, that the evils to society now apprehended are chimerical, for there was then no real prohibition of such marriages. It was well known that these marriages might and did not seldom take place, and yet no such evil results to society as men now dream of ensued. Those dreams are refuted by experience as well a by reason."

CARDINAL WISEMAN.—"'Do you construe that passage in Leviticus (xviii. 18) as prohibiting marriage with a deceased wife's sister, or merely as saying that a man should not take two wives together, at the same time, being so related?' 'Certainly, that verse appears to have the latter meaning, that two sisters should not be living together in the same house as wives of the same person.' 'Is such a marriage held by your Church as prohibited in Scripture?' 'Certainly not. It is considered a matter of ecclesiastical legislation.'"

DR. FITZGERALD, Bishop of Cork.

"These marriages are not contrary to the Divine command. The Scriptural argument against them seems to me to break down at every step. In proportion as, by our prohibitions, we multiply the opportunities of temptation and prevent the enjoyment of any seeming advantage not evil in itself, in the same proportion we extend and increase the power of the enemy of mankind."

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER, Dec. 13, 1877.—"How any Hebrew scholar could so misinterpret Leviticus xviii. 18, so as to make it a prohibition of marriage with a deceased wife's sister is a puzzle to me. I know of one analogous case only—the falsification of a verse in the 'Veda,' by which it was turned into a commandment for the burning of a widow on the death of her husband."

THE Rev. Dr. VAUGHAN (Master of the Temple), Feb. 28, 1871:—"I am decidedly in favour of a change in the law regarding marriage with a deceased wife's sister. It appears to me to be at present in a position most unsatisfactory both in point of justice and policy, and I have never scrupled to express that opinion. We have no right to create sins, and I believe such marriages to be sins of man's creating, not God's. The argument against them from Scripture has always appeared to me to break down utterly. And my experience of social life among the poor in a Northern town leads me to lament the existence of any arbitrary hindrance, such as I believe this to be, to the legal union of two persons whose illegal union is the certain alternative."

THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS, 1847-8.—"Some persons contend that these marriages are forbidden expressly or inferentially by Scripture. If this opinion be admitted, cadit quæstio. But it does not appear from the evidence that this opinion is generally entertained. We do not find that the persons who contract these marriages, and the relations and friends who approve them, have a less strong sense than others of religious and moral obligation, or are marked by laxity of conduct. These marriages will take place when a concurrence of circumstances gives rise to mutual attachment; they are not dependent on legislation."—Report signed by the Bishop of Lichfield, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Blake, Mr. Justice Williams, and Lord Advocate Rutherfurd.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE DENMAN.—"If the Act (of 1835) has notoriously failed in its operation; if these marriages, though discountenanced by the Legislature, have become more numerous, not only among the lower classes, a large proportion of whom must ever remain ignorant of the existence of this and similar interferences by law with freedom, but among the cultivated, the thoughtful, the conscientious, the exemplary; if the stigma set by the law is not stamped by public opinion; if the offenders are as well received as before, and are even respected for acting on a just view of Scriptural text, perverted by erroneous interpretations; in such case it will surely be more politic to make the law consistent with reason, than in a fruitless endeavour to bend reason to arbitrary law, to vex and persecute where we cannot prevent, to 'curse whom the Lord hath not cursed, and defy whom he hath not defied.'"

THE Right Hon. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P., April 21, 1869.—"He had never heard yet, and he felt satisfied that he never should hear, an argument such as an honest and learned lawyer could offer to a learned Judge against the proposition of his honourable and learned friend the member for Marylebone (Mr. Thomas Chambers). An accumulated sense of the inconveniences arising from the present state of the law, and a knowledge of the grievous and fearful cases of injury and suffering arising from that law, made him feel he could not give a silent vote on that occasion, and that he ought to use any argument that occurred to him, with the hope of influencing some of those who heard him to give their votes for a final and satisfactory settlement of the question. He had heard this question discussed many times in the society of women—women of cultivation, and admirable in their lives—and yet he must say that he never heard in that society any of those fearful vaticinations which he had heard from the Opposition side of the House. He held that personal freedom should be the great rule in these cases. Men and women were themselves the best judges, on the whole, of the matrimonial contracts they should make. He asked the House to support the Bill on grounds of common justice, as between the rich class and the poor. He asked the House by an emphatic vote to affirm the principle—for this was all he asked—of personal liberty for the men and women of this country in the chief concern of their lives, as against a law in respect of which there was no pretence that it had a foundation in nature or received a sanction from revelation."

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MARRIAGE LAW REFORM ASSOCIATION, 21, Parliament-street, London, S.W.
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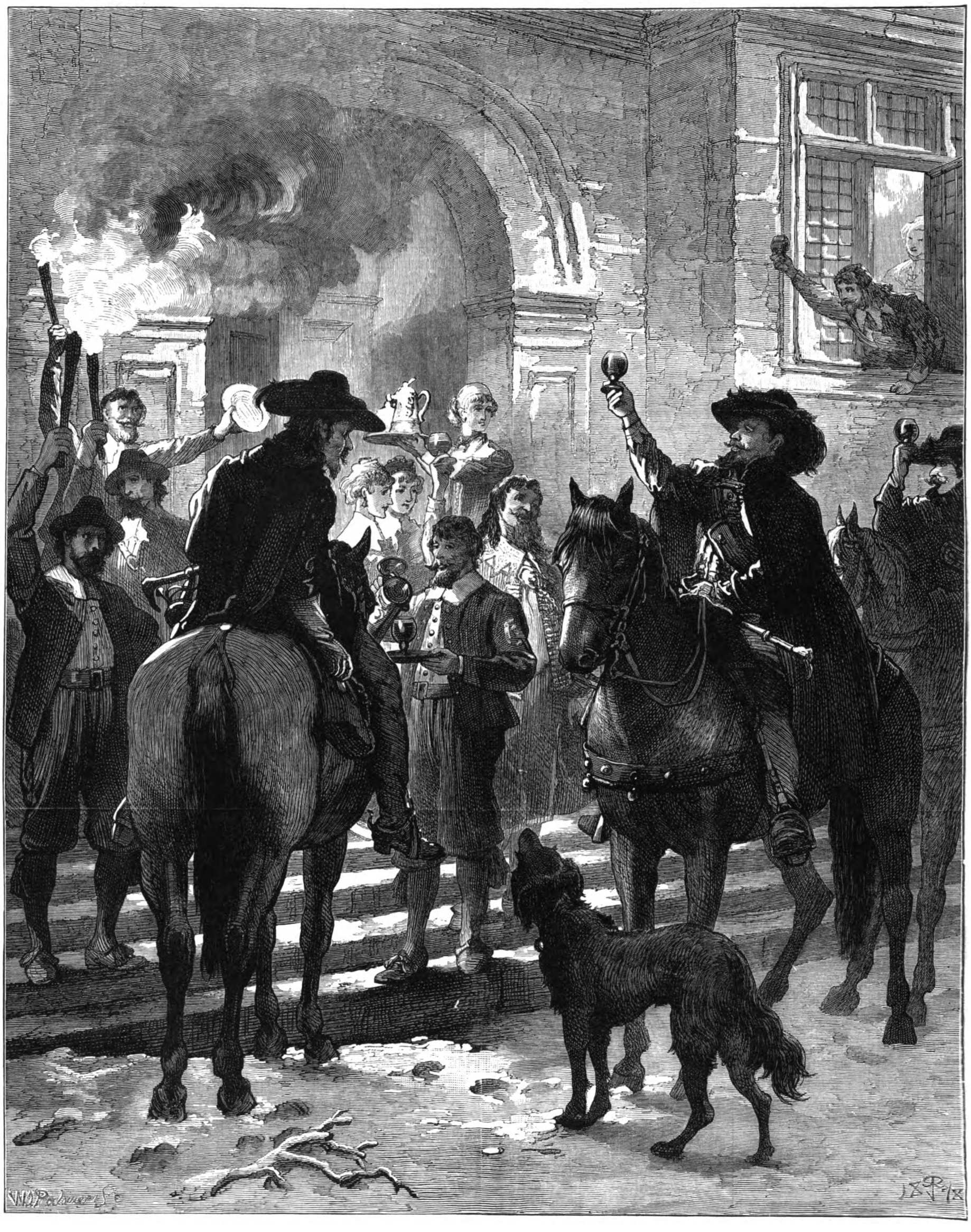




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Belle Mahone.	On the Banks of Allan Water.
Birdie, you must never tell.	Outlaw.
Blue Bells of Scotland.	Pilgrim of Love.
Bonnie Dundee.	Pilot.
Caller Herrin'.	Please, give me a Penny.
Campbells are Coming.	Poor Bessie was a Sailor's Wife.
Cherry Ripe.	Poor Old Joe.
Chiming Bells of long ago.	Put me in my Little Bed.
Come, Birdie, Come.	Riding on a Load of Hay.
Come, sit by my side, little Darling.	Ring the Bell Softly.
Comin' thro' the rye.	Ring the Bell, Watchman.
Cottage by the Sea.	Robin Adair.
Cruiskeen Lawn.	Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep.
Day when you'll forget me.	Roses Underneath the Snow.
Death of Nelson.	Sally in our Alley.
Do not heed her warning.	Silver Moonlight Winds are Blowing.
Don't be angry with me, Darling.	Silver Threads among the Gold.
Do they miss me at Home.	Soldier's Tear.
Do you ever think of Me.	Some Folks.
Every Bullet has its Billet.	Still I Love Thee.
Friar of Orders Grey.	Take this Message to my Mother.
Gipsy's Warning.	Tell me, Mary, how to Woo Thee.
Grandfather's Clock.	Thorn.
Harp that once thro' Tara's Halls.	Those Evening Bells.
Harry Bluff.	Tight Little Island.
Hearts of Oak.	Time may Steal the Roses, Darling.
He isn't a Marrying Man.	'Tis but a Little Faded Flower.
Home, Sweet Home.	Token.
Huntingtower.	Tom Bowling.
I Love to Think of the Days when I was Young.	True as the Stars that are Shining.
Isle of Beauty, Fare ye Well.	Vacant Chair.
Kiss me, and I'll go to Sleep.	Vicar of Bray.
Kiss me, Mother, Kiss your Darling.	Waiting, Millard.
Last Rose of Summer.	Wapping Old Stairs.
Leather Bottel.	Watching for Pa.
Little Brown Jug.	What is Home without a Mother.
Little Bunch of Roses.	When a Man's a little bit poorly,
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Little Sweetheart, Come and Kiss Me.	When You and I were Young, Maggie.
Love among the Roses.	Where the Bee Sucks.
Love was once a Little Boy.	Why are you Wandering Here, I pray.
Meeting of the Waters.	Within a Mile of Edinboro' Town.
Meet Me by Moonlight Alone.	Wolf.
Minstrel Boy.	Won't you Buy my Pretty Flowers.
Mistletoe Bough.	Write me a Letter from Home.
Mollie, Darling.	Ye Banks and Braes.
Mother Kissed Me in my Dreams.	
My Heart's best Love.	
My Mother Bids Me Bind my Hair.	

SACRED SONGS.

Abide with Me.	Onward, Christian Soldiers.
Brightly Gleams our Banner.	O render thanks.
Daily, daily, sing the praises.	Pilgrims of the Night.
Evening Hymn.	Shall we gather at the river?
For thee, O dear, dear Country.	Sound the loud Timbrel.
Hail! thou ever blessed Morn.	Sweet Saviour, bless us ere we go.
Jerusalem the Golden.	Waft her Angels.
Nearer, my God, to Thee.	

VOCAL DUETS.

All 's well.	Larboard Watch.
Beautiful Evening Star.	Minute Gun at Sea.
Flow on, thou Shining River.	Santa Lucia.
I know a Bank.	

COMIC SONGS.

Angelina Brown.	I'm so Fond of Dancing.
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LEIGHTON, BROS.

FROM DANGER FREE.

You thoughtless boys, hid round the corner there,
How could you seek dear Redbreast to ensnare?
Don't you remember how good Robins gave
The poor Babes in the Wood a leafy grave?

And how you hated that malicious Sparrow
Who killed Cock Robin with his Bow and Arrow?
Had you entrapped dear Redbreast, you young sinners,
You surely should have gone without your dinners!

But Robin, saved, may smite your conscience still—
In sweet revenge for your intended ill,
Chirping Good-Morrow on your window-sill.—J. L.

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THE FIRES OF ST. JOHN.

(*Continued.*)

She shook her head, and went a few steps on her way.

Mellac walked silently beside her. He hardly knew how to begin.

"Has your mother spoken to you?" he said, at last; and he fixed his eyes intently on her face.

Marie's eyes fell under that masterful gaze. Hitherto Mellac had been entirely indifferent to her; but she felt dislike springing up so rapidly that she hated him as she answered,

"Yes, Monsieur Mellac; my mother told me of your wish, and I told her that it was impossible. I belong to Jehan Kerrec."

"But Jehan Kerrec is dead."

"I do not think so." And Marie went quicker along the lane.

Mellac made a stride forward and placed himself in front of her.

"Listen, Marie," he said, quietly. "I foresaw this objection, and I felt that it was reasonable. A woman should not be faithless." Marie looked up in surprise; she had not expected sympathy from Mellac. He went on more easily now he saw that he had secured her attention. "At first, I confess, I thought that Jehan had deserted you. I heard your quarrel that night, and I thought Jehan a hasty fellow to desert such a girl as you are, Marie, on such provocation."

He tried to look eloquently, but his eyes were restive. If Marie had not been deeply interested, she must have laughed at his grimace. He went on. "When I heard the news from the driver, Mathurin, I resolved to inquire, and I asked him to wait for me whenever he should be going back to Pont Croix. A week after he sent me word that he would be coming back at night, so as not to waste the day; and I met him at the cross-road there, and travelled with him to Douarnenez."

"Go on," said Marie; her eyes, strained with excitement, were fixed on his face, and she had set down both pitcher and pail, her hands trembled too much to hold them.

"There is not much to tell," he said, slowly. "I saw the owner of the boats in which Jehan had worked; he said there could be no doubt. Ten days before Christmas the boats went out as usual, and then a fearful gale sprung up. Scarcely any of the boats came in without damage, but all the crews came in safe except Jehan Kerrec and his partner, and next day their boat came ashore, broken across the middle; it had evidently gone to pieces on the savage rocks beyond the bay. The owner promised me if any news came he would send it, but none has come, Marie; it is too plain that Jehan was lost at sea."

He spoke sadly, and for an instant Marie's hope was quenched, her lips trembled so, she could not speak.

"But for all that," she said, at last, "I am his in life or in death." Then she took up her pail and pitcher again.

"You are showing me a new quality," he said. "I did not know you lived only for yourself, Marie, but your mother has, perhaps, not explained. If she is to be my mother, too, then I do not look to her for the rent for poor drowned Jehan's cottage; but if you persist in your refusal, it is but just, Marie, that I persist in my claim, and your mother must pay me what she owes since the year began."

"You are unjust," said Marie, impetuously; "she has never lived in the cottage, and how can she pay you what she does not possess?"

"It is as I just now said, fair Marie; you can make all even. Marry me, I will be as good a husband as possible, and I will be a son to Barba."

The girl stood balancing her pail and her pitcher. She had been thinking all she could, but no light fell on her trouble. At last she spoke.

"Listen, Monsieur Mellac! I hoped that my way would be made plain, but it is still darkness. Stay!" She lifted her hand, and her face shone as if light had come at last. "St. John's Eve is near, and you know that one can then send a message to the departed; nay, they come among us on that night. I do not believe that Jehan is among them; but I will not harden myself. I will send him a message. If an answer comes, you will hear of it; but if there is none, then, believe me, my Jehan lives, and your rent will be paid you."

She started off at so quick a pace that Mellac did not venture to follow, for the village had by this time awakened, and other maidens besides Marie were on their way to the fountain, some of them with the tall pitcher poised on their heads in Oriental fashion.

CHAPTER V.

THE MESSAGE.

In the early morning the children have been going round to every cottage in the village to beg a sou or a few sticks that they, too, may help to build a bonfire to St. John. North, east, south, in the very midst of the village, and in all directions, huge bonfires have been silently constructed in honour of St. John's Eve. Some of these are adorned with flags, in some squibs and crackers have been thrust in among the faggots; one—and this the very largest—has been made on the point where the Abbey ruins stand, near the rocky ridge where Jehan and Marie sate watching the sea a year ago.

Barba has not questioned her daughter, but Marie told her of her own meeting with Louis Mellac.

"Do not fear, mother," the girl said; "all will go well."

The day has gone all too slowly for many impatient spirits, but now evening has come, and the expectation that has all day smouldered among the lads and lasses of the village bursts into excitement.

Here is the Curé at last. He goes from one pile of faggots to another, and as he gives his blessing each fire is lighted, and the dry wood crackles and a fierce burst of flame shoots up on high. Then the smoke spreads itself over the flame like a pall, but the wind blows it back; and see, the red tongues of flame leap up wildly, the fire spreads, and a broad ruddy glare lightens the village.

Trooping silently one after another comes a bevy of maidens, dressed in the embroidered bodices and skirts that are only worn at Pardons, and great festivals. They join hands and dance round the first bonfire; but they do not make a long stay there. They have to dance round all they can find to-night, for she who dances round nine fires on St. John's Eve is safe to be married by the end of the year.

The elders of the village were grouped round some of the fires, but the larger number of them had seated themselves round the large bonfire on the point. It had been lighted last of all, and as yet the flames had not burst clearly through the veil of smoke. The figures around it were, except at intervals, in deep shadow. Benches had been placed at some distance from one another, and even on these the spectators did not sit close together—gaps were left here and there. Barba and Marie sate on one of these benches; but Barba set a wide space between them, and she gave Marie a significant look as she pointed to it.

The girl smiled sadly

"It is a kind thought, mother," the girl said; "but I think if my Jehan comes to me it will be in life. He is not one of the departed who sit with us to-night."

Barba put her finger on her lips and looked timidly at the empty places. Just then a tall, dark-browed girl came up to Marie.

"Come, little one," she said, "you must have one dance with us; or"—she whispered, for Marie shook her head—"have you no message to send to-night?"

Marie did not answer, and the girl darted back to her companions, who had already begun to dance round the fire. A tall peasant stood near Barba playing the biniou, and its wild, shrill music seemed in harmony with the scene. The flame had burst through the smoke, but on this unsheltered point the wind blew it backwards and forwards. There was a constant battle between smoke and flame, which made the glare fitful, and gave a weird aspect to the gloom. In this the dark skirts of the dancers were merged; but now and then there leapt up long thirsty tongues of fire, which threw a vivid and ruddy light on the white caps and glowing faces as they circled slowly round the huge pile of crackling faggots. All at once the dance ceased; a fierce burst of smoke spread over the circle, almost stifling those near; there was an outcry, a general movement; some even of the quiet watchers on the benches rose from their seats. Marie rose hastily; in the gloom no one but her mother saw that she flung a letter into the flaming mass. The girl stood an instant with both hands pressed on her heart, her head bent slightly forward, as if she waited for an answer; only for an instant, then she sate down again beside Barba.

"You have sent a message to Jehan?" Barba felt that it was easier to say this under cover of the darkness.

"Yes, mother. If an answer comes, then I will do all you wish; but if there is no answer—if I sleep through this night with no warning, no sign, to tell me that my beloved has seen the shores of the dead—then, mother, you must trust me, and all will go well."

But it was growing late, and the fires must be left to burn themselves out under the guardianship of the beggars, one of whom had begun to sing a ballad in a drawling, nasal voice that was not enticing to listen to.

Slowly, one after another, the villagers went home; and the Eve of St John was over.

Mother and daughter lay awake that night; but no sound disturbed them till the cocks began to rouse in the early morning hours.

Marie had listened with unbelief, yet with a secret dread lest some token should quench her hopes; but Barba's ears had all night been strained for the drip-drop of falling water, which would be so unanswerable a token of Jehan's death.

Marie rose first, and when she came in from the fountain with full pail and pitcher her mother saw that the girl's eyes sparkled in most unwonted fashion.

"Has anything chanced, Marie?" she said, for there was a bright flush on the girl's face.

"I do not know if it will trouble you, mother; it does not trouble me. Louis Mellac has been threatening me with the power he has over you, and I have said I do not fear him; believe me, mother, he is not a good man, he would not be a good son or a good husband."

Barba sighed.

"No one shows his best side to those who thwart him," she said, sadly. "I wish I could think you wise in this matter, but I cannot."

Days went by. Mellac sought out Barba, and, after long discussion, in which she remained patient and passive, while he was harsh and inflexible, he settled that he would wait yet a little longer; but at Michaelmas he was determined Marie should be his wife.

CHAPTER VI.

MATHURIN'S NEWS.

It is the Feast of the Assumption—the bell has been ringing for mass at intervals ever since five o'clock, and now high mass is over, and the worshippers stream out of the little church. The men stand in groups, exchanging a few grave words now and then, while the hard-worked patient wives hurry home with their children to have dinner ready. The scene is very quiet and full of peace. The Curé comes out of church when low mass is said, and goes to the presbytery—the choir boys went away some minutes sooner. The sea even is still to-day, and only a subdued moaning comes from the waves as they lap the rocky point. From the further end of the village, comes a murmur. No one knows whence it first arises; but all at once the knots of idlers, as by one spontaneous movement, merge into a crowd hurrying towards Barba's cottage. Some way before they reach it they come on a group near the green lane that leads to the fountain; Mathurin, the driver of Pont Croix, sits on the box of his hooded vehicle; and Louis Mellac, with a face dark as a thunder-cloud, listens to him as he tells his story for the third time to fresh listeners; but still the farmer listens jealously, he so longs to find some flaw in the narrative—something which may prove this marvellous history a mere trumped-up story.

At the sight of the concourse of fresh faces Mathurin rubs his hands.

"Ma foi!" he says, "I will tell it once again, and then I must feed my horse, the poor beast has not eaten or drank since yesterday; we have been driving all night long. I am as empty as a burst bladder." He claps both hands on his waistcoat, and there is a laugh from the crowd.

"Friends," he says pompously, for the intense expectation on the faces of his hearers makes him feel himself a hero, "it is all true, Jehan Kerrec was not drowned, and he is with Barba and Marie. He"—Mathurin raises his hands to stay the questions he sees on many eager lips—"he and his partner were all but lost in the storm that wrecked the boats of Douarnenez. They were picked up by an American vessel to all seeming, lifeless. The partner died; but Jehan recovered, and found himself against his will one of the crew of the vessel, which he believed to be no fair trader, spite of the colours she showed, but one of the privateers which, in this time of war between the Northern and Southern States, prey on friends and enemies. He tried to escape; but after that, as he was a good seaman, instead of putting a bullet in his head, they kept a watch on him night and day. A month ago he managed to escape and reach an English vessel, and he has travelled day and night since he landed. Now, my friends, I hunger and I thirst; and my poor Jello faints—see, his flank is bleeding."

There was a chorus of congratulatory voices. The poor Jello was unharnessed. Even Mellac was obliged to force a smile as Mathurin was dragged by the excited crowd to the inn, the Lion d'Or.

And, meantime, Marie was in Jehan's arms, and Barba looked at her children with a smiling face, while tears of joyful emotion fell over her pale cheeks.

Jehan had no eyes for anyone but Marie: but when Barba spoke he turned his bronzed, happy face towards her.

"It was meant to happen," she said: "and Marie has been right all through. Yes, Jehan, you may well love her, for her Love was stronger than Death"

CHRISTMAS AT LITTLEPEOPLETON MANOR.

CHAPTER I.

"Once upon a time."—*Ancient Ballad.*

You would like to know, first of all, where the Manor is? I thought so. I am sorry to say, however, that I cannot quite tell you. I know, of course; and Miss Kate Greenaway, the very clever young lady who has painted the Littlepeople portraits, she knows; but why should you bother your heads about it?

Do tell you the name of the country.

Well, I don't mind that. You must understand that Littlepeopleton Manor is (or was) the most beautiful country house in Lowther Arcadeshire, Great Toylumbia. All the persons places and things, all the nouns common and proper, were—Little, and everybody there looked curiously bright, and rosy, and young. Otherwise you would not have found the country peculiar. Yes, you would. I had forgotten. There were no railways And no public coaches. Those persons who did not keep carriages or horses of their own either walked (the Littlepeopletonians were excellent walkers) or, when they wished to travel long distances, went by the waggon. Accustomed as you are to wild omnibuses that shake as they go like an old gentleman with a bad cough, and to tram-cars that seem to slide along (when mischievous boys have not put gravel into the rails), and, above all, to express trains that run races with the wind,—I say, accustomed as you are to all these conveyances, you might have found the Littlepeopleton waggon rather slow, and sometimes sleepy; but the natives did not. Indeed, for persons who were fond of travelling, nothing could have been better than the waggon..

All the horses in Lowther Arcadeshire were small, like Shetland ponies that had been skilfully brushed and combed, seen through the wrong end of a telescope. They were brown, of the tint of the best gingerbread, and mostly round and dumply, like the kind of horse called a Suffolk punch. Their manes and tails were what would now be called the fashionable colour. Flaxen and golden, and tawny.

Round about the Manor and in the neighbourhood of Candytufton, a dot of a village which in a manner of speaking belonged to the Manor, the fields were dressed in white, trimmed with fringes and ruchings of dark brown, during the Christmas which Miss Greenaway and I spent there. (I declare if I have not again let the cat out of the bag. I never meant to say a word about the village. But it does not matter. I defy you to find it named in your atlases for all that.) Candytufton was a mite of a village that would have been called a hamlet in Shakspeare's time. It consisted of one street only, and possessed but one shop, which sold all sorts.

The uplands and downlands (there were no highlands) were as white as an ermine muff would be without its tails, but not so fluffy, and as sparkling as the top of a twelfth cake, but not so sweet. What used to be called pieces of water in the summer time (*pieces* of water, such ridiculous rubbish!) were changed into lumps of ice, which also were not sweet, and were a great deal colder than any ice-pudding that I have ever been made acquainted with.

You may guess how cold it was when I tell you that the geese cackled in whispers, like persons who found fault with things and were afraid to speak out; and the ducks gaped when they ought to have quacked, like so many guests at an evening party when the lady of the house has just ceased from playing upon the piano. They had lost their voices. Dame Marjoram, who was considered the sagest person in Candytufton—I have seldom known a sager—said that that was all stuff and nonsense. It was fat and not frost that had altered the voices of the ducks and geese. They would see on Christmas Eve whether she was right or not. Let them mark her words. They did. It was rather a pity, mind you, that not a duck nor a drake, nor a goose nor a gander, lived to benefit by Mistress Marjoram's opinion. Not one. Poor things! They were all dead on Christmas Eve. But she was right. When the cook at the Manor came to look into the matter, she found it was fat which had afflicted the waddlers, every one.

But Mistress Marjoram owned it to be the coldest Christmas she had seen in Candytufton since the year she was a little girl in frocks, when the frost stopped the church clock at exactly twenty minutes before midnight on Christmas Eve.

Robin Redbreast did not sing, but chattered with the cold, just for all the world as though he had had teeth—chattered like a chaffinch. When the blackbird spoke, which was not often, there were more quavers in his jolly voice than you would hear in a day's march if you followed a fife and drum. Before the frost the throstle used to gurgle; but when he found that his beautiful liquid notes were changed into icicles as they rolled from his beak, he gave up singing altogether, and devoted his attention to looking for a living. But it was chiefly with a tight bill. There never were such hard times for grub!

The Littlepeopletonians had plenty of skating, and there would have been more if the waggon had not got snowed up in the downlands at an awkward place miles from the Manor. When old Humbledum, the waggoner, was dug out, after many days' absence from the surface, it was found that he and Skewbalder, his horse, and Tailbiter, his dog, had kept themselves alive by partaking of the contents of the waggon. In what manner they did it was never clearly ascertained. Raisins and currants and citron and candles can scarcely be considered proper food for a horse, whatever they may be for a waggoner and his dog. I dare say, though, Tailbiter made his meals off the candles.

When the waggon came to be overhauled it was discovered that there were some bottles missing—or, rather, that some corks were missing from various bottles. Humbledum accused Tailbiter, but what should *he* want with corks flavoured with tincture of rhubarb and syrup of squills and lavender-water and paregoric and wine? Through Humbledum's waggon having to be scratched for in the snow, just as you might scratch for truffles in a field, or for cockles on the seashore, Miss Daisypied Dingle (only daughter of Sir Wangle Dingle) was very much put about, poor dear. She had ordered a pair of skates of Zinckleby, the whitesmith, skates with toes like swans' necks, intending to distinguish herself before the company that had been invited to spend Christmas at the Manor. However, being a good-natured young lady as well as good-looking—you can see that—she contented herself with an old pair of her brother's.

Now, it was while she and Lady Plumduffle were writing their names and addresses with their toes upon the ice, that the latter lady said she should insist on Sir Wangle Dingle's allowing them (meaning Daisy and herself) *all* their own way about the Ball which he had decided upon giving at the Manor.

CHAPTER II.

"Christmas comes but once a year."—*Another Ancient Ballad.*

That picture of the Waits which Miss Greenaway has painted is not so very bad as far as it goes, but it does not go half far enough. Bless you! It gives you no more idea of the musical talent of Littlepeopleton than a tune on a Jew's harp

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would give you a notion of the band of the Grenadier Guards. The singing in church was worth travelling miles, on foot, to hear. If you turn overleaf and look at the pictures you will find the portraits of the principal choristers. They are very like. But it was Marmaduke Bristlewax, the genius, who mostly made Candytufton the envy of other parts of Lowther Arcadeshire by his performances. To hear him sing—

Bid-dy Bun-dle, how do you do?
How is your mother and Mol-ly May?
'Tis time that they and I and you
Began to spend our hol-i-day

was to set your feet moving to the tune with the regularity of clockwork. He played upon the pipe and tabor, did Master Bristlewax, and also upon the bass viol. But *he* was not a Wait. Dear me, no. He was above it. One of his own songs, made all by himself, out of his own head, he has often sung before the company at the Manor. It was called "Berries are Black." Here are three of the verses—:

Berries are black and roses are red,
And Jenny she carries a haughty head,
So I will marry the Duchess instead,
When buttercups blow blue.

For though I'm a lover of low degree,
The Duchess of Sugarlips dotes on me,
So, in silver buckles, I'll marry with she,
When buttercups blow blue.

And when I am married I'll walk no more,
But loll at my ease in a coach-and-four,
With a golden footman to open the door,
When buttercups blow blue.

As soon as it became known through Lowther Arcadeshire that Sir Wangle Dingle, Baronet, of Littlepeopleton Manor, placed the arrangements of the party in the hands of his daughter Daisy and her friend Lady Plumduffle, the excitement in Candytufton and the neighbourhood reached such a height as excitement had never reached before; and I will tell you why. Everybody, old and young, was invited. What you would call Persons of Consideration to the party, and others not so distinguished—plain folk like Dame Marjoram, and Farmer Vetches, and the schoolmaster, and the waits, and the ringers, and the choristers—to seats in the gallery at the end of the great hall, where they were to be provided with refreshments, and could look at the dancing.

Lady Dingle, when she dared—which was very seldom—poked her nose into the kitchen, just to give an eye to the cook. She (the cook, I mean), like most persons who make nice things, had a temper as short as her own piecrusts. Famous all over the parish for her delicious mince, she was quite as well known for the manner in which she did not mince her words when she thought people took a liberty with her kitchen. So Lady Dingle was not able to interfere much. They had conversations together—cook, with her cheeks shining with dripping, and the tip of her nose (which rather resembled a young tomato) powdered with flour, standing by a fire fierce enough to roast an ox; and my lady standing with *her* head just within the kitchen doorway; but very little was said by either of them. This is something like how they got on:—

"Cook!"

"Yes, my Lady."

"Can I help you in any way?"

"No, my Lady."

"You are quite sure?"

"Quite, my Lady. The eggs are beaten, the raisins are ready, the mince is made, the turkeys are trussed, and the capons and the geese, and the ducks and the hares, and the rabbits, and the boars' heads"—— (In her haste and anger she did not know what she was saying. *I* don't know; but people never truss hares, and rabbits, and boars' heads, do they?) "And if you don't want to stop me in my work, my Lady—and goodness knows I have enough to do, my Lady—you will leave me to myself in my own kitchen, my Lady!"

Rather impertinent, this, of cook; but she had to be left. Lady Wangle Dingle therefore betook herself elsewhere to superintend the dessert. Lowther Arcadeshire is famous for its fruit, and the apples and pears which are grown in the Manor orchard are delicious. The Wangle pippin—which is not exactly like a ribstone nor a "quarantine," but between your teeth reminds you of the beauties of both—is an apple, my dears, to *hide* behind your pillows and dream about. Oh! Chaumontel pears were not invented then; but in the orchard at the Manor there grew a pear called the Abbot's Thumb, which was as full of juice as a monkey is full of mischief, and as sweet as grapes that have grown ripe hidden away under the leaves. Then, my Lady saw to the baking of the twelfth-cake and the making of the tipsy-cake, and the tossing up of the trifle, and I think that was nearly all *she* did.

Daisy and Lady Plumduffle (her Christian name, I ought to tell you, was Damsonette) did not trouble their heads about the banqueting. They knew what that would be like. They spent hours rummaging in certain old oaken chests that were as deep and as long as that in the ballad of the "Mistletoe Bough." These chests were bound with iron and held together by locks that reminded you of the lock which Bluebeard dared his wife to open, or it would be worse for her. (The wretch!) What do you think the two conspirators Daisy and Damsonette were looking for? Why, raiment for a fancy ball! Not alone for themselves, but for a few of their favourite guests. "It would be necessary," Damsonette said to Daisy, "to have a dressing-up afternoon the day before the party, as a great deal of the drapery which they routed out of the chests had been worn by great-great-grandmothers and great-great-aunts who were taller and stouter than many of the dancers who were invited to the Manor." But it is astonishing what wonders you can work with old costume when it is pretty, and rich, and, above everything, good; with lace as fine as silk cocoons, and as beautiful as the diaper veil which the spider stretches between you and the moon when you try to count how many stars hang over the tree tops. They found yards—I had nearly written miles—of such lace buried in those huge houses of chests. And that was not all. They found kirtles, both gowns and petticoats, that stood by themselves, so thick were they with embroidery. And bodices of rainbow-coloured silk; and stomachers (I think that is what they are called, but I am not quite certain) such as Dame Trot probably wore before she grew old and lost her property. Some of the lace was as yellow as a guinea, and some the colour of saffron. But then it was the fashion to wear lace dyed deeper colours even than those in the days when all the lace that was made was real. It was not surprising, therefore, that Daisy and Damsonette should have found such treasure. Shoes with rosettes like china asters, and shoes with buckles and haughty high heels, the two searchers found hidden in these oaken caverns. And when all was said and done, my Lady Plumduffle and Miss Daisypied Dingle retired to a snug little room, which they had made their own without asking anybody's leave, and, having shaken a shower of sparks from a log that was as big as themselves almost—a yule-log, you know—they set their wits to work to arrange The Party.

CHAPTER III.

The gates are open, the road is wide,
The Great Bear is out in his jewelled hide,
And the Little Bear's giving Orion a ride,
And Golden Venus and Mars in his pride,
With many a cluster of stars beside,
Have come to our Christmas Party.

So, let Johnny Frost your noses tweak,
And shorten your breath till you scarce can speak,
If you trample the snow you shall hear it squeak!
We have welcome would warm a winter more bleak,
With mirth for a month and cheer for a week
At the Manor Christmas Party.—*Marmaduke Bristlewax.*

Master Bristlewax made his wonderful song of welcome (I wish I could recollect the other thirty-nine verses) as he walked home from the Manor to Candytufton after he had received Sir Wangle Dingle's orders concerning the music. He sang it from the balcony as the guests arrived, the waits and the choristers and the cat (whose portraits you have seen) helping him in the chorus. It was an interesting performance, and made a great impression.

But all this while I am forgetting Daisy and Damsonette. Their first difficulty was about the Babies. Daisy's youngest sister, a mite of a maiden who had just begun to toddle, was bound to be one of The Party, you see, because she belonged to the Manor. Indeed, I am not quite sure whether the saucy little queen was not the most important person at the Manor. In Lady Wangle Dingle's eyes Sir Wangle was not by any means a person of such great consequence as Baby. Indeed, *he* was Baby's slave. And, for that matter, so were all of us. Baby's name was Lovelibella; but nobody gave her that name, all at once, at the Manor. She was sometimes called Little Puss (but never Kitten, which may surprise you), and sometimes, by persons who did not appreciate babies, Little Plague. Those individuals, however, were not friends of the family. Daisy's everyday name for Baby was one of a good many syllables, and never sounded twice alike; and that which Lady Dingle smothered the dear child with, almost taking away its sweet breath, was similar. Now it was decided, since Baby *must* be one of the Party, that the other Baby should also be invited.

He (Miss Greenaway has painted his portrait as well as that of the Baby of the Manor) resided at Candytufton. His name was Wilfrid; but somehow or other he was seldom spoken of by another name than Wilful. He was a cousin of Daisy's, and, of course, of Daisy's sister, the other Baby. I am obliged to be particular, because they were. If little Wilful had not been invited, his mother and father, and two grown-up sisters, would not have stirred a step to oblige Lady Dingle. That is one of the sisters who is looking into her tea-cup as though she has doubts whether they have given her any sugar, and the other is the young chatterbox with the fan. Miss Naomi Nimini and Miss Ethelfleda. Portraits of their parents, Squire Nimini and his stately wife, were taken by the artist; but there was no room for them on the sheet. You will see by the picture that it would have been impossible for babies to be dressed with better taste. The Baby of the Manor, in satin bows, swansdown and rosettes, and the Candytufton Baby in rosettes, a Spanish hat and a feather. If they had been taller they would have been dressed more; but, except upon the little lady's dimpled arms, (it *would* have been a shame to cover them!), there was not a morsel of room upon either of the mites for more frills.

Now the Hanways, an old, old family that lived on the borders of Lowther Arcadeshire, were invited to the Party for an odd reason. They owned the largest umbrella in the land. It was as big as a tent and as strong as a pair of country boots. (Miss Kate Greenaway has drawn its portrait, but I don't consider it a faithful likeness at all. How could it be, upon such a small piece of paper?) The Hanways were farmers, and their farm was their own. Their chief pride, however, was not in butter and eggs and cheese and hay, but in that ancestral umbrella, which was always being taken out for a walk by one or other member of the family, whether the weather was wet or dry. So the umbrella was invited to the Party.

The Acorns were asked, but they could not come. Gaffer staid at home to nurse his cough, and Mistress Gaffer staid at home to nurse him. However, they sent Lady Dingle their finest goose, and, as holly was scarce that year, a branch of it to help to decorate the great hall, and a number of cheesecakes, for they thought a great deal of Sir Wangle and his Lady, who thought a great deal of them.

Master Bristlewax was singing about Orion riding upon the Little Bear—almost loud enough for the Little Bear to have heard him—when the first carriage-full arrived—Miss Honeysuckle and her sister, Miss Harriet Honeysuckle. There was not room inside for their brother Frank, so he was following, on foot. At least, that was the message which he had sent by his sisters; but he must have changed his mind, as he really came in the Pimpernel family coach, along with Winifred (that is Winifred seated next to Miss Nimini, with the fan) and her brother Ralph. The Pimpernels and Honeysuckles are neighbours. Those are the two Miss Honeysuckles seated next to Miss Nimini, *without* the fan. Of the seven beauties all in a row, who are drinking tea, I have only two more to mention. It was a great mercy they arrived at the Manor whole. Whether the driver of their coach had had too much frumenty before starting, or the horses too much corn, I cannot say; but three quarters of a mile off, Miss Tippety and Miss Witchet, her cousin, and Squire Tippety and his old-maid sister, Semiramide Jane, were upset in a snowdrift. Happily, they were more frightened than hurt. But they *were* frightened!

You should have seen the fuss that was made about the youngest of the guests, when *he* arrived. His Nurse, a lady with a marvellous cap, and a gown that made her appear for all the world like a new pincushion—his Nurse and he came together. When he was taken out of the cotton wool—I mean, of course, out of the furs in which they had packed him—and was handed round to the company to be kissed, you would have thought that such a thing as a beautiful Baby Boy had never been seen before. The Nurse was not so much as noticed, although she did pull his bows and polish his nose, and mop his chin, after the manner of nurses who have charge of admired babies. The chorus of "What a *beau*-ty!" might have lasted all night if Daisy had not sent for Lovelibella and his nurse (another pincushiony person); and then—goodness, gracious!—the kissing was louder than ever. The rosy little mites were introduced to each other; but, except that the girl said "Goo-goo," and the boy made a bud of a mouth which seemed to promise a blossom of a reply to the young lady's question, very little conversation took place between them.

The gentlemen having finished with their cherry-bounce, and the ladies their tea, a flourish from the musicians in the gallery apprised the company that dancing was about to begin.

Although Daisy had done her best (with Damsonette's assistance) to attire her favourites among the guests in a fanciful way, and had persuaded some of the others to dress up as people do in the upper circles of society at a superior ball, where the clothes are the principal attraction, it did not come to a fancy ball of that sort. Sir Wangle Dingle appeared in the uniform of the Candytufton Yeomanry Cavalry. He was the Colonel. Lady Dingle appeared in her wedding dress. For the rest of the ladies, they might have been copies of Miss Daisypied Dingle and Lady Plumduffle. Amongst the men I noticed sour Court dresses that might have come out of the chests, als more Candytufton uniforms, and a few extraordinary wigs.

As the dancers filed in (Sergeant Goosestep, who occupied a front seat in the tenants' gallery, insisted upon it that filed in was the proper expression) Humbledon "begged leave to tell them that in the course of his travels he had never, *never* seen anything so truly georgeous." (He meant gorgeous, poor man.) "Just look at my lady in her China silk. And at Sir Wangle's guinea-gold-lace." Dame Marjoram wept at the sight of Daisy. The old dame had nursed her through the mumps when she was quite a toddler. As for the young gentlemen, their admiration of Damsonette and Daisy knew no bounds. Ralph Nimini and Frank Honeysuckle quarrelled about Daisy's kerchief. She happened to drop it as she entered the hall, arm-in-arm with the Duke of Toylumbia, and Ralph and Frank, who observed the snowy piece of cambric flutter to the floor rushed from opposite directions to pick it up. As they stooped, their heads came suddenly together and brought tears into their eyes. Of course, Daisy laughed—who could have helped laughing?—as she received her kerchief from the two cavaliers, each of whom held a corner, but she little knew how miserable her merriment made them.

"I shall not forget this, Master Nimini," said Frank, rubbing his forehead.

"Neither shall I, Master Honeysuckle," replied Ralph rubbing *his*. "You mark me, Sir."

"I see that I have done so," retorted Frank, with a look of scorn.

Ralph growled and passed on.

A guest who came in as the last of the dancers filed into the Hall, was Lord Arcade, the Duke's eldest son. His arrival made quite a stir, for, to tell the truth, he had not been invited. Damsonette blushed when she saw him, and then looked at Daisy.

Humbledum was asked by the gazers in the gallery if he knew that elegant young gentleman? "Gentleman! nobleman was what they ought to call him, for was not he the next Duke of Toylumbia? Master Humbledum supposed they were not aware of his being in love with Lady Plumduffle, against Lady Plumduffle's father's wish? No! Well, then, it was true, he could assure them."

It is wonderful how much a person gets to know who travels! Master Humbledum's knowledge of the affairs of the country was astonishing. And all through his being a carrier.

Now all this time Master Bristlewax's band of musicians had been playing the March of the Candytuftons, in honour of Sir Wangle, and in order to allow the dancers to take their places and begin. Then, Sir Wangle having given the signal, Marmaduke flourished his fiddle-stick with a

One, *two*, THREE! FOUR! and away they went, the Duke leading off with Miss Daisypied Dingle, and Sir Wangle following with Lady Plumduffle as his partner. Lord Arcade's partner was Lady Dingle. And did not they dance! Bless you! I could not describe it, if I tried. (Miss Greenaway strove to make a sketch of the merry crowd; but, between you and me, she failed.) The figures looked like a mixture of the Lancers and the Caledonians, with a lively touch of Sir Roger de Coverley added.

It was generally observed after the dance was over, especially by Humbledum, that Lord Arcade paid Lady Plumduffle a great deal of attention. Also, by everybody in the gallery, especially by Dame Marjoram, that Master Honeysuckle and his "friend" Ralph hovered about Daisy like two thirsty bees round a ripe plum. This made Mistress Marjoram angry. She was sure, indeed! It was like the impertinence of a Honeysuckle to make so free with a Dingle. But Daisy did not mind. She had a good-tempered smile for everybody. First, Ralph felt its sweetness; then it was Frank; and as they did they forgot those bumps on the forehead which each of them had received in stooping to pick up her kerchief. Indeed, her smile might have been an application of vinegar and brown paper, it was so soothing!

The worst of parties nowadays is they are too long. They were the proper length at the Manor. On this occasion Daisy and Damsonette had arranged that the last dance, to the old tune of

Philip is fidgetty—fidgetty,
Phillis has flouted him, I know,

should be danced immediately after supper, after which the elder wine would be passed round so that everybody might go home before the moon was abed. But before supper came The Minuet. This was Daisy's device. It was costumed, as you may observe in the picture, and the youngest of the guests (except the two babies, who by this time were fast asleep) danced it. The chief performers were the most juvenile members of the aristocracy present at the Party. It was beautiful. Master Humbledum said so, and he had seen a good many minuets in his time. Sergeant Goosestep approved of it; and Daisy, who all along had been afraid that the little people, being timid, might forget their lesson, was delighted. The stately way in which they made-believe to draw a circle before they took hold of hands was enough to make persons who had danced minuets and gavottes hundreds of time positively envious.

Such a supper! Cook was made happy when one of the servants who had waited at table told her what had been said about the nice things; but—would you believe it!—neither Lord Arcade nor Lady Plumduffle ate the tiniest morsel, although they sat next to each other and opposite the Manor mince-pies. Miss Semiramide Jane Tippety, who sat next to Damsonette and Damsonette's *particular* friend, Lord Arcade, was mean enough to listen to their conversation, which was never meant for her ears, instead of attending to her supper. And what was worse, the spiteful old thing did not keep the secret to herself.

It seems that Lord Acorn was telling Damsonette a story of a princess whose father, the king, would not let her marry the prince she loved, but shut her up in a high tower away from him. And one day, just when his heart was nearly broken for the loss of the princess, he climbed up to the top of the tower and carried her off to a beautiful green island in a beautiful blue sea, where they lived happy for ever afterwards.

"*And if the prince and princess did this, darling Damsonette, so can we.*"

That was the conversation which nasty Miss Semiramide Jane Tippety repeated, when she left the party.

Whether Damsonette and her Prince did journey to a beautiful green island, or not, I cannot say. All I know is that when the last dance was ended and Sir Wangle Dingle and Lady Dingle and Daisy were standing in the porch of the Manor bidding the guests good night, Lord Arcade was again missing, and when he did reappear he was not alone. Lady Plumduffle was with him. And prying Miss Tippety declared she had seen him in the act of whispering something in her ear which made her face rosier than it was before, as they stood under the mistletoe! Except that Masters Honeysuckle and Nimini were not friendly with each other—owing to Daisy—there was not a soul who faced the moon that bright starry morning, not even Miss Semiramide Jane, who had not enjoyed that famous Christmas Party at Littlepeopleton Manor.

BYRON WEBBER.

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Also the GOLD MEDAL (l'Académie Nationale). &c.,
have been accorded to

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS,
18, WIGMORE-STREET, LONDON, W.,
For the superiority of their Pianos exhibited at the
PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1878.

"There is but one class of Gold Medals for the Exhibition, and the DECORATION OF THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR CONSTITUTES A SUPERIOR RECOMPENSE."
Extract from the Special Report signed by M. A. FETIS, Official Reporter.

The value of this Award is still further enhanced by the fact that the Decoration was CONFERRED ON NO OTHER British Pianoforte Manufacturer.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
The principal of the previous honours gained by the BRINSMEAD PIANOS are:—
THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR and GOLD MEDAL, South Africa, 1877.
THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOUR and DIPLOMA OF MERIT, Philadelphia, 1876.
THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR, Paris, 1874, and the HONORARY MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FRANCE.
THE GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1870.
THE DIPLOMA OF EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, Netherlands International Exhibition, 1869.
THE MEDAL OF HONOUR, Paris, 1867.
THE PRIZE MEDAL, London, 1862, &c.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
SOSTENENTE PIANOS,
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Patented 1862, 1868, 1871, 1873, and 1879,
throughout Europe and America.

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PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
"Paris, Nov. 4, 1878.
"I have attentively examined the beautiful pianos of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons that are exhibited at the Paris International Exhibition of 1878. I consider them to be exceptional in the ease with which gradations of sound can be produced from the softest to the most powerful tones. These excellent pianos merit the approbation of all artists, as the tone is full as well as sustained, and the touch is of perfect evenness throughout its entire range, answering to every requirement of the pianist.
"CH. GOUNOD."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
"Paris, Sept. 8, 1878.
"We, the undersigned, certify that, after having seen and most conscientiously examined the English Pianos at the Universal Exhibition of 1878, we find that the palm belongs to the Grand Pianos of the house of Brinsmead."
NICOLAS RUBINSTEIN,
D. MAGNUS,
Chevalier ANTOINE DE KONTSKI, Court Pianist to the Emperor of Germany.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
"I have pleasure in expressing my opinion that the Paris Exhibition Model Grand Pianofortes of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons are unsurpassed. The tone is deliciously sweet, sustained, and extraordinarily powerful; the touch responds to the faintest and to the most trying strain on it, and the workmanship is simply perfect. W. KUHE.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
"Illustrated London News."
"The French papers have been unanimous in their expressions of admiration of these splendid instruments. The grands especially have enchanted the Parisian professors and amateurs of music by their noble sonority, their enormous power, and the sympathetically voice-like quality of tone. The touch is so beautifully light, elastic, and certain, that many pianists of every nation, from the Abbé Liszt downwards, who have tried these instruments, have highly complimented the enterprising manufacturers on their success."

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PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
"Daily Chronicle."
"In tone the instrument is exceedingly rich and sweet, and in touch the very perfection of lightness. Messrs. Brinsmead may certainly be congratulated upon their success."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
"Morning Advertiser."
"The Legion of Honour.—In addition to the other distinctions awarded to Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, the founder of the firm has been created Chevalier of the Legion of Honour."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
"Daily News."
"A new Pianoforte, recently manufactured by Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, claims notice, not only on account of its beauty and richness of tone, but especially for some ingenious mechanical novelties, the most important being the addition of a third pedal, by means of which the sound of any note or notes may be almost indefinitely prolonged at the will of the player. Thus bass notes may be sustained after being struck by the left hand, which may then be taken away, and with the right hand, may execute the most brilliant staccato passages, thus giving almost the effect of four hands. The patent 'check-repeater action,' speciality of Messrs. Brinsmead, enables the performer to command with ease the most rapid reiteration of the same note; the facility of the key movement in general being such that glissando passages can be executed with such perfect ease to render them practicable with the lightest touch. The volume of tone is intensified by a peculiar construction of the sounding board, another improvement being the system of bridging, by which the vibrations are increased and rendered sympathetic. The Pianoforte is capable of all degrees of delicacy and power. Its massive structure, rendering it less liable to get out of tune than usual: and the instrument is altogether calculated to extend the reputation of its makers."

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and
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LEIGHTON, BROS.

THE KNIGHT'S RETURN FROM VICTORY.

Two weary, anxious months have passed,
Since, knell-like, wailed that trumpet-blast,
Which called a chief to deadly strife,
And left at home his mourning wife.
Some vague accounts of battles fought,
By rumour borne, her ears have caught;
But of her knight no single word,
If dead or living, has she heard.

But, hark! O joy! a clarion's swell,
Now merry as a marriage-bell!
Out runs the lady as the knight
Springs from his war-horse with delight.
What heeds she now of war's alarms?
Is *he* not safe within her arms?
She holds him for a minute's space
Clasped tightly in a mute embrace;

Then to her lips quick questions rise,
Her kisses stifling his replies.
Their son, with martial zeal on fire
Cheers frantically his hero-sire;
The squire meanwhile, quite debonair,
Blows kisses to some damsel fair.
But why with weak words try to tell
What Art above has told so well?—J. L.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD

No. 2115.—VOL. LXXV. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1879. WITH SUPPLEMENT | SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



MR. GLADSTONE DELIVERING HIS ADDRESS AS LORD RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.—SEE PAGE 543.

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BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at 14, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, the wife of Captain F. W. Seafield Grant, 32nd (Cornwall Light Infantry), of a son.

At 2, Bryanston-street, Portman-square, the wife of W. A. Sanger, of a son.

On the 4th inst., at Langham, Oakham, Viscountess Castlereagh, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd inst., at Benmore, Kilmun, Argyleshire, by the Rev. J. Henderson Thomson, of Hightae, assisted by the Rev. D. McKerchar, of Kilmun, James Hector Charles Greenhill Lassalle, Captain H.M. Bengal Army, and Assistant-Commissioner in Mhairwarah, India, to Clementina Stirling, youngest daughter of the late James Duncan, Esq., of Mosesfield.

On the 21st ult., at Uddewalla, Sweden, Baron Conrad O. S. Posse, Royal Swedish Navy, Stockholm, to Jane Ellen, eldest daughter of Robert Thorburn, merchant there.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at Coleshill, Amersham, Elizabeth, widow of Richard Griffin, in the 91st year of her age.

On the 2nd inst., at the Vicarage, Shifnal, Shropshire. Mary Augusta, the beloved wife of the Rev. Henry Cunliffe, Vicar of Shifnal.

On the 5th ult., of consumption, at the residence of her brother, San Fernando, Trinidad, W.I., Annie, fourth daughter of the late Isidore Dyett, M.D.

On the 5th inst., at 16, Trinity-square, Tower-hill, London, Edward, eldest son of Captain Edward Halley, Glencairn Place, Dollar.

On the 26th ult., killed in an engagement against the Nagas, Assam, India, Brigade-Major C. R. Cock, son of the late General Cock, leaving a wife (second daughter of the Dowager Lady Pollock, of Hatton) and four young children to mourn his loss.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 20.

SUNDAY, DEC. 14.

Third Sunday in Advent.
Ember Week.
Death of the Prince Consort, 1861; of Princess Alice, 1878.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah xxv.; 2 John. Evening Lessons: Isaiah xxvi. or xxviii. 5—19; John xx. 1—19.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Wm. Russell, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Carter, Rector of Clewer.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Canon Prothero.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. John Wordsworth.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Prothero, Rector of Whippingham.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Dean Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, DEC. 15.

Mohammedan Year 1297 begins.
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor Odling on a Recent Application of Organic Chemistry).
Law Amendment Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. H. Torr on the Amalgamation of the Civil Courts of the City of London, and the Establishment of a Court of Arbitration to Act as a Tribunal of Commerce).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy, and on Wednesday and Friday).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor C. Graham on the Chemistry of Bread and Bread making).
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, DEC. 16.

Indigent Blind School, Southwark, elections, noon.
Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends.
Horticultural Society: fruit and floral committees, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.
Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Passenger Steamers of the Thames, Mersey, and Clyde).
Westminster play, 7 p.m. (the "Trinummus" of Plautus).
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m.
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. Emil Hobub on the Past, Present, and Future Trade of the Cape Colonies with Central Africa).
Leeds Smithfield Cattle Club Show (three days).
Builth Dog and Poultry Show (two days).

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17.

Ember Day.
Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (Lieut. H. H. Russell on a Sand-Storm at Aden, July 16, 1878; papers by Messrs. G. Dines, R. Strachan, G. M. Whipple, and R. H. Scott).
London Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. annual meeting.
Society for Development of Science of Education, 7.30 p.m. (Dr. J. H. Gladstone on Science in General).
Dental Surgery Association, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Capt. Bedford Pim on the Panamá Canal).
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. G. C. Wallich on Cretaceous Flints; Mr. P. N. Bose on Fossil Carnivora from the Sivalik Hills; Rev. J. F. Blake on the Portland Rocks of England).
Guild of St. Luke, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Lionel Druitt on the Theory of Evolution considered in Relation to the Christian Religion).
Brown Institution (at the University of London), 5.30 p.m. (Mr. W. S. Greenfield on Recent Investigations on the Pathology of Infective Diseases), and on two following days).

THURSDAY, DEC. 18.

Conference of Head Masters of Schools at Eton (two days).
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. A. Barrett on Christmas and other Festival Carols).
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. E. Thorpe on the Specific Volume and Density of Water of Crystallisation).
Philosophical Club, 6.30 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Albert Hall, Mr. Carter's Choir, 8 p.m. ("Hymn of Praise" and "Stabat Mater").
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Rev. J. M. Crombie on the Lichens of Dillenius).
Historical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. R. Pennington on the Holy Roman Empire; papers by Mr. Sydney Robjohns and Llewellyn Jewitt).
Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund, meeting of Constituents.

FRIDAY, DEC. 19.

Ember Day.
Pharmaceutical Society Benevolent Fund, elections, noon.
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
Surgical Aid Society, anniversary, City Terminus Hotel, 3 p.m.
Musical Union: anniversary dinner.
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. P. Postgate on "dare," to give, and "dere," to put, in Latin; Mr. H. Sweet on English Etymologies, &c.).
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy).
Institute of Bankers, 6 p.m. (Mr. M. D. Chalmers on English and Foreign Law regarding Bills and Notes).
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Cole A. Adams on Common Sense in Architecture).
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Handel's "Messiah").

SATURDAY, DEC. 20.

Michaelmas Law Sittings end.
West London Scientific Association, 7.30 p.m. (visit to the Museum of Practical Geology: lecture by the Curator on the Minerals in the Horse-Shoe Case).
Ember Day. Moon's first quarter, 11.16 a.m.
Popular Concert, St. James's, 3.
Albert Hall, Orchestral Society Concert (for the German Hospital, Dalston), 8.30 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches	°	°	°	1-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Nov 30	29·792	30·0	22·7	78	4	34·6	26·3	NNW.	202	0·000
December 1	29·707	30·2	25·6	·85	10	34·0	24·4	NNW. NE.	263	0·005*
2	29·906	24·7	20·2	·85	2	31·7	18·0	NE. S.	62	0·000
3	29·773	25·8	22·5	·88	3	30·0	17·8	S. E.	230	0·000
4	29·506	27·9	19·0	·72	8	31·9	23·4	ENE. NE.	547	0·005*
5	29·661	28·4	22·0	·80	8	32·7	22·5	NE. N. WSW.	212	0·090*
6	30·110	28·4	21·6	·78	0	33·3	20·8	NE.	145	0·000

* Snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·834	29·688	29·639	29·842	29·539	29·713	29·980
Temperature of Air	29·9	24·6	21·6	23·8	30·3	24·1	30·5
Temperature of Evaporation ..	27·6°	27·2°	21·2°	21·1°	27·5°	22·7°	27·5°
Direction of Wind	NNW.	NNW.	NE.	S.	ENE.	W.	NE.

Now Publishing,

THE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

CONSISTING OF A

LARGE COLOURED PICTURE

ENTITLED

'MY DARLING'S BETTER!"

From a Painting by Miss Edwards;

TWO OTHER ENGRAVINGS PRINTED IN COLOURS, ENTITLED

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By Sir JOHN GILBERT, R.A.;

"FROM DANGER FREE,"

By HARRISON WEIR;

TWELVE SMALL COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS,

By KATE GREENAWAY;

AND TWO SHEETS AND A HALF OF CHRISTMAS PICTURES AND TALES.

ENGRAVINGS.

The Waits in the Olden Time. Drawn by H. S. Marks, R.A.
The Old Mill on the Marsh. By S. Read.
Cousin Frank Explains Why the Mistletoe Grows. By A. Hunt
May I Have the Pleasure? By F. Barnard.
Breakers Ahead! By L. Smythe.
My First Proposal. By F. Dadd.
My Last Proposal. By J. T. Lucas.
My Christmas Box. By A. Hunt.
March of Science: Electricity at Christmas. By H. Furniss.
Tired Out. By Kate Greenaway.
Welcome Home. By C. J. Staniland.
After Church: the Compliments of the Season. By F. Barnard.
A Family Relic. By F. Dadd.
The Mistletoe Sprig of Oldstone Hall. By G. Cruikshank.
The Stirrup Cup. By J. A. Pasquier.

LITERARY CONTENTS.

How John Morgan Won His Wife. By Mrs. Eiloart.
The Fires of St. John. By Mrs. Macquoid.
The Misses Popkin. By Mrs. Riddell.
The Mistletoe Sprig of Oldstone Hall. By F. C. Burnand.
Major Black's Love-Letter. By Dutton Cook.
The Old Mill on the Marsh. By W. W. Fenn.
My First and Last Proposals. By Percy Fitzgerald.
Christmas at Little Peopleton Manor. By Byron Webber.

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TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 20.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
1 52	2 18	2 43	3 10	3 35	3 58	4 23	4 47	5 10	5 32	5 55	6 20	6 42	7 7

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, South Kensington, will be OPEN to the Public on FRIDAY, DEC. 26, between the Hours of Ten and Four. At all other times the Gallery is strictly CLOSED on Fridays for cleaning and alterations, but open FREE all the rest of the week. By order, GEORGE SCHARF, Keeper and Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times), and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

NOW OPEN.—The ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS PICTURES at Mr. ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FOURTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES is NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY (Twenty-fourth Season) is NOW OPEN, with many NEW WORKS by celebrated English and Foreign Artists. Descriptive Catalogues, including the VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, price 6d. The yearly sales average £7000. Apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MERCHANT OF VENICE, Shakspeare's Comedy, having been received with the utmost enthusiasm, will be repeated EVERY EVENING at Eight o'Clock until further notice.
Shylock, Mr Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry.
MORNING PERFORMANCES of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE TO-DAY (Saturday), Dec. 15, at Two o'Clock; and on the seven following Saturdays:—Dec. 21, 27; and Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.
Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the World. Variety Artistes at Eight. Berisa's Troupe of Gladiators; Holtum, the King of the Cannon; and Anna, Messrs. Arthur Roberts, Fred Law, &c. Zoo the Marvellous, at 9.30. PERI OF PERU, an original Musical Eccentricity, at Ten. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Mdlles. Alice Holt, Broughton, Powell, Aguzzi, and Corps de Ballet. Prices, 6d. to £2 2s.

ZÆO, the Modern Phenomenon and Marvel of the World, in her elegant and daring performance on a thread of wire, the Flying Bar, and Nature's Statuary, concluding with her wonderful flight through mid air To-night at 9.30.—THE CANTERBURY.

SANGERS' GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE, Westminster-bridge-road, will OPEN on BOXING DAY, with the most gorgeous Pantomime ever produced, entitled ALADDIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP; or, Harlequin Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves. Two Pantomimes in one Evening. Also, the Largest English and Continental Circus Company in the World, including the Large Troupe of Performing Elephants at each representation.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—THE PIRATE'S HOME, by Gilbert a'Beckett, Music by Vivian Bligh; after which A QUIET VISIT, by Mr. Corney Grain; concluding with BACK FROM INDIA. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight. Morning Performances every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. For the Christmas Holidays, MASTER TOMMY'S AT HOME, a New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain; and A CHRISTMAS STOCKING, a Fireside Fancy, by Gilbert a'Beckett; Music by King Hall.

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Every West-End omnibus runs to the doors of the Hall.

CHRISTMAS LECTURES.—ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.—PROFESSOR TYNDALL, D.C.L., F.R.S., will deliver a Course of Six Lectures (adapted to a Juvenile Audience) on "WATER AND AIR," commencing on Saturday, Dec. 27, at Three o'Clock, to be continued on Dec. 30, 1879, and Jan. 1, 3, 6, 8, 1880. Subscription (for Non-Members) to this Course, One Guinea (Children under sixteen, Half-a-Guinea); to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas. Tickets may now be obtained at the Institution.

MALVERN COLLEGE.
The Next Term will begin on Monday, JAN. 26.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—RADLEY COLLEGE.—£50, £50, £30, £20. JAN. 21, 1880. Apply to Rev. the Warden, Radley College, Abingdon.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that Advertisements for insertion in the Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Dec. 27 be sent, where practicable, towards the close of the previous week. None can be received after Six o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 22nd inst.; as, in consequence of Christmas Day falling on Thursday, the paper must be published that week on Wednesday morning.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1879.

The attempted assassination, a few days ago, of the Czar of Russia and his Suite is already known pretty nearly all the world over. Naturally enough, the news has carried with it into Royal circles something approaching to consternation. The contemplated outrage—as atrocious a one as modern times have registered—was evidently conceived more than three months' back, and the preparations for executing it must have required the co-operation of several persons. Happily, though skilfully planned, what seemed to be a mere accident frustrated the plot. The Emperor's Baggage Train usually precedes that in which he travels by some half hour or so; but, in the present instance, the Personal Train took the lead, leaving the Luggage Train to follow. The explosion took effect upon the second Train, and was of a nature which would most probably have accomplished the object of the conspirators but for this casual alteration of customary arrangement. We need not detail the circumstances which environed the main fact—they are now known to everybody. They have excited public horror everywhere, more especially as the criminals contrived to escape. The Police knew nothing about it, notwithstanding the increased power for the detection and prevention of such offences given to them by the military Governors and martial law,

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under which the population had been placed. It seems to have been the work of desperate, but not uneducated, Nihilists, and to have been associated, more or less, with revolutionary designs. Such, at least, is the impression made upon the mind by present appearances. Further investigation may possibly destroy the authenticity of the inference.

The question naturally forces itself upon public notice, What is to be done to remedy the state of things out of which this and previous outrages have been evolved? It is clear that mere suppression, even of the most extended and stringent character, has failed to do, and must fail to do, what has been expected of it. The domestic state of Russia presents a problem insoluble to the highest statesmanship for immediate purposes, and demanding for its entire disappearance a generation or two—possibly more. The very framework of society is essentially unsound. There is disaffection in every class—official, noble, literary, military, and mercantile. The peasantry are said to be untainted by the disease, but the peasantry hitherto, perhaps, owe their freedom from infection to their isolated position rather than to political and moral health. Special opportunities rarely fail to disclose special susceptibilities. No one can predict what may, or may not, happen to the Russian Empire in the future. Scourging does not answer; exile to Siberia is not followed by any marked improvement. Corruption and oppression go hand in hand, and something approximating to anarchy disintegrates all social classes. There is no solid basis of law, no clear and ever-flowing fountain of justice. Force and fraud have now the reins of dominion in their hands, and it is as uncertain in Russia itself as elsewhere whether the Imperial system, as it now exists, can long hold together.

One cannot attribute the present pervading disaffection to the disposition of the Czar Alexander II. Personally, he is a man whose amiability of temper, associated with his prerogative of unlimited authority, cannot but command public reverence. It is not so much against him, as the representative of a certain system of government, but it is against that system of which he is the representative that the hidden currents of revolutionary desire chafe and break. He has done much in his day to adorn his position. Such works as are especially associated with his name are rather of a peaceful and benevolent than of a fierce tyrannical order. Putting him out of the way by assassination would not change the social or constitutional condition of the Empire. He is to be compassionated rather than condemned. He is restricted by traditions, customs, conflicts of feeling, and varieties of desire and purpose, which it is practically impossible for him to break through. He may or may not have the "courage of his convictions," but neither that courage nor the want of it can greatly interfere with the inexorable and indefeasible force of tendencies characterising the state of modern Russia. That force is (if we may so express it) a violent effort of human society to throw off ill humours threatening dissolution. It is a process which probably all great communities, at some stage or other of existence, are destined to pass through. It is a disease. Its operation is not only unpleasant, but dangerous. Indeed, it seems to be an inevitable forerunner of that kind of national development in the after issues of which mankind have reason to rejoice.

History teaches us that no Empire founded upon a reversal of natural law and justice can long endure. The Empire of Russia is like a palace built of snow. Eternal severity and winter darkness may bind its parts together in solid consistence; but when light comes, and, with light, warmth, it crumbles into ruins and soon disappears. Russia has rushed too precipitately, perhaps, into the light and heat of Western ideas. The despotism which has served her for awhile, and which all classes of the population accepted, is not proof against the penetrating rays of truth and justice. All public authority concentred in the hands of one man, and all religious reverence directed towards him, must needs give way, sometimes sooner, sometimes later, before the diffusion of knowledge. The crisis is not an altogether unfamiliar one, and to meet it the means employed must be those prescribed by reason instead of tradition. A million and a half of men under arms does not constitute safety, nor does the deep drain of material resources which such an army necessarily involves constitute strength. Perhaps, in the present case, the surest way of hastening Imperial convalescence would be to put a decisive stop to aggressive foreign policy, to reduce the military machine to such proportions as internal order only requires, and to give practical assurance to Europe and the world that Russian statesmanship will henceforth occupy itself exclusively in devising and enforcing a policy aiming at the vital interests of the Russian people. Political development and organisation will come in due time, and in their own place. They would, perhaps, be less profitable now than we are apt to imagine. What is especially needed is the creation and growth—fostered, of course, by every consistent means—of moral force. The cup must be cleansed inside before it can be cleansed outwardly. But, undoubtedly, some bold example must be given by the ruling authority of Russia, illustrative of the sacrifices it is resolved to undergo for the sake of rescuing the Empire from the disintegration by which it is at present menaced.

THE COURT.

The Queen has recovered from her late indisposition, and takes her customary out-of-door exercise. Prince Leopold arrived at Windsor Castle the end of last week from Darmstadt, and Princess Louise of Lorne left the castle for London. Princess Beatrice came to London on Saturday last, returning to Windsor the same day. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn arrived at the castle from Cumberland Lodge, where they had been on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian. The Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. James Fleming, B.D., Residentiary Canon of York, Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square, officiated. Princess Christian visited her Majesty in the afternoon.

The Queen held a private Investiture of the Order of the Bath on Monday, when the following Knights Commanders of the order were severally introduced by the Lord Chamberlain, and were knighted, and invested by her Majesty with the insignia of their respective Divisions in the Second Class of the Order, viz.:—Commissary-General Edward Strickland, Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel James Browne (had been knighted previously), Major-General Michael Anthony Shrapnel Biddulph, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff (Civil), and Rear-Admiral Francis William Sullivan. Colonel Owen Tudor Burne was then introduced by the Lord Chamberlain, attended by the Registrar of the Order of the Star of India carrying the insignia, and received the honour of knighthood, and the Queen invested him with the ribbon and badge, and delivered to him the star of a Knight Commander of the order, after which twenty-four Companions of the Bath were introduced and received from her Majesty their decorations in the Military and Civil Divisions of the Third Class of the order. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold were present with the Queen during the ceremony. The Duchess of Wellington, Lady Abercromby, and Lady Elphinstone, Lady in Waiting on the Duchess of Connaught, with the Gentlemen in Waiting and the Master of the Household, were in attendance. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards, with the band of the regiment, was mounted in the quadrangle of the castle. Luncheon was served in the Waterloo Gallery. Levée dress was worn by the Gentlemen in Waiting. Major-General Henry Wellington Palmer, Lieutenant-Colonel Sydenham Malthus, and Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Edward Victor Gilbert were unable to attend her Majesty's commands. General Sir Charles Ellice, Lieutenant-General Lord Chelmsford and Lady Chelmsford, Colonel Sir Evelyn Wood and the Hon. Lady Wood, Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Browne, Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Sullivan, Major-General E. Newdigate, and Colonel R. T. Glynn (24th Foot), arrived at the castle. The Queen's dinner party included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, Lady Abercromby, the above visitors, Major-General Sir Michael Biddulph, Lord Elphinstone, and Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, after skating with Princess Beatrice on Tuesday, left the castle for Forest Lodge, Farnborough. The Queen conferred decorations on the officers and men now present in England who have specially distinguished themselves by acts of bravery in the Afghan and Zulu wars. Her Majesty decorated with the Victoria Cross Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Knox Leet, 13th Light Infantry; Captain and Brevet Major Edward P. Leach, R.E., Lieutenant Reginald Clare Hart, R.E., and Corporal W. Allan, second battalion, 24th Regiment. The Queen then conferred the Distinguished Service Medal on four other soldiers. The ceremony took place in the corridor of the castle, the recipients of the honours being named to her Majesty by the Lord in Waiting and by Lord Chelmsford. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, with Lady Chelmsford and Colonel Sir Evelyn and the Hon. Lady Wood, were present at the ceremony; and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting were in attendance. Her Majesty's guests left the castle in the afternoon.

The Queen has appointed Major-General Sir Michael Biddulph to be one of the Grooms in Waiting to her Majesty, in the Room of Rear-Admiral Sir John Edmund Commerell.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales closed their week of entertainment to a large party of guests with a ball at Sandringham House yesterday week. The invitations included the tenantry upon the Royal Norfolk estates, as well as those of Holkham (Earl of Leicester's), Houghton (Marquis of Cholmondeley's), Raynham (Marquis of Townsend's), Melton Constable (Lord Hasting's), Gunton (Lord Suffield's), Castle Rising (the Hon. Greville Howard's), and other principal estates in Norfolk. The band of the Norfolk Artillery Militia was in attendance. The Prince and Princess, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, Prince Ferdinand of Glücksburg, and Prince Louis of Battenberg, attended Divine service on Sunday in St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Sandringham Park. The Rev. F. Hervey and the Rev. A. Robins, Rector of Holy Trinity, Windsor, officiated. On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Ferdinand of Glücksburg and Prince Louis of Battenberg, left Sandringham for Marlborough House. Their Royal Highnesses, upon their arrival at St. Pancras Station, drove direct to the Agricultural Hall at Islington and inspected the Smithfield Club Cattle Show. The three Princesses of Wales remained at Sandringham. On Tuesday the Prince presided at a meeting of the council of his Royal Highness held at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham-gate. His Royal Highness, with the Princess, visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went to Her Majesty's Theatre. The Prince has sent presents of game for the use of the patients in the several metropolitan hospitals.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh attended the Ashford Cattle Show on Tuesday, and his Royal Highness presided at the annual dinner in the evening. The Duke and Duchess, accompanied by their children, arrived at Charing-cross station at eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning from Eastwell Park, on a visit to London for a few days. Their Royal Highnesses drove at once to Clarence House.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Prince Leopold paid a visit to the tapestry works at Windsor on Tuesday, and inspected the various panels in hand, and also paid a visit to the stained glass works.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Commanding in Chief the Southern District, and Countess Dornberg returned to Government House, Portsmouth, on Saturday last from a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham.

The Empress Eugénie arrived at Camden House, Chiselhurst, from Madrid, on Wednesday.

Lord Berriedale attained his majority on Sunday, which event has been celebrated by the Earl of Caithness, on his estates in Caithness-shire.

MR. GLADSTONE AT GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

The series of political electioneering speeches delivered by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, as candidate for Midlothian, at several places in and around Edinburgh, were described last week, and were the subjects of some of our Illustrations. Mr. Gladstone's visit to Glasgow, on the Friday (yesterday week) had been arranged for his installation as Lord Rector of the University, to which office he was elected by the matriculated students two years ago. He came from Taymouth Castle, Perthshire, where he had been the guest of Lord Breadalbane during a few days of repose after the great oratorical exertions he made at Edinburgh. The University installation ceremony took place in a vast circular building of glass, called from its founder the Kibble Palace of Arts, which stands in the midst of a public garden at the west end of Glasgow. The platform, fronting the eastern entrance, is raised eight or ten feet above the floor; and there are seats, on one level, for several thousand persons. Upon this occasion the meeting was held at noon, and the hall was densely crowded, the audience being estimated at nearly 6000. The students, to the number of 2000, filled the central area or inner circle: they were divided into two parties—the Liberals, wearing red caps, to the right of the platform, and the Conservatives, in blue caps, to the left. They were all very noisy, shouting different party cries, cheering, hissing or groaning, and singing parody songs of a satirical or defiant purport. The calm array of plaster statues and groups of sculpture, with shrubs and hot-house plants, surrounding this excited crowd of youngsters, had a rather singular effect. In the outer ring spaces were marked off for the members of the General Council, for such of the general public as could procure admission tickets, and for representatives of public bodies. The platform was occupied by members of the *Senatus Academicus* and the University Court in their robes and by prominent citizens. A space in front of the platform was set apart for the distinguished ladies of Mr. Gladstone's party and for the noblemen and gentlemen who were to receive the degree of Doctor of Laws.

When Mr. Gladstone arrived, preceded by the Bedellus, bearing the University mace, and by Principal Caird, the cheering was tremendous. Among the noblemen and members of Parliament who attended were the Earl of Breadalbane, Lord Colin Campbell, M.P., Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., Sir E. Colebrooke, M.P., Mr. Parker, M.P., Colonel Mure, M.P., and Dr. Cameron, M.P. There were also present the Countess of Rosebery, the Countess of Breadalbane, and Mrs. and Miss Gladstone. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon the Earl of Airlie, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Glasgow, the Bishop of Durham, Lord Moncrieff, Lord Young, Sir Alex. Grant, Professor Balfour (of Edinburgh), Mr. A. C. Ramsay (President-elect of the British Association), Professor Lister, Mr. Cochran Patrick, and Mr. John Morley. The degree of LL.D. was also conferred upon Mr. Gladstone, who then delivered his inaugural address. He was attired in the official robe and scarf, as he appears in our front-page Engraving.

There were, he said, two leading characteristics of the age—the conflict between material and mental interests, and the controversies respecting the Christian belief. The first of these, in the triumph of mere money-making over intellectual development, had sent to the Universities of the country a group of youths who either gave themselves up to luxurious lounging or became amateur gymnasts. It had further created a hybrid class styling themselves "men of business," but who, knowing nothing of business, for the sake of gain lent the influence of their names to commercial speculations as decoys to the unwary. Addressing himself to the law students, he observed that it had been charged against the legal system that the expense of its administration was so great as to practically exclude the less wealthy classes from the benefits which law is intended to offer. To the theological students the right hon. gentleman said in the Church of England there was a latent feeling that the higher aspirations of our nature were secondary, or unreal, in comparison with the visible and experimental world. The assailants of the Christian belief were so numerous, so talented, often of such high character, that, in view of the combination of these antagonistic forces, a "change of front" had become essential among the thoughtful upholders of Christianity. The highest study of all, in a secular sense, was man, in all his various phases; and history, as the record of man's actions, was the philosophy of human nature. In conclusion, he urged them not too narrowly to confine themselves to one subject of study, which had the effect of making a man dogmatically perverse, and to abhor the prevalent spirit of self-sufficient presumption, for "ignorance often may be innocent; pretension is always despicable."

The presentation of prizes to the 9th Middlesex Volunteers took place yesterday week at the Eyre Arms. The South Middlesex, the London Scottish, and the 7th Surrey, held their annual prize distributions last Saturday, at Beaufort House, Walham-green; Westminster Hall, and the Cannon-street Hotel respectively. A silver cup, value £30, given by the ladies of St. James's, Westminster, to the H company of the Queen's (Westminster), was won, on the 4th inst., by Captain Shipway. On the 3rd inst. the Mayoress of Peterborough presented to the successful competitors the prizes won during 1879 by the members of the 6th Northamptonshire. At the close of the distribution, in the name of the corps, Quartermaster-Sergeant Craig presented to Captain Commmandant Walker the Earl Spencer Challenge Cup, won by a team of the Peterborough Corps three years in succession at the annual prize competition of the Northamptonshire Battalion of Rifle Volunteers. Colonel Fremantle, commanding Coldstream Guards, will present the prizes to the successful marksmen of the 17th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) at the Freemasons' Tavern this (Saturday) evening.

A little volume on *Calderon*, by E. J. Hasell, is perhaps the most thoroughly satisfactory contribution yet made to Blackwood's Foreign Classics for English Readers. Mr. Hasell, a writer hitherto entirely unknown to us, possesses every qualification for his task, including the paramount one of a thorough sympathy with his author. He is evidently perfectly at home with Calderon, and feels none of that estrangement from the great representative of Catholic and chivalric ideas which must have affected one more deeply imbued with the modern spirit. At the same time, he does not, like Schlegel, make his admiration for Calderon the apology of a disguised polemic against the living modern drama, or recommend the transplantation of metrical forms and dramatic rules, excellent in their place, to a theatre and an age for which they are unsuited. To this capital quality of discriminating enthusiasm he adds lucidity of exposition, judgment in selection, and such talent as a translator that his versions compare well with the accompanying specimens from Fitzgerald, Trench, M'Carthy, and even Shelley. We should be glad to see him return to Calderon's *autos*, which, as he (or are we right in guessing "she?") justly observes, "require a volume to themselves."

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PROFESSOR NORDENSKIÖLD'S ARCTIC VOYAGES.

SEE PAGE 546.



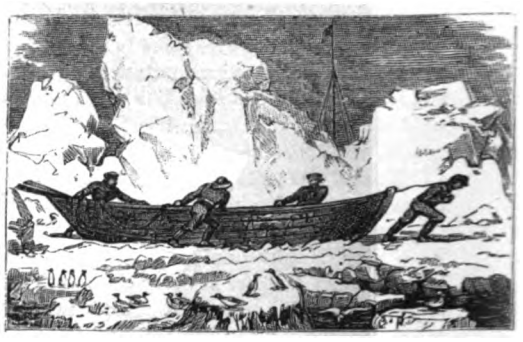
REINDEER HUNTING.



ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.



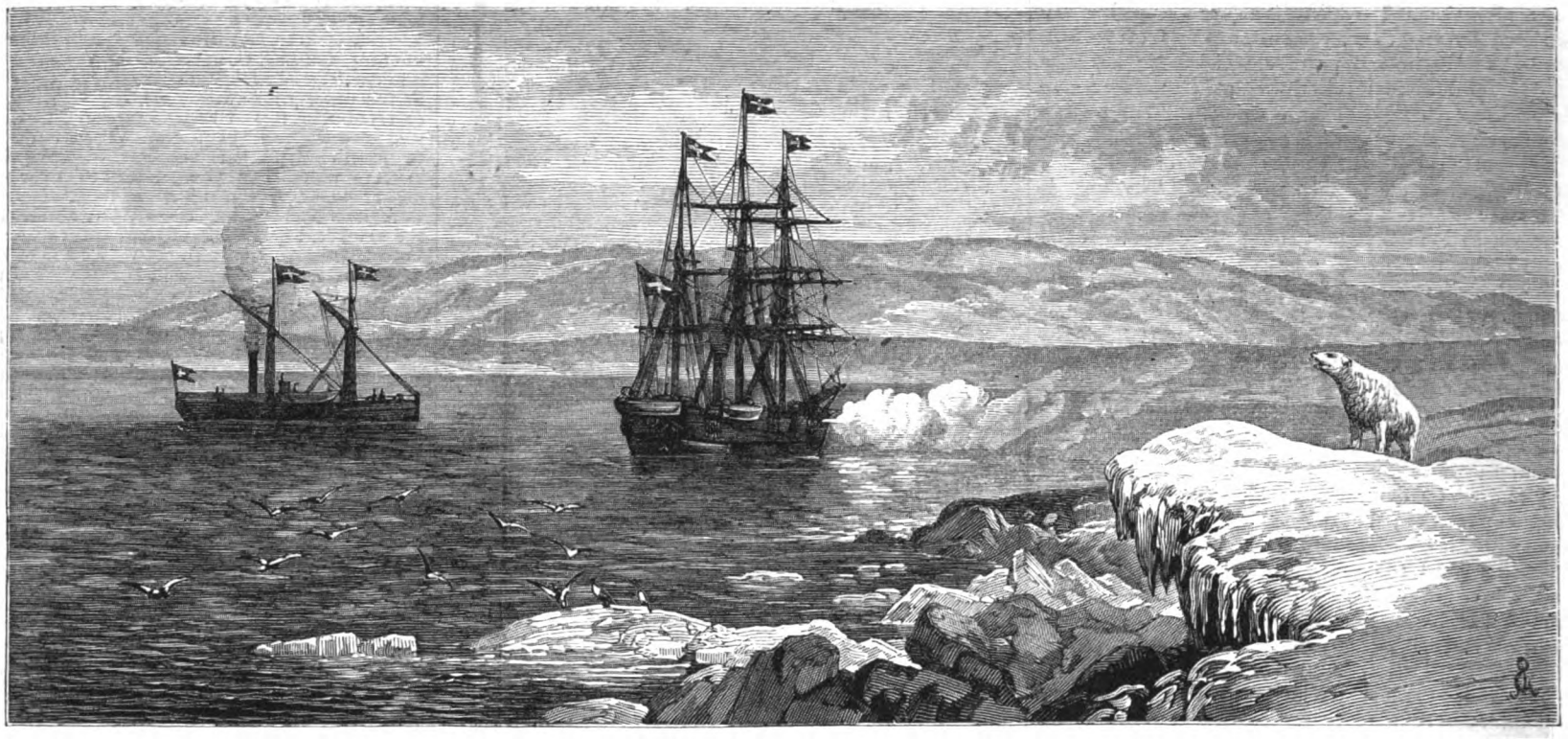
PROFESSOR NORDENSKIÖLD.



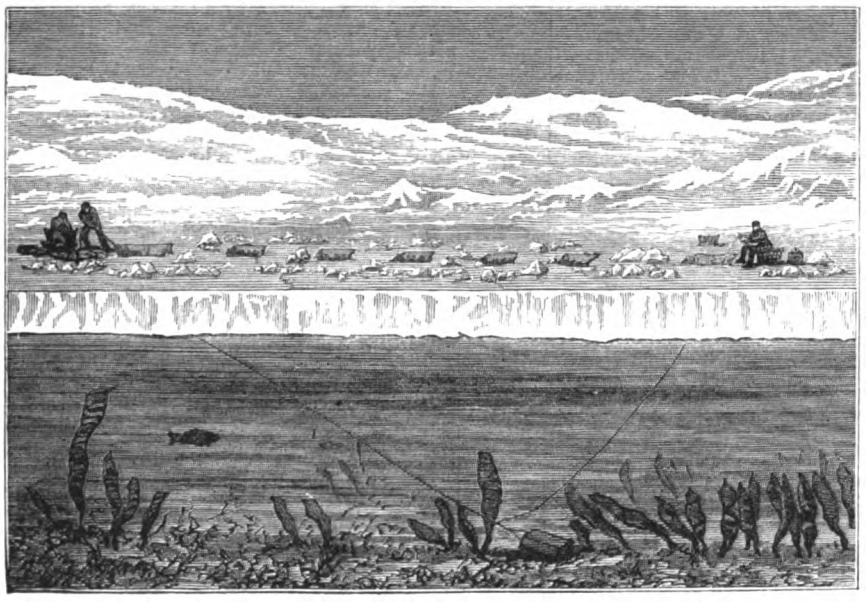
DRAGGING BOAT OVER ICE.



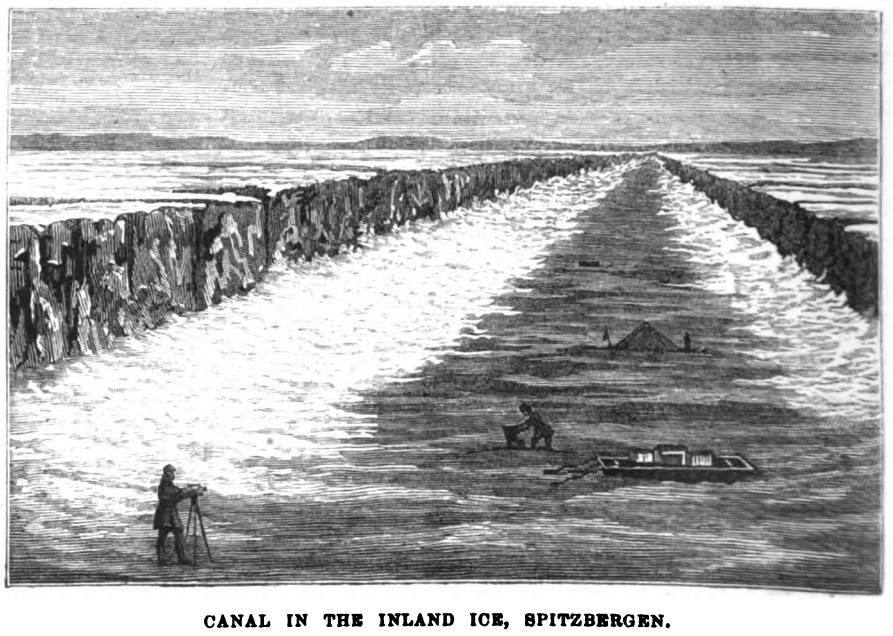
BEDTIME DURING A BOAT VOYAGE.



THE VEGA SALUTING CAPE CHELYUSKIN, SIBERIA, THE NORTHERNMOST POINT OF THE OLD WORLD.

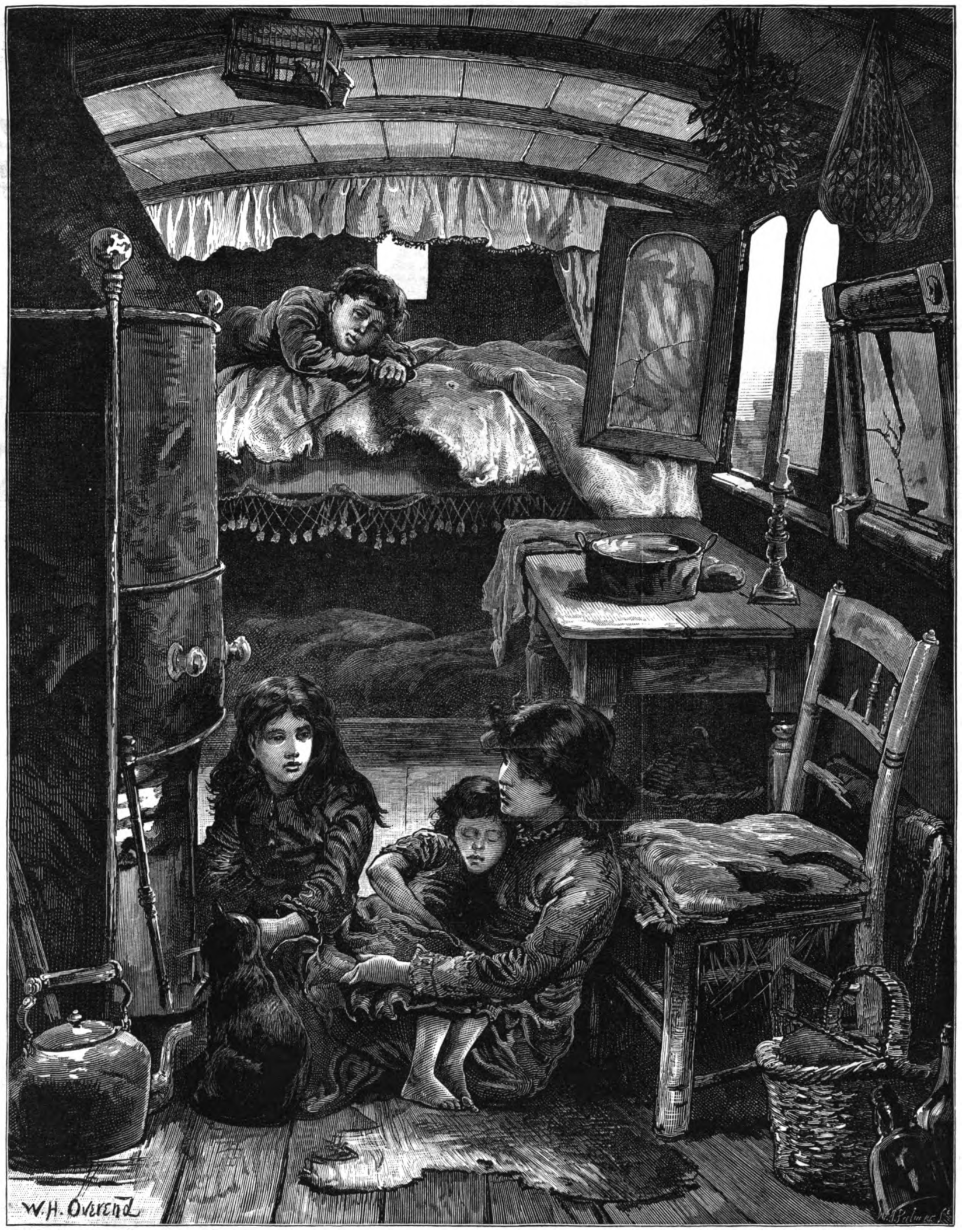


DREDGING UNDER THE ICE IN WINTER.



CANAL IN THE INLAND ICE, SPITZBERGEN.

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SKETCHES OF GIPSY LIFE: INTERIOR OF VAN NEAR LATIMER-ROAD, NOTTING-HILL.

GIPSY LIFE NEAR LONDON.

Another Sketch of the singular habits and rather deplorable condition of these vagrant people, who hang about, as the parasites of civilisation, close on the suburban outskirts of our wealthy metropolis, is presented by our Artist, following those which have appeared in the last two weeks. Mr. G. Smith, of Coalville, Leicester, having taken in hand the question of providing due supervision and police regulation for the gipsies, with compulsory education for their children, we readily dedicate these local Illustrations to the furtherance of his good work. The ugliest place we know in the neighbourhood of London, the most dismal and forlorn, is not Hackney Marshes or those of the Lea, beyond Old Ford, at the East-End; but it is the tract of land, half torn up for brick-field clay, half consisting of fields laid waste in expectation of the house-builder, which lies just outside of Shepherd's-bush and Notting-hill. There it is that the gipsy encampment may be found, squatting within an hour's walk of the Royal palaces and of the luxurious town mansions of our nobility and opulent classes, to the very west of the fashionable West-End, beyond the gentility of Bayswater and Whiteley's avenue of universal shopping. It is a curious spectacle in that situation, and might suggest a few serious reflections upon social contrasts at the centre and capital of the mighty British nation, which takes upon itself the correction of every savage tribe in South and West Africa and Central Asia. The encampment is usually formed of two or three vans and a rude cabin or a tent, placed on some piece of waste ground, for which the gipsy party have to pay a few shillings a week of rent. This may be situated at the back of a row of respectable houses and in full view of their bedroom or parlour windows, not much to the satisfaction of the quiet inhabitants. The interior of one of the vans, furnished as a dwelling-room, which is shown in our Artist's Sketch, does not look very miserable; but Mr. Smith informs us that these receptacles of vagabond humanity are often sadly overcrowded. Besides a man and his wife and their own children, the little ones stowed in bunks or cupboards, there will be several adult persons taken in as lodgers. The total number of gipsies now estimated to be living in the metropolitan district is not less than two thousand. Among these are doubtless not a small proportion of idle runaways or "losels" from the more settled classes of our people. It would seem to be the duty of somebody at the Home Office, for the sake of public health and good order, to call upon some local authorities of the county or the parish to look after these eccentricities of gipsy life.

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NORDENSKIÖLD'S ARCTIC VOYAGES.

An interesting book, recently published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., by whose permission we borrow some of the Engravings for this Number of our Journal, is the volume narrating the "Arctic Voyages of Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld, from 1858 to 1879." The last and most renowned achievement of this eminent Swedish explorer was accomplished in the summer of this year. It was the successful navigation, in a small steam-vessel called the Vega, of the entire North-east Passage from Europe, round the coast of Siberia, and through Behring's Strait, to the Pacific Ocean. The importance of this great feat of maritime enterprise may not be confined to increasing our geographical knowledge, but may possibly extend to the opening of new routes for commerce. The narrative given in the volume now under our notice, which is compiled by Mr. Alexander Leslie, of Aberdeen, has been brought down to Sept. 2, when the Vega safely arrived in the Japanese harbour of Yokohama, and the gratifying news soon reached us by telegraph, though we had already heard of her passing Behring's Strait in July. She had been frozen in, from the end of September, 1878, on the shore of the Chukchi peninsula, part of North-eastern Asia. About forty pages, at the end of the present book, contain the partial and fragmentary accounts of this last expedition which have as yet come to hand, but they will be read with much interest till the exploring party shall hav returned to Europe and delivered a complete report. Th larger portion of the narrative here presented relates to preceding Swedish expeditions, in 1858 and 1861 to explore Spitzbergen, in 1868 to try an approach to the North Pole, in 1870 to the coast of Greenland, in 1872, and the next year, again to the northward of Spitzbergen; followed by two visits to the Siberian river Yenissej, in 1875 and 1876. A biographical memoir of Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld is prefixed to these accounts of the successive voyages of scientific discovery or survey in which he has been employed during twenty years past. He is now forty-seven years of age, and is a native of Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, but preferred the Swedish to the Russian public service and citizenship. Having received a scientific education and gained some repute as a mineralogist, he was appointed to join the private expeditions of Otto Torell, in 1858 and 1861, at the suggestion of Professor Sven Lovén, to examine the geology of Spitzbergen. The Government expedition of 1864 was placed under the personal direction of Nordenskiöld, with the assistance of a competent sailing-master. The voyage of the iron steamer Sofia, in 1868, was of greater importance, as it reached the highest north latitude—81 deg. 42 min.—that has yet been attained in the seas immediately north of Europe. The naval officer in command of that ship was Captain Baron von Otter, now the Swedish Minister of Marine. A liberal and public-spirited citizen, Mr. Oscar Dickson, contributed largely to the funds required for this and several later expeditions. It was proved by that of 1868 that there was no possibility of sailing due north from Spitzbergen to the Pole; so the object sought in 1872 was to proceed in that direction, over the packed ice, in sledges, carrying also boats in order to cross the intervening fissures and pieces of water. The question of using Esquimaux dogs or Lapp reindeer to draw the sledges was determined by an experimental trip in Greenland, which yielded some valuable incidental results of surveying the interior of that ice-bound country. Reindeer were chosen for the Spitzbergen attempt of 1872, and this particular enterprise, though unsuccessful, forms one of the most interesting parts of the history to be here perused. Most of the Illustrations we have selected for our paper belong to the incidents of 1868 and 1872 ventures on the northern coasts of Spitzbergen. Wild reindeer were found and hunted on the shores of Lomme Bay, an inlet of the Hinloopen Strait, which divides West Spitzbergen from the North-east Island. They differ in some features from the Lapland and Norway reindeer, and it is supposed that they came from the Samoyede peninsula, crossing the sea by drifting ice and intervening islands. Some of these animals have their ears cropped, which has been thought to be an artificial mark done in previous captivity on the mainland; but reasons are here given for not admitting this supposition. Boat parties, which were often compelled to lift their heavy-laden boats out of the perilous water and drag them long distances over the ice, had much occupation in the frost-bound channels and firths of the Spitzbergen Archipelago. The Illustration of "Bed-time during a Boat voyage" shows how the men were "cabined, cribbed, confined" by their narrow sleeping accommodation on board one of the boats that appertained to the Sofia in 1868. The expedition of 1872 comprised in its service three ships furnished by the Swedish Government—namely, the Baltic mail-steamer Polhem, built of iron, the brig Gladan, and the hired steamer Onkel Adam from Gothenburg acting as tender. Two or three scientific men—A. Wijkander, physicist, F. R. Kjellman, botanist, and Dr. Envall, medical officer—accompanied Professor Nordenskiöld upon this occasion. The Onkel Adam carried forty trained reindeer, with four Lapp drivers, to draw the sledges. On Sept. 3 the three vessels were at the mouth of Wijde Bay, a deep inlet of the northern coast of West Spitzbergen. Finding it impossible to sail northward or eastward, they settled in winter quarters at Mussel Bay, where the ships remained until Midsummer, 1873. A convenient wooden house, 50 feet long and 38 feet broad, was erected for the dwelling of the men, who numbered in all sixty-seven, under the naval command of Lieutenant Palander. For the purpose of meteorological, astronomical, and magnetic observatories, separate sheds were put up, one of which appears in the Illustration. It was very slight shelter from the cold for Professor Wijkander; but warmer houses were afterwards built of snow. It had been intended that two of the vessels should be sent home in September, only the sudden closing of the ice shut them up. The reindeer unfortunately escaped their keepers, during a violent snowstorm, and could never be recaptured, except one poor beast, which got some accidental injury. The supply of provisions was hardly enough for the party, even with rations reduced to two-thirds; and they were unable to grant hospitality to fifty-eight distressed walrus-hunters, led by the veteran Mattilas, whose vessels had been caught in Hinloopen Strait. Lieutenant Palander, however, went to visit those ships, which were Norwegian, and gave them as much relief as he could spare. They were, however, released by a change of wind in the middle of November, but the Swedish ships could not get away. A large stock of moss, which had been brought as food for the reindeer, was now utilised by the men for their own sustenance; it was picked clean, boiled, dried, ground, and mixed with rye-flour, making a tolerable dough for bread, though with a bitter taste. The cold was not generally extreme, seldom reaching twenty degrees below freezing point, and the maximum fall, on Feb. 20, was to thirty-eight degrees. Violent storms, which sometimes came on, were accompanied with warmer weather. In November, they enjoyed a mild temperature and brilliant moonlight; but this was followed by continual and total darkness till the sun returned on March 13. The south-east wind, on Jan. 8, drove the ice out of Mussel Bay, and again on the 29th. There was not, however, any safe opportunity of putting to sea. Whether in open water, or beneath the ice, dredging was constantly practised in the manner that is seen in the Engraving, to collect specimens of marine plants and animals. The sledge-party, with Nordenskiöld himself, started on April 24, crossing the Hinloopen Strait and proceeding north-east over the ice between the coast of the other large island, there broken with gulfs and inlets, and the clusters of small islets lying outside. Having reached latitude 80 deg. 40 min., they turned to the south-east and struck the coast of that large island, across which they marched to Hinloopen Strait, and so came back over this to Mussel Bay. The Austrian expedition of the Tegetthoff, under the command of Lieutenant Julius Payen, was about to perform, next year, a much greater geographical exploration, by the discovery of Franz Joseph Land, twenty degrees farther to the north-east. Spitzbergen, however, especially its remoter portion, has been made better known to us through the repeated voyages and laborious overland journeys of Professor Nordenskiöld. His remarks upon the condition of the inland ice-fields, with their singular clefts and canals, sometimes partly filled with snow, one of which is the subject of an Illustration, merit some regard. The experiences of the distressed Norwegian walrus-hunters, after leaving Hinloopen Strait, were still rather deplorable. They were obliged, after all, to leave their four vessels at Grey Hook, on the opposte side of Wijde Bay; and old Mattilas, who had braved the Arctic seas of forty-two years, chose to stay there during the winter with one companion, while the rest of them were taken home by another ship. The stout old man and his attendant died of scurvy in that forlorn situation, and so did fifteen others at a different place on the Spitzbergen shores. The Polhem, with Nordenskiöld and most of his party, returned safely to Europe in the following summer. They fell in with the English yacht Diana, belonging to Mr. Leigh Smith, who visited their winter quarters at Mussel Bay. We must reserve for a second notice the account of Nordenskiöld's voyages, in 1875 and 1876, along the coast of Siberia, and that of 1878, passing round Cape Chelyuskin, the most northerly promontory of Asia, on Aug. 19, when the two ships Vega and Lena fired a salute in honour of this achievement of maritime enterprise. The Siberian seas and rivers present many features of geographical importance and novelty of aspect, which will be found worthy of study in the later chapters of this book. It is furnished with several useful maps or charts.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. Brisson, in the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, the 4th inst., proceeded to interpellate the Government on its internal policy. M. Waddington thanked the speaker for having furnished the Ministry with an opportunity for making a complete explanation. The debate resulted in the numbers, on a vote of confidence being taken, showing for the Government 243, against 107—a majority of 136; but the Right and a portion of the Left abstained from voting. Yesterday week the Senate, by 161 to 58, passed the Colportage Bill, which abolishes the censorship. In the Chamber on Saturday a bill was brought forward for the total abolition of shooting licenses, and the substitution of a tax on guns used for sporting purposes. Notwithstanding opposition from the Ministry, the House decided to take the measure into consideration. In the Senate on Monday M. Jules Simon presented the report of the Committee on the University Bill, but it will not be discussed till January. Considerable progress was made with the Budget, the reduction made by the Chamber in the episcopal stipends being disagreed to, with the approval of the Government.

An election took place on Sunday of a deputy for Cambrai. M. Cirier, a moderate Republican, defeated M. Jules Amigues, a Bonapartist, by 9978 to 8347.

Railway and telegraphic communication with Paris was last week seriously interrupted by the snow. There was another heavy fall of snow in Paris on Monday, the street traffic being almost entirely suspended. The Paris Municipality has voted 500,000f. to the poor in consideration of the severe weather, as also 200,000f. for the redemption of pledged bedclothes.

In consequence of the bad weather the fête at the Hippodrome, Paris, for the benefit of the sufferers by the floods in Murcia has been put off until Thursday, the 18th inst., and the issue of the journal which was to have been specially published in connection with the fête has also been postponed to the same day.

Prevost, the Paris policeman who murdered a jeweller named Lenoble, and robbed him of his stock in trade, and who also admitted the murder of a woman named Adéle Blondin, from whom he had stolen some valuable securities, was tried at the Paris Assizes on Monday. Owing to the full confessions made by the prisoner the inquiry was completed in one sitting. He was found guilty without extenuating circumstances, and sentenced to death.

The *Annuaire de Statistique* informs us that out of the 37,000,000 inhabitants in France, there are 2613 men between ninety-five and one hundred years of age, and 194 over one hundred years of age.

The Treaty of Commerce between France and Switzerland is to be prolonged until June, 1880.

SPAIN.

A ball in honour of the King and Queen, at which their Majesties were to be present, was given yesterday week at the French Embassy at Madrid. Queen Isabella during her stay in Madrid received visits from a large number of persons. The Archduchess Elizabeth, mother of the new Queen, has taken her departure for Vienna. The Empress Eugénie has paid a visit to King Alfonso. The Princess of the Asturias, the Archduke Renier, and the Austrian Archduchesses have left Madrid for Toledo. Lord Napier of Magdala, the British Ambassador Extraordinary on the occasion of the Royal marriage, has been invested with the Grand Cordon of the Order of Charles III. The special Envoys of other foreign Powers have also received decorations. The Ambassadors Extraordinary who attended the Royal marriage have left Madrid.

A Ministerial difficulty having arisen, the King intrusted Señor de Posada Herrara with the task of forming a new Cabinet; but, he not succeeding in so doing, the King summoned Señor Canovas del Castillo, who counselled his Majesty to intrust the formation of a Ministry to Señor Ayala. But that gentleman having declined to form a Ministry on account of the state of his health, Señor Canovas del Castillo was again summoned to the palace on Tuesday morning, and accepted the task of constituting the new Cabinet. It has been constituted as follows:—Señor Canovas del Castillo, Premier; Count Toreno, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Señor Echeverria, Minister of War; Admiral Polo, Minister of Marine; Señor Bugallal, Minister of Justice; Señor Romero y Robledo, Minister of the Interior; Señor Lasala, Minister of Public Works; Señor Elduayen, Minister for the Colonies; Marquis de Orovio, Minister of Finance.

Nearly three thousand men have been sent to reinforce the army in Cuba. An official despatch from the Governor-General of Cuba announces that an important insurgent leader has surrendered to the Spanish authorities, together with seventy of his followers. The despatch adds that the insurrection may now be considered as almost crushed.

The waters of the Guadiana have risen considerably, and fresh inundations are apprehended.

ITALY.

The modifications in the Budget for 1880, presented yesterday week by Signor Magliani in the Chamber of Deputies, show an increase of 13,000,000 lire over the original estimates, 8,000,000 lire of which are due to retrenchments and 5,000,000 lire to the surplus of revenue. In the Chamber on Monday Signor Maurigi put a question to the Government about the recognition of Roumania by Italy. Signor Cairoli stated the reasons which had induced the Government to take this step, and said that on the Roumanian question they had been throughout in accord with the Cabinets of Germany, France, and England.

The Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has elected Signor Crispi as its President.

Leo XIII. has given 5000f. to be distributed among the seminaries of Mantua, San Miniato, Montefiascone, Ceneda, and Osimo, as having more specially need of assistance, and has sent a donation of 2000f. to the Institute of the Concettini, founded by Pius IX.

The first jubilee of the dogmatic definition of the Immaculate Conception was solemnised in Rome last Monday in the Titular Churches of the Virgin and in certain others, such as the Gesù, the Santi Apostoli, and St. Peter's.

Signs of activity were on Sunday shown by Vesuvius.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly has elected Dr. Welti, of the Canton Aargau, as President, and M. Anderwelt, of the Canton Thurgau, as Vice-President of the Swiss Confederation for 1880.

The State Council has sanctioned the issue of a loan of 35,000,000f. for the conversion of the Swiss floating debt.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber has rejected two motions brought forward by the Clerical party proposing that the introduction of the new law on primary education should be postponed until after the revision of the electoral law, or until a decision has been arrived at respecting the financial proposals before the House.

GERMANY.

The Emperor has conferred the Order of Louisa upon the Czarevna, Grand Duchess Marie of Russia.

In a debate on the Budget in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet last Saturday, Herr Windthorst, the leader of the Centre or Catholic party, said that he and his friends had formerly been confronted by a Ministry decidedly hostile to their views, but were now in presence of a Cabinet which desired to deal with them in a friendly manner. Ministers must be allowed time to develop and explain their views. He was sorry that this should proceed so slowly, but he trusted the Government would take the Centre's complaints into consideration. In conclusion he said:—"We shall as heretofore, when occasion arises, bring our complaints forward, and we hope at no distant date to obtain our rights. We abandon none of our principles."

On Tuesday the second reading of the bill for the purchase of the railways by the State was discussed, and it was stated by the Minister of Commerce that the Government were ready to lay bills before the Chamber during the present or ensuing Session for providing the guarantee stipulated by the Committee. The first clause, enacting the purchase of the specified lines, was passed by 226 votes to 155.

A Berlin telegram in the *Daily News* says that the famine in Upper Silesia is very serious, and that there are more than 150,000 sufferers, most of whom are Poles.

Severe weather is reported from all parts of Germany. In Alsace and Lorraine the military have been called out in large numbers to clear the railway lines of snow.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath yesterday week voted, by a two-thirds majority, the clause of the Army Bill fixing the number of men at 800,000 for ten years. The second clause of the bill, respecting the number of recruits, which the Government wanted fixed for ten years and the Constitutional party for three years, failed to pass in consequence of the two-thirds majority not having been obtained.

On Monday the Committee of the Upper House of the Reicherath unanimously adopted a resolution in favour of restoring paragraph 2 of the Army Bill, fixing the war strength of the army for a period of ten years, which had been struck out by the Lower House.

In consequence of serious disturbances which have occurred amongst the students at the Technical High School in Vienna, the Minister of Public Instruction has issued a notification threatening to take severe measures against the implicated parties, since the gentler means to which the professors have resorted have proved ineffectual.

Owing to the fall of great masses of snow from the hills, the rivers in many districts of Hungary have overflowed.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander returned to St. Petersburg on Thursday, the 4th inst., and was received with great enthusiasm by large crowds which had assembled all along the route from the railway station to the Winter Palace, whither his Majesty drove in an open sledge, followed by a suite of mounted officers. A guard of infantry, two deep, lined the streets through which the Czar passed. On his way he went into the Kazan Cathedral, and remained for a few minutes in prayer, and immediately on his arrival at the palace a thanksgiving service was held in the chapel. At night, the Emperor visited the theatre, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. The National Anthem was sung, and the ballet had to be interrupted. Many congratulations upon his escape have been sent to the Emperor. The first received by the Emperor at Moscow from abroad came from the German Emperor, and the second were from Queen Victoria. Several arrests have been made in Moscow. On Tuesday week an excited crowd assembled round the house whence the mine was fired at the train which was supposed to contain the Emperor. The crowd broke the windows of the house, entered it, and began to destroy everything, until they were stopped by the police. Some further discoveries have been made by the police relative to the escape of the Czar. Three mines filled with powder and nitro-glycerine have been found near the Odessa station. It appears that the mine which was exploded near Moscow was made on the wrong side of the railway; it demolished the down line, on which there was nothing running, but left uninjured the up line, on which the train was travelling, though some of the carriages were thrown off by the concussion. On Tuesday the Emperor held the annual review of the troops at St. Petersburg to commemorate the institution of the Order of St. George. His Majesty was received by the men with enthusiastic cheers. A dinner was given in the Winter Palace, at which the Emperor proposed the health of the Emperor William, the oldest Knight of St. George, who, he said, had borne the cross of the order for sixty-five years. The toast

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was received with much cheering. His Majesty afterwards complimented the young soldiers of the army on the courage they had displayed in the last war; and, in conclusion, expressed the hope that Russia would be able to develop her resources in the paths of peace, and have a happy and a glorious future.

Prince Gortschakoff arrived at St. Petersburg on Thursday afternoon. The Embassies there have received a notification of the resumption by Prince Gortschakoff of his duties at the Foreign Office. The Emperor has thanked M. de Giers for the able and indefatigable manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the Foreign Office during the Chancellor's absence.

SERVIA.

Unanimous assent to the establishment of freedom of the press has been given by the Government, and a bill enunciating that principle will shortly be presented to the Skuptchina.

ROUMANIA.

The bill for the purchase of the railways by the State has been read a first time in the Chamber of Deputies by a large majority. The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne is being drawn up by a committee.

BULGARIA.

Prince Alexander issued a decree last Saturday dissolving the National Assembly, in consequence of the Liberal leaders not being able to form a new Ministry. On Monday he published a decree confirming the appointment of the following Ministry:—Bishop Clement, of Tirnova, Premier and Minister of Public Instruction; M. Matchawitz, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and temporarily of Finance; M. Greeoff, Minister of Justice, and temporarily of the Interior; General Parenzoff, Minister of War.

EGYPT.

A *Standard* telegram from Cairo states that, according to information received from Massowah, King John is marching forward with the main Abyssinian army and forty guns. He is determined to occupy the districts of Senaar and Galabat and the Blue Nile territory. He declares that European intervention will not prevent his enforcing his just claims, including an indemnity for past Egyptian aggression.

A *Daily News* telegram from Alexandria says that the second Cleopatra's Needle, erected twenty-two years B.C. opposite the Temple of Augustus Cæsar in Alexandria, was successfully lowered last Saturday, and preparations are being made for its shipment to America.

AMERICA.

In the Senate Mr. Beck has introduced a bill for the repeal of the laws restricting the purchase of foreign-built ships, and Mr. Voorhees a bill protesting against the reduction of the legal tender circulation, and favouring the unlimited coinage of silver. The bill introduced in the House of Representatives for refunding the debt by the issue of Four per Cent Bonds has been presented to the Senate. The bill was prepared in the Treasury Department.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday Mr. Frost, of Missouri, introduced a joint resolution sympathising with the Irish in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of their country, and wishing them success in their endeavours to obtain for themselves and their posterity just laws and self-government. Mr. Gillette, of Iowa, introduced a similar resolution, requesting President Hayes to communicate with the English Government, in the hope that some arrangements might be effected enabling the Irish peasants to own the soil they cultivated.

The appointment of Mr. Macrary, former Secretary for War, as Judge of Iowa has been confirmed.

The elections of State officers by the Legislature of Virginia have resulted in a majority of 26 for the party favouring the readjustment of the State Debt. The vote was taken by a joint ballot of both Houses of the Legislature.

The result of the Louisiana State elections shows that the Democratic party have obtained a majority of 20,000 votes. A new constitution was adopted by a large majority.

A mass meeting of Irish sympathisers, including among its promoters some of the most influential citizens, was held at St. Louis on Monday evening. The speakers referred chiefly to the hardships arising from the Irish land laws and the action of the landlords.

CANADA.

The *Citizen*, of Ottawa, contradicts the statement that Sir Alexander Galt, in his capacity as Canadian Minister at London, would be a member of the Dominion Cabinet.

The Dominion Government has arranged for the distribution of food among the Indians in the North-West.

THE BRAZILS.

The Senate has rejected the Electoral Bill. Both Houses of the Legislature have been prorogued until April 15 next.

AUSTRALIA.

We learn from Melbourne, Dec. 5, that the Legislative Assembly has voted the third reading of the Government bill for the reform of the Constitution by 48 against 43, or one less than the absolute majority required by the Constitution of Victoria. The Government, however, declared that, in consequence of there being a vacancy in the Assembly, the requisite statutory majority had been obtained. The fate of the bill is still undecided.

INDIA.

The *Times* correspondent at Cabul telegraphs that an imposing parade of all the troops at Cabul was held on Monday on the plain near the cantonment. Five thousand men were assembled under arms. Their appearance was excellent, and made an evident impression on the numerous Afghan spectators, including all the sirdars of note now at Cabul. A *Standard* telegram says that news has been received that the rebels are again collecting in force, and a despatch in the *Daily News* says that "tribal gatherings on the Ghuznee road and in the Logar Valley have stopped the supplies." Two brigades will march immediately towards Maidan, under the command of Generals Baker and Macpherson respectively. Three of the Afghan Ministers were deported on Monday.

The *Times* correspondent at Candahar, telegraphing on Monday, says that a rumour is current in the city that Ayoob Khan, with twelve regiments of infantry and three of cavalry, has marched from Herat with a view to drawing us out of Candahar. It is thought probable that he is acting under compulsion, or is partly, perhaps, buoyed up by vain hopes of Persian assistance. Mir Afzul makes no sign, but the people of Pakwa, the north-east district of Farah, have shown their opinion of him by driving his son, who came to collect revenue and raise horsemen, out of their country. Everything is ready at Candahar for our advance if necessary. The troops are in splendid health, and the condition of the transport service is equal to carrying the whole division to any point on the Herat road. The Durani chiefs, apart from the clique of the Barakzai sirdars and their followers, are said to be well satisfied with the existing régime.

The Embassy from the King of Burmah has (according to a *Standard* telegram from Thyetmyo) been informed that the Viceroy is seriously dissatisfied with the position and treatment of the English Resident while he was at the Burmese Court.

MAGAZINES.

The most remarkable article in *Macmillan* is a very interesting one by H. T. Finch, on the development of the perception of colour in man and animals. Anatomically, this proves to be connected with the structure of the retina, the inner layer of which consists of a multitude of minute nerves, designated as "rods" and "cones;" the former giving sensibility to light, the latter to colour. The perception of colour is found to exist in the ratio of the development of the latter, from the mutable chameleon, whose retina consists entirely of cones, to the owl that has hardly any, while brightness of tint is usually proportionate to this sensibility. Mr. Leland concludes his lively sketch of the Russian gipsies, Mr. C. S. Maine advocates the establishment of a national Conservatoire of Music, and Mr. Torrens, M.P., discusses the question of the metropolitan water supply.

The *Atlantic Monthly*, besides much varied matter of interest, has the first part of a striking story "Thirty-seven Hundred and Fifty-eight," and some reminiscences of John Brown, which show that the modern Spartacus had studied the career of the ancient one. *Scribner* has a lively sketch of Victor Hugo from personal acquaintance, the continuation of Mr. Henry James's "Confidence," and copiously illustrated papers on coffee culture in Brazil, and the capital of New York, which seems not unlike the Manchester Townhall, although the style of architecture is different. The *Melbourne Review* has several articles on the weighty practical questions which now agitate the colony, some written from a democratic, others from a Conservative point of view.

Mr. Justin McCarthy's "Donna Quixote" reaches its conclusion in *Belgravia*, and it remains to be seen whether the historian and the senator will not now absorb the novelist. The number is also remarkable for the conclusion of Madame Villari's story, "The Professor's Declaration; an excellent paper on Alfieri; Mr. Julian Hawthorne's graceful memorial sketch of the late lamented Jerrold Dixon, Mr. Austin Dobson's clever "Sonnet in Dialogue," and Miss Robinson's exquisite little poem, "A Pastoral of Parnassus," which would, we venture to suggest, be improved by the omission of the last stanza. The same gifted young lady contributes an admirable translation of the lyrical dialogue between Phædra, her Nurse, and the Chorus, near the beginning of the "Hippolytus" of Euripides, to the *University Magazine;* which has further a free metrical version of some of Krilof's fables, after Mr. Ralston's prose rendering; and a good portrait and memoir of Mr. Alma Tadema. The most striking contribution to the number, however, is the conclusion of "Ichabod." The character from whom this remarkable story derives its appellation comes nearer to the creation of a new type than any personage in recent fiction—out of Mr. George Meredith's pages, at least. *Time's* brace of stories are continued with unflagging interest; but the only serious contributions of importance are Mr. Haviland Bell's pretty and suggestive "Child's Biography," and Mr. Lucy's estimate of the strength of the various sections of the Home-Rule party in the next Parliament. Mrs. Linton's powerful, but over-coloured, fiction is concluded in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which also publishes a statement by Mr. Arthur Arnold of the Irish land question from the Irish point of view, effective, and presenting several points worthy of consideration; but too evidently composed as an electioneering manifesto. Mr. Proctor defends the reality of Professor Draper's much-contested discovery of oxygen in the sun. The most interesting contributions to the *Month* are an account of Charles I.'s abortive wooing of a Spanish Princess, and a contemporary narrative of the adventures and misfortunes of twelve English Jesuit students in James I.'s reign on their way from St. Omer to Seville. The *Biograph* contains an unusual number of short biographical notices. *Temple Bar* and *Tinsley* are entertaining, but not remarkable.

The works issued by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin deserve, on account of their number and value, a paragraph to themselves. Their Art Magazine, Family Magazine, and Quiver come out in new and improved forms. They also publish a work on Ferns, by James Britten, with coloured plates, painted from nature by D. Blair; a New and Revised Edition of Old and New London; a re-issue of their Technical Educator; Longfellow's Poetical Works, Illustrated; Science for All, Illustrated; Familiar Wild Flowers, with Coloured Plates; European Ferns, with Coloured Illustrations from Nature; the Illustrated History of the Russo-Turkish War; and an Illustrated Book of the Dog.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of Good Words, London Society, St. James's Magazine, Tinsley's Magazine, the Argosy, the Churchman's Monthly Magazine, the New Monthly, St. Nicholas, Charing-Cross, Science Gossip, Men of Mark, the Theatre, Greenhouse Favourites, Heath's Fern World (Part 12, completing a valuable and interesting volume), Kensington, Golden Hours, Peep-Show, Familiar Wild Flowers, Haydn's Dictionary of Popular Domestic Medicine, Haydn's Bible Dictionary, Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, Josephus, Science for All, Mission Life, Excelsior, Kind Words, Christian Age, Golden Childhood, and the Animal World. The Fashion Books received are Le Follet, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Myra's Journal of Dress and Needlework, Myra's Mid-Monthly Journal, the Ladies' Treasury, Weldon's Ladies' Journal. We have also received Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardener's Magazine, Gardening Illustrated, Day of Rest, Weekly Welcome, Social Notes, Young People's Paper, Sunday Reading for the Young, the Christian Age, the Girls' World, and the Boys' Own Paper.

A continuance of the favourable results apparent in nearly every official statement since Midsummer is shown in the Board of Trade returns for last month. The total declared value of the exports was £17,051,655, against £15,961,669 in November, 1878, and £16,753,364 in November, 1877.

A Parliamentary paper recently issued shows that the total amount of the National Debt on March 31, 1879, was £777,548 495; and deducting £12,460,000 for loans recoverable and £3,806,360 for Suez Canal Shares, the net value of the Debt is £761,222,195. The total Funded Debt amounted to £769,430,593 13s. The Unfunded Debt consisted of Terminable Annuities, £37,664,369; Exchequer Bills, £5,162,800; Exchequer Bonds, £15,276,300; Treasury Bills, £5,431,000; deficit to Savings Banks and Friendly Societies accounts at Nov. 20, 1878, £4,503,433.

At the annual meeting of the Liverpool Council of Education (the Mayor in the chair, and Messrs. Rathbone and Torr, members for the borough, being among those present), contributions to the amount of £3000 were announced for the founding of six new scholarships connecting the elementary with the secondary schools. Two are to be associated with the name of the late Roger Lyon Jones, and one each with the names of Messrs. Torr, A. Balfour, Samuel Smith, and S. Williamson. The scholarships of the council are of the value of £18 per annum, and are tenable for three years, this amount providing for clothes and books as well as school fees.

THE LATE MR. DELANE.

The ability and discretion with which the editorship of the *Times* was conducted by this gentleman during the long period of thirty-six years were testified by an interesting memoir of him which appeared, on the 25th ult., in that great daily journal of English and foreign affairs. It seems fitting that his Portrait should be here given as that of a faithful and efficient literary indicator of the course of public opinion, who strove to watch the fluctuating movements of thought and feeling in English society, and to furnish the means and opportunities for their timely expression, while maintaining a general tendency to the practical development of Liberal-Conservative principles. This is what the *Times* has done, upon the whole very fairly and honourably, since the Reform Act of 1832, and it has well earned the gratitude and confidence of all who are not furious sectarians or fanatics on one side or the other by its constant endeavours to hold an equal balance of judgment, and to admit the free play of conflicting views and sentiments, upon most social and political questions. Mr. Delane, as the chief editor and director, never himself wrote a leading article; but it was his business to collect and hold in hand a sufficient number of competent writers, men occupying various positions in the world and cherishing different ideas and predilections, whom he could alternately employ, as occasion might suggest, to set forth, with perfect sincerity and fidelity, their own convictions at the convenient season for such utterance. It was by the working of such an organisation, not implying the sacrifice of individual truthfulness or earnestness in any one instance, that the *Times* was enabled to afford, through occasional shifting of its numerous and diverse contributors, a true and adequate representation of all tolerable shades of public opinion. The usefulness and beneficial effect of this national institution, as the *Times* may justly be considered, which performs a function something like the "judicious bottle-holding" that Lord Palmerston once described, will not be underrated by cool and impartial observers of recent European history. The late Mr. Delane was eminently qualified for the work intrusted to him by the sagacious proprietors of that powerful organ of social sentiment, and his diligent service, from 1841 to 1877, rendered it the instrument of safe progress in every department of affairs. There is little to be noticed here of his personal biography. John Thaddeus Delane, born in October, 1817, was son of Mr. William Delane, sometime a country solicitor in Berkshire, but afterwards financial manager of the *Times* for the late Mr. Walter. He was educated first by a private tutor in Lincolnshire, subsequently at Magdalen Hall, Oxford; studied medicine or surgery a little at the London hospitals, then studied law, and was called to the Bar, then served two Sessions of Parliament in the reporters' gallery, and in 1839 became sub-editor of the *Times* under Mr. Barnes, whom he succeeded two years afterwards in the post of editor.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. T. Rodger, of St. Andrew's.

THE HUASCAR AFTER FIGHTING.

The naval warfare between the rival Spanish South American Republics of Chile and Peru has been much more eventful than the military operations on land, in which Bolivian troops assist the Peruvian army, but which seem to be equally unsuccessful on the part of these Northern States. By the latest news the Chilian army is advancing from Pisagua to Noria. The capture, in a fierce battle fought on Oct. 8 in the Bay of Mejillones, of the most formidable ship of the Peruvian fleet, the ironclad monitor and ram Huascar, decided the maritime superiority of the Chilian forces. This ship was commanded by Vice-Admiral Don Miguel Grau, a native of Peru, and a very brave and skilful officer, highly esteemed by the officers of our own Royal Navy who had made his acquaintance when they served on the Pacific station. Admiral Grau behaved with extraordinary courage and fortitude in his personal conduct, when already severely wounded, during the protracted fighting against the two Chilian ironclads, the Almirante Cochrane and the Blanco Encolada. He was killed by a cannon-ball, which struck and completely smashed the turret on the deck of the Huascar, where the captain or commander took his post to observe and direct the combat. We have been favoured with two sketches, by Dr. E. H. Neill, to illustrate the damaged condition of the Huascar, and of her gun-turret, after the action, some accounts of which have been published. She was taken into the port of Antofagasta, almost in danger of sinking. The Huascar was a vessel of 1250 tons, with iron plating 4½ in. thick amidships, but diminishing to 2½ in. thickness at the bow and stern; she was armed with two Armstrong rifled guns, carrying 300-lb. shot, in her turret, and with two 40-pounders on deck. Her officers and crew mustered 210 men, of whom eighty-three survived the conflict, and were taken prisoners, twenty-seven were found dead on board the ship, and it is supposed that sixty were blown to pieces or hurled overboard by successive explosions. A more desperate sea-fight has not been known for a long time. The two Chilian frigates, which were of larger size, with nine-inch armour-plating, and carried together six 300-pounder guns, in casemates, did not sustain much injury. They fired into the Huascar, sometimes, at thirty or forty yards distance, though beginning at a longer range, the position of the ships being often shifted. The Huascar received twenty-eight large balls, some of which pierced the strongest part of her sides. Five balls passed through the 4½-inch iron plating, close to the water-line, on the starboard side, which is shown in our Illustration; four went through near the poop, and one through the part occupied by the engines, but did not injure these. The gun-turret, which was protected by 5½-inch iron, was hit several times; and two balls passed through it, "cutting up the iron like cheese." One ball, going through diagonally, traversed seven inches of iron, bending the plate, loosening the rivets, lifting the roof-plate above, and finally, striking the pivot of one of the guns, burst into pieces, which killed nearly all the men in the turret. As for the hexagonal turret occupied by the commander, a little aft of the gun-turret, it was literally knocked to pieces, and the inside was set on fire, though its walls were composed of eight-inch teak with 3½-inch iron plates outside, and another plate of half-inch iron inside; the plates were torn into pieces like cardboard, and the teak was splintered into innumerable fragments, large and small. The bodies of the officers and men killed here were frightfully mutilated; only the foot and leg of Admiral Grau remained.

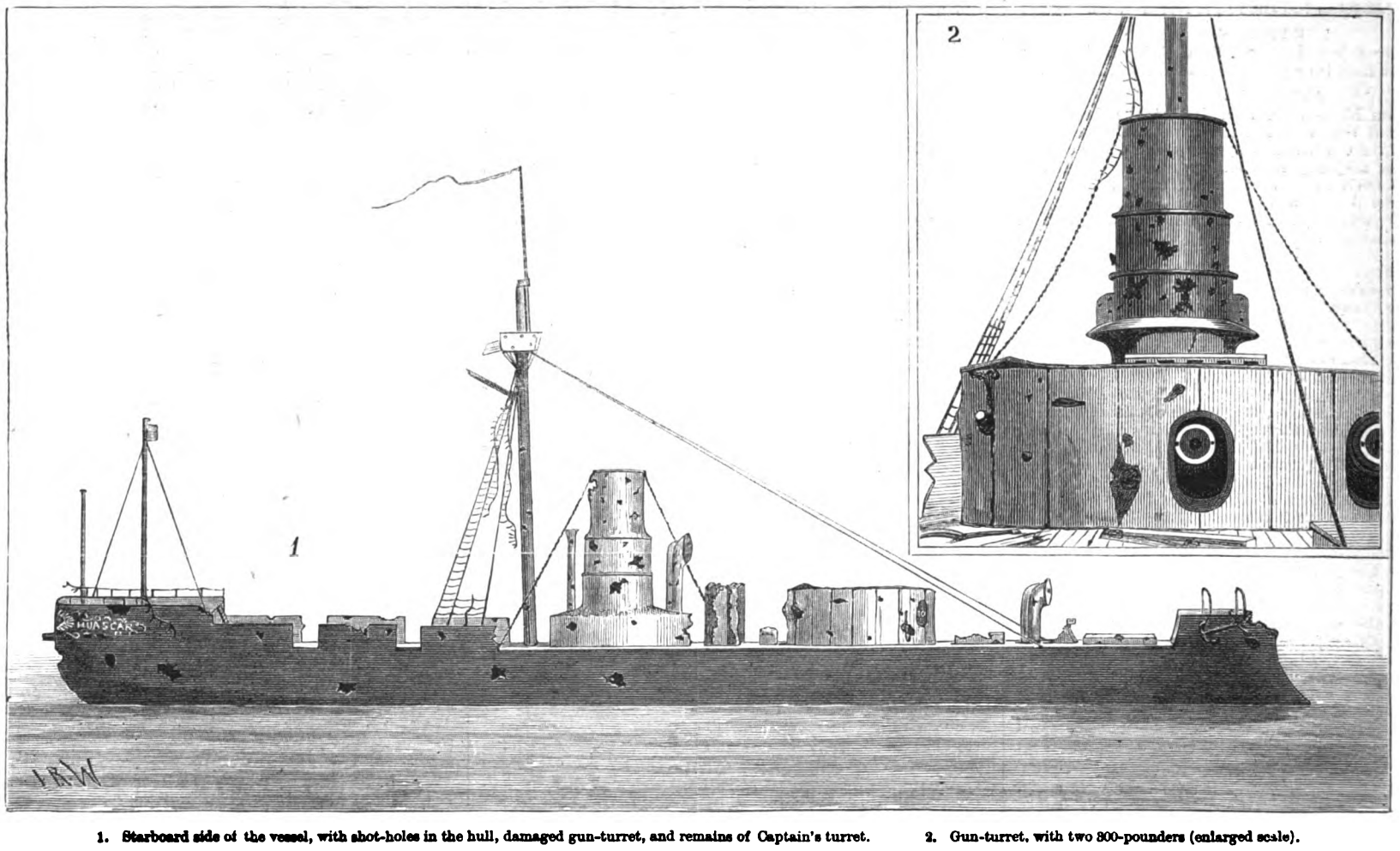
It may be recollected that the Huascar once had a fight with H.M.S. Shah, having been seized by a rebel faction in one of the Peruvian revolutions, and having done some injury to British property on the coast.

The twelfth anniversary of the opening of the French Hospital was commemorated last Saturday evening, when the Committee entertained Mr. Eugène Rimmel, the honorary secretary, to whom they presented a chronometer as a testimonial, and an address recording their appreciation of his services. The annual festival will be held on Jan. 31, under the patronage of the French Ambassador.

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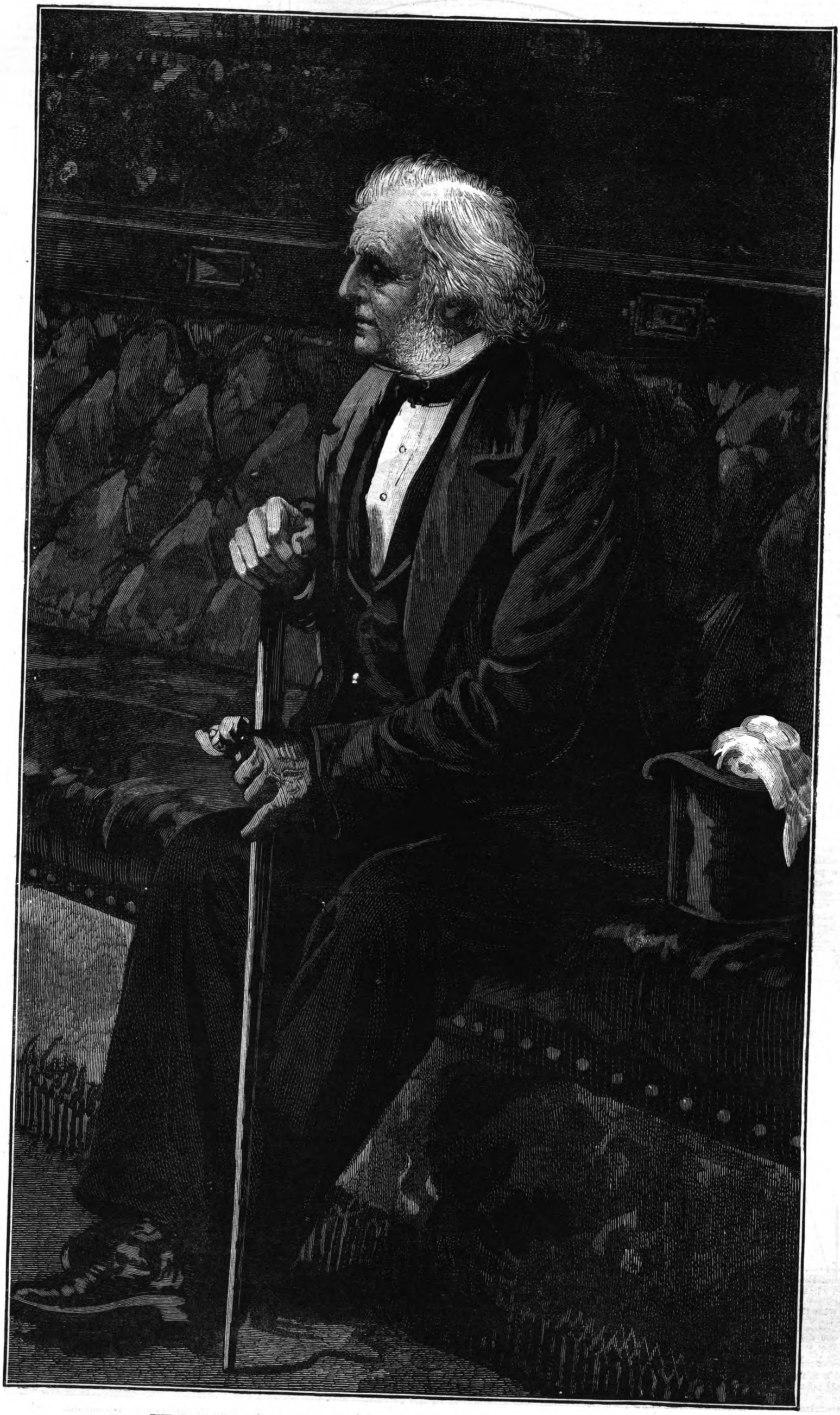
THE LATE MR. J. T. DELANE, EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."—SEE PAGE 547.



1. Starboard side of the vessel, with shot-holes in the hull, damaged gun-turret, and remains of Captain's turret. 2. Gun-turret, with two 300-pounders (enlarged scale).

THE PERUVIAN MONITOR HUASCAR AFTER THE ACTION IN WHICH SHE WAS CAPTURED.—SEE PAGE 547.

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THE LATE MR. J. A. ROEBUCK, M.P., AS HE APPEARED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
FROM THE PICTURE BY MR. WYLLIE.—SEE PAGE 550.

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THE LATE MR. ROEBUCK, M.P.

The death of this veteran Parliamentary politician, who formerly held a conspicuous and influential position between the Whig governing party and that of more unsparing Radical or Democratic Reformers, was announced in our last week's publication. He was seventy-eight years of age. His father was in the Indian Civil Service at Madras; his grandfather was a physician and man of science at Sheffield. John Arthur Roebuck himself was born at Madras, but was brought up in Canada until he came to England, at the age of twenty-two, and prepared for the Bar, to which profession he was called in 1831. He was elected M.P. for Bath in the first House of Commons after the Reform Act of 1832, and attached himself to Lord Brougham, and subsequently to Mr. Joseph Hume, always displaying his distrust of the Whig Ministry. He nevertheless showed equal dislike of the Ultra-Democratic or Chartist section of the Reform party, and claimed a right to think and speak for himself. He appeared as professional advocate for the Canadian House of Assembly to oppose the restrictive measures adopted by Government after the French Canadian rebellion of 1838. The acrimonious and sarcastic censures uttered by Mr. Roebuck brought him not a few personal enemies, and he fought two duels, which were happily bloodless—one with Mr. Black, editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, the other with Lord Powerscourt. He lost his seat for Bath at the election of 1837, but regained it in 1841. He wrote, in those years, a series of pamphlets on the politics of the day, and a "History" of Earl Grey's Ministry of 1832. In 1847 he again lost his seat, being defeated at Bath by Lord Ashley, the present Earl of Shaftesbury; but he was elected for Sheffield in 1849, and took an active part in the following Session of Parliament, originating one of the most remarkable debates of modern times. The conduct of Lord Palmerston in regard to Greece had been condemned in the House of Lords, on the motion of Lord Stanley, by a majority of thirty-seven. It became a question whether the Ministry would not resign, and Mr. Roebuck gave notice of a resolution approving of the whole foreign policy of the Government, which was carried. Mr. Roebuck took a very decided position in regard to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in the Session of 1851. He characterised it as "one of the meanest and pettiest and most futile measures that ever disgraced even bigotry itself." Mr. Roebuck in 1854 spoke in defence of the war with Russia, declaring its object to be "to stop the Emperor in his career of spoliation." In the debate on that war Mr. Roebuck had his greatest party triumph. At the time Parliament assembled the campaign had been opened nine months, and the country had been horrified and enraged by news of the state of the army before Sebastopol. It was everywhere admitted that the moment Parliament should meet the whole subject must be brought under its consideration. This was done in the House of Commons by Mr. Roebuck, who moved for a Committee of Inquiry into the condition of the army before Sebastopol, and into the conduct of those departments of the Government whose duty it had been to minister to the wants of that army. The speech of Mr. Roebuck was exceedingly brief, owing to the physical weakness under which he was labouring. The question being put, the number of ayes was 305, and the noes 140. By this blow the coalition Cabinet of Lord Aberdeen fell. Mr. Roebuck had no place in the new Cabinet, but became Chairman of the Committee appointed as the result of the division. In 1857 Lord Palmerston, having suffered a defeat by a coalition of the Tories and of the Radicals on what was called the Chinese Lorcha question, dissolved Parliament. During the next few years Mr. Roebuck showed a growing divergence from his chief Liberal supporters. In 1862 Mr. Roebuck gave great offence to the working classes by repeating at Salisbury a description he had previously given of the working men of our northern towns. They earned great wages, but they spent them all; they beat their wives and caressed their bulldogs. He took up with great impetuosity the cause of the Southern States of America, then at war with the North. At the election of 1865, however, he was returned at the head of the poll. The action taken by Mr. Roebuck as a member of the Commission on Trade Unions, and the course taken by him in respect to the Irish Church Question, further alienated many of his friends in Sheffield, and at the General Election in 1868 he lost his seat. From 1868 to 1874 Mr. Roebuck was not in the House, but at the last general election he was returned at the head of the poll. The state of his health after that time did not admit of his taking a very active part in politics, and only on very rare occasions was he present in the House. He attended during some of the debates on the Eastern Question, and supported the policy of the Government. Mr. Roebuck paid his last visit to Sheffield in July, when he opened the new block of asylum buildings erected by the Sheffield Licensed Victuallers' Association.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Gladstone's electioneering visit to Midlothian must rank as one of the most remarkable political demonstrations of the Victorian era. We can, indeed, recall no such prolonged and enthusiastic greeting having been extended to any contemporary or predecessor of the right hon. gentleman. The people rose at him. Edinburgh's exuberant welcome was equalled in heartiness by Glasgow's reception of the ex-Premier on the evening of Thursday week, when Conservative and Liberal students of the University combined to form a gigantic torch-light procession in honour of Mr. Gladstone all the way from the railway station to the residence of Sir James Watson, the Glasgow host of the right hon. member. Mr. Gladstone's address on the morrow, as Lord Rector of Glasgow University, was conceived in the loftiest spirit, and formed an acceptable break in the series of political orations delivered by him with inexhaustible eloquence and energy. But the break was of the shortest duration. In the evening Mr. Gladstone addressed a large public meeting in St. Andrew's Hall, the Earl of Breadalbane presiding, and Dr. Cameron, M.P., Mr. George Anderson, M.P., the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, Lord Colin Campbell, M.P., and Mr. Adam, M.P., being among the company on the platform. Here, the failure of the Prime Minister to dissolve Parliament, the underhand acquisition of Cyprus, the large increase of India's burdens immediately after her Majesty had been named Empress of India, the unjustifiable war against Afghanistan, and the slaying of ten thousand Zulus without cause, were made the grounds of a renewed attack upon the Government, Mr. Gladstone being cheered to the echo when he said, in conclusion:—

> I cherish the hope that
>
> "When the hurly-burly's done,
> When the battle's lost and won."
>
> I may be able to bear home with me at least this consolation—that I have spared no effort to mark the point at which the roads divide:—The one path which plunges into suffering, discredit, and dishonour; the other, though slowly perhaps, but surely, leads a free and high-minded people towards the blessed end of prosperity and justice, of liberty and peace.

The Town Council's address was thereafter presented in the City Hall, and duly acknowledged by the right hon. gentleman. If anyone rashly supposed that Mr. Gladstone's vocal store of vituperation had been exhausted, he must have been speedily undeceived on reading the vigorous philippic delivered against the Ministry for "boast and brag" at Motherwell, where the Liberal candidate for Midlothian stopped on Saturday, *en route* to Dalzell Castle on a visit to Major Hamilton; and on further reading the final fusillade of epigrammatic speechlets fired off by Mr. Gladstone at Carlisle, Preston, Wigan, Warrington, and Chester on his triumphal return with Mrs. and Miss Gladstone to Hawarden Castle.

The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking at Watford on Tuesday, confined himself to chewing the cud of agricultural topics. It is the Conservative demonstration on the 20th inst. at Leeds which may be looked forward to with interest as being likely to yield the first Ministerial replies to the Midlothian attacks; and, in the New Year, the Liberals of Birmingham are preparing a counter-blast, in which Sir William Harcourt, as well as Mr. Bright and his colleagues, will probably take part. In Westmorland, Mr. Forster has been striving to show himself more familiar with the hills and dales of the county than the men of Westmorland themselves in urging them to choose Sir Henry Tufton at the general election; and Sir Wilfrid Lawson has humorously supported the same candidature. The death of Mr. Roebuck has elicited from numerous sources warm praise of the manly independence of his career, and of the political services rendered by him. With regard to the succession to his seat for Sheffield, Mr. Waddy, forsaking Barnstaple, has lost no time in proclaiming his merits from the house-tops, and the Conservatives will indubitably suffer in not prevailing upon Mr. Mark Firth to enter into the contest, for the princely munificence of Sheffield's most liberal and open-handed citizen would assuredly have outweighed the claims which Mr. Stuart Wortley can produce for the support of the constituency. To return to London, on Tuesday Sir Arthur Hobhouse and Mr. John Morley made a practical beginning of their candidature for Westminster, in the Liberal interest, by explaining their views to a considerable audience which assembled in St. James's Hall under the chairmanship of Lord F. Cavendish, M.P.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bouverie, Bertrand Pleydell, to be Rector of Pewsey, Wilts.
Buckley, Felix John; Rector of Stanton St. Quintin, Wilts.
Clark, Nassau; Vicar of St. John the Evangelist, Yeadon, Guiseley.
Collins, Richard; Perpetual Curate of St. Silas's, Hunslet, Leeds.
Cooper, A. H, Curate of Chester-le-Street; Vicar of Filey.
Davies, Watkin; Vicar of Matherne.
Elwyn, Richard, Vicar of Ramsgate; Vicar of Marden, Kent.
Ffolliott, William; Vicar of Little Missenden, Bucks.
French, William; Chaplain of H.M.S. Cambridge, Devonport.
Gordon, George; Rector of Christon.
Hayne, John Popham; Rector of Stawley.
Hill, Reginald James; Perpetual Curate of Leeming, Bedale.
Hulbert, Charles Augustus; Vicar of St. Stephen's, Burmantofts, Leeds.
Kennedy, H. M.; Perpetual Curate of Plumpton, Cumberland.
Lewis, D.; Curate-in-Charge (pro tem.) of Dawley Magna, Salop.
Meeres, Henry William; Rector of Prince's Risborough, Bucks.
Shipton, George; Vicar of Brompton; Rural Dean of Brompton.
Thompson, H. J.; Rural Dean of Weedon.
Vignoles, O. J.; Incumbent of St. John Evangelist, Littlehampton.
Walker, Richard; Perpetual Curate of East Heslerton.
Walpole, George C.; Curate of Coleshill, Warwickshire.
Wanstall, R. C.; Temporary Curate of St. Saviour's, Bath.—*Guardian.*

The late Miss Fanny Hersee has bequeathed a legacy of £250 to the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church.

On the 3rd inst. the Bishop of Ripon consecrated a new church in lieu of Christ Church, Darley-street, Bradford, which had been pulled down in the course of the town improvements. It has cost about £11,250, and has been built from the plans of Messrs. Mawson.

A letter has been addressed by the Bishop of London to the clergy of his diocese in which he trusts that Sunday, May 2, 1880, may be set apart for collections in aid of the general objects of the fund with which his Lordship's name is associated.

The Rev. Henry Stebbings, D.D., F.R.S., Rector of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, E.C., has been presented with a silver salver by a number of his friends, in recognition of his long and devoted services as Chaplain to University College Hospital from the foundation, in 1834, until his retirement, in 1879.

A new font, designed by Mr. Joseph Clarke, has been placed in St. John's Church, Moulsham, bearing the following inscription:—"To the glory of God, and in memory of Carew Anthony St. John Mildmay, M.A., Archdeacon of Essex and Rector of Chelmsford, a friend and benefactor of this parish, 1800-78."

The New Testament Company of Revisers assembled on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber for their ninety-fourth session. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided. The company proceeded to consider the final suggestions of the American Committee, their second revision of the Epistle to the Romans.

At the monthly meeting of the committee of the National Society, the Archbishop of Canterbury having called attention to the objections which had been taken to the society's old reading-book for Standard V., the secretary stated that the sale of the book had been closed on Sept. 20 last; that the old series was being superseded by an entirely new series, which had been agreed upon as early as May, 1878; and that there is every probability that in a few months many copies of the old book for Standard V., now to be found in schools, will have ceased to be available for use.

A reredos, designed by Mr. Newman, of Tooley-street, has been erected at the Church of Holy Trinity, Penge. It contains a representation of the Last Supper, beautifully carved in Caen stone, and surmounted by a cross. It is a gift of Mr. Spencer Phillips, of Trematon Lodge, Anerley, in memory of his wife. A stained window, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, representing the Saviour before Pilate, and the Crucifixion, has also been given by Mr. C. Green, of Gloster Lodge, in memory of his wife, the sister of Archdeacon Hone. A new organ has likewise been erected by Messrs. Jones and Son, of Fulham-road.

Colonel R. Preston has resigned the military secretaryship to the Commander-in-Chief in India.

At the first meeting of the newly-formed School Board for Birmingham the resolution for the admission of the Bible was carried after a long debate.

The annual dinner of the friends of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools for Orphans and Necessitous Children will take place next Tuesday at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., in the chair.

A fine dry dock just completed by the Southampton Dock Company, was opened yesterday week, the first vessel to enter being the Royal Mail steamer Nile. The dock, which is one of the largest in England, is 450 ft. long, 56 ft. wide, and will take 25 ft. of water over to the blocks.

The magisterial examination into the charge of using seditious language at a recent meeting in Balla, and of endeavouring to seduce the police from their allegiance, which the Irish Executive has brought against Thomas Brennan was concluded last Monday, when the defendant was committed for trial, bail being accepted.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Original Compositions for the Pianoforte," by F. Mendelssohn Bartholdy (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). This is a new edition, just issued by the eminent firm in Berners-street, of the complete works of Mendelssohn for pianoforte solo, including the two concertos, and the other pieces with orchestral accompaniments. These are comprised in one handsome volume, full music size, far less bulky than might be expected from the comprehensiveness of its contents. These comprise all the hitherto published pianoforte works of the composer of the classes just specified, including the eight books of "Lieder ohne Worte." Some of these and several other pieces are the copyrights of Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.: hence this is the only complete edition procurable in this country. The advantages of having all these productions of the great master in a single volume are great, especially for the purposes of ready reference, as in the case of the beautiful one-volume edition of Beethoven's Sonatas issued by the same publishers. Like it, the Mendelssohn collection now under notice is beautifully engraved and printed, and is altogether brought out in a style worthy of the contents and of the high reputation of the firm by which it is issued.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. are continuing their valuable series of Music Primers, a recent addition being "The Sol-Fa System of Teaching Singing as Used in Lancashire and Yorkshire," by James Greenwood. This forms an interesting pendant to the previous number of the series—the treatise on The "Tonic Sol-Fa" by Mr. Curwen, who has done so much for the extension of this system. Mr. Greenwood's little book comprises a large amount of information as to time, changes and signature of key, together with many exercises for sol-faing, in the ordinary notation. The same publishers have issued a cheap and handy edition of Franz Abt's cantata "The Silver Cloud." The composer has long been known as a prolific and successful producer of vocal music, and the present work will not derogate from his reputation. It is written for female voices, solo and choral; and comprises recitatives, an air, a duet, and choruses, divided among the three characters—the Fairy Queen (soprano), Zephyr (mezzo-soprano), and Ariel (contralto), and Fairies, Fays, &c. The vocal effects are well contrasted by a picturesque pianoforte accompaniment. The text is written by Mr. Edward Oxenford, whose name is well known as a provider of words for vocal music. "The Silver Cloud" is well adapted for drawing-room use.

Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.'s recent issues of vocal music comprise the following pieces:—"The Trysting Tree," a pleasing and melodious song, by A. Scott Gatty; "Opposite" (two editions in C and E flat), and "There's a Rose looking in at the window," by J. V. Roberts, each also of a pleasing and flowing character. In Mr. Roeckel's song just referred to, the objectionable consecutive fifths in the third bar of the symphony might easily have been avoided.

Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. have lately issued several new songs, from among which may be specified—"Naseby Fight, a Song of the Ironsides," a good specimen of the declamatory school, by George Fox; "The Little Gold Locket," the characteristic words and music of which are both from the well-known pen of Mr. Arthur Matthison; "Rest," a pleasing song by C. H. R. Marriott; and "The Flying Dutchman, Legend," a setting by L. Bordese, in the dramatic style, of some effective lines by Mr. A Matthison.

Messrs. Metzler and Co. have recently issued a new edition of "Hemy's Royal Modern Tutor for the Pianoforte," of which, we believe, something like a quarter of a million copies had previously been sold. We have already spoken of the comprehensive nature of this well-compiled work, which, moderate in extent and in price, includes a complete course of instruction in the elements of musical science and the mechanism of pianoforte-playing in all the varied uses of the keyboard; added to which there is a collection of popular and operatic national airs, preludes, &c.

"Four Mazurkas for the Pianoforte by Stephen Heller" are published by Messrs. Forsyth Brothers, and serve to show that the composer's store of charming and graceful thoughts is not yet exhausted; notwithstanding the large number of his productions, this being classed as his op. 148. Although Heller's music frequently gives signs of his partiality for that of Chopin and Schumann, there is always, as in these mazurkas, a distinct individuality which stamps them as Heller's, and raises them far above most of the pianoforte music of the day. The same publishers have also brought out a new edition of Mr. Charles Hallé's "Impromptu" in B minor for the pianoforte, revised by the composer. The few productions of Mr. Hallé—including that now referred to—are sufficient to prove that, had he devoted more of his attention to composition, he might have been as eminent in this respect as he has long been as an interpreter of the works of others.

From Messrs. Forsyth we also have "A Vocal Tutor, by Henry Hiles"—a work well calculated to promote the development of the voice and the command of executive difficulties. Within the space of little more than forty pages, Mr. Hiles has comprised a large amount of useful information as to the production of vocal tone and the method of practising scales and other passages, the diligent use of all which can scarcely fail to ensure the progress of the student.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

The eighty-second cattle show of the Smithfield Club was opened on Monday in the Agricultural Hall; and the Prince and Princess of Wales were among the distinguished visitors present on the first day. The Prince had five entries of Devons. The Queen had but one entry. Rivalry between these illustrious cultivators was fully kept up as to the shorthorn classes, in which his Royal Highness gained a second prize, but did not extend to the Herefords, an excellent collection of fifty-three animals, in which a steer, bred at the late Prince Consort's show farm, and sent by her Majesty, was so fortunate as to be "highly commended." The winner of the Champion Plate at Bingley Hall secured the silver cup, value £50, for the best steer in any class, with one fatal exception, and there its career of triumph ended, for in this instance the court of final appeal conferred the Champion Plate, worth a hundred guineas, given by the Agricultural Hall Company for the best beast in the show, upon the shorthorned heifer Priory Princess, bred by Mr. James John Ratcliffe, of the Priory, Beech Hill, near Reading. The victor, like the Birmingham champion, is a roan of magnificent dimensions. Priory Princess likewise obtained the first prize in her class (32).

The Champion Plate, value £50, to the exhibitor of the best pen of three sheep or lambs in the show, went to Mr. H. Humphrey, of Ashington, Pulborough, Sussex, for a fat wether sheep of the Southdown breed, twenty months old, which also took the first prize in the class and £5 breed cup. The other chief prize-winners were as follows:—Silver cup, value £40, for the best Devon beast, Mr. John Walter, M.P. Silver cup, value £40, for the best Hereford beast, Mrs. Sarah Edwards, of Conterceil, Leominster. Silver cup, value £40, for the best shorthorn beast, Mr. Richard Stratton (Wild Flower). Silver cup, value £40, for the best Sussex beast, Mr. John Kirkpatrick, of Blythe. Silver cup, value £40, for the best Scotch beast, Sir William Gordon Cumming. Silver

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cup, value £40, for the best cross-bred beast, Lord Lovat. Silver cup, value £50, to the exhibitor of the best steer or ox in any of the classes, except Class 31, Mr. Henry D. Adamson, of Aberdeen. Silver cup, value £50, to the exhibitor of the best heifer or cow in any of the classes, except Class 32, Mr. Stratton, Newport, Monmouthshire (Wild Flower). Silver cup, value £20, for the best pen of Leicester sheep, Messrs. John Green and Son, of Silsden, near Leeds. Silver cup, value £20, for the best pen of Cotswolds, Mr. Robert Jacobs, of Signet-hill, Oxon. Silver cup, value £20, for the best pen of Lincolns, Mr. Thomas Close, jun., Stamford, Northampton. Silver cup, value £20, for the best pen of Southdowns, Mr. H. Humphrey, of Arlington, Sussex. Silver cup, value £20, for the best pen of Hampshire or Wiltshire Downs, Mr. Alfred Morrison, of Tisbury. Silver cup, value £20, for the best pen of Shropshires, Lord Chesham. Silver cup, value £20, for the best pen of Oxfordshires, Mr. William Cooper, of Dunstable. Silver cup, value £20, for the best pen of cross-breds, Mr. David Butler, of Corsten, Forfarshire. Silver cup, value £10, for the best pen of Cheviots or other mountain breeds, Mrs. Maria Langdon, of North Molton, Devon. Silver cup, value £20, for the best pen of Kentish Ryeland, Dorset, or any other pure breed not above specified, Mr. John S. S. Godwin, of Hadlow, Kent. Silver cup, value £15, for the best pen of pigs of any white breed, the Earl of Radnor. Silver cup, value £15, for the best pen of pigs of any black breed, Mr. William Wheeler, of Long Compton. Silver cup, value £15, for the best pen of pigs of the Berkshire breed, Lord Chesham. Silver cup, value £15, for the best pen of pigs of any other breed, Mr. Tom Coate, of Newton, Dorset.

Colonel Kingscote, M.P., on Tuesday presided at the annual meeting of the members of the Smithfield Club, at which the Duke of Hamilton was elected President for 1881.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lord Mayor has consented to become one of the vice-presidents of the National Thrift Society.

The Corporation have given a hundred guineas to the Royal Caledonian Asylum.

On Saturday Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge concluded the sale of the late Dr. Laing's library; the six days' amounting to £7853.

On Monday afternoon the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress went in state to Shadwell to open the Bazaar in aid of the funds of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society.

An interesting paper, on Art Vestiges in Afghanistan, the results of some recent explorations in the Jellalabad Valley, was read by Mr. William Simpson on Wednesday evening to the Society of Arts.

A meeting was held on Tuesday at the Westminster Palace Hotel, the Provost of Eton presiding, when it was resolved to erect a memorial in Eton College chapel to those officers, educated at Eton, who had fallen in the late campaigns.

On Monday afternoon the theatre of the London Institution was crowded with members and visitors, for the most part ladies, who had come together to hear the Rev. H. R. Haweis give a lecture on the Origin and Influence of Music.

Russell-square inclosure will be opened to the public every Saturday and Sunday (weather permitting) from two till five o'clock up to April 1, and during the summer months will remain open till eight o'clock every Monday and Wednesday, in addition to the above-mentioned days.

Last week 2470 births and 1888 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 12, and the deaths by 86, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes rose to 27·2, a higher rate than has prevailed in any week since April 1 last.

City-road Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, which was founded by John Wesley in the year 1777, was seriously injured by fire on Sunday morning. The Morning Chapel, in which the fire originated, was entirely destroyed, and the larger adjoining building much damaged. Some memorials of great interest to Methodists suffered from the flames.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed will present to their admirers next Wednesday a Fire-Side Fancy for Little Folk, entitled "A Christmas Stocking," by Gilbert A'Beckett, music by King Hall; and on Boxing Day Mr. Corney Grain will give for the first time his new musical sketch, composed for the holidays, entitled "Master Tommy 's at Home."

A sale of fancy and useful articles, in aid of the French Mission, and to defray the debt of the Salle Evangélique, will take place on Dec. 22 and two following days at the Young Men's Christian Association, 48, Great Marlborough-street. A concert of sacred music will be given by Mrs. Sharpe and other ladies. Contributions will be received till Dec. 22 by the lady patronesses:—Mrs. Broun, 9, Abercorne-place, St. John's-wood; Mrs. Weatherley, 51, Gordon-square; Mrs. Sharpe, 12, Devonshire-place, Portland-place; Miss Waring, 49, Clifton-gardens, W; Mrs. Rieu, 28, Woburn-square; and Madame Barbier, 10, Charlotte-street, Portland-place.

The new London School Board held its first meeting yesterday week. Sir Charles Reed was re-elected chairman and the Rev. J. Rodgers vice-chairman. A letter was read from Sir Charles Reed, stating that, in consequence of the state of his health, he had, under medical advice, gone with his family to the South of France, where they intended to remain till after Christmas. The business transacted was of a routine nature, and related chiefly to the constitution of the several standing committees.—A committee, with Mr. S. Morley, M.P., as chairman, and Mr. John Holms, M.P., as vice-chairman, is being formed for the purpose of urging upon the London School Board the advisability of securing the entire services of its chairman by the payment of a salary.

The distribution of prizes to the students of the Royal Academy took place on Wednesday last at Burlington House. The chair was taken by the president, Sir Frederick Leighton, who delivered an eloquent address on the position of art past and present. The following is the list of prize-winners, the biennial gold medals being this year included:—For an historical painting, gold medal and scholarship of £25, tenable for two years, H. H. Le Thangue. For landscape painting, the Turner gold medal, Henry Gibbs; extra silver medal George Francis Miles. For a painting of a figure from life, silver medal, C. Knighton Warren. For a painting of a head from life, silver medal, William Henshall; extra silver medal, Henry D. Chadwick. For a copy of an oil painting, silver medal, Sidney John Hayes. For a drawing of a figure from life, first silver medal, C. Knighton Warren; second silver medal, Sidney Hodges Hayes; £10 premium, W. Manning Griffenhazen. For a drawing of a head from life, silver medal, Edith Savile. For a drawing of a statue or group, first silver medal, Jane Mary Dealey; second silver medal not awarded; £10 premium, Jane Mary Dealey. Armitage prizes for composition, £30 premium, Marcus Henry Smythson; £10 premium, Thomas Hill. For a composition in sculpture, gold medal and scholarship of £25, Frederick Callcott; travelling studentship, tenable for two years, Thomas Stirling Lee. For a model of a figure from life, first silver medal, Fredk. Piercy; second silver medal, Fredk. Callcott. For a model of a statue or group: first silver medal not awarded; second silver medal, David John Wade. For a design in architecture: gold medal and scholarship of £25, Frank. F. Baggallay; extra silver medal, J. Howard Ince; travelling studentship, Robert W. Gibson. For an architectural drawing, first silver medal, Fredk. Millar; second silver medal, not awarded. For perspective and sciography: silver medal not awarded.

"FROZEN OUT."

The ornamental waters of our London Parks, converted into ice-fields by the severe frost of last week, have been crowded with skaters, to the estimated number, in all, of more than a hundred thousand, men, young ladies, and boys, frankly enjoying a healthy winter exercise, and frequently exhibiting a high degree of skill in the art, with little risk of drowning, or even of a chilling immersion. Some few accidents have been reported, but the ice has in general been safer than it is usually found to be in December. There is, however, one class of bipeds, habitually resorting to the artificial lakes and trim basins in those demesnes of public "pleasaunce," whose comfort must have suffered a lamentable interruption. The stately swans and the lively and eager tribe of ducks, some of which, the Muscovy breed especially, are among the prettiest of aquatic birds, have been shut out of their favourite element by this forbidding frost. We do not know whether sufficient compensation is regularly provided for the loss of their ordinary means of picking up a livelihood from the insects and other stray morsels of food in the water. But visitors to the Park will do them a seasonable kindness by scattering a handful of crumbs.

COLONEL W. P. COLLINGWOOD.

Among the officers who have earned fresh honours in the Zulu War is Colonel William Pole Collingwood, of the 21st Regiment (Royal Scots Fusiliers), whose portrait is engraved for this publication. He is the second son of the late Henry J. V. Collingwood, Esq., of Lilburn Tower and Cornhill House, Northumberland; his mother being a daughter of Sir T. Haggerstone, Bart., of Ellingham, in the same county. He entered the Army in 1847, as an Ensign in the 37th Regiment, with which he served in suppressing the Ceylon rebellion next year. In the Crimean War, being then a Captain of the 21st Fusiliers, he served at the siege of Sebastopol, and in the Kinburn expedition. He commanded a battalion of the Land Transport Corps in the Crimea, for a twelvemonth; and when the Spartan was wrecked on the coast of Africa, in July, 1856, he was in command of the troops on board. For his conduct upon that occasion, Captain Collingwood, with the officers and men under him, received the high approbation, strongly expressed in general orders, of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, as well as of Lord Panmure, the Secretary of State for War, and of Colonel M'Murdo, Director-General of the Land Transport Corps. "The courage and discipline which animated all ranks on that fearful night" were specially commended. Captain Collingwood was then rewarded with the brevet rank of Major; he attained substantial promotion to that grade in 1867, was made Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel next year, and in May, 1874, became full Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel in October, 1877. He went out to South Africa, in command of the 21st Fusiliers, on board the City of Paris, when the reinforcements were sent to Lord Chelmsford after the disaster of Isandhlwana. That ship was in imminent danger of being lost at the entrance to Simon's Bay on March 21, when Colonel Collingwood's spirit and ability in command, as on the former occasion in 1856, helped to save the lives of troops and crew. In the campaign that ensued in Zululand, he was placed in command of the second brigade of Major-General Newdigate's division; and, when that brigade was broken up, Colonel Collingwood, with his staff, was appointed Commandant of Fort Marshall and Fort Newdigate, keeping open the communications between the front and rear and the Rorke's Drift post, and guarding the district around, to the end of the war. His five years' command having expired, Colonel Collingwood has now been placed on half pay.

The portrait is from a photograph by G. West and Son, of Gosport.

THE LATE M. MICHEL CHEVALIER.

This eminent French political thinker, and teacher of economic science applied to the actual business of nations at the present day, has recently died, at the age of seventy-four; and his former intimate association with Mr. Cobden in the advocacy of free trade, and in promoting the Commercial Treaty which Mr. Gladstone succeeded in passing in 1860, merit a place in the remembrance of Englishmen. Michel Chevalier was the son of a shopkeeper at Limoges, who found means to send him to the Polytechnic School, which he quitted for the Ecole des Mines, where he earned an appointment as civil engineer in the Department of the Nord. He was in early life one of the most prominent members of the St. Simonian sect, under the government of the Père Enfantin, and was elected to the dignity of Cardinal in the brotherhood. The principles of that society, founded by the Comte de St. Simon, a benevolent and enthusiastic philanthropist of the Revolutionary era, were a mixture of Socialism with something like Comtism, hostile to existing institutions of State and Church, rejecting the Christian creed, discrediting marriage and the rights of property, but undertaking to construct a New Moral World by a system of organised community of wealth and willing co-operative labour. This mystical fraternity, which had its head-quarters at Ménilmontant, in Paris, was broken up by a State prosecution under Louis Philippe's Government. M. Michel Chevalier, as one of its leaders, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for seditious and subversive writings. But, at the end of six months, he was released by M. Thiers, then Prime Minister, to assist in studying the commercial and industrial effects of the construction of railways. For this purpose, he was sent by the French Government to England and to the United States of America; and the book he published on his return laid the foundations of the system that was adopted by the Ministry of the day. That plan was based on initial assistance by the Government to independent working companies, with a reversion of the whole property to the State after a certain term of years, and the result will be that the French nation will finally own the whole of the railways within its territory. M. Chevalier, in 1838, published his views on "the material interests of France." In 1840 he was appointed Professor of Political Economy in the College of France, and afterwards entered the Chamber of Deputies, where he sat until 1846. At this time he acknowledged the general wisdom of Free Trade, but doubted its applicability to France. Released from the trammels of party or place, he joined M. Bastiat in an effort to organise public opinion in support of what was in effect a French "League," and the then recent success of "Cobden and Bright" gave the allies high anticipations of victory. The Revolution of 1848 deprived him of his official appointments; but they were restored by the Emperor Napoleon III., who was partial to the views of Michel Chevalier, and who was readily persuaded by him, in 1860, to adopt Free Trade as the means of promoting French material prosperity and gaining the political support of the working classes. M. Michel Chevalier thus became a Councillor of State and Senator of the Empire. He was well known, in our own country, to many of the Liberal party and of what used to be called "the Manchester School." When the Social Science Congress held its meeting at Dublin, this esteemed French colleague was appointed President for the year. He was author of many essays and treatises, one of which, on the probable fall in the value of gold and its effects, was translated into English by Mr. Cobden. A learned historical work on Mexico, by Michel Chevalier, has also appeared in our language.

The Portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

THE RUSSIAN CORVETTES AT SPITHEAD.

The two Russian cruiser corvettes, the Rasdoynik, Captain Jitkoff (flying the broad pennant of Commodore P. Novossilski), and the Nayesdnik, Captain Kologeras, with Vice-Admiral Popoff, of the Imperial Russian Navy, have been the objects of much curiosity and attention, both at Portsmouth and at Ryde. These vessels are of a new class, designed and constructed under the superintendence of Admiral Popoff. They are at present bound for Brest and Madeira in the first instance, and will then proceed to Rio, whence they will sail for China, the one by the Cape of Good Hope and the other by way of Cape Horn. The Illustration we give is from a sketch taken at the end of Ryde Pier. The Rasdoynik is 240 ft. in length, with a beam of 30 ft. 2 in., and her draught is 13 ft. 6 in. forward and 15 ft. aft. Her displacement is 1335 tons. She is built entirely of iron, and is cased with wood to the extent of six inches, like our own vessels of the Volage and Boadicea classes, to enable her to be copper or zinc bottomed. The Nayesdnik, on the other hand, is a composite ship, having the frames only of iron, the hull itself being constructed of planking. In all other respects, however, they may be regarded as sister-ships. The engines are by Bird, of St. Petersburg, and are of 250 nominal and 1500 indicated horse power. Each ship carries three steel 6-in. pivot breechloading guns of the Krupp pattern, but manufactured at the Obookoff works in Russia, and four steel breech-loading broadside guns of ten centimètres calibre. These latter, which fire a shot of 4 lb., are intended as torpedo guns and for saluting purposes. The heavy guns, which fire projectiles of 160 lb., are arranged fore and aft along the middle line on the upper deck, and can be trained to fire across either beam or to give certain degrees of forward fire. A couple of Palmenkranz guns, which are substantially the same as the Nordenfelt machine guns, are fitted on the bridge, and below these, on a platform outside the ship, are fittings for a gun of a novel character. This is a steel breechloading piece about three feet in length and an inch and a half in calibre, mounted upon a swivel, and a man placed at the rear can sweep the horizon with it as readily as with a rifle. It can discharge from eight to ten steel shells per minute, and is fatal at 2400 ft. The cartridge contains a percussion cap like small-arm ammunition. Each corvette also carries four Harvey torpedoes, spar torpedoes, ground mines, and Whitehead torpedoes.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

From Blackie and Son:
Episodes of Discovery. A Book for Youth.

Blackwood and Sons:
Tales from Blackwood. New Series. No. XX.

Church of England Sunday-School Institute:
Lessons on Genesis, for the Use of Religious Instructors. By the Rev. W. Saunders Smith.
Sunday Scholar's Companion for 1879.
When We Were Boys. By the Rev. T. Turner.

De La Rue and Co.:
Boswell's Correspondence with the Hon. Andrew Erskine, and his Journal of a Tour to Corsica. By George Birkbeck Hill.
Jungle Life in India: or, the Journeys and Journals of an Indian Geologist. By V. Ball.
An Art-Student in Munich. By Anna Mary Howitt-Watts. New Edition. Revised and corrected by the Authoress.
Ernestine. A Novel. By the Authoress of the "Vulture-Maiden." Translated from the German by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould.

Isbister:
In Prison and Out. By Hesba Stretton.

Longmans, Green, and Co.:
Sunshine and Storm in the East; or, Cruises to Cyprus and Constantinople. By Mrs. Brassey. With One Hundred Illustrations.

Macmillan and Co.:
The Tapestry Room. A Child's Romance. By Mrs. Molesworth.
A Handbook to Modern Greek. By Edgar Vincent and T. G. Dickson.

Kegan Paul and Co:
Songs, from the Published Writings of Alfred Tennyson, Poet Laureate, Set to Music by Various Composers. Edited by W. G. Cusins.
Notes on Travel. Extracts from the Journal of Count Moltke.
Tales from Ariosto Retold for Children. By a Lady.

Houlston and Sons:
Peeps into the Haunts and Homes of the Rural Population of Cornwall. By I. T. Tregellas.

Routledge and Sons:
Eyebright. A Story. By Susan Coolidge.
The Legends of King Arthur. Compiled by J. T. K.
Gaspar, the Gaucho. A Tale of the Gran Chaco. By Capt. Mayne Reid.
The Voyages and Adventures of Vasco da Gama. By George M. Towle.
Routledge's Wedding-Day Book. By C. A. M. Burdett.
Lily's Magic Lantern. By Mrs. Sale Barker. With 120 Pictures.
The Dog Picture Book. By Jeanie Adams Acton.
The Cat Picture Book. By Mrs. H. B. Paull.
Little Poppy's Picture Book.
Little Rosebud's Picture Book.
Tiny's Natural History. In Words of Four Letters. By A. L. Bond.
The Oscar Pletsch Picture Book. Birdie's Book.
Routledge's Imperial Natural History Picture Book.
Routledge's Nursery Picture Book.
Tales from a Grandfather: being Stories taken from Scottish History. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. With Illustrations.
The Roll of the Drum, and other Tales. By R. Mountenay Jephson.
The Great Civil War from the Accession of Charles I. to the Dissolution of the Long Parliament. By W. H. Davenport Adams.
Spindle Stories. By Ascott R. Hope. Illustrated by C. O. Murray.
The School-Boy. By Oliver Wendell Holmes. With Illustrations.
Little Robin's Picture Book. With 400 Illustrations.
Sir Edward Seaward's Narrative of His Shipwreck. By Jane Porter.
Notable Voyages, from Columbus to Parry. By W. H. G. Kingston. With Illustrations.
Children of the Village. By Mary Russell Mitford. With Illustrations.
Uncle Tom's Cabin. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. With Illustrations.
Other Stories. By the Right Hon. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P. With Illustrations by Griset.
Wellington's Victories. By W. H. Davenport Adams.
The Red Rose and the White. By W. H. D. Adams.
Life of Napoleon Bonaparte. By C. Macfarlane. With Fifty-nine Illustrations.
True as Steel. By Madame Colomb. Translated by Henry Frith.

For two or three weeks we have had occasion to praise Christmas and New-Year's Cards, forwarded to us by various firms. Quite equal, if not superior, to the best of these for variety and chaste elegance of design are the cards issued by Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. The charming nature of these seasonable and inexpensive gifts is rendered more apparent by their being arranged in an elegant scrap-book. From this firm we have also received a Sacred Calendar, with a text of Scripture for each day; a Shakspearean Calendar; and a Motto Calendar, for men of business.

Messrs. Letts, Son, and Co., of King William-street, have sent some specimens of their excellent Diaries for 1880, the series now embracing 156 varieties. The ones sent are No. 51 Diary, a folio volume, with a page for every day in the year, interleaved with blotting-paper, and three handier-sized diaries; The Scribbling Journal, Tablet Diary and Blotting-Pad; two Registered File Boxes, Metallic Diary for the Pocket; and their Housekeeper, enlarged, and Family Washing-Book. This is the seventieth year of publication by this firm.

Mr. Harding, of Piccadilly, publishes sets of Fox-Hunting, Horse-Racing, and Hunting-Field Christmas and New-Year's Cards. These spirited chalk sketches depict, we are assured, actual incidents which have occurred in the hunting-field and on the turf.

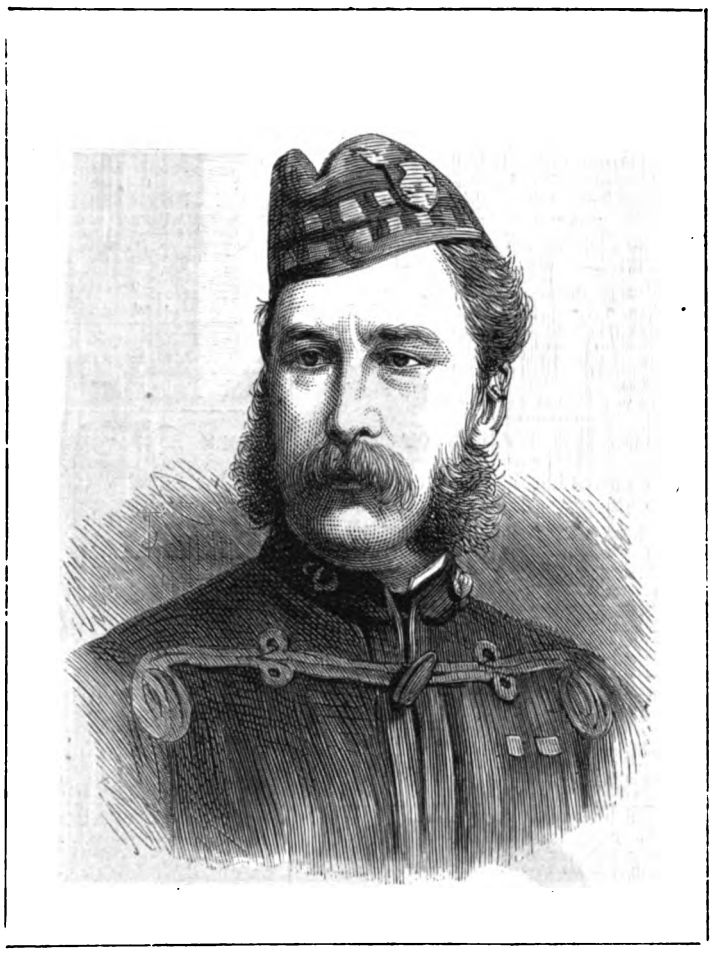
We have also received Suttaby's Christian Remembrancer Pocket-Book for 1880; and the Gardener's Year-Book and Almanack.

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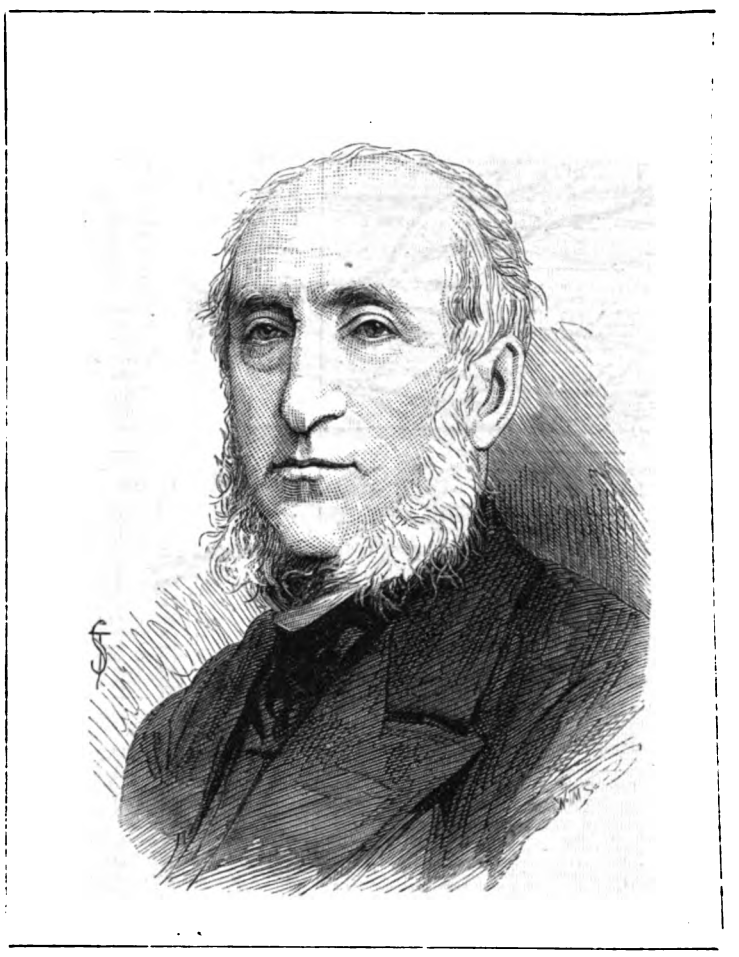


FROZEN OUT.—SEE PAGE 551.

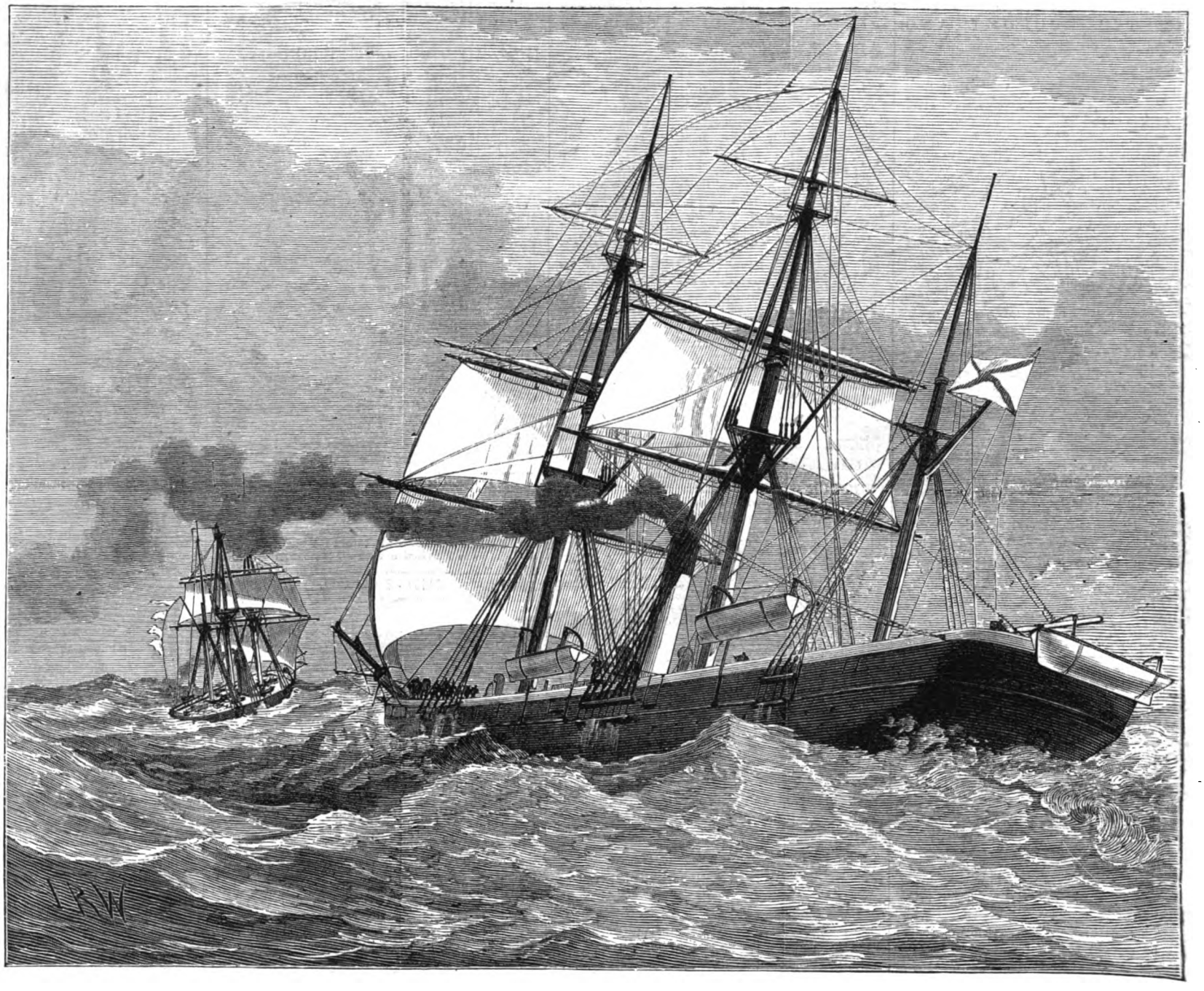
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COLONEL W. P. COLLINGWOOD, 21ST REGIMENT.
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THE LATE M. MICHEL CHEVALIER.
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THE RUSSIAN CORVETTES OFF SPITHEAD.—SEE PAGE 551.

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IRISH SKETCHES: BOG-TROTTER'S CABIN, BALLINTOBER BOG, ROSCOMMON.—SEE PAGE 556.

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CHRISTMAS GIFT-BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

Messrs. George Routledge and Sons have this year prepared for the gratification of deserving and intelligent boys and girls some delightful illustrated books, suitable to different ages and various tastes. The first we shall notice is *Spindle Stories; or, New Yarns Spun from Old Wool*, by Ascott R. Hope. The materials of fiction called "old wool" are those, so familiar to the childhood of many past generations, which bear the names of Humpty Dumpty, the Four and Twenty Blackbirds, Jack and Jill, the Lion and the Unicorn Fighting for the Crown, Baby Bunting, Little Boy Blue, and the Mouse that Ran up the Clock. But Mr. Hope has extended those merry little bits of nursery rhyme into short prose tales which are not devoid of spirit. The illustrations are drawn by Mr. C. D. Murray, and engraved on wood by Mr. J. D. Cooper; there is a coloured frontispiece to each of the stories.

Little Robin's Picture-Book, with four hundred woodcuts, is almost nothing but a picture-book, as there are scarcely a couple of lines of reading on each page. The *Oscar Pletsch Picture-Book* is made up of some of that graceful artist's groups of children and other pleasing figures, with accompanying verses or comments in easy prose. *Tiny's Natural History, in Words of Four Letters*, by A. L. Bond, with boldly designed engravings, is a very good book for small readers; and so is *Little Rosebud's Picture-Book*, which has great variety of subjects, full of interesting suggestions. There is also *Little Poppy's Picture-Book*, on the same plan; and *The Cat* and *The Dog Picture-Book*, which may be read aloud to very little children, while showing them all the pictures. We can recommend all these for the entertainment of that portion of the British public which has lately emerged from babyhood. Girls somewhat older, from seven or eight to twelve years of age, should have *The Children of the Village*, by Miss Mitford, with the pleasant original Illustrations drawn by several competent artists. The yearly volumes of Routledge's *Every Boy's Annual*, *Every Girl's Annual*, and *Little Wide-Awake*, respectively edited by Mr. Edmund Routledge, Miss Alicia Leith, and Mrs. Sale Barker, are magazines of ample entertainment, mixed with useful instruction, for the juvenile mind. From the same publishers we have also received an attractive folio, the *Imperial Natural History Picture-Book*, and one styled the *Nursery Picture-Book*, which are suited to the capacities of infants below six or seven years of age. The *Day Dawn Library* is a pretty case of decorated cardboard, which contains ten slim books, each of sixteen pages, and each in its own strong cover displaying a brightly coloured picture outside—"Red Rover," "Kind Little Heart," "The Household Fairy," and other promising subjects being the subjects of which they treat. If any young lady of tender age would like a compact little volume, size three inches by five, with a small picture and a small piece of reading, generally in verse, on every little page, she has only to ask for *Birdie's Book*, and she will like it when she has got it.

Messrs. Strahan and Co. publish a *Grand Annual for the Young*, which is, take it for all in all, the richest store of mingled literary and graphic amusement provided at this season for our junior friends. It is a thick square volume of more than seven hundred pages, full of brisk short stories, some romantic and fanciful, humorous or grotesque, some very like the realities of life, domestic or adventurous, pathetic, moral, or laughable, with stirring passages of true history, such as the lives of the Ancient Mariners, interesting views of natural science, descriptive astronomy, geography, and zoology, the fables of Krilof and other followers of old Æsop in that line, and many pleasing compositions in verse, including songs with music. Mrs. R. O'Reilly's "Grig, or the Handy and Willing Boy," in nine chapters; Mr. Julian Hawthorne's "Yellow-Cap," which runs through twelve; the "Serpent-Charmer," by Louis Rousselet; and Mr. Charles Camden's tale of the preparatory school for little boys known as "Miss Lamblon's," with some contributions by George Macdonald, Matthew Browne, Richard Rowe, and L. G. Séguin, are among the contents of this "Grand Annual;" and it is quite worthy of the reputation of *Good Words for the Young*. Its illustrations, to the number of five hundred at least, are ingenious and characteristic. It will last the boy or girl who gets it a good long time, and will be treasured for several years to come. We may here also notice, though not exclusively or especially intended for youthful readers, the annual volume of Messrs Strahan's *Day of Rest*, which forms what is meant to be "a family year-book of Sunday reading." It contains some tales of a religious aim and tone, biographical and historical sketches of the same tendency, lessons of practical morality and piety, comments on Scripture, essays and sermons, to which the Very Rev. Dr. C. J. Vaughan, Dean of Llandaff and Master of the Temple, is a frequent contributor. Mrs. John Hunt is the author of "The Wards of Plotinus," a story of the early Christians in Pagan Rome. There are 300 engravings, amongst which are Mr. F. Barnard's "Illustrations of the Pilgrim's Progress."

Messrs. Griffith and Farran bring forth a seasonable drollery entitled *The Royal Umbrella*, which is a burlesque extravaganza story, in the manner of Thackeray's "The Rose and the Ring," illustrated with four designs by Linley Sambourne. The author is Major Alfred Harcourt, of the Bengal Staff Corps. For the practical guidance of juvenile mechanics and miniature shipbuilders, there are two very serviceable handbooks of technical workmanship, published by this firm at the venerable corner of St. Paul's-churchyard. These are, *The Boy's Own Toy-Maker*, by E. Landells; and *Model Yachts: How to Build, Rig, and Sail*, by James E. Walton, a professor of some authority.

The *Little Folks' Holiday Album* (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin) is made up of short pieces from the *Little Folks' Magazine* of the past twelvemonth, which are judiciously varied and mixed, and accompanied by many Engravings. The bound yearly volume of *The Weekly Welcome* (S. W. Partridge and Co.) contains a large store of interesting and edifying matter, with a great many illustrations. We have also to notice *The Family Friend*, the *Band of Mercy Advocate*, from the same publishers; and the *Friendly Visitor*, the *Children's Friend*, and the *Infants' Magazine*, from Messrs. Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday, all very prettily bound in blue.

A very old favourite of youth, *Peter Parley's Annual*, is published as usual by Mr. Ben George, with nine coloured pictures; it contains stories of adventure, and passages of national history, or the lives of active men, to engage the boyish fancy, with a few descriptive chapters.

Boys will also like, it is to be hoped, the first volume of Messrs. Cassell's series entitled *Heroes of Britain in Peace and War*, compiled by Mr. Edwin Hodder. It relates the achievements of philanthropists, missionaries, geographical and scientific explorers, Howard, Clarkson, Moffat, Livingstone, and Cameron, and Sir John Franklin; of brave life-boat men, colliery miners, and savers of life, as well as of soldiers and sailors down to the Crimean War; and it has a number of striking Illustrations of these subjects.

We should decidedly recommend, for young people, the Rev. Dr. Macaulay's collection of historical narratives called *All True*. It presents not only "wonders of nature and Providence," and "incidents of Christian history and biography," and of missionary enterprise, but a healthy admixture of "records of peril, adventure by sea and land, and remarkable escapes and deliverances." This miscellany, arranged by the judicious Editor of *The Sunday at Home*, the *Leisure Hour*, and the *Boy's Own Paper*, is published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, the proprietors of those excellent periodical magazines.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge present a series of short moral tales, by Miss F. Scarlett Potter, Mrs. F. A. Owen, and L. E. Campbell, each neatly done up in a green paper cover, with a coloured picture, making a small limp book handy for little children.

The Religious Tract Society publish another of their pleasant books of illustrated geographical description, by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Green; *Pictures from Bible Lands*, drawn with pen and pencil. It treats of Damascus and the Lebanon; the Hauran, or lands beyond the Jordan; Northern Syria, Cyprus, and Asia Minor, Nineveh and Babylon, and parts of Greece. The views of places are generally good. The Religious Tract Society has also published, for children, Harrison Weir's "Pictures of Birds and other Family Pets," with twenty-four colour-printed drawings by that artist.

Messrs. Dean and Son present young people with "The Golden Days of Childhood" and "The White Cats of York," which are attractive coloured picture-books.

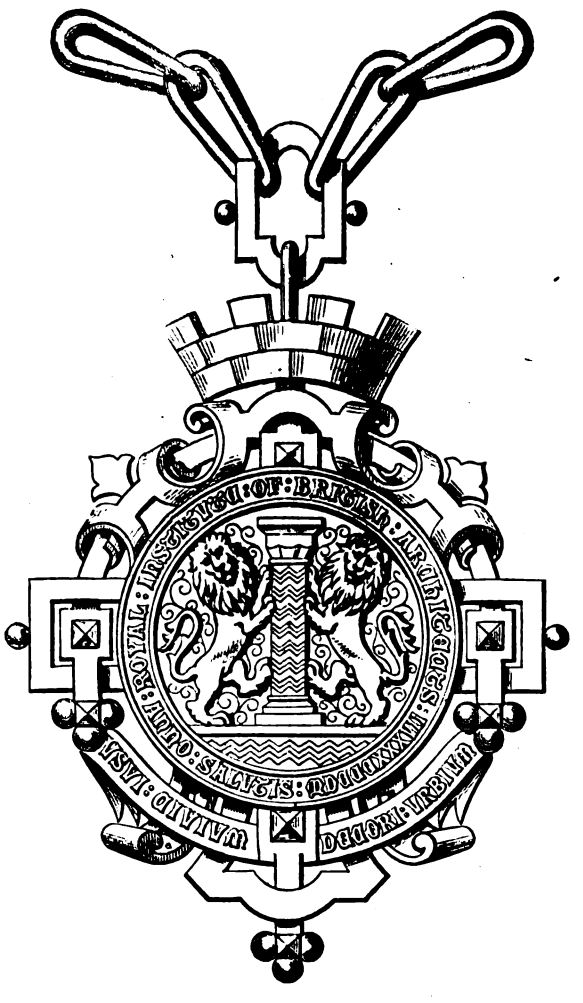
Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., in their "International Series of Toy-Books," give us three of Asbjörnsen's Norwegian fairy-tales, also with coloured engravings. We notice "The Chatterbox," edited by the Rev. J. Erskine Clarke, and "The Prize for Girls and Boys" (W. Wells Gardner and Co.)

Messrs. Ward, Lock, and Co. have produced the "Warwick House" series of *Toy-Books*, of which there is an indestructible edition at double price, comprising the Babe's Alphabet, A B C Wonders, an A B C of Animals, and one or two books of nursery stories or of nursery rhymes. These are thin quartos in stiff paper covers, and contain many pictures, both plain and coloured. *Aunt Fanny's Toy-Books*, which are of similar form, consist of several favourite childish tales, with ample illustrations.

Messrs. G. Watherston and Co. present a narrative ballad set to music, that of *Squire Fox*, telling what he did with the ducks and a certain goose; the pictures are very droll.

The books which consist each of a separate and distinct original story must be reserved for another notice.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.



BADGE AND CHAIN FOR THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

A badge and chain for the President has been presented to the Institute by Professor T. L. Donaldson, the first President and founder of this Association. In preparing the design Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, to whom the order was intrusted, have introduced as its special feature the carved column with the lion supporters found over the principal doorway of the Temple at Cumœ, which is supposed to be the most ancient example of architectural heraldry. This is surrounded by a graceful Elizabethan border, and depends from a chain of massive twisted links. On the back of the badge is engraved the following inscription:—"In commemoration of the gracious presence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., at the festival of the Institute on the 23rd April, 1879. Charles Barry, F.S.A., president. Presented by Professor Thomas Leverton Donaldson, past president."

A BOG-TROTTER'S CABIN IN IRELAND.

The agricultural disadvantages of Connaught are not to be denied, and we hear without surprise of the distressed condition of small farmers in that part of the island. West of the Shannon, in the counties of Roscommon, Mayo, and Sligo, a climate excessively moist, and a thin loamy soil upon a rocky substratum, render the husbandman's toil often deplorably fruitless. There are, nevertheless, in Roscommon especially, many tracts of the richest pasture. That county, about sixty miles in length by forty miles in breadth, contains above 600,000 acres, of which nearly 150,000 are uncultivated, some being actually under water. The Shannon, which forms its eastern boundary, spreads into wide loughs, above the town of Athlone, and farther north by Carrick and Boyle, flooding much land which could perhaps be reclaimed. In the western district, the superabundance of water on the surface of the land being confined by the low ridges of rocky hills, extensive bogs have been formed, one of which is that around Ballintober, on the high road and railway from the town of Roscommon to Castlereagh and Mayo. Here are still to be found some of the genuine "bog-trotters," a class of peasants living in squalid poverty by the scanty produce of small plots of ground and the keeping of pigs or cows, with little chance of earning wages by field labour, where no farmer has capital to give them employment. Our Artist's sketch of one of their wretched cabins, with the poor man and his children waiting for their dinner of potatoes to be boiled over a turf fire, outside the dwelling, by the comfortless care of the wife and mother, is a sorry picture of Irish rural life. There are probably a hundred thousand people in Ireland whose condition is not much better. It is not to be amended by shooting or defaming the landlords of other more productive estates.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

So little has the Winter Exhibition of this society, which claims to consist only of "sketches and studies," now become distinguishable from the summer show of finished drawings, that, although there are few works of very ambitious and elaborate character in the exhibition now open, and although it *does* contain a proportion of evidently *bonâ fide* sketches and studies, yet it seems to us that this is, on the whole, the best display that has been seen in Pall-mall East for years. Whether the society had become conscious of the impression abroad that its prestige was waning, or sensitive to rivalry existing and impending elsewhere, certain it is that it has made an unusual effort. Every member and associate is represented on this occasion, with the exceptions of Messrs. Boyce, Lockhart, and Shields. Some of the elder ones are in their best form, or, indeed, apparently rejuvenescent; and several of those recently elected justify a choice which seemed for a while questionable or disappointing.

A very interesting accession to the society has been made by the addition to the select list of honorary members of Princess Louise. The public has long been aware that her Royal Highness, like her sister the Crown Princess of Germany and other members of the Royal family, has rare artistic endowment. But few persons coming upon the three small sketches in one frame at the head of the room—so adequate in colour and effect, so assured of hand, even relatively to the high standard of this gallery—would imagine that they are the work of an amateur, and an amateur whose time must be so largely occupied by the duties of a Royal station. They are three of the fine views commanded from the Citadel of Quebec, including the Plains of Abraham, with their heroic memories of Wolf and Montcalm. And there are other interesting memorials of the Princess's stay in Canada—to wit, a view of the courtyard of the same citadel after sundown (148), "Fishing on the Ristagouch" (51) in quaintly shaped canoe-like boats, and "Lumber Village on the Ottawa" (257). Still higher skill in the rendering of physiognomical character is displayed in the study, "Laril, a half-bred Indian Boatman" (158), in which the modified Indian type—the tense peering eyes, the thin bronze-like rigidity of the weather-worn face, telling of energy and Stoicism—are as keenly observed as they are faithfully recorded. There are besides sketches from "Muncaster, Cumberland" (263) and in the "Woods—Rosneath, Dumbartonshire" (408). Another contribution by an honorary member—Mr. Ruskin—doubly interesting in regard to its authorship and its subject, in view of the recent report of the threatened "restoration," of the west front of St. Mark's, Venice, is a study of the northmost portal of that front (28). We recognise at once the delicately sensitive, appreciative eye that dwells on every atom of the rich and fanciful sculptural ornament and every changeful hue of the matchless wealth of colour in variegated marbles and mosaics. Yet, to be frank, this is essentially an amateur performance. The want of thorough or professional training is but too apparent in the inability to deal with the subject as a whole, or even to clearly realise its details. Thus, in the mellowed harmony of St. Mark's colouring, we feel no crude lilac tints obtruding as here; and from this representation of the details of form, though we receive an impression of elaborate beauty, we are not enabled to understand the structural or exact character of the relief intended. We feel bound to call attention to the finical yet futile elaboration of this study, because so much of Mr. Ruskin's teaching has been devoted to inculcating the necessity of studying the minutiæ of nature and art with disproportionate attention as we think.

In reviewing this collection generally the first notice is due to those contributions which conform to the professed scope of the exhibition by being more or less of a preliminary nature, done for future guidance. The instructiveness of an artist's rudimentary work, showing as it does at once his mental and material processes, is exemplified in two studies of men's heads in pen and ink, and some touches with the brush (120 and 125) by Sir John Gilbert. It will be observed in these that the President conceives his subject as a mass. He does not allow himself to be cramped by insistance on a severe outline like the early masters; but in multiplication of lines suggestive of contour and modelling he finds free play for that fertility of picturesque invention to which, in the domain of illustrative art in black and white, we and other publications have been and are so greatly indebted. In the sketch illustrative of the parable of "The Wise and Foolish Virgins" (409), wherein, by the ingenious and original device of stairs with a return flight, the descending foolish and the ascending wise virgins are brought parallel to the spectator, we find a feeling for classical composition at which Sir John seldom aims. An advanced drawing representing "Gipsies" (189), with a knight in full panoply and his squire under a marl bank, is in the artist's usual "romantic" style, and the background, crested with stunted oaks, contains those fine tertiary low-toned greens for which his landscape-painting is remarkable.

Mr. Holman Hunt sends a lifesize head-study in chalk of a woman of Bethlehem (104), evidently faithful in character, firm, yet more free in execution than might be expected, but so rigidly prosaic that the face seems hard as a wood carving. There are two smaller characteristic heads in chalk by Mr. H. S. Marks. Mr. Henry Wallis is another artist who affords us interesting glimpses into the incipient stages of his work in two expressive drawings in black and coloured chalks. In one we see the poor of a congregation that remains "Nearest the Door in the Cathedral of Bruges" (264): only so many backs are visible, but they are all bowed low in prayer. The other shows a peasant couple making their "Announcement of Marriage in the Townhall of Bruges" (258). There is humour in the slight touch of curiosity or *badinage* that peers through the business-like air of the clerks whose heads are seen over the desk of the bureau, and the face of the future wife is very sweet. We fail to see the point or the *raison-d'être*

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of Mr. Wallis's larger completed drawing, "Luca Signorelli" (122)—so far, at least, as regards the introduction of this particular master. The portly, smiling figure of the mighty precursor of Michael Angelo serves as little more than a set-off to the foreground incident—pretty enough in itself—of the fopling boy-pupil bearing a portfolio, and turning upward his head (not, by-the-way, very well foreshortened) laughingly to the pair of childish girls, who, leaning over an adjacent wall and shaking a tree in full spring blossom, liberate the shower of rosy petals that falls around him. The artist also sends a view in Delft and other Dutch subjects, which appear to miss the aspect of the country and to be a little florid in colour; nor does one often meet so many fat vrouws even in Holland. Mr. Carl Haag has several studies, all of them—with one or two exceptions, as that of "A Young Zulu" (328) equipped for war with shield and assegais—of Oriental subjects, and all as characteristic and powerful in colour and effect as usual, the effect being often enhanced by an opposition of yellow light and cold reflection which, though it may appear forced in this climate, is probably authorised by the stronger illumination and clearer skies of the East. Among them are comprised "A Group of Cairene Musicians" (296); "The Camel which leads at Festival Processions" (22), with its sumptuous trappings, and bearing pannier-wise a couple of objects which, seen from below, look like spheres, but are, if we mistake not, kettledrums; "Chusna—a Fellaheen Girl" (186); and "An Egyptian Mother" (42) bearing her baby on her shoulder, after the fashion of the country.

Mr. Dobson, R.A., strikes us as having surpassed recent works in two female bust studies, as they may be denominated, though they are really finished pictures within their intention. The artist may be asked to vary his model occasionally, yet it must be admitted that his favourite type is quite appropriate in this sweet, rather pale rustic child's head, called "Daisy" (198), while as regards execution, bearing in mind the difficulties of the lifesize scale, of which this is the unique example here, it is perhaps the most advanced piece of flesh-painting in the room. Mr. Dobson's art is entirely unaffected, simple, sincere; and when we find a very similar type with Oriental accessories, entitled "Zoteide," in the smaller drawing numbered 347, we must be content to find also the same purity of feeling, and even greater beauty of colour and tone. Mrs. Allingham is a large and welcome exhibitor of numerous interesting studies and drawings, all of them gems; all of them—while delightfully indicative of womanly sympathies—approaching very near to the works of the late Frederick Walker in felicitous grace of sentiment and charming delicacy of execution. If we are compelled to pass by several studies of landscape and seaside flowers, done obviously for the love of the things and conscientiously for self-improvement, we *must* pause at "The Goat Carriage" (144), with the little darlings inside, to whom the boy is showing seaweed; and at No. 173, where two pretty girls are reading their novel or magazine in the shadow under a boat's flank on the Dover shingle, whilst their little brother plants his flag on a sand citadel; and at this little picture of the poor old dame at her straw plaiting (314). Mr. Alma-Tadema has finished even more exquisitely than he is wont to do, a small drawing of "An Old Bachelor" (356). The luxurious Roman grey-beard is sipping his after-dinner wine from a *tassa* with little of the Horatian geniality. He reclines on a bronze couch of his handsome *triclinium* (similar to that in the Naples museum), and is relieved against a bas-relief on the wall—where, however, painted decoration would have been usually found. Before him is a table sprinkled with rose-leaves, and immediately in front of this a marble water-tank, like that of the *atrium*, into which falls a jet of water from a pedestal, surmounted with lighted lamps, like those of the *lararium*. The objects introduced are archæologically correct individually, but as some would be found separated more or less widely in a Roman house, there is in their collocation a disregard of Roman usage.

It is pleasant to see how many members are in force who have been long-standing favourites with the public. E. Duncan is fresh as ever in his familiar "Sheep-washing on the Thames" (33), and he even seems to have struck a new vein in the idyllic view of "Stocksey Castle, Shropshire" (194), with a beautifully treated rainbow effect. What delightful repose is there in E. Fripp's Berkshire view (163) on a clear September morning with the fields ripe for harvest! T. M. Richardson is quite poetical for the nonce in "Warkworth Castle" (207) seen through tender sunny haze. It is many a day since T. Danby did anything so solid in painting and rich in colour as "Up in the Hills" (36). A large Venetian drawing by Oswald Brierly worthily occupies the place of honour which his Armada picture filled last year, and it naturally bears a stronger impress of reality. It represents "Una Burasca," or storm—usually a squall which from the Dolomites or Alps sweeps down on the lagoon. Under the lowering clouds, staggering under the fierce wind, the flock of picturesque Venetian craft *barozzi*, *peate*, or *pescherecce*, drive before us, the bellying sails displaying the "butterfly colours" of their painted emblems and decorations. More than ordinarily admirable, too, is S. Read in his drawing of the magnificent high altar of the cathedral of Avila (43), its east end covered with a gorgeous framework of paintings, and colossal *grilles* screening its side chapels. The painting throughout is excellent, and the graduation of light from its focus on the officiating priests is as ably managed as it is well conceived. Another fine Spanish subject by Mr. Read, pitched in a more Rembrantesque key, is "The North Transept of the Cathedral of Burgos" (58), with its stately staircase and grandiose though mixed and licentious architecture. Long ago Mr. Street, we believe, recommended the architecture of Burgos to our artists. A. P. Newton seems to us less hard than usual, and nearer to nature. In his large effective drawing from Skye of "Loch Corruisk" (153) the tones of solemn, shadowy colour in the savage mountain just after sundown are artistically rendered. The sketch of a team of horses taken by Brittan Willis "while the Waggoner and Wood-Cutters were at Dinner" (390) reveals how skilful is the draughtsmanship that is concealed, or rather enshrined, in the beautiful colouring and finish of the artist's completed drawings—of which there are several of choice quality on the screens and elsewhere. Accepting the pallid colouring of "Harvesting—Devonshire" (211), by Alfred Fripp as an effect of sunny vapour, the extraordinary delicacy of the execution throughout is well worthy of the visitor's scrutiny: note especially the minute figures in the mid distance. Equal delicacy and a very wide range of colour and effect, with poetical feeling, are brought by Alfred Hunt, now as always, to subjects of broadly diverse character. Among them is his often-painted "Whitby" (82), vaguely discernible through sea-mist suffused with the afterglow; also "Capel Curig" (17) and "Ben Sleoch" (106). Sketches, apparently done on the spot of "Corte" (159) and "Venice" (387), betray something of that confused duplication of detail and accentuation of points of colour, on account of which, as rendered only more apparent by additional studio elaboration, the artist has been reproached. We need hardly say that their so generally equable merits are displayed by Messrs. C. Davidson—see No. 230; Birket Foster—"On the Coquet at Warkworth" (199); F. Tayler—"Study for a Picture of Grouse Hawking" (17[illegible]; E. A. Goodall—views at Venice and Naples; Basil Bradley—"Grouse Shooting in Connemara" (73); G. Dodgson—"In Knole Park" (383); F. Powell—"A Calm" (349); E. K. Johnson—"An Intruder" (143): a pony strayed into a garden; T. R. Lamont—"Finished Sketch for Picture, 'The Prince's Choice'" (254), which, though very pretty in its way, smacks of the "Book of Beauty" and fairy extravaganza, in comparison with the stereoscopic reality of this artist's "At Work on Shore" (241); R. Barnes—"More Free than Welcome" (305), which we shall engrave, and therefore have an opportunity of noticing further; J. D. Watson, H. Moore, F. Smallfield, P. J. Naftel, S. P. Jackson, G. H. Andrews, Collingwood Smith, J. J. Jenkins, R. Thorne Waite, and others equally well known.

A few works by members of more recent accession are still unnoticed. The only thing that could be said against some of the able cattle-pieces by Otto Weber is that they look too clean; but this objection cannot be urged against No. 113, "Highland Cattle," which is altogether admirable, especially in colour. We must remark that Miss Clara Montalba is in danger of falling into mannerism from the very daring of her temperament in execution, and her contentment with colours which go well together, though they may have little relation to natural truth. Thus, in "Blackfriars Railway Bridge" (271) we have the dull reds of the lowered tan sail of a barge and of the pillars of the bridge massed together, and foiled by a general tone of negative olive ranging almost from white to black, and pervading river, sky, and houses alike—a contrast of colour which all ladies know to be agreeable (eminently so for dark complexions), but which, we submit, does not, as regards the olive scale, represent London under any conditions of fog. Besides, the same scheme of colour serves equally for London, the mouth of the Thames, and Venice. How clever Miss Montalba is in composition as well as colour and handling is shown further in the view (7) of Blackfriars Bridge proper, with the dome of St. Paul's rising above the massive dwarf pillars; and in "A Thames Quay" (247), with boys bathing. Much is to be expected evidently from Tom Lloyd—see his striking little drawing "Summer" (361); Walter Duncan gives promise as a poetical colourist; observe 345 and 395; Albert Goodwin advances steadily, though a little "out" in his colouring occasionally; there is much fidelity to nature in A. Hopkins's "Fishing Cove" (274), and W. M. Hale's "Beach at the Mumbles (62). We must also commend to the visitor E. F. Brewtnall's "Winter" (13), A. H. Marsh's "Wayfarers" (6), R. V. Macbeth's "Landing Sardines" (59), Mrs. H. C. Angell's vigorous flower studies, and the contributions of Messrs. N. Taylor, J. Parker, E. Buckman, C. Rigby, E. Radford, and H. M. Marshall.

A notice of the Institute's Exhibition is unavoidably deferred until next week.

The annual exhibition of the works by students of the Female School of Art, Queen-square (under the superintendence of Miss Louisa Gann), which took place on Friday and Saturday last, showed highly creditable success. The chief prize-winners of the school are the following:—For the National Competition South Kensington, a gold medal for painting in oils from nature, Miss C. M. Wood; silver medal, Miss Nisbet; bronze medal, Miss West; a Queen's prize, Miss M. E. Carter. For studies from the antique, bronze medal, Miss M. Dickson; Queen's prize, Miss Edith Gibson. For modelling from the antique, three Queen's prizes to Misses Canton, Jacobs, and Walter. Besides the medals and two Gilchrist scholarships of £50 taken by Miss Payne and Miss Spiller, forty-one awards and thirty-three prizes were won by the school in the third grade. The Local Queen's Scholarship of £30 for one or two years was gained by Miss Florence Reason; the subscribers' scholarships of £20 and £10 by Miss Wood and Miss Christmas; the Princess of Wales' scholarship by Miss Wood; and the Queen's gold medal for a head from life in chalk by Miss Christmas.

An art gallery and museum in permanent connection with the Bradford Free Library has been opened to the public free.

MUSIC.

The supplemental winter performances at Her Majesty's Theatre have offered nothing calling for special comment since our last notice, having consisted of repetitions of operas cast mostly as before. The series is to close this (Saturday) evening, with "Oberon," for the benefit of Madame Pappenheim; those of Madame Marie Roze and Mdlle. Minnie Hauk having been announced, respectively, for the preceding Thursday and Friday. On January 10 the theatre will reopen for Mr. Carl Rosa's new London season.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

As already briefly recorded, the forty-eighth season of this society opened with a performance of Handel's "Judas Maccabæus" yesterday (Friday) week, when the oratorio was given, as frequently before, with the copious additional accompaniments written for the society by its conductor, Sir M. Costa, who occupied his accustomed position on this occasion. The principal soprano solo music—including the florid air "From mighty kings," was brightly sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington—some portions thereof having been assigned to Miss Julia Wigan; and the contralto solos were well rendered by Miss Julia Elton. Mr. E. Lloyd created a marked effect by his fine delivery of the difficult airs, "Call forth thy powers" and "Sound an alarm." Mr. Bridson was efficient in the bass solos, and some subordinate tenor passages were smoothly given by Mr. M. Smith.

The chorus-singing was distinguished by the powerful effects peculiar to these performances. Among the several impressions produced in this respect were those which followed the delivery of the opening lament, "Mourn, ye afflicted children," "O Father," "Hear us, O Lord," "See the conquering hero" (the solo portions by the three ladies named above), and the grand jubilation "Sing unto God." The spirit-stirring march was also one of the effective pieces. Mr. Willing presided, as usual, at the organ.

The annual Christmas performance of "The Messiah" is to take place on Dec. 19.

The London Ballad Concert of last week again included Mr. Sims Reeves's fine singing, in this instance displayed in three Shaksperean songs—Arne's "Blow, blow, thou winter wind" and "Under the greenwood tree," and Stevens's "Sigh no more, ladies," in each of which the singer was enthusiastically applauded. Several new songs were sung with great effect—Marzials's "Timothy's welcome," by Madame Antoinette Sterling; Lady Arthur Hill's "Time was," by Miss M. Davies; and M. Watson's "The gallant Vaquero," by Mr. Maybrick—various other pieces having been given by some of the singers named, by Misses A. Marriott and M. M'Kenzie, Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. Santley, besides part-songs by the London Vocal Union and brilliant pianoforte solos by Madame Arabella Goddard.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert included the first performances here of M. Saint-Saëns's third pianoforte concerto, and his orchestral "Poème Symphonique," entitled "Le Rouet d'Omphale." The concerto contains some effective writing, especially for the solo instrument, but is generally somewhat vague and diffuse in structure and development. The best of its three movements is the finale, which is spirited and well sustained. The whole work was finely played by the composer, who conducted the performance of the other piece. This is also in three divisions, these being, respectively, illustrative of Omphale's fascination of Hercules, of his struggles against the bondage, and of her derision of his vain efforts. There is much fanciful and ingenious writing, with some skilful instrumentation, in each movement; and the work, as well as the concerto, was much applauded. Madame Sophie Löwe sang, with refined expression, an air by Mozart and two lieder by Schubert. Schumann's symphony in D minor, and Wagner's overture to "Tannhäuser" completed the programme. Mr. Manns conducted, with the exception above specified.

The South London Choral Association gave its third concert at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) week, when the effective singing of its advanced members was successfully manifested in various choruses, and other part-music. Vocal solos were contributed by Miss A. Marriott, Mr. B. McGuckin, and Mr. Santley, and pianoforte pieces by Mr. Brinley Richards. Mr. L. C. Venables conducted, and Mr. W. H. Harper was the accompanist.

The third concert of the ninth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society took place on Thursday evening, when Handel's "Judas Maccabæus" was given, the solo singers announced having been Misses Anna Williams and C. Clelland, Madame Mary Cummings, Mr. Joseph Maas, Mr. H. Kearton, and Herr Henschel.

A full rehearsal of the recently established Guildhall Orchestral Society is to be held on Monday evening. The band is now complete in every department, numbering upwards of ninety performers, Mr. H. Weist Hill, the eminent violinist, being the conductor. Under such able direction there is every prospect of artistic prosperity for the society, the financial scheme of which is aided by the sum of two hundred guineas contributed by the Corporation of the City of London towards the expenditure of the season 1879-80. By permission of the City Lands Committee of the Corporation of the City of London, the practices are held at 15, Aldermanbury, where the orchestral members meet on Monday evenings and the vocal members on Tuesday evenings.

THEATRES.

We regret to find that, owing to Mr. Toole's serious indisposition and his son's death, this great comedian is not enabled to appear in his proper characters at the Folly. "A Fool and His Money" was accordingly substituted on Saturday last for "Paul Pry" and "Trying a Magistrate." Mr. Sidney Grundy led off the evening with a new and pleasing little drama, entitled "After Long Years," translated from the French of MM. Scribe and Camille. The story is exceedingly interesting, and full of incident. When the performers are less imperfect in their parts, the piece, skilfully conducted as it is, will probably become popular.

Mr. George Rignold's benefit at Drury Lane took place on Friday and Saturday evenings, when, in addition to "Henry the Fifth," he played the sailor William, in Douglas Jerrold's famous nautical drama of "Black-Eyed Susan," and played it exceedingly well. Miss Braybrooke Henderson supported the pathetic part of Susan. Mrs. William Rignold, as Grace Darling, sang "All in the Downs," in an impressive manner. Mr. John Ryder was the Admiral.

At the Lyceum on Wednesday the Belford benefit attracted a considerable audience, to witness Mr. Henry Irving as Digby Grant, in Mr. Albery's "Two Roses." The "Trial from Pickwick" was also performed. Miss Ellen Terry delivered an original address.

"Les Cloches de Corneville" attained its 600th night at the Globe on Tuesday.

On Monday the Olympic was closed for cleaning and redecoration; to be reopened on the 18th, under the direction of Mr. John Hollingshead, with a new comedy, called "Such a Good Man," by Messrs. Walter Besant and James Rice. Mr. Burnand is also engaged to burlesque "The Hunchback" for the holidays.

Mr. John Daly Besemeres, author of "Broken Toys," "Young Husbands," "The Times," and "Old Salt," died recently, at the age of fifty-seven, in Islington Infirmary. Mr. Besemeres was hon. secretary of the Urban Club, when it was originally established, and resigned the office for a colonial appointment in Calcutta. Besides the above-named pieces, he contributed several to the Court Theatre.

A paper was read on Monday night at the Geographical Society in which Mr. Wilford Scawen Blunt gave an account of a journey which he and his wife, Lady Anne Blunt, the granddaughter of Lord Byron, made last winter from Damascus southwards to Jof and Jebel Shamaar in company with Mahomed, the eldest son of the Shyekh of Palmyra, who was making his way to Nejd, the cradle of his family, to obtain a wife among his own tribe.

The arrivals of both live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada were numerous, while the individual consignments were also larger than recently. With live stock on board five steamers arrived, bringing collectively 660 head of cattle and 2862 sheep. The seven steamers conveying fresh meat brought 6996 quarters of beef, 2332 carcases of mutton, and 125 dead pigs. Six barrels and six cases of turkeys, seven cases of poultry, and two cases of game were brought from that country.

The *Gazette* contains a notice that the Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal appointing Mr. W. H. Smith, Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, Rear-Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell, and Sir Lopes Massey Lopes, Bart., to be Lords of the Admiralty. The *Gazette* also announces that Mr. George Earle Welby, Mr. Francis Henry Carew, and Mr. George William Buchanan, now third secretaries, are appointed second secretaries in her Majesty's diplomatic service. Mr. George Greville, now a third secretary, is appointed a second secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service.

Lord Sondes has granted to his tenants on his estate at Faversham a reduction of £10 per cent from the rent of the past year. Should any of them hesitate to accept consideration in this form, his Lordship is willing to expend the amount on any suitable improvement to buildings or otherwise that may be suggested to him.—Lord Braye has intimated to all his tenants that he will return 10 per cent to them on their January rents. To certain tenants he has made larger reductions.—Sir Arthur Guinness, M.P., has issued a circular to his Mayo tenantry granting a reduction of 30 per cent to tenants under £20, and 20 per cent to tenants between £20 and £50. He severely condemns the land agitation, and says it has caused much perplexity to landlords who desire to assist their tenants.

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LIFE IN CONSTANTINOPLE: MOSLEMS LEAVING THE MOSQUE.—SEE PAGE 562.

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LIFE IN CONSTANTINOPLE: CHRISTIANS RETURNING FROM CHURCH.—SEE PAGE 562.

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NOVELS.

Whoever is in the mood for reading a beautifully written, clever, vehement book, in three very nicely-printed volumes, illustrated withal, will perhaps venture to take in hand *Under Which Lord?* by E. Lynn Linton (Chatto and Windus), with the proviso, however, that something very much more serious than mere amusement is desired, and that polemics will not be too heavy an entertainment. For, indeed, a snake lurks in the grass, or, in other words, a religious controversy is concealed within the pages of what is in appearance an ordinary, but in subject and treatment as well as in literary merit, a very extraordinary, novel. The intention of the writer, if the work has been read with understanding, is to indict, try, judge, condemn, and sentence to perpetual contempt, hatred, obloquy, and ignominy priests of the Ritualistic persuasion, with all their abominations, as many excellent persons consider them to be, of the confessional, vestments, choral services, and other means of captivating and capturing more or less simple souls by working upon the senses and sensibilities. The indictment is strong, the persecution is relentless, the defence is burked, the judgment is by no means free from partiality, the sentence is extremely severe. The story is, to all intents and purposes, an exposure of the character and proceedings attributed to a man who is evidently meant to be a typical representative of the ritualistic priesthood, and who, had he properly discharged the functions of his office, should have been a good shepherd to his flock, but "the same is a thief and a robber," literally as well as figuratively. The indictment against the priest is that "for his personal ends—whether connected with the Church or no, still personal"—he brought about a separation between a loving wife and an equally, or even more, loving husband; that he swindled that wife of her worldly wealth, and robbed that wife and that husband of their only child; that he was responsible for two premature deaths, for numerous "perversions," for the "destruction" of several honest men, and for the disturbance of a whole village; that he brought a blight upon the fair fame of virtuous women; and that, after all, he was false to his own principles; the judgment pronounces him guilty upon all points of the indictment; and the sentence, implied rather than pronounced, is that he be gibbeted before the eyes of Mrs. Lynn Linton's multitudinous readers and admirers. Novelists, when they desire to present a contrast and point a moral, naturally and justifiably take extreme cases, for the sake of sheer impressiveness; but in the novel under consideration the practice and the right have been pushed to the utmost limit—so diabolical a sample of the priesthood and so angelic a sample of the agnostic brotherhood are almost too much for moderate powers of conception. And yet the priest, the vicar, the "honourable" as well as "reverend" gentleman, who is chosen as the incarnation of Ritualistic priestcraft, displays many admirable qualities, and, if he had set up for a man of business, or merely a man of the world, instead of parading himself as a man of God, might not have come out very disadvantageously from a comparison with the highly intellectual, noble, simple, but somewhat impracticable atheist, who is plainly intended to obtain the readers' suffrages The death of that amiable but not altogether convincing atheist is described in a singularly touching and beautiful scene, specially noteworthy even in a book where beautiful and powerful scenes, depicted with much grace and happiness of expression, are by no means to seek It is, on the whole, a very painful story, but to show on how slight a chance the principal catastrophe depends, it will be sufficient to mention that the Jesuitical Vicar might have spread his toils in vain if, at the very beginning of the narrative, an old gentleman had not made a most injudicious will, or if a late subaltern in the army had not, contrary to the habits of such persons in general, taken to scientific and intellectual pursuits, or, finally, if the late subaltern and his wife had happened, as very often does happen, to have a large family instead of one daughter Lest, therefore, the novel should create unnecessary alarm in the minds of timid readers, it may be well to remind them that few priests, however designing, wicked and, in fact, Ritualistic, are likely to find so lucky a combination of circumstances as that which the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Lascelles found at Crossholme, where the Lady of the Manor, the lay-rector, absolute mistress of her own property, having but one child, a girl of nineteen, who was a "natural nun," whilst the girl's father was a pronounced atheist, had begun to suffer from a "nameless yearning," a "secret pining" which, she sometimes thought, "came from an unregenerate heart and the want of vital religion." Nobody need fear that so favourable an opportunity is often offered to the dangerous Ritualistic priest for inserting the "thin end of the wedge." The title may be interpreted in two or three ways, but it has a vague suggestive effect.

Intellectual and literary fireworks are perpetually going off with a brilliant flash and a startling bang, to the mingled admiration and bewilderment of the reader, from the beginning to the end of *The Egoist:* by George Meredith (C. Kegan Paul and Co.), a work bearing an outward resemblance—so far as its three volumes and the division of them into chapters, wherein the characters are introduced, described, and commented upon by the author, themselves for the most part contributing to the development of the story by means of dialogue, are concerned to the customary novel, but in other respects as different from as it is superior to the sort of composition suggested by the familiar term. The author calls his very striking and even masterly production "a comedy in narrative;" and the description may be cheerfully accepted, though the expectations aroused by the description may not be such as the narrative is calculated to satisfy, unless the popular idea of comedy be first corrected by a careful study of the author's "prelude" or preliminary remarks and by recollections of the ingenious essay in which he not very long ago propounded his views upon the subject. For, though there is a constant scintillation of wit playing about all over the pages, there is seldom anything said or done which will cause a laugh, although a great deal is said and a great deal done which produces a sense of enjoyment too subtle and too refined to be expressed in the form of common laughter. The author is a poet and a philosopher, and his poetical and philosophical faculties continually reveal themselves throughout his work—the former in exquisite descriptions, for which mere prose seems to be too common-place a vehicle; and the latter in a variety of shrewd hints and acute observations. Little or no regard appears to have been paid to such matters as the professed teller of stories would consider of the highest importance; no attempt is made to lure the reader on by the usual methods, by thrilling incidents, by rapid action, by apparently inextricable complications, by romantic situations, by the emotions of fear or hope, by the suggestion of a mystery, or even by the course of a delicate intrigue. There is scarcely any story, as the term is generally understood; there is little or nothing beyond the author, in the character of a singularly able anatomist, conducting, to the accompaniment of an eloquent commentary, full of truth and satire, the moral dissection of a born "egoist." Nor is the "egoist" in himself an interesting personage, though it must be allowed that some of the human tests applied by the analyst to discover the egoistical poison lurking in the system of the "subject" are extremely attractive. They are, of course, chiefly young women; but there are also an officer of Marines and his son, who, especially the latter, give a very pleasant flavour to an otherwise somewhat disagreeable dish. Of Vernon Whitford, too, excellent use is made to relieve with genial light the depressing effects of egoistical shade. The egoist, Sir Willoughby Patterne, a young, wealthy baronet—at whom, of course, all marriageable young women's caps are set, or presumed to be set, should they only come within the range of his influence—is dissected by the author with rare skill, if with somewhat tedious detail, and it is well shown how, in the search for a wife as well as in other matters, the most excellent qualities and impulses may underlie and be crushed out by that overpowering egoism which is the incessant scourge of its possessor. The effect of it is exposed at the very outset when the same Sir Willoughby, who was moved by an apparently generous motive to invite his brave relative to his house, promptly makes himself "not at home" at the bare sight of that relative's "ungentleman-like" exterior. And it is shrewdly insinuated that the apparent generosity was itself nothing more than a consequence of the selfish pleasure derived from the credit done to the name of Patterne. This illustration will suffice to indicate the sort of "egoist" conceived by the author. As for the style of writing, it is that of a master; there may be sometimes a little of the darkness which characterised the sayings of the Delphic oracle, but it is a darkness illuminated by glorious gleams, like showers of stars on November nights.

The glorification of true love, for the delight and encouragement of romantic readers, the condemnation of mercenary, or, as some persons would put it, eligible marriages, and the stultification of deceitful schemers appear to be the main and, let it be admitted, the commendable purpose of the three volumes entitled *A Doubting Heart*, by Annie Keary (Macmillan and Co), a novel which death unfortunately prevented the author from completely finishing, and of which the little that remained unfinished has been supplied by the friendly and competent hand of a clever and graceful writer, Mrs Macquoid Alma Rivers loves Wynyard Anstice, and he loves her; but Wynyard is not a "good match;" and, even if Alma would take him and poverty, it is more than probable that her mother, not to say her family, would strongly object, would place every obstacle in her way, and would certainly make things very uncomfortable for her. So she determines to "sell herself," as she bitterly expresses it She finds out, however, that she cannot hold to her determination. Meanwhile, Wynyard becomes, or is believed to have become, the heir to a title and great wealth. This becomes known to her before the news reaches him; and, lest he should suppose that she had not "been on the point of yielding before the change came which made her yielding no longer a proof of disinterested love," what does she do? She gets his letters, one of which, no doubt, as she thinks, is to apprise him of what has befallen him, into her hands and hides them away. The act is about as mean as any act could be, and it is hardly consistent with the idea we have been led to form of her character; she may have been vacillating, but she has hitherto shown a tendency rather towards nobility, or at any rate towards plain dealing, plain speaking, and common sense, than towards paltriness and folly. For, of course, her conduct is exposed, and she loses her lover. Such is the very slight foundation upon which the whole romance must be considered to rest, since with the discovery of her one base action the tale is at an end, the hero being a fortunate gentleman with two strings to his bow and with so happy a disposition, apparently, that he could content himself with either. The quantity of labour and material employed upon the development of so simple a plot is prodigious, and recalls to mind the saying about the mountain and the mouse; but the episodical scenes and characters are very skilfully and pleasantly sketched, the style of writing is always agreeable, and if there is no stirring action, the tone is as pure as it is quiet, as wholesome as it is domestic.

CHURCH AND MOSQUE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The strange and picturesque juxtaposition of Asiatic and European types of social life in that fantastic old capital city, the head of the Levantine world, sitting upon the Bosphorus, just now, in a mood of extreme perplexity, between its foreign guardians and its diversity of hostile subject races, has often been remarked. Constantinople, during nearly a thousand years, was the official metropolis of a great Eastern Empire styling itself Roman, but drawing its vital strength, or rather its moral support, which does in the long run constitute the strength of a Government, from the Greek Orthodox Church. The Turkish dominion of four centuries past has only been that of military conquest, with no impression of the ideas and manners of the ruling nation upon the majority of the populations, Sclavonic, Greek, and others, subdued by its iron rod in Eastern Europe. Since the decay of the Sultan's power, beginning with that corruption which sooner or later ruins the fabric of despotism, foreigners of Western Christendom have come to share with Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, the most lucrative sources of private gain, as traders, contractors, or money-dealers, in this overgrown city. It has become, as Cobbett once said of another great capital, "the Wen" of the whole Eastern world, at least of all the Mohammedan nations as far as the Tigris, and of the dependent provinces and tribes, sucking up their resources of every kind, and imparting political disease and chronic misery to them all. The social aspects of Constantinople are such as might be expected from this state of affairs in the Turkish Empire. Religious animosity is cherished on both sides, Moslem and Christian, as the means by which rival nationalities, and competing classes of jobbers or intriguers at the Porte, still carry on their accustomed strife with each other. If there is peace, or rather an enforced truce, between the inhabitants of the three distinct city quarters, Stamboul the Turkish city, Galata the Greek quarter, and Pera the Frankish or European place of residence, there is no effective goodwill, and no love lost between them. It is a lamentable state of things, to be sure, in one of the most ancient existing seats of what we call civilisation. It seems to prove that, so long as religion is held a monopoly in the hands of any priests or mollahs, prelates or imams, or any clerical or ecclesiastical corporation, there will be a sad distance between religion and charity. Such reflections are not unlikely to occur to the English visitor in Constantinople, when he sees the Moslem worshippers coming out of their Mosque on a Friday, and on Sunday meets the Christians leaving their respective churches, with little mutual respect, it is to be feared, for one another's earnest faith.

Shortly after noon on Monday the quick express-train from Ipswich left the rails, near Manningtree, on the Great Eastern Railway. The stoker was killed and the driver severely injured, as were the guard and several of the passengers.

OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

The Most Noble William John Cavendish Scott-Bentinck, fifth Duke of Portland, a family trustee of the British Museum, and one of the coheirs to the barony of Ogle, died on the 6th inst., in his eightieth year. He was born Sept. 17, 1800, second and last surviving son of William Henry Cavendish, fourth Duke, F.R.S., F.S.A., by Henrietta, his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of General John Scott, of Balcomie, in the county of Fife, and inherited the family honours (his eldest brother, William Henry, Marquis of Titchfield, having died in 1821) at the decease of his father, March 27, 1854. From 1824 to 1826 he sat in the House of Commons as member for Lynn. He was never married, and, having survived his three brothers, one of whom was the well-known politician, Lord George Bentinck, he is succeeded by his cousin, William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish Bentinck, Lieutenant Coldstream Guards, born Dec. 28, 1857, who is only son of the late Lieutenant-General Arthur Cavendish Bentinck, by his first wife, Elizabeth Sophia, daughter of Sir St. Vincent Hawkins-Whitshed, Bart. Hans William Bentinck, founder of the ducal house of Portland, was the youngest son of Hendrik, Lord of Dippenheim, in the Dutch province of Overyssel. He commanded the Dutch regiment of Horse Guards under William III, and fought as Lieutenant-General at the battle of the Boyne. The wealth of his descendants has been acquired by a succession of heiresses, one of whom, Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, only child of Edward, second Earl of Oxford, and grand-daughter and heiress of Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, brought to her husband, the second Duke of Portland, Welbeck Abbey, Notts, and the very valuable London estate of the younger branch of the Cavendishes, together with Bothal Castle, Northumberland, the ancient seat of the Lords Ogle. The surviving sisters and coheiresses-general of the nobleman whose death we record are Charlotte, Viscountess Ossington, and Lucy, Dowager Lady Howard de Walden.

VISCOUNT CHETWYND.

The Right Honourable Richard Walter Chetwynd, sixth Viscount Chetwynd in the Peerage of Ireland, died on the 7th inst. He was born Dec. 14, 1800, the only son of Richard, fifth Viscount, by Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Thomas Cartwright, Esq., of Aynho, Northamptonshire, and at the death of his father, Feb. 27, 1821, succeeded to the family title, which had been conferred in 1717 on Walter Chetwynd, of Ridge, in the county of Stafford, Ambassador at Turin, and subsequently Master of the Staghounds. He was educated at Westminster, and served for a time in the 52nd Regiment and the Grenadier Guards. He married, first, Aug. 30, 1822, Mary, daughter of Robert Moss, Esq., brother of Dr. Charles Moss, Bishop of Oxford; and secondly, Sept. 24, 1861, Mary, sole surviving daughter of the late John Hussey, Esq., of Lyme Regis, Dorset. By the former, who died Dec. 5, 1857, he had five sons and five daughters. His eldest son and successor, Richard Walter, now seventh Viscount Chetwynd, was born July 26, 1823, and married, March 16, 1858, Harriet Joanna, daughter of Walter Campbell, Esq., of Sanderland, N.B., by whom he has one son and two daughters.

SIR EDWARD BOROUGH, BART

Sir Edward Richard Borough, Bart., J.P. and D.L., some time Major of the Royal Dublin City Militia, and for many years an Army agent in the City of Dublin died on the 4th inst., in his eightieth year. He was born June 20, 1800, the eldest son of Sir Richard Borough, first Baronet, by Anna Maria, his wife, daughter of Gerard, first Viscount Lake; was educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and succeeded to the title at the death of his father, Jan. 22, 1837. He married, May 12, 1831, Lady Elizabeth St. Lawrence, youngest daughter of William, second Earl of Howth, and by her, who died April 12, 1863, had two sons and five daughters. Richard, the eldest son, died at Sebastopol Nov. 13, 1855, and William, the second, was accidentally drowned on April 5 in the following year. Of the daughters, the eldest is Lady Campbell of Garscube, the third the wife of Arthur Fludyer, Esq, and the youngest, Emily Georgiana, the wife of Captain M. Studholme Brownrigg. Sir Edward's eldest sister, Amabel Elizabeth, married, first, Thomas William, fourth Earl of Pomfret, and, secondly, the late Rev. William Thorpe, Minister of Belgrave Chapel. The baronetcy becomes extinct.

THE HON. OCTAVIUS DUNCOMBE.

Colonel the Hon. Octavius Duncombe, of Waresley, Huntingdonshire, J.P. and D.L., and High Sheriff in 1866, Colonel of the Cambridgeshire Militia, and Chairman of the Huntingdonshire Quarter Sessions, died on the 3rd inst., at his residence, 84, Eaton-square. He was born April 8, 1817, the youngest son of Charles, first Lord Feversham, by Charlotte, his wife, only daughter of William, second Earl of Dartmouth, and entered the 1st Life Guards in 1835, from which regiment he retired in 1842. He sat in Parliament as Member for the North Riding of Yorkshire from 1841 to 1859, and from 1867 to 1874, always acting with the Conservative party. He was one of the original directors of the Great Northern Railway, and for five years had been the chairman. He married, March 31, 1842, Lady Emily Caroline Campbell, eldest daughter of John Frederick, first Earl Cawdor, by whom he leaves issue, two sons and three daughters.

THE HON. SWYNFEN CARNEGIE.

Admiral the Hon. Swynfen Carnegie, C.B., Knight of San Fernando of Spain, and of the Medjidie, died on the 29th ult., at his residence in Pelham-crescent, Brompton. He was born March 8, 1813, the youngest son of William, seventh Earl of Northesk, G.C.B., third in command at Trafalgar, by Mary Ricketts, his wife, niece of Admiral Earl St. Vincent, and was educated at the Royal Naval College. He entered the Navy in 1826, and attained the rank of Admiral on the retired list in 1876. He was for some time Comptroller-General of the

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Coastguard, and served in the Black Sea during the Crimean War from 1854 to 1856. From 1841 to 1847 he was M.P. for Stafford in the Conservative interest, and held office as a Lord of the Treasury in 1846, and as a Lord of the Admiralty in 1859. He married, Sept. 29, 1858, Louisa Albertina, eldest daughter of Adrian John Hope, Esq., and was divorced from her in 1872.

THE VEN. ARCHDEACON COTTON.

The Venerable Henry Cotton, D.C.L., formerly Archdeacon of Cashel, died at Lismore, in the county of Waterford, on the 3rd inst., in his ninetieth year. He was born March 31, 1790, the third son of the Rev. William Cotton, Vicar of Chicheley, Bucks, by Charlotte Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Barrett, Vicar of Stanton Harcourt, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1811. He was the author of many valuable works, of which the most important is the "Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ," an account of the succession of the Prelates and members of Cathedral bodies in Ireland. He was formerly Archdeacon of Cashel and treasurer of Christ Church, Dublin, and Rector of Thurles. He married, May 29, 1818, Mary Vaughan, daughter and co-heiress of Dr. Laurence, Archbishop of Cashel, by whom he had a large family.

SIR W. BOXALL.

Sir William Boxall, R.A., D.C.L., the eminent portrait-painter, and some time director of the National Gallery, died on Saturday morning last. He was born near Oxford, in June, 1800, and received his first education at the Abingdon Grammar School. A natural taste for drawing led to his coming to London and gaining admission to the schools of the Royal Academy. About 1827 he went to Italy, studying there two years, and laying the foundation for that knowledge of the Old Masters, without which he could not have been appointed Director of the National Gallery. His first important pictures were "Milton's Reconciliation with his wife," exhibited in 1829, and "Lear and Cordelia," engraved in Finden's Gallery. After painting these, his attention was chiefly confined to portraiture, but it was not till after middle life that his best portraits were executed. Among his most interesting and artistic portraits are those of Allan Cunningham (1836), Copley Fielding (1843), Walter Savage Landor (1852), Mr. Coleridge (1855), Mrs. Hanbury Leigh (1856), David Cox (1857), Mr. Frederick Huth (engraved) and Miss Hosmer (1859), John Gibson the sculptor, the painter's intimate friend, and of whom he was executor, now in the diploma collection of the Academy, and Mr. Alderman Sadler (1864) and Mrs. Peto (1866). The later portraits are singularly refined in expression and feeling; but their execution has a certain broken, timid, indeterminateness. Sir William was elected an Associate of the Academy in 1852 and a full member in 1863; he was appointed Director of the National Gallery in 1865; in 1870 the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford, and in 1871 the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. During his directorship of the national collection (a post he resigned in 1874) were purchased the "Suermont Rembrandt," "Christ Blessing Little Children," the rightfulness of the ascription of which to Rembrandt has been questioned, and the "Entombment" by Michael Angelo. A Portrait of Sir W. Boxall was given in our Number of July 12, 1863.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Guyon, late 31st Bengal Native Infantry, on the 29th ult., at Bath, aged seventy-four.

Major Ashton C. Warner, Chief Constable of Bedfordshire, formerly of the 20th Hussars, on the 29th ult., aged forty-four.

Lady Lucy Louisa Maria Rabett, widow of Captain George Rabett, R.N., and sister of Edward, late Earl Winterton, on the 29th ult., at Ryde, aged sixty-seven.

Thomas Kingdon, Esq., Recorder of Bristol since August, 1874. Deceased was unable to preside at the last quarter sessions. He was called to the Bar in 1848.

Nicholas Segar Parry, Esq., on the 7th inst., at Little Hadham Place, Herts, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was thirty-seven years Master of the Puckeridge Hounds.

John Menzies, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. John Menzies and Co., wholesale booksellers and publishers, Edinburgh, suddenly, on the 7th inst., in the seventy-second year of his age.

Captain John Orr, on the 7th inst., in Edinburgh, at the age of ninety. He was the only survivor of the officers of the 42nd Regiment who were at Waterloo. On Oct. 14 he was presented with an address and a purse of 300 guineas from former pupils of the Scottish Naval and Military Academy, of which he was for many years superintendent.

Edward Shipley Ellis, Esq., J.P., chairman of the Midland Railway Company, on the 3rd inst., in The Newarke, Leicester. He was eldest son of the late John Ellis, Esq., J.P., of Belgrave, Leicestershire, M.P. for Leicester, and first chairman of the Midland Railway Company, by his first wife, Martha, daughter of John Shipley, Esq., of Uttoxeter. Mr. Ellis was a Quaker. He was formerly Mayor of Leicester.

Colonel William Burney, K.H., a Peninsula and Waterloo officer, on the 1st inst., at Elgin-crescent, Kensington Park, aged eighty-seven. He entered the Army in 1808, and served in the Peninsula, including the defence of Cadiz, the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, and the retreat from Burgos. He also served in the campaign of 1814 and 1815, and was wounded at Quatre Bras. He was engaged during the first Burmese war.

Granville Harcourt Vernon, Esq., for fifty years Chancellor of the Diocese of York, on the 8th inst., at his seat, Grove, near Retford, in his eighty-seventh year. He was the son of Edward Vernon, Lord Bishop of York, and uncle of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, M.P. For a number of years he represented East Retford in Parliament in the Liberal interest, and for half a century held the office of Chancellor of the Diocese of York.

John Unthank, Esq., late Master of the Supreme Court, Queen's Bench Division, on the 3rd inst., at 59, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, in his eighty-second year. He was born at Norwich, the son of Mr. Unthank, a solicitor of eminence, and agent to Mr. Coke, of Holkham, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Subsequently, in 1842, after having long practised as a special pleader with considerable success, he was called to the Bar and joined the Northern Circuit; and in 1859 became Master of the Court of Queen's Bench. He married, in 1860, Mary, sister of Professor Monier Williams, of Oxford.

In a letter to Sir Julius Vogel, the Lords of the Admiralty have declined to undertake to provide a dépôt of provisions and other stores at the Crozet Islands, remarking that they cannot too earnestly urge on all who have any interest in the mercantile marine of Great Britain that ships should not be encouraged to run so far south as these islands, for by so doing the masters not only endanger the lives and property in their charge, but most probably lengthen the voyage considerably.

CHESS.

M (Porsgrund, Norway).—The problem by Mr. Lloyd was incorrectly printed in the fourth volume of the *Chess World*. The following is the true problem:—White: K at K R 3rd, Q at Q B 5th, Kt at K sq. Black: K at K B 5th, Pawns at K 6th and 7th. White to play, and mate in four moves. We do not know the author's address, but perhaps the foregoing will serve your purpose.

J G B (Hartford).—We cordially congratulate you upon the success of your latest enterprise. The promised letter goes by the next mail.

A A (Preston).—Too old-fashioned in style. The problem with its solution looks like an excerpt from the Sanscrit MS. in the British Museum.

J P (Bedford).—There is no Pawn on Kt 4th in the original diagram.

W F (Harrogate).—The publisher, to whom we have handed your letter, will supply the required Number.

V S (Merthyr-Tydfil).—After being touched the Pawn must be advanced and promoted according to the announced purpose of the player.

SHADFORTH (Bournemouth).—Thanks; the problem is incurable, we fear.

J R (Brighton).—Your solutions were acknowledged last week. Only solutions received on the Friday are acknowledged in our Issue of the following week.

BISHOPSTOWE (Torquay).—There is no objection to the use of postal cards, but incorrect solutions are not noticed.

N F (Clifton).—The game and the problem are both acceptable. We are glad to see your name on the roll of our correspondents again.

G J (Newport).—If found correct the problem shall appear.

B A (Buralem) and S H B (Wakefield).—We are obliged for the reports of your respective meetings and the games accompanying them.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1865 received from D Bell, H J Baker, J Nepveu, R Sarsfield, Solvist (Penge), and Carrie.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1866 received from A H Tengue, J Nepveu, R Sarsfield, A F Carlson (Bjuf), Medlagos, C J Stephen, J Tucker, W J C B, P le Page, Carrie, and Bryanston Chess Club.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1867 received from H B, Julia Short, Norman Rumbelow, E Redman, Carrie, R H Brooks, R Sarsfield, East Marden, Thorpe Reading-Room, C J Stephen, Ernest, Rudolf Bohm, jun., W S L, Dr F St, Problematicus, H A Moes, Shadforth, J E M F, An Old Hand, R Jessop, G L Mayne, T Barrington, H Langford, Elsie, D W Kell, L S D, E Eisbury, Nerina, M O'Halloran, D Templeton, H Brewster, B L Dyke, Ben Nevis, S Farrant, Lorna, H Barrett, T Greenbank, R Ingersoll, Kitten, Helen Lee, L Sharswood, N Cator, F R Jeffrey, C Darragh, G Fosbrooke, B Arnold, C S Coxe, W Warren, and Frances R.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1866.

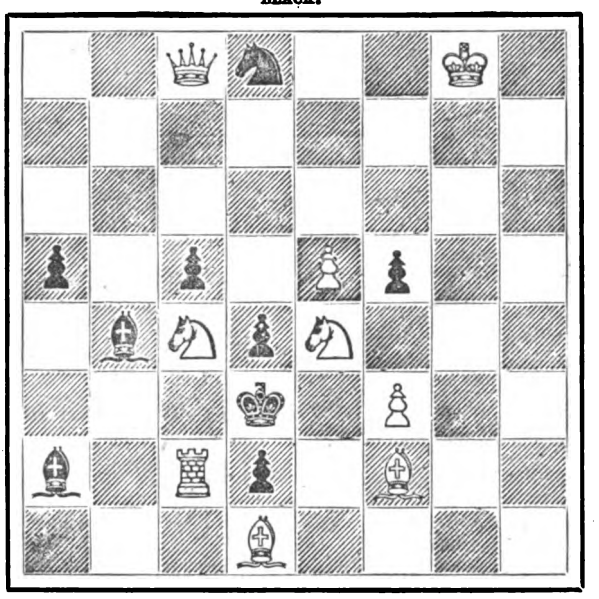
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K Kt 4th	K moves *
2. K to B 4th	Kt or P moves
3. Kt mates.	

* If 1. Kt moves, then 2. P to B 4th (ch); and if 1. P moves, then 2. Kt to B 5th, &c.

PROBLEM No. 1869.

By J. G. FINCH.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

A Game played in the Correspondence Tourney between England and America; Mr. E. H. HEATH, of Epsom, on the one side, and Mr. D. C. ROGERS, of Detroit, on the other.

(*Evans's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to B 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd
8. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to R 4th
10. B to Kt 2nd	Kt to K 2nd
11. B to Q 3rd	Castles
12. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd
13. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q B 4th
14. Q to Q 2nd	B to B 2nd
15. Kt to Kt 3rd	P to K B 3rd
16. Q R to K sq	

As might be expected to occur in a game played by correspondence, the moves on both sides, down to this point, are all "book." Here or on the fifteenth move, however, White's best continuation is B to B 3rd. In any case, the Q B sq. is a better post for the Rook than the one chosen.

16.	P to B 5th
17. B to B 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th
18. Kt to Q 4th	R to Q Kt sq
19 P to K B 4th	P to Kt 5th
20. B to R sq	P to B 6th
21. Q to Q 3rd	B to Kt 3rd
22. R to Q Kt sq	

It is apparent here that the Q R has served no useful purpose at K square.

22.	B to R 3rd
23. Q takes B	B takes Kt (ch)
24. K to R sq	B to K 6th
25. Kt to B 5th	B takes P
26. B takes Q B P	

Well played. This effective stroke must have been overlooked by Black when he played his Bishop to R 3rd.

26.	P takes B
27. Q takes R P	R to Kt 2nd
28. R takes R	Kt takes R
29. Q takes Kt	R to B 2nd
30. Q to Kt 3rd	B to K 4th
31. Q to Kt 4th	R to Q B 2nd
32. P to Q R 4th	Kt to K 2nd
33. Kt to Q 4th	B takes Kt
34. Q takes B	R to B 4th
35. P to K 5th	P to B 4th
36. R to K sq	K to B sq
37. B to Kt 3rd	Kt takes P

It does not matter how he plays now; the result is only a question of time.

38. B takes Kt	P to B 7th
39. B to B 4th	Q to K 2nd
40. Q to B 4th	Q P takes P
41. Q takes P (ch)	Q to B 3rd
42. Q takes Q B P	P to Kt 3rd
43. Q to K 4th	Q to Q sq
44. R to K B sq (ch)	K to K sq
45. Q to Kt 7th	Q to B 2nd
46. B to Kt 5th (ch);	

and Black resigned. It is but fair to state that the second game, played concurrently, was won by Mr. Rogers.

The *Chessplayers' Chronicle* (Dean and Son, Fleet-street) for December has a very able analysis of an original variation in the Four Knights' game contributed by the editor, the Rev. C. E. Ranken, besides the usual number of games and problems and the news of the month; and the *Huddersfield College Magazine* gives an account of the match between Messrs. Barnes and Delmar, illustrated with diagrams and two of the games. In our Paris contemporary, *La Stratégie*, the last chapter of M. Delannoy's "Souvenirs" is mainly devoted to clever descriptions of Irish scenery and character, and the incidental novelette is brought to a happy conclusion.

After a successful season, another tourney has been organised among the members of the Lima Chess Club; and we are pleased to learn that, notwithstanding the war with Chili, the club is progressing. The officers elected for the next year are:—President, M. Duclos; secretary, M. Vargas; committee, Messrs. Salcedo, Limpricht, and James Bishop.

A problem tournament is announced in connection with the Fifth Congress of American Chessplayers to be held in New York next year. The competition is open to composers of all nations, without entrance-fee, and each competitor is required by the conditions to contribute four original unpublished problems—one in two moves, two in three moves, and one in four moves, all direct mates. Competing sets will be received up to March 1, 1880, and they must be sent, under the usual conditions of mottoes and sealed envelopes, to Mr. F. M. Teed, 62, Liberty-street, New York. Three prizes, of 100, 50, and 25 dollars respectively, are offered by the management for the best sets of four, and the proprietors of the *Turf, Field, and Farm* (New York) offer a prize of 25 dollars for the best single problem.

A match between the clubs of Wakefield and Dewsbury was played at the Strafford Arms, Wakefield, on Saturday last. There were nine players on each side, the best of three games being the goal, and Wakefield won by thirteen points to six. Among the champions of Dewsbury was Master Harry Jackson, a very promising young player, who contributed two wins and a draw to the score of his party.

At the "Three Crowns," Dowgate-hill, a match was played on Wednesday last between the Excelsior and Barclay Clubs. The Excelsior, as becomes its name, attained the highest score—eight games to five and one draw.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 4, 1879) of Mrs. Mary Charlton, late of Priory House, Dudley, Worcestershire, who died on Oct. 19 last, was proved at the Worcester district registry on the 15th ult. by Edwin Fisher Smith, Edwin Dudley, and Henry Edmunds, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testatrix devises her residence, Priory House, with the lands and appurtenances, to James Payton Badley; and she bequeaths £10,000 to the Dudley-Guest Hospital, founded by her late brother; £1000 each to the Dudley Dispensary and the Wolverhampton Orphan Asylum; £300 each to the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital, the General Institution for the Blind, Edgbaston, the General Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Edgbaston, and the Birmingham and Midland Counties Middle Class Idiot Asylum at Knowle; £500 to the Vicar and Churchwardens of St. Thomas's, Dudley, upon trust, to distribute the dividends and income at Christmas in every year, in money, fuel, clothes, or otherwise, at their discretion, among the necessitous and deserving poor of the said parish; and numerous other pecuniary legacies, all free of legacy duty. As to the residue of her real and personal estate, she gives one moiety to her cousin, William Shenstone, and the other moiety to Thomas Gilbert.

The will (dated June 4, 1879) of Mr. Henry Padwick, late of No. 4, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, who died on Sept. 23 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by Mrs. Susan Padwick, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he devises and bequeaths all his real and personal estate absolutely. The personal estate is sworn under £60,000.

The will (dated Dec. 4, 1874) with a codicil (dated Dec. 24, 1877) of Colonel Crawford Hagart, formerly Adjutant-General at Bombay and late of The Cleave, Torquay, Devon, who died on Sept. 1 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Mrs. Grace Murray and Lieutenant-Colonel John Gordon Graham, the surviving executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £25,000.

The will (dated June 5, 1871) with a codicil (dated Aug. 18, 1879) of Mr. Thomas Harvey Kearsley, formerly of Fulwood, Aigburth, near Liverpool, but late of No. 38, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, who died on Oct. 29 last at Sunninghill, Berks, was proved on the 24th ult. by Hickson Ferguson and Walter John Coulson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator leaves to his wife his furniture and effects and £700 per annum for life; and the residue of his property to all his children; and he declares that the provisions made by his will are in addition to those made by his marriage settlement, which he confirms.

The will (dated July 24, 1876) of Mr. Wallace Bruce Black, late of Rochester, manufacturer, who died on Oct. 29 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by Mrs. Sarah Ann Black, the widow, Francis John Dawson, and David Thomas Smith, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000.

The will (dated Aug. 30, 1878) with a codicil (dated Nov 1, 1879) of Miss Phœbe Elizabeth McKenzie, late of No. 3, Pembury-road, Lower Clapton, who died on the 4th ult., was proved on the 28th ult. by Daniel King, Robert Harris, Thomas Boone Nelson, and Mrs. Sarah King, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testatrix bequeaths £1100 perpetual 4 per cent debenture stock upon trust for Elizabeth Watts for life, and then to be divided between the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution, Leadenhall-street, and the Royal Hospital for Incurables, West-hill, Putney-heath; £500 each to the said Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution and the Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham, near Croydon, and other legacies. The residue of the personalty she divides between the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, the Home for Little Boys, Farningham, the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, and the City of London Truss Society.

The will (dated Sept. 8, 1879) of Mrs. Lavinia Louisa Laura Colcman, late of No. 5, Portland-terrace, Brook-road, Upper Clapton, who died on Sept. 30 last, has been proved by Frederick Youle, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000. The testatrix bequeaths her four pictures by Raffaele and four enamel paintings to the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square.

The will (dated July 1, 1870) with a codicil (dated May 2, 1879) of Miss Ann Woollaston Burnaby, late of Evington House, Evington, Leicestershire, who died on the 1st ult., was proved on the 22nd ult. by Thomas Fowke Andrew Burnaby and Charles Sherard Burnaby, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £6000. The testatrix bequeaths £2000 upon trust as an endowment fund and towards maintaining Divine worship according to the ritual of the Church of England of the church at Lound, in the parish of Sutton-cum-Lound, Notts, and she requests that the Vicar will reside at Lound; £100 upon trust to apply the income towards the repairs of the said church, and £100 towards the endowment fund of the National Schools at Evington.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The following lecture arrangements have been made for the ensuing season:—

Professor Tyndall—Six lectures (adapted to an educated juvenile auditory) on Water and Air.
Professor Edward A. Schäfer—Ten lectures on the Physiology of Muscle.
Mr. H. Heathcote Statham—Two lectures on Modern Architecture since the Renaissance.
Professor Dewar—Eight lectures on Recent Chemical Progress.
Professor T. Rupert Jones—Three lectures on Coal.
Professor Ernst Pauer—Three lectures on Handel, Sebastian Bach, and Joseph Haydn.
Four lectures will probably be given on History or Literature.

The following discourses will probably be given at the Friday meetings before Easter, 1880, beginning on Jan 16:—

Professor Dewar—Studies on the Electric Arc.
Dr. W. B. Carpenter—On Sea and Land in Relation to Geological Time.
Professor John Marshall—On the Proportions of the Human Figure.
Dr. William Huggins—On the Photographic Spectra of Stars.
Mr. W. H. Preece—On Wheatstone's Telegraphic Achievements.
Rev. H. R. Haweis.—On Old Violins.
Mr. Frederick J. Bramwell.
Mr. H. N. Moseley—On Deep-Sea Dredging and Life in the Deep Sea.
Dr. C. William Siemens and Professor Tyndall.

The President of the French Republic has awarded a gold medal to Colonel J. W. Fry, residing at Boulogne, for saving a young lady from drowning in the bathing accident of September 24.

Margaret M'Mahon died at High Jobs-hills, Crook, Durham, on the 1st inst., aged 112 years. She had been living with her sixth child, who is now seventy-four years of age. Her husband, Lawrence M'Mahon, died forty-one years ago.

The Queen has conferred a Civil List Pension of £150 per annum upon the widow and five daughters of the late Mr. Peter Vargas, in consideration of his long and meritorious service as Superintendent of the Parliamentary Messengers under the Secretary of the Treasury.

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Now Selling at One Guinea, 200 Quilted Satin Skirts, with Fine Kilt; usual price 31s. 6d.
The New Short Costumes in Velvet, Silk, and Satin.
Silk Velvet Costumes, Newest Styles, price 8 guineas.
Silk Costumes, trimmed Stripe Velvet, price 6½ guineas.
New Illustrations and Patterns post-free.
PETER ROBINSON, 103, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

DRESS MATERIALS

All-Wool Angolas, Casimirs, and Beges, from 1s. to 1s. 6d.
Estamene, Witney, and other Serges, 1s. to 1s. 6d. (very wide).
Cashmere Merinos,
All the New Shades, 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d. per yard.

200 FULL SIZE

BLACK CASHMERE POLONAISES,

richly Embroidered with Silk,
24s. and 27s. 6d. each.

SPECIAL SALE OF 300 PIECES
BLACK, WHITE, AND ALL THE NEW COLOURS.

RICH VELVET-VELVETEENS

In Plain, Striped, and Rich Damassé.
The new Black as advertised, 1s. 11d. to 4s. 9d. per yard.

SPECIAL SALE of CHEAP GOODS.

800 pieces of rich Silk Repp Wool Poplins and Wool Repps at 1s. and 1s. 3d. per yard, formerly 2s. 6d. and 3s. 9d. per yard.
Several Thousand pieces
best French Percales, Cambrics, and Brilliants, now selling at 4½d. and 6½d. per yard.

MATERIAL COSTUMES in all the Newest Designs and Fabrics.

The Knockabout (All-Wool Serge), 29s. 6d.
The Promenade (Trimmed Striped Velveteen), £2 12s. 6d
The Linden (Trimmed Silk), £4 4s.
The Beau Idéal (Trimmed Brocade), £4 14s. 6d.
RICH VELVET VELVETEEN COSTUMES in a variety of styles, from 3 to 7 guineas.
Patterns and Illustrations post-free.

FRENCH BEAVER, BEAR, and OTTER HATS and BONNETS in all Colours.

Untrimmed, from 6s. 11d.
Trimmed, from 10s. 6d.

CASH PRICES. Parcels free.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

EVENING DRESSES.—The Largest

Assortment in De Laines, Cachemires, Pompadour, Grenadines, Gold and Silver Grenadines, Damasse Silks, and all the new French Materials in the most brilliant gaslight colours. Liselle Grenadines, 42d. per yard.
JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W. Patterns free.

ON an average about every seven days

OPPOSITION VELVETEENS to the LOUIS are started and endeavoured to be introduced to public notice, under one name or another. Not only is the style of making up, and the stamping of the name on the back of every yard resorted to

IN ORDER TO DECEIVE,

but they are actually asserted to be equal or superior.
The Proprietor of the LOUIS Velveteen, whilst admitting that "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery," cannot but caution the public that the genuine article is stamped Every Yard at the Back the "Louis Velveteen," in plain letters.
Avoid all imitations under whatever names they are offered.

MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF LADIES WINTER DRESSES, SELLING OFF at one quarter off the cost, consisting of French Foule Wool Serges in the new rich fashionable, warm, dark colours. Price 7½d. per yard. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

HENRY GLAVE'S

NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKS of NOVELTIES for the SEASON just out, and contains Sketches, with Prices, of the Newest Costumes, Jackets, Mantles, Millinery, Corsets, Underclothing, Furs, and Made-up Lace Goods, sent post-free to any address.
534, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

HENRY GLAVE'S JERSEY COSTUME,

the Favourite Dress of the Season, consisting of a Serg Skirt and Jersey, 21s.
ON MONDAY NEXT and following Days we shall have in our Extensive Show-Rooms and Galleries a Magnificent Show of Ball, Evening, and Dinner Dresses, in all the leading shades and Materials, Tarletan, all Colours, 15s. 9d. and 25s. 6d.; Net, 21s., 29s. 6d.; White Muslin, 12s. 9d. and 18s. 9d.; Coloured Organdie Muslin, 25s. A Coloured Illustrated Plate of Ball Dresses sent free of charge.
534, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

SEALSKINS, ULSTER CLOTHS, &c., for Ladies' Jackets and Mantles; also a large variety of Woollen Goods for Gentlemen's and Boys' Wear in all Qualities, at very moderate prices for cash.

C. MEEKING and Co, Woollen Warehouse, 111 and 112, Hattongarden (corner of Holborn-circus), London.

GLOVES at WHOLESALE PRICES.

Ladies' 1 Button Kid Gloves, from 6s. 0d. per Half Dozen.
,, 2 ,, ,, ,, 7s. 6d. ,,
,, 4 ,, ,, ,, 8s. 6d. ,,
,, 6 ,, ,, ,, 10s. 6d. ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, ,, 15s. 6d. ,,
"Detailed List post-free.
THE LONDON GLOVE COMPANY, 45A, Cheapside, E.C.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES BOUGHT FOR CASH.—Mr. and Mrs. PHILLIPS, THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, 21, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, London, W., the old established buyers of LEFT-OFF CLOTHES AND ALL KINDS OF PROPERTY.—Diamonds, Antique Lace, Furniture, Old Armour, Tapestry, Antique Brocades. Ladies and Gentlemen waited on at any time or distance, with the strictest privacy, as heretofore, by Mr. and Mrs. PHILLIPS, the Old Curiosity Shop, 21, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, London, W.
Established Upwards of Half a Century.

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH RUPTURE.—PRATT'S WATER-PAD TRUSSES are the most effectual Cure.—Apply to J. F. Pratt, Surgical Mechanician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 420, Oxford-street, London.

IN "NOTES on CONSUMPTION and WASTING DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED with HYDRATED OIL, with Cases showing the immediate increase in weight by it," see Book published by Diprose, Bateman, and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields.

G. OVEREND DREWRY, M.D., Physician to the National Free Dispensary for Consumption and Wasting Diseases, Gower-street, W., Author of "Common-Sense Management of the Stomach," &c., referring to cases treated at the National Free Dispensary for Consumption and Wasting Diseases, says that "'Hydroleine' (or Hydrated Oil) produces an effect such as neither cod-liver oil nor any preparation of it with which I am acquainted even faintly approaches, and patients are unanimous in their statement that the appetite is much increased by taking 'Hydrated Oil,' and that, so far from possessing the unpleasant taste of ordinary cod-liver oil, the taste of 'Hydrated Oil' is agreeable rather than the reverse, and is described by some as resembling Devonshire cream. These, I submit, are very important points in cases usually attended by great irritability of stomach. The general improvement in strength shown within a fortnight was in many instances surprising, even to myself, who had seen already in private practice many startling results from its use. My experience, however, shows that in cases where cod-liver oil or an emulsion of it has been depended upon, increase of weight is rarely obtained."—Page 16.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil).

Equal to Ten times the quantity of Cod-Liver Oil.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil).

Easier to administer than Cod-Liver Oil.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)

entirely supersedes plain Cod-Liver Oil.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)

may be relied upon to increase weight.

TRY YOUR WEIGHT.—HYDROLEINE

(Hydrated Oil) has proved of the highest value as a food in consumption and all wasting diseases, invariably producing increase in flesh and weight. This preparation of Hydrated Cod-Liver Oil is tonic, digestive, and ten times more strengthening and nourishing, as well as far more pleasant to taste, than plain cod-liver oil. Hydroleine may be described as partially digested oil, which will nourish and produce increase of weight in those cases where oils or fat, not so treated, are difficult or impossible to digest. All tendency to emaciation and loss of weight is arrested by the regular use of Hydroleine, which may be discontinued when the usual average weight has been permanently acquired. Of all Chemists, 4s. 6d.; or sent direct, carriage paid, to any address in England for 54.—Address Hydroleine Company, 48S, Oxford-street, London.

READ the following Extracts from a few

among the hundreds of letters received, showing that HYDROLEINE will nourish, and cause young or old to increase in weight where plain cod-liver oil will not; the original letters, with many others, may be seen at our Office.

MR. JAS. STEWART, CHEMIST, of Dalkeith, writing April 26, 1877, says:—

"I weighed only 116 lb. on March 26, took the Hydroleine very irregularly I must confess, and on April 19 weighed 120 lbs. I found it very pleasant to take, never experienced the least approach to eructation, and rather think it acted very much as a tonic."

WRITING of Hydrated Oil on May 14, 1877, Mr. KENNETH M'DONALD, of Dunkeld, says:—

"I had been taking cod-liver oil all winter myself, and thought I would first experiment on myself with the Hydroleine, and I must say, whether it is that or not, I am much better; in fact, all right again, and I certainly give it the credit, and will recommend it to all in preference to the ordinary oil—it is much easier taken."

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)

can be taken by the most delicate stomach.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)

is immediately assimilated.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)

produces rapid increase in flesh.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)

is pleasant to take.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)

is certain in result.

IN "NOTES on CONSUMPTION and WASTING DISEASES successfully treated with HYDRATED OIL," by G. Overend Drewry, M.D., he says:—"To brain-workers of all classes 'Hydrated Oil' is invaluable, supplying, as it does, the true nerve food. There are many in these days of feverish work and continued strain who insensibly are drifting towards degeneration of nerve tissue, without the evidence of any special disease, excepting nervous irritability and sleeplessness. In these cases I have found "Hydrated Oil" act like a charm, tranquillising and restoring tone to the nervous system with startling rapidity. It is an exceedingly difficult preparation to make, but from many hundred samples examined by Dr. Bartlett and myself, I am in a position to say that in the 'Hydrated Oil' all the chemical changes necessary to transform the oil from its original state to one of partial solubility in water are perfectly produced. The unstable nature of such a combination is one of its most valuable characteristics, and it frequently happens that changes of temperature and exposure to light cause a certain small separation of watery extractives from the essential hydration, which is, however, invariably permanent to the requisite extent. This is of no consequence, sufficient combination being again produced instantaneously by shaking the bottle."—Page 36.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil) has been favourably received by all classes of people, as well as by the press, as the following extracts will show:—

MRS. ELLEN COOKE, Weston-super-Mare, in a letter dated May 24, 1879, says:—

"I think the last bottle you sent me has saved the life of a little boy three years old."

MR. J. H. GREGORY, Master of Caxton Workhouse, Cambs., writing on March 12, 1879, says:—

"The effect of the bottle I received from you was so marvellous, as I increased nearly 4 lb. in weight, and felt better in every way."

MRS. MARYATT, Bayswater, W., writing on Jan. 22, 1877, speaks of the Hydrated Oil in the following terms:—

"My little boy (aged five and a half years) is so extremely fond of it that he will take it just as it is, without the ginger or orange wine, and will smack his lips after it. As for myself, I can never sound its praises too loudly. I consider it a perfect life-giver."

MR. JOHN MILTON, writing from Liverpool on May 7, 1877, says:—

"Five weeks ago a small pamphlet was handed to me descriptive of your Hydroleine, and since that time my wife has been taking just one bottle a week, with certain benefit."

MR. A. BOYCE, Chemist, Hayward's-heath, writing on July 9, 1877, says:—

"I have given it to several consumptive cases, and am pleased to inform you with very good result. The effect of it on two persons (children) have had a wonderful effect. I am trying to make it known every where I can."

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)

is not a secret preparation.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)

is used by the nervous.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)

is harmless as cream.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)

has the formula on every bottle.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)

is used in wasting diseases.

ALL persons taking HYDROLEINE are particularly urged to keep an ACCOUNT from WEEK to WEEK of their WEIGHT, that the gain and improvement may be shown. The HYDROLEINE COMPANY, having devoted special attention to perfecting a process by means of which uniformity in the production of HYDRATED OIL is secured, desire to direct the attention of the medical profession and the public to this preparation, to distinguish which the name of HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil) has been registered under the Trade-Marks Acts. Ask your Chemist for it. If your Chemist has not the "Hydroleine" in stock, a bottle will be sent from the Factory (carriage paid) to any part of England, on receipt of Post-Office Order, 5s., payable to the Hydroleine Company, 48S, Oxford-street, London.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

Happy Days! There is something of regret and gloom in the first appearance of grey hairs; our prospects are often blighted by their premature appearance. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER happily affords a safe and sure means for restoring them again to the freshness and beauty of youth. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is no new low-priced article.

It is the old-established standard and reliable article known and spoken most highly of in every civilised country. Every good thing for the hair that the most scientific men of the Old and New World can suggest are combined in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. It requires only a few applications to restore grey hair to its youthful colour and lustrous beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection and beauty. Dandriff is quickly and permanently removed. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

There are two special qualities which determine and fix the superiority and excellence of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER:—First—Its prompt, quick action, and the new growth, life, and vigour that it is sure to give to the hair, never failing by a few applications TO RESTORE GREY OR WHITE HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, imparting to the hair a delightful aroma, fresh, delicate, and unchangeable in any climate. Second—Its easy application without any previous preparation of the hair; without that sticky and disagreeable sulphur odour found and complained of in other preparations. It never stains the skin or linen. It retains the hair in any desired position, and is cooling and cleansing to the scalp.

FLORAL BELL,

FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR

LIQUID DENTIFRICE.

The admiration of the world, "THE FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR or LIQUID DENTIFRICE." Language fails to give expression to the beauty or the utility of a beautiful set of white teeth. With no other charm the possessor may well feel proud. Dentists, chemists, and physicians all recommend and use the FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR or LIQUID DENTIFRICE. It is truly unequalled for cleansing, preserving, and beautifying the teeth, giving them a pearl-like whiteness and hardening the gums. It removes all tartar hardens the enamel, arrests decay, and imparts to the breath at all times a most delightful fragrance.

A few drops on the brush night and morning is all sufficient. Tooth pastes and powders are discarded after a trial of FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR or LIQUID DENTIFRICE. It is purely vegetable, which may account for the absence of froth in your mouth during its use. A chemical that produces froth may be necessary in soap to cleanse the skin, but all chemicals are certain destruction to the teeth. The enormous and constantly increasing sale for this article enables the proprietor to offer it at the very low price of Two Shillings and Sixpence in large Bottles. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depôt, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

"AND TEETH LIKE ROWS OF PEARLS."
JEWSBURY and BROWN'S Exquisite Compound,

THE ORIENTAL TOOTH-PASTE.

The celebrated original and only genuine Oriental Tooth-Paste is signed "JEWSBURY and BROWN, Manchester. Established 50 years." PEARLY WHITE and SOUND TEETH, a healthy action of the gums, producing that firmness and rosy brightness of colour so essential to beauty, and fragrant breath, are all insured by the use of this most perfect Dentifrice. Pots, 1s. 6d.; double, 2s. 6d. All Perfumers and Chemists.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY?

Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS, Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—4, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored

by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials post-free.—R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S

AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Price 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEN and SONS, 6, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. London: Pinaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Chariots, Brussels.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP, the health ambrosia of the skin.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR

SOAP.—Testimonials, analytic and professional:—"The materials are choice."—Lancet. "In fact, the purest and most purifying of soaps."—Dr. E. Wilson, Ph.D., F.C.S. "Its emollient qualities are truly excellent."—A. W. Fortune, F.C.S. "It is the most agreeable and delicate preparation for the skin I know."—James Startin, Surgeon of St. John's Hospital, London. "It is specially nice for children."—Dr. Evans, State Apothecary, Dublin. "When the skin is fretted, I recommend it with entire satisfaction."—G. de Gorrequer Griffith, Senior Physician to the Hospital for Women and Children. Of all Chemists, in Tablets 6d. and 1s. Refuse all substitutes. A necessary caution, as some proprietors are giving an enormous percentage to wholesale and retail houses to push their dark and inferior soap.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—A Christmas Present.—A box of thirty-six tablets sent free to any address for 12s.; to Scotland or Ireland, 13s. Post-Office Orders to M. Hopewell, the Albion Sanitary Soap Company, 532, Oxford-street, London.

ALLEN AND HANBURYS' "PERFECTED" COD-LIVER OIL

is not only freer from taste and smell than any oil ever before offered to the public, but it does not give rise to the nausea and eructations which render the use of ordinary oil, even of the finest quality, so repulsive. It is the pure oil, made at A. and Hs.' own factory in Norway, and prepared by an entirely new and special process. It presents in the most effective condition all the invaluable properties of the remedy. All who have difficulty in taking Cod-Liver Oil should insist on having A. and Hs.' "PERFECTED" OIL. Sold only in Impl. ½ Pts., 1s. 6d.; ¼ Pts., 2s. 6d.; Pts., 4s. 9d.; Qts., 9s. Trade mark a plough. Of all Chemists. One pint free to any address in the United Kingdom for 8s.
Allen and Hanburys, Plough-court, Lombard-street, London.

DIAMONDS. JEWELLERY. WATCHES. CLOCKS. SILVER.

Mr. STREETER,
New Bond-street, W.

ORIGINATOR and SOLE INTRODUCER of STANDARD 18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

READY-MONEY VALUE GIVEN FOR READY-MONEY PAYMENTS.

CATALOGUE POST-FREE FOR TWO STAMPS.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, [illegible]

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2116.—VOL. LXXV. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1879. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DECORATING OFFICERS ENGAGED IN THE AFGHAN AND ZULU WARS, AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—SEE PAGE 567.

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BIRTHS.

On the 8th inst., at St. Margaret's, Cheltenham, the wife of John C. Gray, of a son.

On the 9th inst., at his residence, 84, Earl's Court-road, Kensington, W., the wife of F. A. Morse-Boycott, Esq., of a son.

On the 16th inst., at Penally House, Pembrokeshire, the wife of William J. O. Holmes, Esq., of Monar, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., at Newchurch, Radnorshire, by the Rev. David Vaughan, Rector, Arthur Beavan Dixon, only son of F. Seekamp Dixon, of Chelsea, and grandson of the late Major Samuel Beavan, of Tyn-y-cwm, Newchurch, to Anne Eliza, only surviving daughter of the late Samuel Beavan, Esq., of Glas-cwm Court, J.P. and D.L. for Radnorshire.

On Oct. 9, 1879, at St. Peter's, Eastern Hill, Melbourne, Victoria, by the Rev. J. H. Gregory, assisted by the Rev. Canon Handfield, M.A., A. George Dumas, Barrister-at-Law, to Emmeline Arnold Harper. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 27th ult., at his residence, Derwent Villa, Blagdon-on-Tyne, George Heppel Ramsay, Esq., aged 68, J.P. for the County of Durham for upwards of forty years. Deeply lamented.

On the 15th inst., at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Charles Henry Dabney, Esq., of New York, aged 72, father-in-law of E. Heinemann, Esq., J.P., of Ratton Park, Sussex.

On the 15th inst., at Butterkrowle, Wandsworth, Surrey, in the 63th year of her age, Maria, the beloved wife of Geo. Dixon Longstaff, M.D. Friends will kindly accept this notice.

On the 10th inst., at Aqualate, Lady Boughey.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 27.

Sunday, Dec. 21.

Fourth Sunday in Advent.
St. Thomas, Apostle and Martyr.
Shortest day.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah xxx. 1—27, or Job xlii. 1—7; John xx. 19—24. **Evening Lessons:** Isaiah xxxii. or xxxiii. 2—23, or xxxv.; John xiv. 1—8.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m. (the Bishop's Ordination), the Suffragan Bishop of Bedford; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. E. F. Sampson.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., 3 p.m.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Canon Barry.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. R. M. Blakiston; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Erskine Knollys.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. J. Wallis, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Stockwell.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Dean Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

Monday, Dec. 22.

Election of Common Councilmen for the City of London.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor C. Graham on the Chemistry of Bread and Bread-making).
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Lord Reay on Social Democracy in Germany).
Brown Institution (at the University of London), 5.30 p.m. (Mr. W. S. Greenfield on Recent Investigations on the Pathology of Infective Diseases; and on Tuesday).

Tuesday, Dec. 23.

West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m., anniversary.
King's College School, distribution of prizes by General Sir R. Wilbraham, 7 p.m.

Wednesday, Dec. 24.

George, King of Greece, born 1845.

Thursday, Dec. 25.

Christmas Day, Morning Lessons: Isaiah ix. 1—8; Luke ii. 1—15. Evening Lessons: Isaiah vii. 10—17. Titus iii. 4—9.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Church; 3.15 p.m., no sermon.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. 3 p.m.
St. James's, 11 a.m., Rev. Francis Garden, the Sub-Dean.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. G. F. Maclear.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Dean Vaughan, the Master.

Friday, Dec. 26.

St. Stephen, the Christian Protomartyr.
Albert Hall Choral Society, 7 p.m. (Handel's "Messiah").

Saturday, Dec. 27.

St. John, Apostle and Evangelist.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Water and Air, first Christmas Lecture).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
December 7	30·469	23·2	22·3	·97	8	29·4	13·0	NE.	33	0·015*
8	30·481	34·5	28·6	·81	8	37·8	29·0	NNW. N.	165	0·000
9	30·585	30·4	30·4	1·0	8	34·4	25·9	N. SSW.	77	0·005†
10	30·460	33·4	31·1	·92	8	38·2	28·6	SSW. NNE.	91	0·000
11	30·580	25·2	25·2	1·0	5	32·5	19·3	NNE. W.	49	0·005
12	30·658	33·7	30·4	·89	10	36·3	30·0	WSW.	62	0·005
13	30·708	33·6	33·1	·98	10	36·6	30·9	NNE. SSW.	40	0·000

* Snow. † Sleet.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·488	30·464	30·586	30·443	30·598	30·634	30·751
Temperature of Air	16·8°	34·8°	32·7°	34·0°	29·3°	32·7°	34·2°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	16·6°	33·6°	31·6°	33·6°	20·3°	31·7°	33·7°
Direction of Wind	N.E.	NNW.	S.	SSW.	NNE.	WSW.	SSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 27.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 32	7 58	8 25	8 55	9 30	10 5	10 40	11 11	11 40	—	0 10	0 35	1 0	1 20

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, 1879.

ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, REGENT-STREET and PICCADILLY.

THE

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL SERIES

of

HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES

will commence on

BOXING DAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 26,

on and after which date Performances will be given

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVERY NIGHT,

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, South Kensington, will be OPEN to the Public on FRIDAY, DEC. 26, between the Hours of Ten and Four. At all other times the Gallery is strictly CLOSED on Fridays for cleaning and alterations, but open FREE all the rest of the week. By order, GEORGE SCHARF, Keeper and Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY (Twenty-fourth Season) is NOW OPEN, with many NEW WORKS by celebrated English and Foreign Artists. Descriptive Catalogues, including the VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, price 6d. The yearly sales average £7000. Apply to Mr. C. W. Wass, Superintendent of the Gallery.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FOURTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Messrs. A. and S. GATTI beg to announce that their Second Grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled SINDBAD THE SAILOR, will be produced on Boxing Night, DEC. 26. Morning Performances, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, commencing Saturday Morning, DEC. 27, at Two. Box-Office open daily from Ten to Five. No booking fees.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MERCHANT OF VENICE, EVERY EVENING at Eight o'Clock. Shylock, Mr Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. MORNING PERFORMANCES EVERY SATURDAY till further notice. Seats booked Six Weeks in advance.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the World. Variety Artistes at Eight. Bottom, the King of the Cannons and Anna, at 9.30. PERI OF PERU, an original Musical Eccentricity, at Ten. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Misses Alice Holt, Templeton, Powell, Aguzzi, and the Corps de Ballet. Prices, 6d. to £2 2s.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—Christmas Programme. EVERY EVENING at Eight; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at Three and Eight.—Mr. MASKELYNE will introduce his amusing Extravaganza SENNACHERIB, in Two Parts, and SPIRITISM, in Two Parts, embracing new Startling Illusions and Surprising Mechanical Effects, and including one or two of the more prominent features of the popular scenes "Elixir Vitæ" and "Zach." As in all holiday seasons the Egyptian Hall overflows with visitors, it is advisable for all who can to attend before Boxing Day. Seats are now being booked for weeks in advance.

CHRISTMAS LECTURES.—ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.—PROFESSOR TYNDALL, D.C.L., F.R.S., will deliver a Course of Six Lectures (adapted to a Juvenile Auditory) on "WATER AND AIR," commencing on Saturday, Dec. 27, at Three o'Clock, to be continued on Dec. 30, 1879, and Jan. 1, 3, 6, 8, 1880. Subscription (for Non-Members) to this Course, One Guinea (Children under sixteen, Half-a-Guinea); to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas. Tickets may now be obtained at the Institution.

NOTICE.

As Christmas Day falls on Thursday this year, next week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be published on Wednesday morning; and no Advertisements for that Number can be received after Six o'Clock on Monday afternoon, the 22nd inst.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1879.

The news from Afghanistan is of a decidedly serious tenour. General Roberts, unable to cope advantageously with the increasing and advancing forces of what we are compelled to designate "the enemy," after three days' fighting, each more severe than the last, but each resulting in the victory of our troops, has deemed it prudent to abandon the Bala Hissar, and to concentrate his force within the Sherpur cantonments. He is drawing reinforcements from the line of his communications at Gundamuk and Jellalabad, and troops are being dispatched by the Viceroy of India to fill up the vacancies thereby caused. "Excitement among the tribes," says Lord Lytton, in one of his telegrams, "is expected to spread." We should be sorry to draw from these items of intelligence more gloomy inferences than they will fairly warrant. The Indian Forces in Afghanistan, British and Native, will doubtless be able to maintain the defensive against all assault. They are from five to seven thousand strong; they are within lines which may be rendered all but impregnable; they are well provisioned for four or five months; their line of communication is not yet closed; reinforcements may be expected to reach them within a comparatively brief interval, and General Roberts may then deem it safe and expedient to resume the offensive, and, possibly, to disperse the gathering force of hostile tribes. But what a prospect do these facts bring before us of the future task of the Indian Government in the pacification of Afghanistan! What draughts upon the resources of our Eastern dependency! What ever-recurring uncertainty in the condition of its new conquest! Scarcely a week ago all was reported quiet, and—we grieve to say it—British vengeance upon the perpetrators of the Cabul massacre was being carried into effect without mercy. Now the seeds have been sown of interminable enmities, and the blood upon our hands, in view of many of the Afghan Tribes, can never be washed off. We may subdue the country, we cannot govern it. We may hold it by military force, but we cannot administer its civil affairs. The country will be a constant drain upon India, and, ultimately, upon England. It is time that we understood the nature and extent of the policy which dictated the invasion of Afghanistan. At present, we confess, we cannot see into the heart of it, and hence, perhaps, it appears to us to bode ill for the prosperity of British India.

There is news, too, of fighting in another quarter of the globe. Things are not yet settled in South Africa, though, for the present, Zululand remains quiet. Moirosi's Mountain stronghold has been captured by the Colonial Forces under Colonel Bayley. The chief himself was killed and about seventy of his followers. The loss on our side was, happily, small, and, as a result of the affair (which appears to have been skilfully conducted, but the difficulties of which seem also to have been greatly exaggerated), is spoken of in South Africa as bringing to a close "Frontier Native Disturbances." This may be true, so far as the Cape Colony is concerned. But the Transvaal is still agitated by the repugnance of the Boers to British Rule, and Secocoeni awaits upon the Frontier the operations of Sir Garnet Wolseley, which are likely enough to find a similar termination to those of the Colonial Troops against Moirosi.

In fact, mischief seems to be in the air all over the world. Nearly everything, in its turn, gives cause of offence. One is reminded by the state of nations of that constitutional ill-health of the body which renders the most insignificant abrasion of the skin a festering sore, and which neutralises the most efficacious remedies that can be applied. The temper of humanity just now, at least so far as it can be discerned from the policy of Governments, is out of joint. There is a dislocation somewhere which makes even healthy movement painful. Repose—if repose can be anticipated—is the only influence that can cure the pervading and increasing evil. We are all getting touchy. In one way or another, we all appear to be intent upon straying from the straight path. France, Spain, Austria, Germany, Russia, Turkey, and even Belgium are passing under what the population of each regards as a crisis. We are not without our own troubles, and, in the anticipation of most, we have not yet seen the worst. Of course, a severe winter—of which, it may be, we have only yet received an earnest—should it set in and last long, will find out our weak places, and

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aggravate our sufferings. Such disturbing processes are part of the discipline of States. They are not altogether novel; they are not even extraordinary; they make a large portion of the history of every sublunary community. But they do not always assume an epidemical form. Now they are here, now there. Lately, however, it has been difficult to say where they are not. That they have checked much evil which would have otherwise ensued we do not doubt. That they have succeeded in instilling some useful lessons may also be believed. But even such convictions as these scarcely reconcile even the uncomplaining to passing and active evils.

Amid all that is sombre about and around us one fact is calculated to encourage us—we had almost said to cheer us—we mean the unquestionable revival of trade. To what extent this bright phenomenon may reach—how much of it may be evanescent, or how much is solid and permanent, we will not presume to say. *Dum vivimus, vivamus* is not an inapt motto for our present commercial condition. We have to make the best of what is given to us—to strike the iron while it is hot. Without doubt, even trade will be called upon to struggle with difficulties and to face renewed dangers. But "while there is life there is hope." A long period of insensibility has come to a close. Even winter itself has not proved the fallaciousness of our hopes. If we might but see "peace and goodwill" among men, we might draw nigh to Christmastide with tranquil anticipations.

THE COURT.

The Queen, at a private investiture of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, held last week at Windsor Castle, knighted Colonel C. K. Pearson, and invested him with the ribbon, badge, and star of a Knight Commander of that order; and Major-General Crealock received from her Majesty the insignia of Companion of the same order. After the ceremony the Queen's dinner party included Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. Emily Cathcart, Lord Elphinstone, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, General Sir Daniel Lysons, Major-General Hope Crealock, Major-General F. Marshall, Colonel H. Rowlands, Colonel Sir Charles Pearson, Colonel W. E. M. Reilly, Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. England, Lieutenant Colonel C. M. Clarke, Captain Bradshaw, R.N., and Captain Campbell, R.N.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at the castle yesterday week on a visit to her Majesty. Prince Alfred, and Princesses Marie, Victoria, and Alexandra of Edinburgh had previously arrived. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, came to London in the afternoon, and visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty travelled from and to Windsor by special train on the Great Western Railway. The Duke of Cambridge arrived at the castle. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, Lady Emma Osborne, Baron and Baroness Königsegg, Lord Elphinstone, and Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby.

The Queen, with the Duchess of Edinburgh and Princess Beatrice, walked out on Saturday. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Leopold came to London. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Alfred and Princesses Marie, Victoria, and Alexandra of Edinburgh left the castle for London. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Louise of Lorne, with the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Leopold, arrived at the castle in the evening.

Sunday was the eighteenth anniversary of the death of the lamented Prince Consort, as well as the first anniversary of the death of her Majesty's beloved daughter, Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold went to the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore, where a special service was performed in the morning by the Dean of Windsor. Sir George Elvey and the choir of St. George's Chapel were in attendance. A cast of the recumbent statue of the Grand Duchess of Hesse and her daughter Princess Marie, by Mr. Bohm, had been placed in the mausoleum. By her Majesty's commands, the mausoleum at Frogmore was opened from one to half-past three p.m., for the members of the household and the servants resident within the castle and their families to visit it. Her Majesty's permission to visit the mausoleum was extended to many of the residents in Windsor and its neighbourhood, and also to various tradesmen in the town, with their families. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh left for town shortly after two o'clock. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the afternoon in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, Incumbent of Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair, officiated. The Dean of Windsor dined with her Majesty and the Royal family.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left the castle at twenty minutes past ten on Monday morning for London. The Queen held a Council, at which were present Prince Leopold, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, and the Right Hon. W. H. Smith. The Earl of Beaconsfield, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross had audiences of her Majesty. General Guzman, Minister from Guatemala, was introduced to an audience of the Queen, and presented his credentials; and the Hon. C. Vivian was also introduced to an audience and kissed hands on his appointment as Minister-Resident at Berne. Her Majesty's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, the Earl of Beaconsfield, Lord Elphinstone, and Rear-Admiral Sir E. Commerell.

Princess Louise of Lorne and Prince Leopold came to London on Tuesday and visited the Westminster Hospital. Their Royal Highnesses returned to the castle to luncheon.

The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has taken her customary out-of-door exercise, and has visited the Dean and Mrs. Wellesley and Lord Rokeby at the Deanery, Windsor.

The Earl of Beaconsfield left Windsor Castle on Wednesday.

The Empress Eugénie, who arrived at Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen on Tuesday evening, went with her Majesty and Princess Beatrice to the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore on Wednesday morning, and afterwards left the castle for Chiselhurst.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Princess Louise left Windsor Castle at ten o'clock on Thursday morning for Osborne, where the Court will remain for the Christmas holidays.

Mr. Belt has submitted to the Queen a bust of the late Prince Louis Napoleon; and Mrs. Butler the sketch of her picture of the defence of Rorke's Drift.

The Marchioness Dowager of Ely has succeeded Lady Abercromby as Lady in Waiting; and Mr. J. F. Campbell, of Islay, has succeeded Colonel the Hon. C. Lindsay as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Queen has telegraphed to Sir F. Roberts requesting him to make known to the troops engaged in the action before Cabul her admiration of their gallantry, and her sympathy for the officers and men wounded in action.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, before leaving Marlborough House for Windsor Castle, where they arrived on Saturday evening, received the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Alexander of Hesse at luncheon, and, accompanied by Princess Louise of Lorne, Prince Ferdinand of Glücksburg and Prince Louis of Battenberg, went to the Lyceum and the Prince of Wales's Theatres. The Princess and Prince Louis of Battenberg were present one afternoon at the Maskelyne and Cooke entertainment at the Egyptian Hall. The Prince was also present at a meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at their offices in Hanover-square. The Prince and Princess, who arrived at Marlborough House from Windsor Castle on Monday morning, left in the afternoon for Eastwell Park, Kent, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The Prince has sent presents of game for the use of the patients in the Norwich, Great Yarmouth, and other Norfolk Hospitals. Colonel Teesdale has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke as Equerry in Waiting.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, during their short stay in town, went to St. James's Theatre, and the Duchess inspected the needlework at the Ladies' Work Society in Sloane-street. The Duke and Duchess, after visiting the Queen at Windsor, left Clarence House on Monday for Eastwell Park, where they have been entertaining company during the week.

Prince and Princess Christian returned to Cumberland Lodge yesterday week from visiting Mrs. Gerard Leigh at Luton Hoo. During the visit Prince Christian, with a large party, had excellent shooting; and Mrs. Leigh entertained her Royal guests one evening with private theatricals, at which many of the county families were present.

The Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, distributed the annual prizes to the successful competitors of the London Irish Rifles (the 28th Middlesex). The ceremony took place yesterday week at St. James's Hall. Among the prizes were a diamond ring and a gold brooch and earrings, given by his Royal Highness. The Duke wore his uniform as Honorary Colonel of the regiment. A guard of honour, consisting of one hundred rank and file, under the command of Captain Inglis, was in attendance. The Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold were on Saturday installed as Knights of Malta at the Masonic Rooms of the "Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree." Prince Leopold has consented to preside at the ninety-second anniversary festival of this institution, to be held in May next.

The Duke of Cambridge returned to Gloucester House yesterday week from visiting Lord and Lady Alington at Crichel, Dorset.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg, with Prince Ferdinand of Glücksburg and Prince Louis of Battenberg, attended a fancy-dress ball yesterday week at the Assembly Rooms, Southsea. The company numbered 500, and the dresses were rich and picturesque.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador and Mdlle. Musurus returned to the Embassy on Saturday last from spending a few days with Earl and Countess Delawarr at Buckhurst. His Excellency the German Ambassador and the Countess Marie Münster have returned to the Embassy on Carlton House-terrace from visiting the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn at Easton Lodge, Dunmow. The Duke and Duchess of Bedford and the Ladies Russell have returned to Woburn Abbey.

Countess Cowper gave a county ball at Panshanger on Thursday night. The Earl and Countess of Rosslyn gave a ball on the 10th inst., at Easton Lodge, Essex, in celebration of the eighteenth birthday of Miss Maynard, Lady Rosslyn's eldest daughter, who on this occasion made her début. Above 300 invitations were issued. The band of the 2nd Life Guards was in attendance.

The marriage of Viscount Lewisham and Lady Mary Coke, youngest daughter of the Earl of Leicester, was solemnised on Thursday morning at Holkham church.

It is announced from Dublin that the Lords of the Treasury have sanctioned the scheme submitted to them by the chiefs of the several divisions for the reorganising of the official staff of the Chancery and Law Offices.

The report by the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank was issued on Wednesday night. It states that during the year there has been realised from the assets of the bank £4,850,000, and from calls made on contributories £4,450,000, together £9,300,000. There have been paid in dividends to creditors £7,396,940. They will soon make a further payment, bringing the dvidend up to 15s. per pound.

It is stated that the Attorney-General has granted his *fiat* for a writ of error in the case of the Tichborne Claimant, upon doubts whether the Court had the power to pass a sentence of penal servitude upon each separate count of the indictment, and whether the sentence ought not to have been one of seven years' penal servitude. This period has now expired, and if the point of law should be successful, the Claimant will be at once restored to liberty.

At Wednesday's meeting of the School Board for London a letter was read from Sir Charles Reed, who is still on the Continent, thanking the board for having re-elected him as chairman. The organisation of the Bye-laws and the Industrial Schools Committees again engaged a good deal of the time of the Board. The result was the passing of a resolution suspending for six months action on the resolution agreed to at the previous meeting, and authorising the constitution in the meantime of the two Committees in the ordinary way and with their former duties. A gift of £200 from Mrs. Charles Buxton and Mr. Sydney Buxton towards a scholarship for boys was announced. The clerk of the Clothworkers' Company had written that it was the intention of that Company to continue the grant of four scholarships of an average value of £30 per annum, tenable for four years; and he hopes before midsummer to be able to announce the grant of an annual scholarship of the same value for the benefit of girls. The Board adjourned over Christmas, till the 7th of next month.

THE QUEEN AND HER OFFICERS.

Our front-page Engraving is an Illustration of the scene in the White Drawing-Room of Windsor Castle on Monday week when her Majesty personally decorated with the insignia of her Order of the Bath six newly-appointed Knights Commanders and twenty-four Companions of that Order, most of whom have earned these honours by their conduct and service in the late Afghan and Zulu Wars. The Knights were Commissary-General Sir Edward Strickland, Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Browne, Major-General Sir Michael Biddulph, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff (Civil Service), Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Sullivan, and Colonel Sir Owen Tudor Burne. The gentlemen invested with the dignity of C.B. were Colonel Glyn, 24th Regiment, Colonel Elgee, R.A., Colonel Walker, Scots Guards, Colonel C. K. Pearson, late 3rd Buffs, Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Lindsay, R.A., Colonel Blyth, late 40th Regiment, Colonel R. B. Chichester, Colonel W. Stirling, R.A., Deputy-Surgeon-General Hendley, Captain Eyre Massey Shaw, London Fire Brigade, Major-General Newdigate, Captain R. Bradshaw, R.N., Colonel Drury Lowe, 17th Lancers, Colonel Whitehead, 58th Regiment, Captain Fletcher Campbell, R.N., Lieut.-Colonel Welman, 99th Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Pemberton, 60th Rifles, Lieut.-Colonel Tatton Butler Brown, R.A., Lieutenant-Colonel Parnell, 3rd Buffs, Lieutenant-Colonel Mansfield Clarke, 57th Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel J. North Crealock, 95th Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Harness, R.A., Commissary E. W. H. Webb, and Surgeon-Major Cuffe. Two others, Major-General H. W. Palmer, 90th Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert, 13th Regiment, were kept from attending by illness. The Queen was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Among the guests of her Majesty present on this occasion were Lord and Lady Chelmsford, General Sir Charles Ellice, Quartermaster-General, and Colonel Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C. The officers who had served in the Zulu War were the last to be presented to her Majesty. In our Illustration, which is from a sketch by an eye-witness, Colonel Pearson, who commanded the garrison in the defence of Ekowe, is seen kneeling before the Queen, who is in the act of fastening the Cross of the Order of the Bath to the breast of his coat. Among those who appear here waiting for their turn are Colonel Drury Lowe, Lieutenant-Colonel Harness, R.A.; Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, who commanded a brigade from the time the relieving force for Ekowe was formed to the end of the war; Lieutenant-Colonel North Crealock, who was Military Secretary to Lord Chelmsford throughout the campaigns of 1878 and 1879, never absent from his chief a single day; Commissary Webb, and Surgeon-Major Cuffe, whose services in Zululand have not been forgotten. The Queen was attended by the Duchess of Wellington and Lady Abercromby, with the Gentleman in Waiting and the Master of the Household. On the next day, her Majesty personally decorated with the Victoria Cross three other officers, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Knox Leet, 13th Light Infantry; Captain E. P. Leach, R.E.; and Lieutenant Reginald Hart, R.E., with Corporal W. Allan, 24th Regiment, and gave medals to four soldiers.

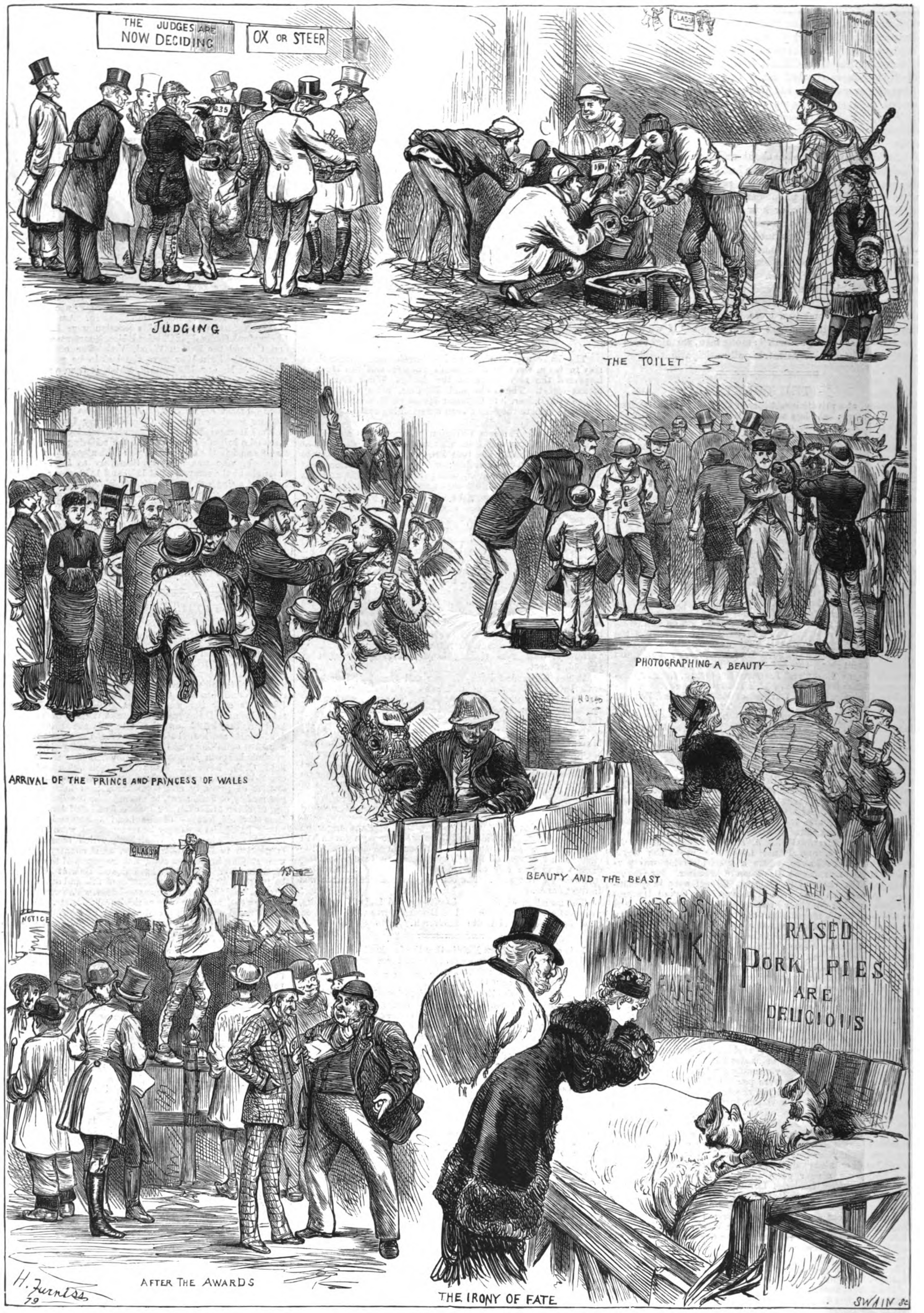
THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

Smithfield, to the younger generation of Londoners and Christmas visitors to London, is little more than a name. They have read in history that the Protestant Martyrs were burned there, in the cruel reign of Queen Mary, and they may have heard likewise, from their fathers, how, in the kind reign of our beloved Queen Victoria, cattle and sheep were sold there, and slaughtering was practised by the butchers in yards and sheds around this East Central place of metropolitan traffic. But it is only the middle-aged man who has a personal remembrance of the great live-meat market that used to be held in Smithfield on the site of the present greater dead-meat market, before the City Corporation provided a more suitable place for that business in the open grounds between Holloway and Camden Town. The Smithfield Club, however, being an association of graziers, cattle-breeders, cattle-dealers, and carcase-butchers, with owners of property and commercial men interested in this commodity of flesh meat, to promote the breeding and fattening of sheep and oxen for human food, still derives its name from the old locality of the London wholesale trade. Its yearly Exhibitions, as may be remembered, were formerly held in Baker-street, at the West End, which seemed a sort of concession to fashionable society, as if country squires who were staying in London could not be expected to come far out of their way. The great Agricultural Hall at Islington was built partly for the accommodation of this and other periodical or occasional shows, as of horses and dogs, which would be attractive to gentlemen from the agricultural districts. Here it was, in the usual course, on the Monday and following days of last week, that the eighty-second annual cattle show of the Smithfield Club was held; and our readers cannot wish us to repeat the stereotyped phrase, "with success equal to any that has preceded it." The truth is, that any comparison would be more or less fallacious without a most precise and accurate knowledge of technical and statistical details, which we have no pretension to understand; so, leaving all that to him whose "talk is of bullocks," we simply invite the reader, in company with the Artist of our Sketches, to stroll through the Cattle Show for a few minutes, and to observe the humours and manners of people there assembled. They are portrayed in a variety of acts and attitudes; dressing up the beauties of the show with an elaborate toilet; admiring, judging, photographing, almost fondling, those magnificent confections of living flesh and fat, "bovine, ovine, and porcine," as a certain reporter used to say; the beasts have their glory and the profitable brutes their praise. "Breeding in all its branches" is to be the honoured toast of the evening, notwithstanding any little disappointment "after the awards;" and it is not till the Christmas week that the butcher's knife will inflict "the irony of fate" upon the proudest specimens of thriving animal gluttony that wallow in the pens and stalls of this most pleasing and promising Exhibition. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, following the example of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, visited the Smithfield Cattle Show; and we hope that the well-managed farm at Sandringham will be prosperously conducted in this and all other departments of stock and produce.

Intending exhibitors from the United Kingdom to the Melbourne International Exhibition are reminded that the last day for receiving entries is Dec. 31, at the offices at the Agent-General for Victoria, 8, Victoria-chambers, Westminster.

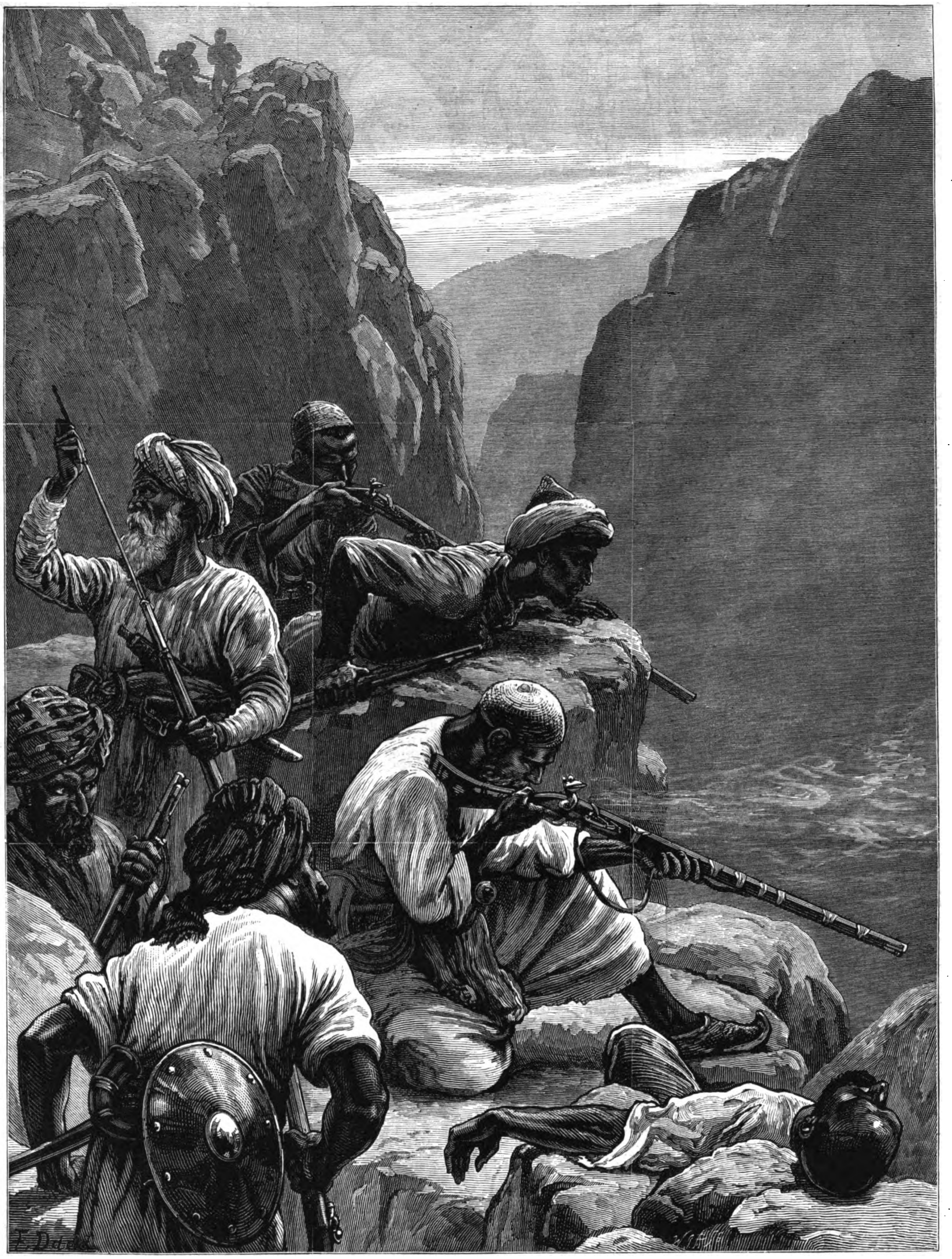
The First Lord of the Admiralty presided on Tuesday evening at the festival of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, held at the Cannon-street Hotel. The result of an appeal made by the right hon. gentleman was a list of subscriptions amounting in all to over two thousand guineas, including fifty guineas contributed by himself.

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SKETCHES AT THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—SEE PAGE 567.

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THE AFGHAN WAR: HILL-MEN ATTACKING A CONVOY.—SEE PAGE 570.

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THE AFGHAN WAR.

We regret to say that very bad news of the British Army in the occupation of Cabul has reached us this week. A formidable rising of the people around Cabul, joined with the late Ameer's troops which had rallied at Ghuzni, has recaptured the commanding positions on the heights above the capital, fighting several days against detached British forces, which were not, upon the whole, sufficient to resist their junction and further progress, obliging General Sir F. Roberts, last Sunday, to abandon the city, and to collect his small army in the Sherpur cantonments, two miles out of Cabul; but there seems to be no fear that he will be unable to defend himself in this position. The city population is supposed to have risen against the British authority, as none of our troops remained in the city, and the fortified precinct of the Bala Hissar was abandoned before.

The following communication, by telegraph, dated last Monday from Cabul, has appeared in the *Times*, and seems the clearest attempt to summarise the important events of the last few days:—

"General Roberts has known for some time that he had to face the likelihood of several gatherings of malcontents. One of these, which had its origin in the neighbourhood of Ghuzni, and was supported by the preaching of some noted fanatical mollahs, took substance near Maidan. Another was in Kohistan, a third in Zaimukht, and the last in Logar. As these gatherings menaced the peace of the country, General Roberts determined to take action. General Baker, therefore, marched on the 9th with four mountain guns, five troops of the 5th Punjaub Cavalry, 450 men of the 92nd Highlanders, and 450 men of the 5th Punjaub Infantry, taking such circuitous routes, by Char-Asiab and across the Cabul river, as would place him behind the Ghuzni gathering at Maidan and cut off the retreat upon Ghuzni. General Macpherson, with a squadron of the 9th Lancers, a squadron of the 14th Bengal Lancers, four guns, a mountain battery, the 67th Regiment of Foot, 900 men of the 3rd Sikhs, and the 5th Goorkhas, marched in the direction of Urghundeh on the Ghuzni road, with orders, by an appearance of timidity and hesitation, to draw on the Ghuzni insurgents, who were known to have a desire to make a junction with the Kohistan people. He was then to interpose between the two bodies and prevent their junction, and either defeat the Ghuzni insurgents or drive them back on General Baker. On the 10th inst. General Macpherson had an action with the Kohistan insurgents, whose movements for a junction were quicker than those of the Ghuzni men. He easily drove them back northward, with only Colonel FitzHugh wounded. He was then joined by General Roberts, who upon his arrival ordered that General Macpherson should move the next day along the road towards Urghundeh, and that Brigadier-General Massy, with a small force of Horse Artillery and Cavalry, should co-operate with him by the valley road. The Ghuzni insurgents, if not beaten by General Macpherson and Brigadier-General Massy, would then be thrown back. Brigadier-General Massy, who advanced too confidently through a difficult country, intersected with watercuts and studded with walled villages, suddenly found himself confronted by the Ghuzni insurgents in great force. Loth to retire as prudence dictated, he opened fire with his guns, but without checking the advance of the enemy. The cavalry charged in order that time might be given for the guns to be extricated, but the enemy were too numerous and the charge was repulsed. A second desperate charge was attempted, with a similar result. In attempting to withdraw the guns they got into difficulties, were upset in the watercuts, and passed for some time into the hands of the enemy. The gunners and cavalry retreated, covered by the 14th Lancers. General Roberts, who had ridden out from the camp, rallied a portion in the direction of Dehtimozang, and Captain Deane, a volunteer on the Staff, rallied some others. Colonel Macgregor, Chief of the Staff, met the latter party, and under his direction and guidance the guns, which, fortunately, the enemy could not carry away, were recovered. No words of praise are too great for this action. The enemy, triumphant from Brigadier-General Massy's mishap, had in the meantime marched towards Cabul, and would have entered the city but that General Roberts, with great forethought, had guarded the Dehtimozang defile with two companies of the 72nd Regiment, who were reinforced by the cavalry he had rallied. General Macpherson, hearing Brigadier-General Massy's guns, had forthwith altered his route accordingly and pressed the enemy's rear, without, however being able to bring them to close action. The insurgents, finding themselves between General Macpherson and General Roberts, betook themselves to the hills about the city. General Macpherson encamped for the night at Dehtimozang. In the meanwhile excellent arrangements were made for the defence. Sherpur is much denuded of troops. General Roberts returned from Dehtimozang in the evening, riding through the city, which was perfectly tranquil.

"On the 12th inst. General Macpherson was instructed to dislodge the enemy from the position which they had taken on the hills above the city, and from which they had made during the night several determined attacks upon the hills commanding the Bala Hissar, which post, however, was gallantly held by a picket of the 72nd Regiment. The possession of this hill would give the insurgents ready access to the city. General Macpherson's attack was directed from this picket hill against a very steep conical hill called Taktishah, which was held in great force by the enemy. The attacking force, which was commanded by Colonel Noel Money, consisted of 200 men of the 67th Regiment, 150 men of the 3rd Sikhs, a wing of the 5th Goorkhas, and two mountain guns. The ground to be covered by the attacking party was very extensive, and the progress of the troops was slow, owing to the nature of the ground and the determined resistance of the enemy. Night approached before the final assault could be made, and the importance of success was so great that General Roberts ordered the attack to be suspended for the night, the troops holding the ground they had gained, and he also made arrangements for renewing the attack yesterday. This he was enabled to do by the arrival of the Guides and the return of General Baker late at night. Accordingly yesterday morning General Baker marched, with 500 men of the 92nd Guide Infantry, 200 men of the 3rd Sikhs, the 5th Punjaub Cavalry, four mountain guns, and Craster's Battery, with orders to ascend the ridge, of which Taktishah is the culminating point from Benishahr, and aid Colonel Money by a strong flank attack. General Baker found the enemy in great force at and about the point of ascent, also on the ridge itself. A column of attack was immediately formed, two companies of the 92nd Highlanders, under Major White, leading the way, and advanced with the greatest determination, only halting occasionally for breath. The enemy receded before this steady advance, and would not wait the final assault. As the Highlanders approached the summit they streamed away, and Colonel Money occupied it unopposed a few minutes before the Highlanders could reach it. Meanwhile large numbers of the tribesmen and Sepoys who had spent the night in the neighbouring villages attacked General Baker's troops left at the foot of the heights and spread themselves over the country as far as Siahsung. These were not finally dispersed until General Baker was rejoined by the troops from the hills and until the cavalry were dispatched in several directions from Sherpur. In this service all the cavalry had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves. The Guide Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, made two very effective charges. The city remained quiet, but the outskirts and General Baker's rear had to be cleared, the latter by some companies of the 5th Punjaub Infantry, for on the smallest success the population would have joined the insurgents. The combination against us, which is, doubtless, strong, and received some encouragement from the unfortunate event of Thursday, has met with a severe check from our successes yesterday, and will probably soon collapse, and the bodies still in arms against us will be promptly attacked and our future position improved by certain measures of severity and precaution which recent events have suggested. The troops are in excellent spirits and ready for any work."

The loss during last week in the various affairs up to Friday night were forty-two killed, of whom six were officers, and seventy-six wounded, of whom nine were officers. Among the officers killed are Hardy, R.H.A.; Batson, Hearsey, and Ricardo, of the 9th Lancers. The wounded officers were Cleland, Mackenzie, Chisholm, and Trower, of the 9th Lancers; Lieutenants Fasken and Cook, of the 3rd Sikhs; Colonel Fitzhugh and Major Cook, V.C., of the 5th Goorkhas; and Lieutenant Ferguson, of the 72nd Highlanders. On Saturday the additional losses were nineteen killed, including Captain Spens and Lieutenant Gaisford, 72nd Highlanders; eighty-eight wounded, including Captain Gordon, 92nd, Captain Battye, Guides, and Lieutenant Egerton, 72nd.

A despatch to the Viceroy from General Roberts on Sunday reported continuous fighting. The enemy were still advancing in great force, and General Roberts had decided to collect his forces within the Sherpur cantonment, giving up the heights above the city. General Gough, from Gundamuk, and General Arbuthnot, from Jellalabad, have been ordered up to Cabul. Reinforcements are being dispatched to replace the troops at those points, but it must be some days before any reinforcements can reach General Roberts. The brigades which he has ordered up to his support are at Gundamuk and Jellalabad, and comprise the 6th Carabineers, I Battery C Brigade R.H.A., 9th Foot, 51st Light Infantry, a mountain battery, the 10th Bengal Lancers, 24th, 39th, and 45th Native Infantry, 2nd and 4th Goorkhas; but it will be impossible to move these troops forward until reinforcements have arrived to take their places. However, the Sherpur cantonments are intrenched, and Sir F. Roberts has, or had, five months' supplies within them.

By the latest news to the hour of this writing, dated Wednesday evening from Calcutta, we learn that the telegraphic communication of the Indian Government with Cabul is interrupted near the Jugdulluk Pass, between that city and Jellalabad; and General Gough reports that the tribes along that road are now obstructing his advance. Orders have been given to keep in India the 1st battalion of the 5th Regiment, the 59th, and the 73rd, which had received their leave to come home. The Queen has sent a message of approval and encouragement to the army in Afghanistan.

Our Illustratrations this week comprise a view of the Lahore gate of the Bala Hissar, the fortified precinct of Cabul; one of the interior of the late British Residency, from a sketch by Surgeon W. A. Simmonds, and one of a party of Afghan hillmen attacking a convoy, upon which they fire down from the rocks above the road.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The resignations of M. Le Royer, the Minister of Justice, and M. Rene Goblet, under Secretary of State for the same department, were announced yesterday week in the *Journal Officiel*.

Both Chambers met on the 11th inst. In the Senate Marshal Canrobert made a personal explanation in reply to some recent attacks on the occasion of his re-election. He said that as a soldier and Marshal he had no right to be hostile to the Government, but owed obedience to the laws; and that though as a honest man he had a political opinion and cherished recollections of a family which had undergone many misfortunes, he enforced that opinion on none, and should not tolerate opposition to the Government under his orders as Marshal. He hoped the army would never meddle with politics; for if it ever did so, it would speedily destroy both itself and the country. He had been denounced as one of the *coup d'etat*, but he was wholly ignorant of the preparation or execution of that step, and so far from ordering the people on the boulevards to be fired upon, he stopped the firing. The firing was an absurdity, and no General would ever have ordered it. It was doubtless the work of young conscripts. The vote for a new professorship of the history of religions at the Collége de France was opposed by M. Laboulaye, but agreed to by 140 to 124; and after a discussion on Congregational schools, in which M. Jules Ferry denied that the Government made war against Catholicism, the Budget votes were completed. In the Chamber of Deputies M. Lepère submitted a vote of 5,000,000f. out of this year's surplus for the aid of the sufferers from the deficiency of the crops and the exceptional severity of the present winter. The proposition was discussed at once and adopted, with three dissentients. The Chamber of Deputies agreed last Saturday to the proposal for the rebuilding of the General Post Office at Paris. The Chamber also agreed to suspend the prosecution of M. Baudry d'Asson for his speech at the Legitimist banquet, and to a repayment of 64,000,000f. to the Bank of France out of the year's surplus; but rejected a proposal to pay 3,500,000f. to the bank as partial compensation for its enforced advance of 16,000,000f. to the Commune. The Budget Committee contended that the bank had received indirect compensation to the amount of 1,500,000f. per annum by a reduction of the bank-note stamp duty, and the Chamber adopted the view of the Committee. On Monday an unexpected question arose concerning Roumania in the Chamber, on M. Louis Legrand asking whether the Government were prepared to recognise its independence. Mr. Waddington reminded the House that it was the French Plenipotentiaries who were chiefly instrumental at Berlin in obtaining for Roumania an increase of territory in compensation for the loss of Bessarabia. She was now engaged with other Powers in negotiations which he hoped would soon end in the recognition of Roumanian independence. The Chamber subsequently voted the credit of 80,000,000f. asked for by the Government for the construction and repairing of country roads.

During the coming recess a new Cabinet will practically be formed, through the process of filling up the posts left vacant. Lockroy's interpellation of the Government on the subject of the amnesty was on Tuesday made in the Chamber of Deputies, and resulted in the "order of the day" being voted by 250 members against 50.

The French Society of Water Colour Painters opened on Wednesday evening an exhibition of oil paintings.

Baron de Bourqueney, a Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, and formerly Receiver-General of Finances, died a few days since at the age of eighty-eight. He was the brother of Count de Bourqueney, and Ambassador under the Empire, and the second French Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Paris in 1856.

M. Claude Etienne Minié, the inventor of the rifle which bears his name, died in Paris on Sunday. He was born in Paris in 1804, and took part as a private soldier in several campaigns in Algeria. His good conduct brought him promotion, and it was as captain in a battalion of chasseurs that he conceived the idea of improving the muskets used in the army. He became an instructor of musketry at Vincennes, and in this capacity introduced fresh changes into the construction of fire-arms. He retired in 1858.

SPAIN.

Last Saturday the King and Queen, while driving in the Atocha-street, at Madrid, met a priest, who was taking the last sacraments to a dying man. Their Majesties immediately alighted from their carriage and lent it to the priest, following on foot, amid the acclamations of the populace.

Señor Canovas del Castillo, the new Premier, gave explanations in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 11th inst., as to the causes of the recent Ministerial crisis. At the conclusion of his remarks the Constitutional minority asked for further information on the subject. Señor Canovas del Castillo stated that he was obliged to go to the Senate, but would return immediately in order to reply to the interpellation. Against this course the Constitutional Deputies protested, and considerable excitement arose, in the midst of which the President put on his hat and declared the sitting of the Chamber closed. All the groups of the Opposition have decided not to enter the House again until explanations have been given by Señor Canovas del Castillo. He declines to offer an apology, maintaining that he has not committed any breach of privilege. Delegates have been nominated by the Committee of the Senators and Deputies appointed at the recent meeting of the members of the Opposition to propose to the various sections of the Ministry a definite plan of action to be followed by them in the present difficult situation.

Bad news, it is stated, has been received from Cuba. The Minister of War has received the resignations of several Generals. The new Colonial Minister has, by telegraph, informed the Commander-in-Chief in Cuba that the Government will dispatch from Spain the means required to effect the complete suppression of the insurrection, and will also carry out the economical reforms in Cuba in such a manner as to reconcile all interests.

PORTUGAL.

A despatch received from Lisbon, dated Sunday, states that the King and the Royal family, with the Austrian Archduke Regnier and the Archduchess, have gone by rail to the ancient Palace of Villa Vicosa.

ITALY.

In Monday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Signor Baccarini, Minister of Public Works, brought in a bill to authorise extraordinary expenditure to the amount of 12,000,000 lire, for the purpose of immediately executing works of a local character in communes where the inhabitants are in a state of poverty. The Committee on the bill for increasing the military expenditure have approved the principle of the measure. Signor Villa, the Minister of Justice, in reply to a question with regard to the reported sale by the Vatican of the majolica collection at the Castelgandolfo Palace, said that the Government had ordered the seizure of the plates in question, considering that they had a full right to take that step.

Signor Depretis has been re-elected at Stradella.

GERMANY.

Count Schouvaloff arrived at Berlin on Thursday, the 11th inst., on his way to St. Petersburg. Early in the afternoon he was received by the Emperor, and subsequently paid a visit to the Crown Prince of Germany. The Count left Berlin early last Saturday morning on a visit to Prince Bismarck at Varzin.

Lord Dufferin, who spent Sunday and Monday with Prince Bismarck at Varzin, left Berlin on Monday night in company with Count Schouvaloff for St. Petersburg.

By a considerable majority, the Federal Council on Tuesday adopted the bill fixing the legislative period of the German Reichstag at four years, and providing that the Budgets for the Empire shall only be presented every two years.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet on the 11th inst. the resolutions were agreed to which the Committee had moved as a rider to the Railway Bill. Yesterday week the Railway Purchase Bill was read the third time in the form in which it passed the second reading. During the debate Herr Bitter, Minister of Finance, stated that he had no intention of going to the Dutch and English markets to obtain greater facilities for the sale of Prussian Consols. Prussia did not want that, for by taking such a course she would fall back into the class of States which did not find in their own country the strength to maintain their credit.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Army Bill was on Saturday last unanimously passed by the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath in the form in which it was originally presented by the Government.

The Hungarian Government on the 11th inst. introduced in the Lower House of the Diet a bill proposing to cover a portion of the deficit for 1880 by raising the sum of 14,000,000 fl. by the issue of 15,000,000 fl. of the 140,000,000 fl. of the Gold Rente, or by a partial issue of the same and the sale of the railway shares at present invested in the name of the Government. At yesterday week's sitting the Government stated that they had taken steps to relieve the sufferers by the inundations. A telegram from Pesth states that by the overflowing of the Köros several towns are laid in ruins, and the inhabitants have taken to flight. In the comitat of Behar 10,000 persons have been rendered homeless.

On Tuesday afternoon both Delegations met at Vienna for the first time, the Austrian at one p.m. and the Hungarian at six. The business in both was the election of the Presidents, the Bureaux, and the Committees. In the Austrian Delegation Chevalier Schmerling was elected President by thirty votes against Prince Czartoryski, who received twenty-nine. In the Hungarian Delegation Cardinal-Archbishop Haynald was unanimously elected President. Count Andrassy, the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says, has, at his own request, been elected a member of the Hungarian Delegation, and proposes to support the Government policy in the Transleithan Delegations. In both Delegations the new Minister of Foreign Affairs presented the Estimates, which are within a fraction of the same amount as those voted for the current year—4,000,000 fl. for Foreign Affairs, 93,000,000 fl. for the Army, 8,000,000 fl. for the Navy; in all, together with pensions, the Ministry of Finance, and the Court of Accounts, 108,500,000 fl., or about £10,500,000.

RUSSIA.

Arrests continue to be made in St. Petersburg, and it is said that a person in custody was found to be in possession of a detailed plan of the Winter Palace. Several reports were

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published last Saturday morning of a plot to destroy the life of the Czar by blowing up the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg. The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, however, is of opinion that the story has been concocted "for export purposes exclusively." Any one (the correspondent says) acquainted with the Winter Palace—a structure about three times as large as Buckingham Palace—would smile at the idea of the building being blown up except by enormous quantities of explosive material. In keeping with this amusing detail is the statement that the conspirators, humanely tempering rigour with leniency, gave the Emperor a chance of escape by suggesting the surrender of his authority to a Parliament. An authoritative statement which has been published at St. Petersburg asserts that the reports in some of the foreign newspapers that renewed attempts against the life of the Czar had been made or were in contemplation are partly gross exaggerations and partly absolute inventions. It is admitted, however, that in their search for the authors of the attempt to blow up the Emperor's train at Moscow the police have made numerous arrests leading to discoveries which point to the conclusion that fresh crimes are meditated by the Nihilist conspirators.

The *Daily News* publishes a letter from its special correspondent with the Russian expedition in Central Asia giving some further information respecting the defeat at Dengil Tepé. One indication of the loss of prestige which it has entailed has been shown by the capture of a convoy of more than forty camels by the enemy's cavalry only twenty versts from Tchikislar. A few days after the Russians fell back on Chatte the village of Avasi, near that place, was sacked and burned. More than 160 men and women were killed, and the children carried off as slaves.

ROUMANIA.

The bill for the purchase of the Roumanian railways by the State is being discussed by the Senate in committee.

On Sunday the Senate voted the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne by 31 votes against one.

AMERICA.

The House of Representatives at Washington have adopted a resolution for the appointment of a committee to consider matters relating to the projected interoceanic canal.

A telegram from Philadelphia states that General Grant arrived there on Tuesday morning, and was enthusiastically received. A long procession was formed to precede him to his residence. The day was observed as a holiday, and a grand banquet was to be given in his honour in the evening.

The ex-Confederate General William Mahone, leader of the Debt Readjustment party in Virginia, has been elected United States Senator for Virginia.

CANADA.

A telegram from Ottawa states that Mr. Hugh Nelson has been appointed a member of the Dominion Senate.

Intelligence received at Victoria, British Columbia, states that the Indians at Kamloops are much excited in consequence of several murders having been committed by half-breed outlaws. The Indians have barricaded themselves in a log-house, where they are besieged by settlers. A police force from Victoria has started for Kamloops. An Indian rising is apprehended.

SOUTH AFRICA.

News has been received from the Cape to Nov. 25. Moirosi's mountain was successfully stormed and taken on Nov. 20, after having been shelled for three days. The enemy's loss was great, and amongst the killed was Moirosi himself; he was shot through the neck, and his body was found in a cave. Our casualties were two whites wounded and two natives killed.

The attack on Secocoeni's stronghold was to take place on the 28th ult.

INDIA.

Lord Lytton was fired at by a drunken East Indian as he was riding into Calcutta on the evening of the 12th inst. Two shots were fired at his carriage and one at the carriage which followed. No one was hurt, and the assassin was arrested by the Viceroy's Staff. A Reuter's telegram states that he is a Eurasian, belonging to a respectable family, and was formerly in the Government employ. He had been recently discharged from the Allahabad Lunatic Asylum.

Particulars of the fighting with the tribes near Cabul are given in another column.

AUSTRALIA.

We learn through Reuter's agency that on the 10th inst. the Hon. James Watson, the Colonial Treasurer, made his financial statement in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly. After showing that the large accumulated surplus accruing from the revenue of previous years had been absorbed to the extent of £1,500,000 during the last Session for public works, comprising buildings of great general importance, such as had been formerly provided for by loans, he proceeded to state that there remained a balance of nearly £1,000,000, which it was proposed to reduce, by other works and services of a similar nature, to £600,000. The Treasurer next pointed out that in consequence of the temporary falling-off of the land sales, which he had not anticipated when making his last financial statement, there would be a diminution of income for 1879 of £200,000, which he proposed to charge against the remaining balance of the surplus of previous years. With regard to the revenue and expenditure for 1880, he estimated that the income would fall short of last year's receipts by £220,000, principally because a continued reduction of the sale of land by auction must be anticipated. To meet the deficiency and to provide for contingent and unforeseen charges, the Treasurer proposed to increase the direct and indirect taxation by over £400,000 annually, of which £350,000 would be received next year. A part of his scheme was to reimpose the stamp duties, which had been in operation for nearly ten years prior to 1875 There would be, however, a slight modification in these duties embodying the principle of an income tax in the form of stamped receipts, which would admit of expansion as the necessities of the State required increase of revenue. Mr. Watson further proposed to raise the duties in the present tariff as follows:—Spirits, 2s. a gallon; sparkling wines, 4s. a gallon; still wines, 1s. a gallon; manufactured tobacco, 6d., and leaf tobacco, 3d. a pound; all beer and porter, 3d. a gallon. The excise duties on tobacco manufactured in the colony would also be raised by 3d., and those on all kinds of beer and porter by 3d. a gallon. Apart from the falling-off in the land sales, the revenue was at present in a more healthy condition than could be expected, considering the depression in trade and commerce during the last two years. As a revival in trade was now taking place, he (Mr. Watson) felt justified in speaking hopefully of the future. The taxation in New South Wales was considerably less than in any other Australian colony. It was not the intention of the Government to float any portion of the last authorised loan for some time, as a balance of £1,200,000 of previous loans was still to be negotiated. The Treasurer concluded his statement by declaring that the cash balances standing to the credit of the Government, on all accounts, exceeded £3,000,000. Mr. Watson's speech and his financial proposals were favourably received by the House.

In consequence of the result of the vote in the Melbourne Legislative Assembly on the Constitutional Reform Bill, the Government have decided to abandon the measure, and have at the same time recommended the Governor to dissolve the Parliament. His Excellency has acquiesced.

The *Official Gazette* of Copenhagen publishes a Declaration, signed by the representatives of Great Britain and Denmark, providing for the mutual protection of trade marks.

Reports have reached Athens from Corfu that two Englishmen, who lately left the island for Epirus, have been captured by brigands, who demand a ransom of £4000.

Prince Charles has telegraphed to M. Gueschoff, the President of the Provincial Assembly of Eastern Roumelia, inviting him to accept a Ministerial post in Bulgaria.

A famine is reported to have broken out in the province of Van, in Armenia, and the inhabitants are emigrating. Subscriptions have been opened by the Patriarch for the sufferers.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the terms of the treaty concluded between Great Britain and the Swiss Confederation for the extradition of criminals.

News has reached New York by way of Colorado that a fight occurred on the 15th inst. between a hundred Apaches and a party of Mexicans from Chihuahua, in which eighty of the Indians were killed and wounded.

According to accounts given in Havannah newspapers which have been received at New York, the revolution in San Domingo has been successful; business was thriving, and heavy shipments of tobacco were being made to Germany.

The ship Norval, Captain Halliday, sailed from Plymouth yesterday week for Sydney with 386 emigrants, of whom there are 45 married couples, 86 single men, 124 single women, 50 boys, 36 girls, and 6 infants. There are 187 English, 20 Scotch, 177 Irish, and 2 foreigners.

The King of the Belgians, it is announced, again offers a prize of 25,000f. or £1250, open to writers of all nationalities, for an essay on "Means for the Improvement of Harbours on Low and Sandy Coasts," such as those of Belgium. Foreign writers must send in their essays to the Ministry of the Interior at Brussels on or before Jan. 1, 1881.

A mail for the Australian and New Zealand Colonies will be made up for dispatch by the Colonial Line steam-ship City of London, leaving Plymouth for Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, on Monday next. Letters must be posted at the usual hour on Saturday, and must be specially directed per steam-ship City of London, viâ Plymouth.

News from the West Coast of Africa states that two towns were burned and destroyed by the British expedition which recently proceeded up the Niger. The expedition, which was under the command of Captain Burr, R.N., consisted of a force of bluejackets and marines and a detachment of Houssas. The good effect of the punishment (a telegram says) was stated to have been felt at once, as oil and produce were coming down the river in large quantities.

The Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department has issued two excellent maps—the one of Sekukuna's territory and the surrounding country; the other, upon a larger scale, of Secocoeni's territory, including the rugged range known as the Lulu Mountain. These maps are of great value and interest at the present time, when the next mail will probably bring news of the attack upon Secocoeni's fortress by Colonel Baker Russell's force.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* has received news that the Persian Government has decided to send an extraordinary mission to Europe, which is to proceed by way of Constantinople to Vienna, and thence to Berlin, Paris, and London, the object being to obtain a recognition of the Persian Attrek frontier, which is threatened by Russia. The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says that reinforcements are being constantly sent to Turkestan in preparation for the campaign to be begun early in the spring. The attack upon Merv, which was to have taken place this summer, is to be carried out as soon as the season permits.

POLITICAL.

The theory has been broached that the Dissolution of Parliament is near at hand because of the earlier issue than usual of certain Treasury notifications to expedite the preparation of the Estimates. A week o'ershadowed by the gloomy news of reverses at Cabul is hardly the time to give credence to the notion. It was officially notified in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday last that Parliament would assemble "for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs" on Thursday, Feb. 5 next; and, whatever, backstairs gossip may be published by oracular morning or evening prints, it appears pretty clear now that the Earl of Beaconsfield and his colleagues have resolved to ascertain the tone of St. Stephen's ere determining the date of their appeal to the country. Meantime, there are not lacking lively indications that the politically active constituencies have carefully weighed their representatives in the balance, and have formed a rough-and-ready idea of the real weight and value of their Parliamentary action. Hon. members who can stand the test of the rigid analysis of the great divisions of the present Parliament, published in the *Daily News* of Tuesday, may presumably feel sufficiently certain of the re-election their political fidelity entitles them to. But this seasonable list may not improbably make many backsliders shake uncomfortably in their shoes. It would be invidious to particularise these gentlemen, and it might, moreover, be deemed cruel when their sins are on the eve of finding them out.

The election of a member for Sheffield in the place of the late Mr. Roebuck on Monday next is looked forward to with more than local interest; but if Mr. Waddy, Q.C., should be chosen in preference to Mr. Wortley, and Alderman Sir Robert Carden should slip into his seat for Barnstaple, the balance of parties will be the same as regards the practical point of the division list. The polling at Donegal, on the other hand, has resulted in the gain of a seat for the Liberals, the late Conservative member, Mr. Wilson, having been succeeded by Mr. Lea, who had a majority of 683 over Mr. M'Corkell, the Conservative candidate. This apparent gain, however, has to be qualified by the proverbial uncertainty of the Irish vote in the House of Commons.

The unanimity with which the majority of Ministers have avoided war topics and turned to agriculture (the Duke of Richmond has followed the Marquis of Salisbury's example in this respect) may be regarded as so far satisfactory that it possibly indicates a willingness to turn the sword into the ploughshare. We must not halloo, however, until we are out of the wood of the forthcoming Conservative demonstration in the provinces. If Ministerial utterances at this meeting be as moderate in tone as the compact and sensible speech made by Mr. W. H. Smith on the 11th inst. at the Rev. G. Blencowe's Zulu lecture in Pimlico, it would be most in accord with the fitness of things. The First Lord of the Admiralty, whilst disclaiming Ministerial responsibility for the Zulu War, said it was undesirable we should extend our responsibilities in that part of the world, and repeated the Chancellor of the Exchequer's dictum that our colonial brethren must learn that they must, as a rule, depend upon themselves for defence against internal enemies. Albeit, Sir W. Hart Dyke, the Conservative whip, spoke of himself at Tunbridge on Tuesday as a "stormy petrel," he had not a word to say as to when the Dissolution wind would set in. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, addressing his constituents at Carlisle the same day in company with his colleague, Mr. Robert Ferguson, confidently said the issue of the Donegal election foreshadowed the result of the General Election. Speaking also on Tuesday in Dublin, Mr. Parnell (who leaves for the United States to-day) did not trouble himself on this point, but confined himself to bringing about a union of the Central Tenants' Defence Association with the Irish National Land League.

Mr. Walter approaches his Parliamentary duties in a manner so devoutly impartial that he may well have been astonished yesterday week, when his support of the Ministry met with marked disfavour at a Berkshire meeting at Newbury, and even his justification of his votes did not shake off a resolution of dissatisfaction with the representation of the county. Mr. Massey seemed to be far more at home with his constituents at Tiverton the same day, when the practical mind of Mr. Baxter was exercised at Brechin, by-the-way, on the land laws, in reforming which he advocated the abolition of primogeniture, the limitation of entail and settlement, and a cheap system of transfer. In Scotland, too, Professor Blackie, in the course of a lecture on Saturday, put his foot down, and stoutly said he would vote for the Conservatives if the Liberal Party sought to disestablish the Church of Scotland. Various election movements are afoot within the metropolitan radius, the most noticeable being a meeting of Mr. Boord with his Greenwich constituents on Monday, when he was accompanied by Baron Henry de Worms, the second Conservative candidate.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS.

The two contrasted scenes of Morning and Night, Sea and Land, Outdoor and Indoor, rude and luxurious, manly and childish industry for the preparation of Christmas Festival Adornments have little else in common but that they might be supposed to occur on the same day of a cherished anniversary, the observance of which is equally popular with all classes of English folk. Indeed we may postulate, as an acknowledged condition of our social life, that Christmas Decorations are likely to find place at this season as well among the seafaring coast population as with the children, parents, and domestic servants of a comfortable family mansion.

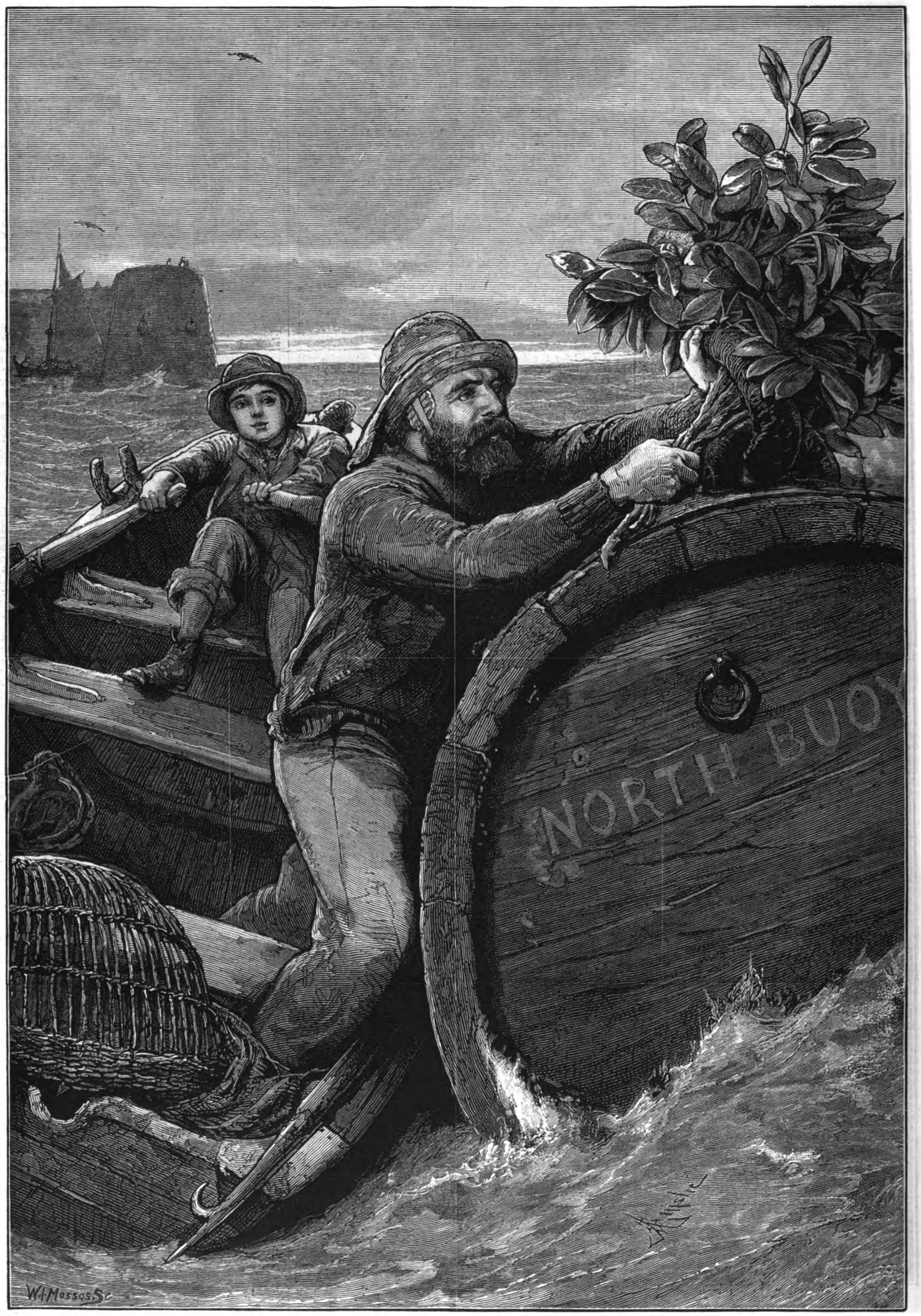
DRESSING UP AN OLD BUOY.

It was not an Old Boy, but an Old Buoy—a wooden-headed fellow, who was, though of unsteady habits, and too often half-seas-over, still employed and allowed to keep his place, as a sort of sentinel, at the north entrance to a certain harbour in the Channel Islands. This rather doubtful character, with his rolling gait and frequent fits of bobbery among his nautical companions, did not claim any high degree of social respectability; but it was contrived by charitable neighbours on shore that he, too, should keep Christmas with the rest of them. He did not indeed go to Church that day, but stayed outside, like an old Heathen as he was, to worship Father Neptune with the Tritons and Mermaids and other Porpoises, when their congregation drew near from the misty offing. But there was a Missionary of Christmas observance who put forth to the seasonable reclamation of this bewildered outcast. It was Tom Tug, the harbour-master's boatman, accompanied by his son Little Jemmy, whose puny hands can already wield a pair of oars, if not making sea-way, at least so as to keep the boat close alongside of the Old North Buoy. Our Artist chanced to be a witness of this quaint and kindly performance. The honest alacrity of the good seaman, as he grappled his familiar customer, while fending off the boat with knee and elbow from harmful collision, was pleasant to see. It was a still and calm December morning, but the under-swell from the Atlantic lifted the Old Buoy and the small boat together, as if gently dandled in the lap of irresistible might. There was, to the mind of an unaccustomed landsman, something impressive and solemn in this peculiar situation. So the lonely old weather-beaten guardian of a safe channel for ships that would sail or steam that way received his Christmas greeting, with a garland of evergreen laurels to crown his rugged brow, looking forth on the Bay of Biscay and the Western Ocean.

DRESSING UP THE BLACK OLD BOY.

In the large household establishment of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob St. Vincent, who came to England with £250,000 from sugar-planting or trading and money-dealing in the West Indies, old Peter, the favourite negro footman, always held a privileged place. He had lived sixty-eight years, from the date of his birthday in the old times of legal slavery, a faithful dependent on the family of his present master, whose father, the late Sampson St. Vincent, of Muscovado Vale, in Trinidad, reared this valuable black human chattel from a well-assorted pair of bond-servants on that estate. Peter's mother, a fine healthy young woman, having been the wet-nurse by whose assistance Master Jacob's pining infancy was kept alive, it was not unnatural that, as Mr. Jacob grew up to a prosperous manhood, there should be a kindly mutual attachment between Peter and his respectable master. The era of colonial slave emancipation passed over their heads, altering the relations of a million other negroes, male and female, both field hands and house servants, to their former proprietors, some of whom, in spite of large pecuniary compensation, professed themselves ruined by the change. Peter, then a fine strong young man, but still called a "boy," as is customary with negro personal attendants, remained quite unconscious of his new social rights as a free citizen, or at least perfectly indifferent to the opportunity he now had of going out into the world to shift for himself. He never thought of leaving Mr. Jacob, nor did Mr. Jacob and Mrs. Jacob, herself the daughter and heiress of a wealthy planter, ever think it possible that honest Peter could wish to leave them. And so it has come to pass, now that the rich West Indian family have removed its abode to Porchester-terrace, Bayswater, the good old black "boy" is still an inmate of their comfortable London house. The pretty little Miss, their only child, who from her babyhood has loved Peter as dearly as sweet Eva St. Clare loved her worthy "Uncle Tom," in Mrs. Stowe's most touching story, is determined that Peter shall accept a Christmas gift from her hands, to ornament his person as he waits at the dinner-table. He is busied with his twofold office, as footman and butler, aided by the London housemaids, to set the glasses and bottles in readiness, while his mistress is coming down stairs to look after some final preparations for her expected party of guests. This is the moment when good little Marie St. Vincent, calling her old negro friend and servant, who would kiss the stool that raises her feet to enable her to reach him, is about to fasten a beautiful bouquet of flowers in the breast of his livery coat. Here is a pleasing example of Christmas Decorations, with a touch of that kindly good nature that "makes the whole world kin."

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CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS: CHRISTMAS MORNING.—SEE PAGE 571.

DRAWN BY A. B. EMSLIE.

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CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS: CHRISTMAS NIGHT.—SEE PAGE 571.
DRAWN BY C. GREGORY.

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ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

No gift of the Christmas or New-Year season of friendly tokens and graceful presents would be more acceptable, to any young lady who cultivates the taste for poetry and the charming accomplishment of singing, than the volume issued by Messrs. C. Kegan Paul and Co., which we are about to mention. It is *Songs from the Published Writings of Alfred Tennyson, Poet Laureate*, set to music by various composers. The editor, Mr. W. G. Cusins, has performed his office with discriminating care and knowledge of the composer's and musician's art. Ten of the forty-five songs here presented have already been given to the world, in company with their music, by Messrs. Novello, Boosey and Co., Stanley Lucas, Weber and Co., L. Cock, and J. Williams, the publishers. Thirty-five are new and original, having been composed expressly for this occasion. Among the contributors to these are Sir Julius Benedict, M. Gounod, Herr Joachim Raff, Signor Ciro Pinsuti, Messrs. Arthur Sullivan, G. A. Macfarren, H. Leslie, W. G. Cusins, J. L. Hatton, and others of good repute. The music is all written in the treble clef; only a few pieces have been set as part-songs. No lady's drawing-room should be without this delightful volume, close beside her indispensable pianoforte.

An interesting topographical subject is treated with an historical and descriptive commentary by Mr. Andrew Lang, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. It is no less than *Oxford*, the town and the University, which theme is worthy beyond question of the publication (by Messrs. Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday) that now claims our notice. This combines Mr. Lang's pleasantly written chapters, in about sixty folio pages, with ten fine etchings, by Kent-Thomas, Brunet-Debaines, and Toussaint, and fifteen vignette engravings, which represent picturesque views of the old Colleges and their precincts, and some of the churches and streets of Oxford. The text alone is quite deserving of a separate perusal; the etchings have much artistic merit, being equal to those which generally appear in the *Portfolio*, under Mr. P. G. Hamerton's direction.

The translation, by Mr. C. Rollin-Tilton, of that entertaining traveller Edmondo de Amicis on *Morocco, its People and Places*, published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, forms a handsome volume, with a large number of wood engravings from the original French designs. It is full of lively and piquant descriptions, moving figures, and groups of men and women and beasts, very different from those of any European country, with habits, manners, and sentiments of a genuine Oriental character, the romantic diversity of which is rather stimulating to our starved fancy in this age of monotonous and uniform Western civilisation. Signor De Amicis, whom we believe to be a Piedmontese, unites some of the Italian with French literary talents in his agreeable, forcible, animated vein of light narrative and discourse upon what he sees in foreign lands. His frank cheerfulness, as well as the quickness of his observation, makes him a very pleasing writer. The illustrations are of corresponding vivacity and power.

The same publishers offer, to the lovers of contemporary art-studies, a newly-opened range of critical and biographical disquisition, that which deals with *American Painters*, by the pen of Mr. G. W. Sheldon. Some forty of these artists, from Frederick E. Church, Sanford Gifford, and Bierstadt, to Asher Durand, Appleton Brown, Alexander Wyant, and others probably of high merit in their different ways, are here introduced. We recollect having seen pictures by Church and Bierstadt at South Kensington Exhibitions; but most of those just named are known to us only by report, and by the fine engravings in this new book, which comes to England from Messrs. Appleton and Co., of New York. It is, in some respects, the most interesting work upon a national school of art, more especially of landscape-art, that we have lately received. Mr. Sheldon has a noble appreciation of the genius and spirit of all these true masters of the interpretation of nature's beauty and sublimity in their own vast and glorious Western land. He writes of them and their subjects, without any "spread-eagle" flights of exaggeration, with perfect soberness and earnestness, but with a generous sympathy which his readers can hardly resist. His instructive explanations of their technical methods, of the drawing and colouring, and of the peculiar effects of atmosphere, light, and vegetation in that country; the characteristics of its scenery, for instance, on the shores of the Hudson, in the Adirondacs, and in many woodland, mountain, lake, and riverside places, will gratify the intelligent mind. There is equal good taste and right feeling in his accounts of the personal history of the American living artists. The illustrations, which are very finely drawn, engraved, and printed, to the number of eighty-three, present two specimens of each painter, for the most part, though in a few instances but one example; and these are quite sufficient to justify the writer's commendation of their works.

We have, upon former occasions, expressed our sincere approval of Cassell's *Magazine of Art, Illustrated*, the volume of which is now before us. Its contents are of an entertaining variety; but all contributing to a general and comprehensive acquaintance with the arts of design, both pictorial and decorative, the lives and works of those who practise them, especially in England and in the United States, and the available subjects and materials. The wood-engravings are in great plenty and of good quality. A work of substantial value, in which the study of natural history is presented, though by a strict scientific method, under a very attractive aspect, has been lately issued by Messrs. Cassell. It is *Animal Life, Described and Illustrated*, by Dr. E. Perceval Wright, Professor of Botany at the Dublin University and sometime Lecturer on Zoology there. His accounts of zoological classification, and the precise connotation of distinctive features in every species, follow the course of the best manuals for advanced students, but are frequently accompanied by lively extracts from the narratives of observant travellers and other naturalists, illustrative of the habits of animals. The volume is complete in itself, consisting of more than six hundred pages, one third part of which is devoted to mammalia, above two hundred pages to birds, reptiles, and fishes, and the remainder to insects, mollusca, and the lower or simpler forms of animal life. There are engravings, fairly drawn, on almost every page. This work is of a higher scope than the Rev. J. G. Wood's "Illustrated Natural History," published five years ago by Messrs. Routledge, which has its merits as a popular compilation. *Science for All*, edited by Dr. Robert Brown, is a volume also published by Messrs. Cassell, to which many competent authors have furnished brief explanations of physical, astronomical, geological, and other natural phenomena, assisted by copious illustrations.

That renowned weekly issue, *Vanity Fair*, of characteristic grotesque or burlesque portraits of our notable contemporary personages, converts itself, at Christmas, into a volume called *The Vanity Fair Album*. The eleventh of such volumes, which is now before us, leads off with a good portrait of Mr. Gladstone, and contains those of twenty or thirty other statesmen, or members of Parliament, with Marshal MacMahon and M. Jules Grévy, late and present heads of the French Republic, Prince Napoleon and M. Louis Blanc, and with about twenty Englishmen and Frenchmen whose social distinction is owing to other than political exertions. Among the last-mentioned are Victor Hugo, Ernest Rénan, Alexandre Dumas, Gounod, Mr. Herbert Spencer, and several officers lately commanding in the Zulu War. Mademoiselle Sarah Bernhardt is the solitary "woman of genius." The accompanying notices, by "Jehu Junior," are generally flippant, vulgar, and offensive—not less offensive in the patronising tone of praise, than in their silly affectation of scorn for those whom this literary "Pyke or Pluck" has not the sense or the heart to understand.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Earl of Beaconsfield has written to the Lord Mayor to say that he will have pleasure in allowing his name to be added to the Sir Rowland Hill Memorial Committee.

The directors of the London and Westminster Bank will recommend to the proprietors, at the meeting in January, the registration of this bank as a limited company under the powers of last Session's Act.

Yesterday week at the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, upon the application of the Sunday-School Union, a site upon the Victoria Embankment was granted for the erection of a statue to the memory of Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday schools.

An important, though not highly respected, limb of the law—one of its executive—is dead. John Calcraft, for many years the executioner at Newgate and Horsemonger-lane Gaols, died last Saturday evening. He was born in 1800, and was by trade a shoemaker.

The sale of the valuable and extensive library (first portion) of the late Dr. Laing, of Edinburgh, was concluded yesterday week by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, at their rooms, Wellington-street, Strand; the eleven days' sale realising £13,288.

The memorial recommending the London School Board to secure the full services of its chairman, by the payment to him of a salary as provided for under the Education Act, has already received a large number of influential signatures. The memorial lies for signature at the offices of Mr. Edmund Johnson, 1, Castle-street, Holborn.

A continuation of the Saturday Evening Free Lectures at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi—viz., a lecture on Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," by Mr. Francis Storr, B.A., was given last Saturday evening. The next lecture is by Sir Arthur Hobhouse, on "The Social and Political Condition of India."

At a meeting of the Statistical Society at King's College on Tuesday night a paper upon the value of money was read by Mr. R. H. Patterson. He considered that the value of money had increased, and the scarcity of gold would make itself felt on a return to prosperity in trade. Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., occupied the chair. A discussion followed.

At the invitation of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, nearly 500 cabmen, coachmen, and carters, and their wives, sat down to tea at Tolmer's-square Institute, near Euston-road; and were afterwards addressed by Colonel Burdett, Bishop Claughton, Colonel Sir E. Henderson, the Rev. Arthur Hall, and others, on the duty of the kind treatment of animals.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the first week in December was 89,789, of whom 46,673 were in workhouses, and 43,114 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show an increase of 7611, 7801, and 6980 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 717, of whom 550 were men, 140 women, and 27 children.

Another step has been made in the progress of electric light. On Monday night the Victoria station of the Metropolitan District Railway was brilliantly illuminated by ten electric lights, replacing twenty gas lamps which had previously only dimly lighted the station. The important point connected with the experiment is that these electric lights are maintained by the same engine and apparatus which, stationed at Charing-cross, subserve the purposes of forty lights on the Embankment and ten on Waterloo Bridge.

At a recent meeting of the Chapter of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, at St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell, it was unanimously resolved to confer the medal awarded by the Order for deeds of gallantry in saving life on land on Mr. Arthur H. Stokes (one of her Majesty's sub-inspectors of mines), Charles Maltby, John Hancock, Thomas Davis, and John Davis, for their brave conduct in rescuing in July last Dennis Bagshaw, who was imprisoned for five days by a sudden fall of "shale," or old workings, from the roof of the Black Engine Mine, Eyam, near Sheffield.

Seeing so much distress amongst the poor this inclement weather, the Consolidated Soup and Food Company, 23, Castle-street, Finsbury, have arranged to give, gratuitously, about 1000 gallons of soup to deserving charities. They will be ready to send it out on Monday next, 22nd inst., and the two following days. Application should be made at once by clergymen, and secretaries of institutions, either personally or by letter, so that they may inquire into each case, and apportion the quantity to their requirements.

The Amateur Orchestral Society, of which the Duke of Edinburgh is president, will give their first concert of the season in the Albert Hall this (Saturday) evening, in aid of the funds of the German Hospital at Dalston. Besides several orchestral performances by the society, there will be solos by Miss Minnie Hauk, Madame Norman-Néruda, Mdlle. Marie Breidenstein, Herr Henschel, and Mr. Charles Hallé. Sir Julius Benedict will preside at the piano. The concert will be under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who have promised to be present on the occasion.

The general meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society was held on the 11th inst. at the society's house, Hanover-square, under the presidency of the Duke of Bedford. Referring to the success attending the competition for the society's scholarships and certificates, the council in their report expressed a belief that if masters of schools were aware of the advantages offered by the society to scholars there would be a more general attempt in country schools to teach the principles of agriculture. It was stated that good work had been done by the society's laboratory during the year in detecting adulterations in feeding stuffs and manures.

The Westminster scholars, according to ancient custom, presented their annual Latin comedy on Thursday week, the piece selected for the present year being the "Trinummus" of Plautus. It was repeated on Tuesday and Thursday this week.—Doctors' Day at the Merchant Taylors' School was on Tuesday celebrated in the customary manner, and in the evening the company dined together in their hall in Threadneedle-street, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Hampton, and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff being amongst their guests.—The St. Paul's School Choral Society gave on Tuesday evening its annual concert, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The Dulwich College concert will be given next Monday.

WINTER EVERGREENS.

With the musical cry of "Holly, holly, O!" that now is heard in our southern suburbs, comes the hearty one also of "Winter evergreens," telling, as it told in the time of Gay—who wrote, "when they are bawl'd through all the town, then judge the festival of Christmas near"—that the end of the year is now at hand. The winter evergreens that then were sold were holly and ivy, fir-boughs and laurel, which still continue to be brought round to us, the latter being emblematic of peace and festivity—"now with bright holly all the temples strow, with laurel green and sacred mistletoe." In these more modern days, however, mistletoe—for obvious reasons, as its use has changed—is no longer in favour for church decoration.

The decking of houses at Christmas, with, as Stowe said, "whatever the season of the year afforded to be green," is, as we know, an ancient custom; and the legendary lore connected with it is so familiar to most of us that it need not here be dwelt on. The holly is, of course, in chief request, through the glow of its scarlet berries, and many writers make allusion to it. Thus, Evelyn, when recording with pride that long holly hedge of his at Say's Court, speaks of it as "blushing with its corals," and says, "we still dress up both our churches and houses on Christmas Day with its cheerful green and its rutilant berries;" and in a carol which is in the Harleian MSS. we read, "holly hath berries as red as any rose;" and it is the cheery influence of this very brightness—contrasting, as it often does, with the brilliant white of the snow surroundings—that makes the holly so welcome at this time of year. "What," asks Southey, "when bare and wintry woods we see, is then so cheerful as the holly-tree;" and his last wish is, "that in my age as cheerful I might be, as the green winter of the holly-tree." Holly and ivy have long held their sway, in cottage and in hall. "Even the poorest cottage," says Irving, "welcomed the festive season with decorations of holly;" and Scott describes the baronial hall as "dressed with holly green." So, too, George Wither, in the carol he wrote in the seventeenth century—"Each room with ivy-leaves is drest, and every post with holly;" while Wordsworth, alluding to its use in churches, says of them—"Green with fresh holly, every pew a porch."

Some writers, misled by the mistaken bracketing in books of the word "holme" with "evergreen-oak," have affirmed that the holly was not in use in olden days; but "holme" was, in fact, then the name that the holly went by, and the evergreen oak, as we know it now, had nothing to do with holly. At Candlemas it is the custom to remove all the Christmas decorations in houses and in churches. "Down with the holly, ivie, all, wherewith ye drest the Christmas hall;" "for," as Herrick goes on to say, "how many leaves there be, so many goblins you shall see;" and, with respect to churches, there are but few country parishes without this superstition—that "where a leaf or a berry is left in a pew on Candlemas Day there will be a death that year in the family who there sat in it." The name "holly" is, it is asserted, but a corruption of "holy" tree, and that it was so called from its use in churches.

The holly is common throughout the Midland districts and in many other parts of England, and some of the largest clusters of it are to be found in Staffordshire, at Medwood Park, and in Warwickshire, at Sutton; the trees growing in the latter locality being of immense size, and therefore almost berryless; for hollies, to berry well, have to be kept within certain bounds, or their flowers, which are white and waxen, will not show in April.

Of cultivated hollies, the named varieties now number 200, and it is said that there is not a bad one amongst them—whether of the red, the white, or the yellow-berried, the gold or the silver, the edged or the blotched, the hedgehog sort or the laurel-leaved. The best, however, of the scarlet kinds, are the Minorca and the Fœmina, which are handsome trees, and berry profusely; and next to those, Shepherd's, the Grecian, the Madeira, and the Scotch; whilst, of the yellow-berried sorts, the finest are the Lutea and the Flava. A curious kind is the one called Tortuous, and the best of the variegated is the Golden Queen; though there are others almost as beautiful—namely, the Painted Lady, the Milkmaid, and the Silver Queen. There are also some weeping hollies—the prettiest of which is the Pendula variegata—and some small ones that are suited for rockeries. The holly, like most things, has its uses; for its leaves, boiled down to make "holly tea," have been found to relieve the gout, and an infusion of the bark has cured intermittent fever; whilst the wood is selected by turners for divers purposes. It is also, being of an ivory-white, when peeled, extensively employed in the manufacture of "Tunbridge ware," and when dyed it will pass for ebony; its branches supply materials for sticks and whips, and birdlime is made from their glutinous substance; and though no shrubs are more exempt than the holly from insects, the caterpillar of that beautiful butterfly, the azure-blue, finds in its tough leaves its choicest food.

With our Christmas holly we want ivy, too; as, apart from the time they have so long been associated, there is no better addition to the scarlet berries than linking lengths of ivy; especially if, amongst the common kind, trailers from the woods of the wild "ground" sort are here and there interspersed. Of this small sort there is but one kind, but of the larger ivy there are many varieties grown—thirty, or more—both plain and variegated; and, as the latter include some that are striped or margined with a golden-yellow, or a creamy-white, their sprays add greatly to the leafy beauty of Christmas garlands. Most ivies are of quick growth, but the quickest is the large-leaved Irish. So far from making houses damp, as most folks think, ivy—which Loudon says is "the one and only thing that should be placed against them"—will keep them dry, the rain-drops falling from its glossy leaves; and this the birds well know, as they can nestle there in the wettest weather, and have a snug, warm place to sleep in. Ivy is eagerly eaten by sheep—and mistletoe too—and old shepherds have a liking for its branches in the fold. Its flowers do not show till the autumn, when, unlike the holly, it forms a happy hunting-ground for the Quaker and the Carpet moths, and a multitude of insects; wasps, too, and oftentimes, "a lonely bee, long roving here and there to find a flower," who are then attracted by the store of honey that is to be found in the nectaries of its pale-green blooms. The berries, on which so many birds feed, do not, however, ripen till the following spring, when the dulcet song of the black-cap, on his return here in April, will very soon tell of their whereabouts.

Ground-ivy, which blossoms in April, is used in the country for coughs and colds; and the leaves of the larger kind are of service for the eye, the ear, and the chest, and—following the advice of Gerarde—"for weak and aching backs." In Germany they were used as a preventive against the wasting away of children, and an extract from the berries, and a gum from the stalks, have also been credited with beneficial properties; and the latter, as the leaves, too, forms the basis, in England, of a "certain cure for corns;" and ivy-berries, crushed to powder, were given, in vinegar, during the great plague in London, with advantage, it is said, to those who were affected. The leaves bitter ale, and improve its flavour, a fact, it is reported, some brewers are aware of. In ivy there is always a charm; whether clinging "to withered tree, to old, grey stone,"

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greening with its beauty—as at Horton and at Isleworth—the grey church towers, or massing into majesty such ruins as Kenilworth, where it holds the stone together, and serves to link the memories of the past.

"A Christmas Day, without a mistletoe, is most unlucky." So runs the rural saying in those districts where most farm-houses are, and where "the bush" invariably hangs all the year between the hams and flitches. As the mistletoe is found chiefly on apple-trees, its growth is greatest in the cider counties. Next to the apple, it grows most on the poplar, where its bunches show like the nest of some monster bird; and it also is found on the pear and the willow, as well as on the maple, the ash, the thorn, and the lime, on which—by squeezing the bruised berries within the bark—it readily can be propagated. In Scotland the mistletoe—as holly and ivy, in America—is almost unknown. In France it is most abundant on the almond-tree; and in Spain, and about Jerusalem, it infests the olive. Its use with us is confined to Christmas customs; but a few centuries ago its branches were carried on New-Year's Day, by young men and maidens, from house to house, as a seasonable gift of friendship; and at the present day the same custom obtains in some parts of France. Bird-lime is generally made from the holly, but it can also be made from the mistletoe berries, those berries so dear to blackbirds, fieldfares, and thrushes; and it is the larger species of the latter bird—the missel thrush—that is credited with the cause of the increase of its growth on trees. The wood, and the leaves of it, have both been used in the treatment of epilepsy and convulsive diseases, but they are not so used at the present day. As the mistletoe absorbs, as a parasite, the sap of the tree it grows on, it is not liked by those dwelling in cider districts, who say of an orchard where that plant abounds, "There is too much mistletoe in it for it to do much good."

In the time of the Druids, mistletoe—called "all heal"—grew on the oak, and it was from that tree they always cut it; but now, to find it growing there is a very rare thing indeed—so rare, that such oaks have the name given them of "mistletoe oaks," and there are, if we mistake not, but eight such oaks in England, of which the three finest are in Herefordshire—at Tedstone Delamere, in the forest of Deerfold, and at Eastnor Park. Then, there is one near Plymouth, and one in Surrey—at Burningfold Farm, Dunsfold; and the other three are to be found, respectively, at Frampton-on-Severn, in Gloucestershire; at Sudbury Park, Chepstow, and at Hackwood Park, Basingstoke; and those, we believe, complete the list.

The supply of English holly for the London markets is chiefly derived from Kent; but a good deal of it comes from Guildford, as also mistletoe; and in a profuse year a large quantity of it is obtained from the apple-orchards of Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and Gloucestershire, though the greater part of what is grown there is, after supplying the home county towns, sent off to Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester. Holly, on the spot, is sold very cheaply, and hence the profit to the retailer well repays his trouble. The average price at market in an ordinary season is for common holly from 6d. a bundle to £5 per ton; and for variegated from 5s. to 6s. per bundle to £20 per load. Mistletoe fetches from 6d. a branch to £6 per ton, though a well-berried, handsome bush will sell at 10s. The foreign holly comes from the orchards of Normandy and Brittany, and it is also sent from the Channel Islands, Guernsey and Jersey. The largest lots go to the Borough Market and to Covent Garden, and are thence distributed. The winter evergreens are supplied from the cuttings of suburban shrubberies; the ivy, from gardens; and the "Christmas-trees," from fir-plantations, and from the London nurserymen. Holly this year is well berried. Let us hope its coral will soon shine on happy faces; and, though the passing year has been a long and dreary one, and winter comes thus early, yet, as Cowper says, "let the months go round, a few short months, and all shall be restored." Then, leaves will unfold again, and flowers merge on "from bud to beauty."

SHELSLEY BEAUCHAMP.

NEW BOOKS.

Obstacles, even impossibilities, never stop translators, and one cannot be surprised, therefore, at the feat performed in *The Odyssey of Homer*, done into English prose by S. H. Butcher, M.A., and A. Lang, M.A. (Macmillan and Co.), for the pair of excellent scholars have at least given themselves a chance of telling "that half of the truth" about Homer which consists in the bare interpretation of his words, without any attempt to reproduce the magic of his numbers, and which the interpreters who employ verse for their purpose cannot possibly convey, without modification or amplification, or even travesty, whilst they sing his song to a measure unknown and uncongenial to his muse. There are some excellent remarks upon this point in the preface with which the translators introduce their work. As for the translation itself, what can be said? It is the old story of mingled success and failure; some passages so excellent as to be beyond praise, some not only unsatisfactory, but, to speak with proper deference and under correction, misrendered to an extent which would be surprising in a schoolboy. Yet, where there is so much evidence of a general superiority, it would savour of petty hypercriticism to dwell upon small details. Attention, however, may be drawn, by way of example, to that passage in the Sixth Book, where Odysseus is likened to a hungry lion, driven by the needs of his belly "to make assay upon the flocks, even within a close-penned fold," as the translators have it, whereas the meaning clearly is that, as the words in the ordinary sense imply, the wild beast would be so reckless in his extremity that he would attempt to run down his prey, even within the walls of a homestead, as famine-stricken wolves will do in our day. The whole point is lost by the translators' version, which, moreover, necessitates a forced and unusual interpretation of a common word. There is another passage, in the Twenty-second Book, where Athene assumes the appearance of a swallow, which seems to have been even more erroneously taken. What, however, are a few blemishes among so many beauties? And what matters it, when the performance, as a whole, is so good, if, as at the ninth line of the First Book, "but" be persistently given as the equivalent of a certain word which clearly requires rather something expressive of consequence or resumption. As for the constant epithets, as they may be called, the epithets, that is, which recur over and over again in connection with the names of persons, and which appear to be as merely conventional as our own, when we speak of a "noble" lord, or an "honourable" member, or a "learned" counsel, or a "venerable" archdeacon, they are, no doubt, among the greatest difficulties encountered by translators of Homer, but they need not cause any more hesitation on the ground of their apparent inapplicability under certain circumstances than is exhibited by the newspaper reporter who, undeterred by incongruity, has no scruple about announcing that "the 'reverend' gentleman was fined five shillings for being drunk," when, as occasionally happens, so great a misfortune overtakes a clergyman who has, or is believed to have, been previously overtaken by liquor.

Among the works which the late Afghan war has brought forth, none is more important or valuable than the reprint of Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre's little book entitled "The Kabul Insurrection of 1841-42." During that terrible campaign the author was a Lieutenant of Artillery, and went through all the trying scenes in Kabul itself, as well as the horrors of the Khoord Kabul massacres. He was there wounded, and became one of the prisoners of Akbar Khan, and had to undergo months of suspense with our other unfortunate countrymen, never knowing at what moment their lives might be sacrificed. But Sir Vincent Eyre has lived to earn a high reputation for gallantry by his rescue, during the Indian Mutiny, of a number of civilians who were shut up in the now famous "House of Arrah." They had been beleaguered for some days by a large band of mutineers; and when Eyre heard of it he made a movement with a mere handful of troops, and defeated the enemy, thus saving the lives of about seventy Europeans from certain death. Sir Vincent has retired from the service, and Messrs. Allen and Co. prevailed on him to undertake a new edition of his book, in which he has been assisted by Colonel Malleson, who now fills the place left vacant by Sir John Kaye as the historian of India. The original edition of this book was the first record of the events written by a military man, and one who had performed a part in them; hence its claims to faithfulness. When Akbar Khan carried off his prisoners, after the dreadful massacres of the Khoord Kabul and Jugdulluk, he led them to Badiábád, in the district of Lughman, where they were kept three months. At this place the supply of stationery was small, but the author managed to jot down an account of events while they were still fresh in his memory, and where he could correct details by a reference to his fellow-prisoners, all of whom had been actors in the scenes. From this explanation it will be seen that the account possesses a high claim to accuracy, and something of the quality of a special correspondent's letters from having been all but written on the spot. It was sent down along with Lady Sale's Journal to General Pollock, who had by that time reached Jellalabad. He forwarded the MS. to England, where it was published, and Sir Robert Peel, who delivered some speeches in Parliament on the Afghan war of that time, made long extracts from it. The authenticity and historical character of this book will thus be understood. Anyone wishing to get an account of the first Afghan war, of a handy size and in a readable form, will find it here. Sir Vincent can use the pencil as well as the pen; and a sketch made by him of the Khoord Kabul appeared in the *Illustrated London News* during the late Afghan war. An outline sketch of this subject is given with the work, as well as a view of the city of Cabul, from a sketch by the author.

Amateur theatrical performances have long been a favourite amusement, and they are best managed by the organisation of regular acting clubs. One of the most eminently successful of these institutions is the "University Amateur Dramatic Club" of Cambridge, founded in 1835 by Mr. F. C. Burnand, B.A., of Trinity College in that University, who has since won a good share of popular favour by his literary contributions both to the press and to the stage, for the gratification of the general English public. Mr. Burnand has been induced, at the approach of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation, to gather up his records and personal reminiscences of the early doings of "*The A. D. C., Camb.*," with continuation to the Lent Term of 1864, in a very pleasant and amusing volume, of which Messrs. Chapman and Hall are the publishers. It may serve as a really useful guide, in many details of management, to others who may undertake the formation or direction of societies of this kind, especially among the members of colleges and public schools, or those of military garrisons, or any local community of gentlemen brought into mutual acquaintance by their official or professional duties. We heartily wish that all such Dramatic Clubs, great and small, wherever a company of educated Englishmen can be found to engage in them, may be animated by the spirit of thorough good-fellowship which Mr. Burnand's lively pages reflect at the present reading.

In *Alice, and other Fairy Plays for Children* (Sonnenschein and Allen) Mrs. Freiligraph Kroeker has happily solved the problem of transferring Mr. Lewis Carroll's unique humour and fancy from the closet to the stage. "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking-Glass" have been skilfully blended into a single play without damage to any of the familiar favourites in the action of either story, and, with the addition of capital illustrations and music, the success is perfect. The other miniature dramas in the volume are equally well adapted for the juvenile theatre.

An acknowledged want is very well supplied in Mrs. Berens's *Myths and Legends of Ancient Greece and Rome* (Blackie and Son), a volume of Messrs. Blackie's excellent school series. Elegantly printed, and tastefully illustrated with engravings after the antique, this pretty little volume is something more than a popular account of Greek and Roman mythology, for it also conveys, as claimed by the authoress, "a clear and succinct idea of the religious beliefs of the ancients," and "a picture of old Greek life, its customs, its superstitions, and its princely hospitalities. All the stories are exceedingly well told, and young readers will find the book thoroughly attractive.

The Townhall at Dunstable was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning.

A peer of the realm succeeds Mr. Clerk-Maxwell as Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge. The qualifications of Lord Rayleigh for the position were so evident that on the day of election he was the only candidate proposed. The new Professor, then the Hon. J. W. Strutt, graduated at Trinity College as Senior Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman in 1864. He was an additional examiner for the Mathematical Tripos in 1876.

As Lord Fermoy was entering the Limerick County Club last Saturday night, a man, named James O'Shea, approached him and struck him a blow with a stick. Lord Fermoy fell, and his assailant fled. Some members of the club, however, who witnessed the assault, pursued him. After a sharp chase they caught him, and handed him over to the police. O'Shea had been, it appears, dismissed from his Lordship's service. It is stated that his Lordship has almost recovered from the effects of the assault. O'Shea was tried on Wednesday and sentenced by Baron Dowse to five years' penal servitude.

Besides *Galignani's Messenger*, there are two other newspapers printed in Paris for English readers. The *Boulevard*, issued once a week, is what is known as a society paper, and is very good of its kind. In the *Parisian*, also a weekly, we have a newspaper proper, giving all the French political news; Parisian social, artistic, and theatrical gossip; a weekly review of music and the drama in Paris, current literature, the latest fashions, special articles on living celebrities by well-known writers, and a summary of news from the United States and Europe. Special attention is devoted to art, literature, and biography, and every week a story by a French or an English author is given. This enterprising paper gives this week a special double Christmas number, containing new and original stories and novelettes by James Payn, Henry James, Jun., Frederick Locker, Alphonse Daudet, Jules Claretie, and others.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bird, S. W. E., to be Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Launceston.
Chalmers, W.; Canon of Melbourne.
Collyns, J. M.; Rural Dean of Daventry.
Dawson, J. Myers; Incumbent of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Arbroath.
Hale, W. F.; Assistant-Curate of the United parishes of St. Katherine Cree and St. James, Aldgate.
Kearney, Neville; Incumbent of Croghan, diocese of Elphin.
Leonard, A. A.; Inspector of Schools for the Diocese of Llandaff.
Royds, Gilbert Twemlow; Rector of Haughton.
Simpson, R. J.; Incumbent of Curzon Chapel.
Toulon, J. S.; Prebendary of Ferring in Chichester Cathedral.
Wilson, C. H.; Vicar of Dilton Marsh-with-Chapmanslade, Wilts.—*Guardian*.

The Rev. William Rogers, Rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, was entertained yesterday week by a committee of his parishioners at a dinner at the Albion, and presented with his portrait, in recognition of his exceptional services to the parish and to education.

A handsome monument of Gothic design, executed by Mr. Forsyth, in various marbles and alabaster, surmounted by a richly carved stone canopy, has been erected in Cheriton church, Pembroke, to the late Captain the Hon. Ronald Campbell (Coldstream Guards). He served in the Zulu war as staff officer to Colonel Sir Evelyn Wood, and fell on the Zlobane Mountain, on March 28 last, in the performance of a most gallant deed. His portrait has appeared in this Journal.

A handsome stained-glass window has been placed in the east end of St. Mary's Church, Warwick. The subjects illustrated are, in the centre lights, the Supper at Emmaus and the Sermon on the Mount; and in the side lights, events from the life of Christ; in the tracery pieces are figures of apostles and prophets. The glass is executed in the fifteenth-century style of work in keeping with the architecture of the chancel. The window was executed by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne.

St. John's Church, Brighton, which was erected about forty years since by the Rev. H. M. Wagner, the late Vicar of Brighton, was reopened yesterday week, after having been closed for about eighteen months for repairs. The building, which is in the Grecian style of architecture, and has been restored in harmony therewith, will seat some 1600 persons. It was formerly noted for the elaborate ritual with which the former Incumbent, the Rev. A. A. Morgan, conducted its services. Since then the present Vicar of Brighton, the Ven. Archdeacon Hannah, has constituted it the centre of a district parish, with the Rev. R. H. Raines as successor to Mr. Morgan as its Vicar. The district is a poor one, and the Bishop of Chichester, who preached the sermon at the reopening services, commended it to the consideration of the wealthy.

The Bishop of Rochester has issued a long pastoral letter to his clergy on lay work. He says that within a triangle of which Woolwich is the apex, and Putney and Streatham the extremities of the base, there is a population of 1,300,000 with only 332 clergy. The parochial system he considers to be, under such circumstances, not so much destroyed as submerged, and new and living instrumentalities are needed to overtake the arrears of work; but the Church may, he considers, have yet greater triumphs before her than any she has yet achieved if "she will consent to doff the somewhat chilly sedateness she has inherited from generations of high-backed pews, and if, with teaching that the working classes can understand, and services that they can follow, and hymns that they can grasp, and music that they can sing, she will try to persuade them into the fold of Christ." His Lordship dwells on a number of schemes for the effectual carrying on of lay agency, the only actually new one being that of lay preachers.

"CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM DICKENS."

A clever artist and humourist, Mr. Frederick Barnard, has made a series of drawings, each of a single figure, giving his conception of several leading characters in the popular stories for which all the world is so grateful to Charles Dickens. These designs are reproduced, by Mr. T. Robertson, in lithographic plates of a large size, suitable for framing to be suspended on a wall, which Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have published, and one of which, "Mr. Pickwick," they have allowed us to copy in our page Engraving. The subjects are six in number, "Mrs. Gamp," "Alfred Jingle," "Bill Sykes," "Little Dorrit," "Sidney Carton," and "Mr. Pickwick." It is not the best selection that could have been found, Sidney Carton being an insignificant type of character, and Miss Dorrit, the Marshalsea prisoner's daughter, of less originality than pathetic interest from her situation. The ruffianly force and grim ferocity of Sykes, the housebreaker, who becomes the murderer of Nancy, in "Oliver Twist," may be considered to have got an adequate representation at the artist's hands. As for Mr. Pickwick, the first and best creation, some think, of the gifted author, we could have wished to see him in a more dignified plight. Mr. Barnard, however, presents to us a correct Illustration of one of the undeniable incidents of Pickwickian experience, which will be in the recollection of every reader. It is above forty years since that droll story was told, and those who read it in their youth have it still fresh in their minds to this day. The good old gentleman, being one of the guests of Mr. Wardle at a picnic party in the pleasant fields of Kent, has been too easily persuaded to drink a glass of cold milk punch, "and another glass, just to see whether there was any orange-peel in the punch, because orange-peel always disagreed with him," and then another glass, "in honour of the unknown punch compounder," besides remembering the health of present and absent friends. It is a little too much for him, as his expressive countenance already betrays.

The emigrants from the Mersey last month were 10,141, an increase of 6253 on the figures for November last year.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Captain (now Major) Edward Pemberton Leach, Royal Engineers, for his determination and gallantry in an action with the Shinwarris, near Maidana, Afghanistan, on March 17, 1879.

St. Patrick's Church, Ballymena, beautifully situated within the demesne of Old Waveney, which was completed and opened for Divine service in 1855, was completely destroyed by fire on Saturday last.

The Rev. T. W. Sharp, one of her Majesty's inspectors, gave an address at the annual gathering of the students of the British and Foreign School Society's College in the Borough-road, yesterday week, and it was announced that the trustees of the Protestant Dissenters' Charity School having discontinued the school the funds belonging to it, more than £6000 will be devoted to granting exhibitions for the students of the college.

The fifth anniversary festival of the Dairymen's Benevolent Institution was held on the 11th inst., at the Freemasons' Tavern, Mr. H. W. Neville in the chair. Covers were laid for 300. In proposing the toast of the evening, the chairman said the most recent Parliamentary returns showed that the metropolitan dairymen were more than 6000 in number. The list of the night's subscriptions announced amounted to £560, including 100 guineas from the chairman.

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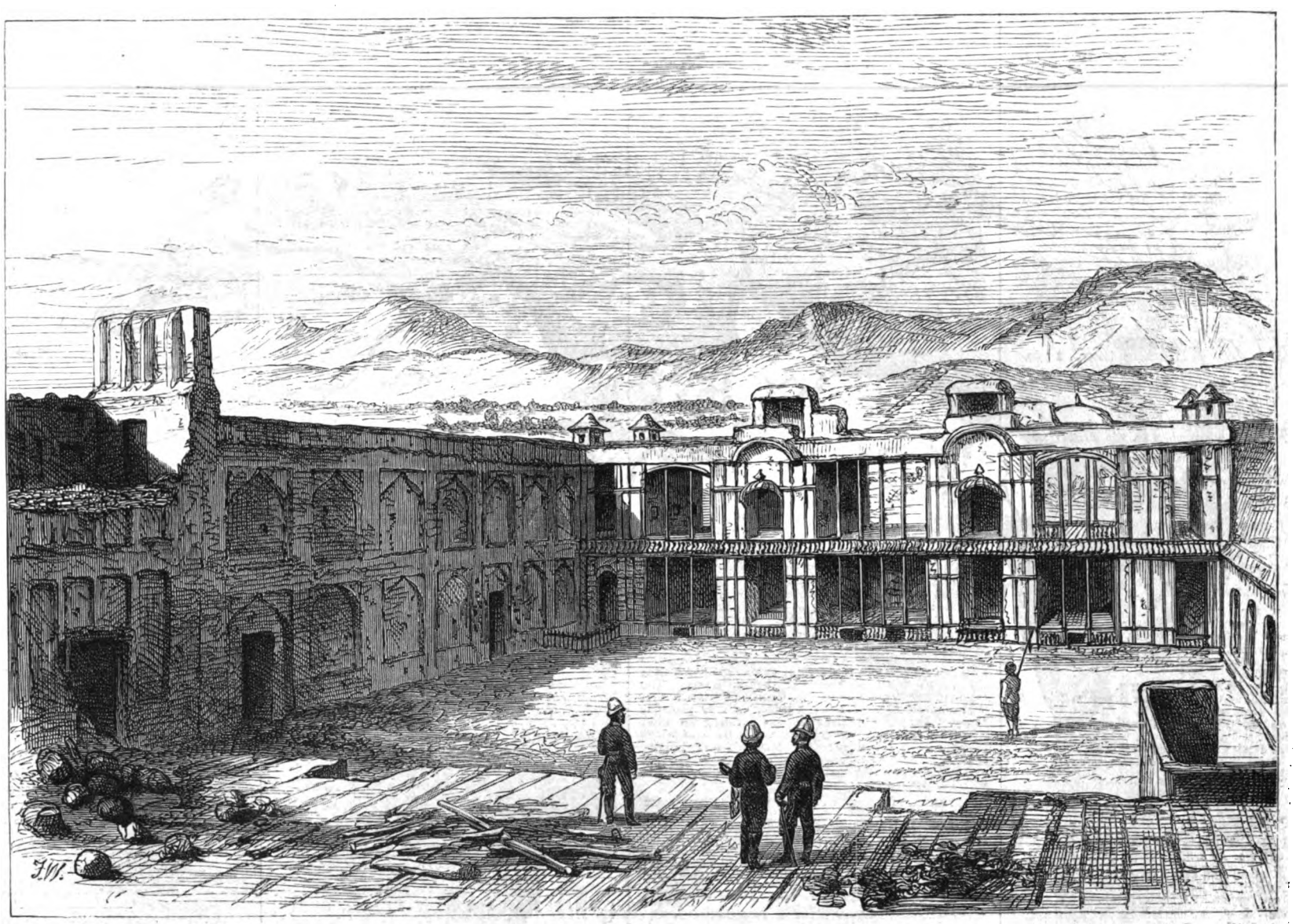


MR. PICKWICK.—ONE OF MR. F. BARNARD'S "CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM DICKENS."
PUBLISHED BY MESSRS. CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN.—SEE PAGE 575.

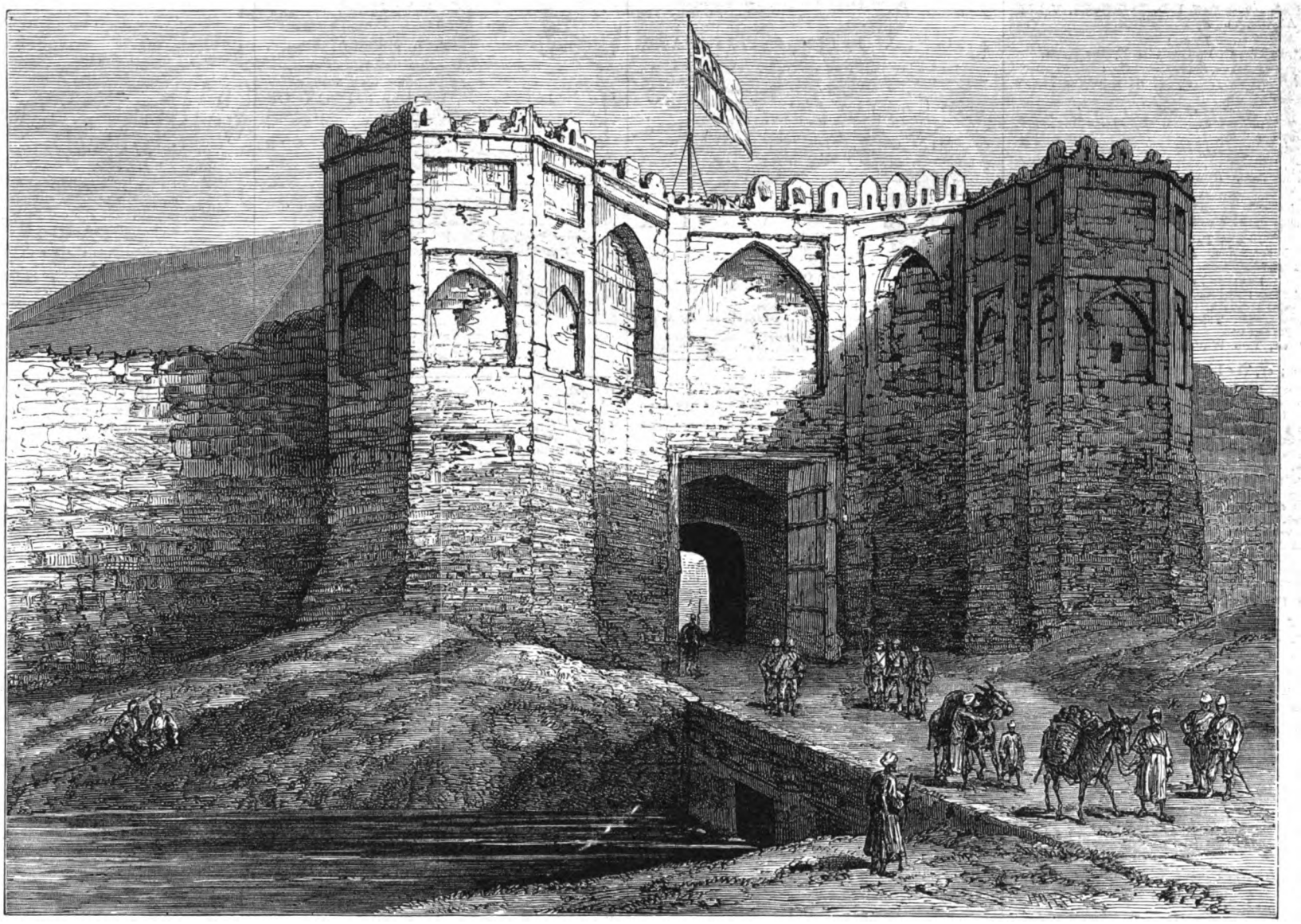
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THE OCCUPATION OF CABUL.

SEE PAGE 570.



INTERIOR OF THE BRITISH RESIDENCY, LOOKING SOUTH.



THE LAHORE GATE OF THE BALA HISSAR.

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Extra Supplement.

"INTERRUPTED!"

Here is a "parlous" conspiracy of knights and gentlemen-at-arms, in the troublous times of the Tudors, with the frequent treasonable plotting, which has its compromising documents kept in those unlocked caskets that lie upon the table and the floor. These have been secretly brought to the rural mansion of Sir John Fastness, Knight, an elderly magnate of the shire and disappointed ex-courtier, who became a leader of the rebellious faction. How unfortunate that his fair young wife should have risen from her couch, uneasy at her lord's protracted sitting in the hall after supper, and, ignorant of the arrival of his visitors, should come to see if he has not fallen asleep over a tumbler of wine! Let us invoke the spirit of Sir Walter Scott to report the scene which must have ensued, and the excuses, inquiries, and false explanations.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

From BENTLEY and SON:
Heriot's Choice. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. 3 vols.

BOGUE:
The Royal Guide to London Charities for 1879-80. By Herbert Fry.
Dramatic Notes. Edited by C. E. Pascoe.
The Dramatic List: A Record of the Performances of Living Actors and Actresses on the British Stage

BOOSEY and Co.:
Songs of France: Sixty Songs and Romances. With French and English Words.
Songs of England: Two Hundred English Melodies. Edited by J. L. Hatton. Vol. II.

CASSELL, PETTER, and GALPIN:
The Countries of the World. By R. Brown.

CHAPMAN and HALL:
A Year in Peshawur, and A Lady's Ride into the Khyber Pass. By L. R. Trevelyan.
Chronicles of No-Man's Land. A Third Series of "Camp Notes." By J. Boyle.

CHATTO and WINDUS:
The Marquess Wellesley, Architect of Empire. An Historic Portrait. By W. M. Torrens, M.P.
Elizabethan Demonology. An Essay. By Thomas Alfred Spalding.
The Dead Hand. By Sir A. Hobhouse.
Rough Ways Made Smooth: Familiar Essays on Scientific Subjects. By R. A. Proctor.
Haunted London. By Walter Thornbury. Edited by E. Walford.
A Necklace of Stories. By Moncure Conway.
Confidence. By Henry James, Junior.

CROSBY LOCKWOOD and Co.:
Every Man's Own Lawyer. Seventeenth Edition.
The Boy's Own Book. An Encyclopædia of Sports and Pastimes.

FROWDE:
La Sainte Bible. Traduits sur les Textes Originaux Hébreu et Grec. By Louis Segond.

GRIFFITH and FARRAN:
Worthless Laurels. By Emily Carrington. Three vols.
The Boy's Own Toy Maker. By E. Landells. With 200 Engravings.

GOULD and SON:
Modern Household Medicine. By C. R. Fleury, M.D.

HAMILTON, ADAMS, and Co.:
Fern Lea Birthday Book of Celebrities.

HODDER and STOUGHTON:
The Mistress of the House. By the Author of "Isa Graeme's World."
The Count Agénor de Gasparin. Translated from the French of Th. Borel.
The Life of Alexander Duff, D.D. By G. Smith. Vol. II.
Illustrious Abstainers. By F. Sherlock.

HOGG:
Boys and Their Ways. By One Who Knows Them.

LONGMANS, GREEN, and Co.:
The Art of Perfumery. By G. W. Septimus Piesse. Fourth Edition.

MACMILLAN and Co.:
France since the First Empire. By James Macdonell. Edited by his Wife.

NICHOLS and SONS:
The Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage of the British Empire for 1880. By Joseph Foster.

NIMMO and Co.:
The Lay of the Bell; and other Ballads by Schiller. Translated by A. Wood. In German and English.

KEGAN PAUL and Co.:
The Great Frozen Sea. By Captain A. H. Markham, R.N. Fourth Edition.

SAMPSON LOW and Co.:
The Great Artists: Rubens. By Charles W. Kett.
Ditto: William Hogarth. By Austin Dobson.
The Munster Circuit. Tales, Trials, and Traditions. By J. R. O'Flanagan.
"Nisida;" or, Two Winters in Madeira. By Edgar Crane.
Erchomenon; or, The Republic of Materialism.

SEELEY, JACKSON, and HALLIDAY:
Oxford. Brief Historical and Descriptive Notes. By Andrew Lang. With Etchings and Vignettes.
A Traveller's True Tale. After the Greek of Lucian of Samosata. By Alfred J. Church. With Twelve Illustrations.
Sun, Moon, and Stars. A Book for Beginners. By Agnes Giberne.

SHAW and Co.:
Alice Bridge of Norwich. A Tale of the Time of Charles the First. By the Rev. Andrew Reed.
For the Master's Sake. By Emily Sarah Holt.
The Children's Kingdom: The Story of a Great Endeavour. By L. T. Meade.
Little Cousins. By Brenda.
Judy; or, Only a Little Girl. By Yotty Osborn.

SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.:
Humanity and the Man. A Poem. By W. Sharpe.

SMITH, ELDER, and Co.:
The Gamekeeper at Home. Sketches of Natural History and Rural Life. With Illustrations by C. Whymper.

STATIONERS' HALL:
The British Almanack for 1880. Issued by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

STANFORD:
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The Post Office London Directory for 1880, which is the eighty-first annual edition of this great and useful work of topographical and personal reference for the vast and diverse population of our enormous metropolis, has been published by Messrs. Kelly and Co., its proprietors, with their usual punctuality. It is a volume of more than 2560 pages, not including those filled with advertisements, or the several index lists and catalogues; but the work may be had in two volumes, if desired, though few persons would object to its thickness as inconvenient for use; and the binding of strong leather is calculated to stand the daily wear of any number of hands. The correctness, completeness, and clear methodical distribution of this magnificent Directory have often been deservedly praised.

Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. have published their "Concise Diaries" for the New Year. These diaries are exceedingly convenient for the pocket, as they are divided into four parts, being one for each quarter. The cases are of fine russia leather, with numerous pockets.

The London Stereoscopic Company have provided in their guinea box of ingenious and playful apparatus, for the amusement of Christmas, New-Year's Eve, and Twelfth Night parties; with a great variety of optical, photographic, electrical, and other surprising effects, as is the way of "Science in Sport."

Tom Smith and Co., of 69, Wilson-street, have issued their Christmas crackers, all of which, they state, are of original design. These novelties for the season, which will be sure to create great amusement and prove the fun of the party, consist of tête-à-tête crackers, magic flowers, Cetewayo's luggage, the honeymoon cosaques; surprise bonbons, containing costumes of England, France, America, Germany, Russia, and Spain; and crackers for Leap Year.

The British Almanac and Companion for 1880, originally started by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, is still most useful and instructive. The "Companion" for next year presents distinct and brief treatises upon the Royal Mint, Cyprus, Temperance Refreshment Houses, South Africa, the heliograph, the deaf and dumb, the rating of chronometers, the progress of London, and the London School Board. The art-exhibitions, music, scientific inventions, Parliamentary legislation, and social events of the past year are carefully recorded.

Whitaker's Almanack for 1880 is the most comprehensive and precise, in its collection of interesting and important statistical information, of all the shilling almanacks; but its merits are generally acknowledged, and do not stand in need of fresh recommendation.

Punch's Almanack for the coming year is full of fun and cheerfulness. The illustrations, sporting and social, show the easy superiority which marks English draughtsmen and engravers in this style of art, as compared with the rough work of their Continental rivals. The coloured frontispiece is by Mr. Charles Keene's design, "The Seven Ages at Lawn Tennis," a very pleasant fancy. Judy's Almanack is as amusing as ever. Among others are the following, the titles of which indicate their character:—The Farmer's and Country Gentleman's; the Gardener's Year Book and Almanack; and Blackwood's Shilling Scribbling Diary, interleaved with blotting-paper.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

On Dec. 23 (One Shilling), No. 241,
THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for JANUARY.
With Illustrations by George Du Maurier and W. Small.
CONTENTS.
White Wings:—A Yachting Romance. (With an Illustration.) Chap. XX.—Chasing a Thunderstorm. XXI.—Chasing Seals. XXII.—Uncertain, Coy, and Hard to Please.
What the English have done for the Indian People. In Two Chapters. I.—By W. W. Hunter, LL.D.
A New Study of Tennyson.
Countess Adelcrantz.
Fighting Fitzgerald.
New Lamps for Old Ones.
Mademoiselle de Mersac. (With an Illustration.) Chapter XXXI.—Jeanne is shown the Scenery of Surrey. XXXII.—In which Barrington does a great deal of talking. XXXIII.—On the March.
London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

NEW NOVEL AT ALL THE LIBRARIES.
ORLANDO. By CLEMENTINA BLACK,
Author of "A Sussex Idyll." 3 vols., post 8vo.
London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

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BELGRAVIA for JANUARY.
Contains the First Chapters of Two New Novels (each to be continued throughout the year):—I. THE CONFIDENTIAL AGENT. By JAMES PAYN, Author of "By Proxy," &c. II. THE LEADEN CASKET. By Mrs. A. W. HUNT, Author of "Thornicroft's Model," &c. This number contains also the First of a Series of Twelve Articles on "Our Old Country Towns," with Five Illustrations by Alfred Rimmer.

On Dec. 22, price One Shilling, Illustrated,
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for JANUARY.
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2. Bisclaveret: A Breton Romance. By Maurice Kingsley.
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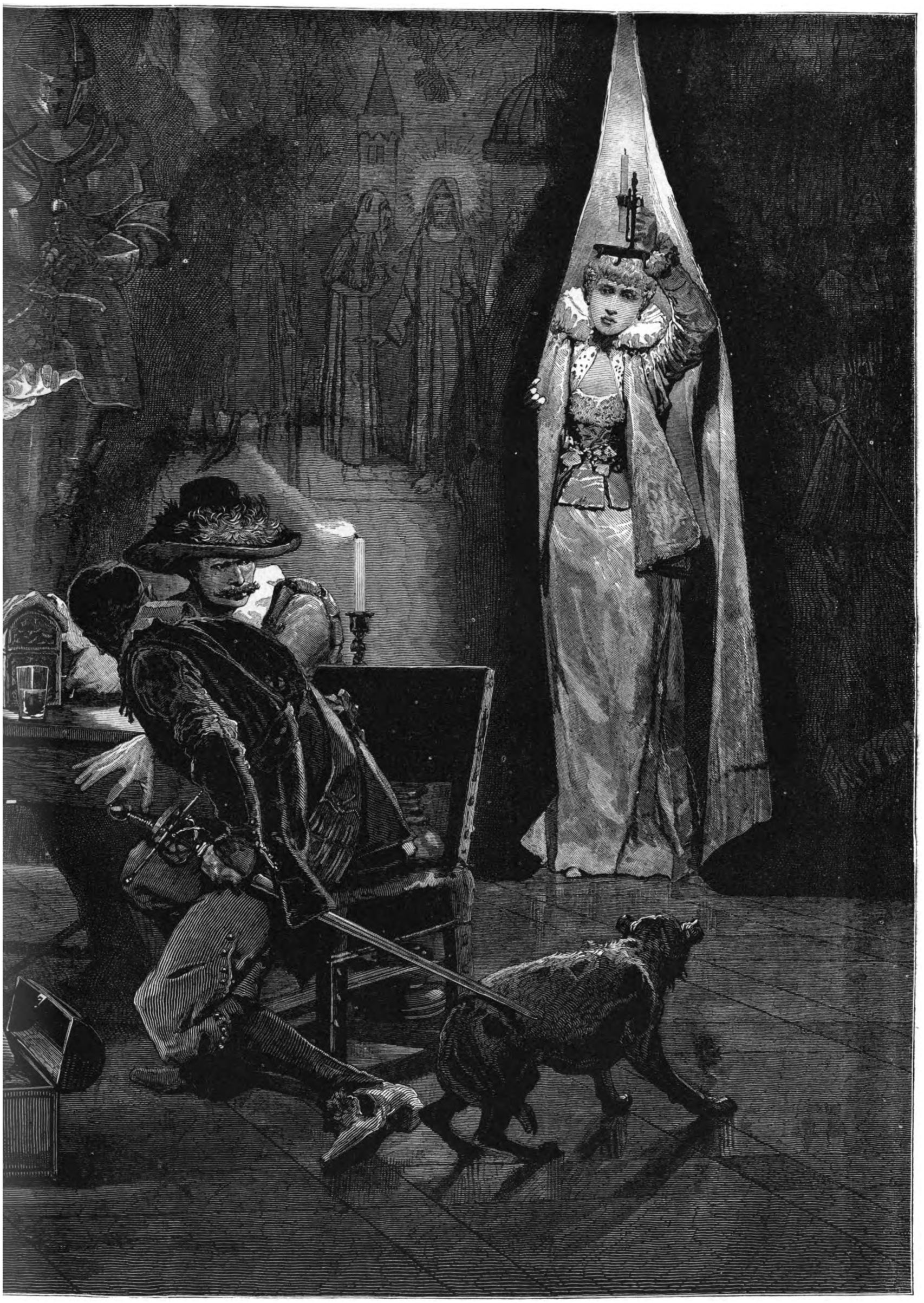
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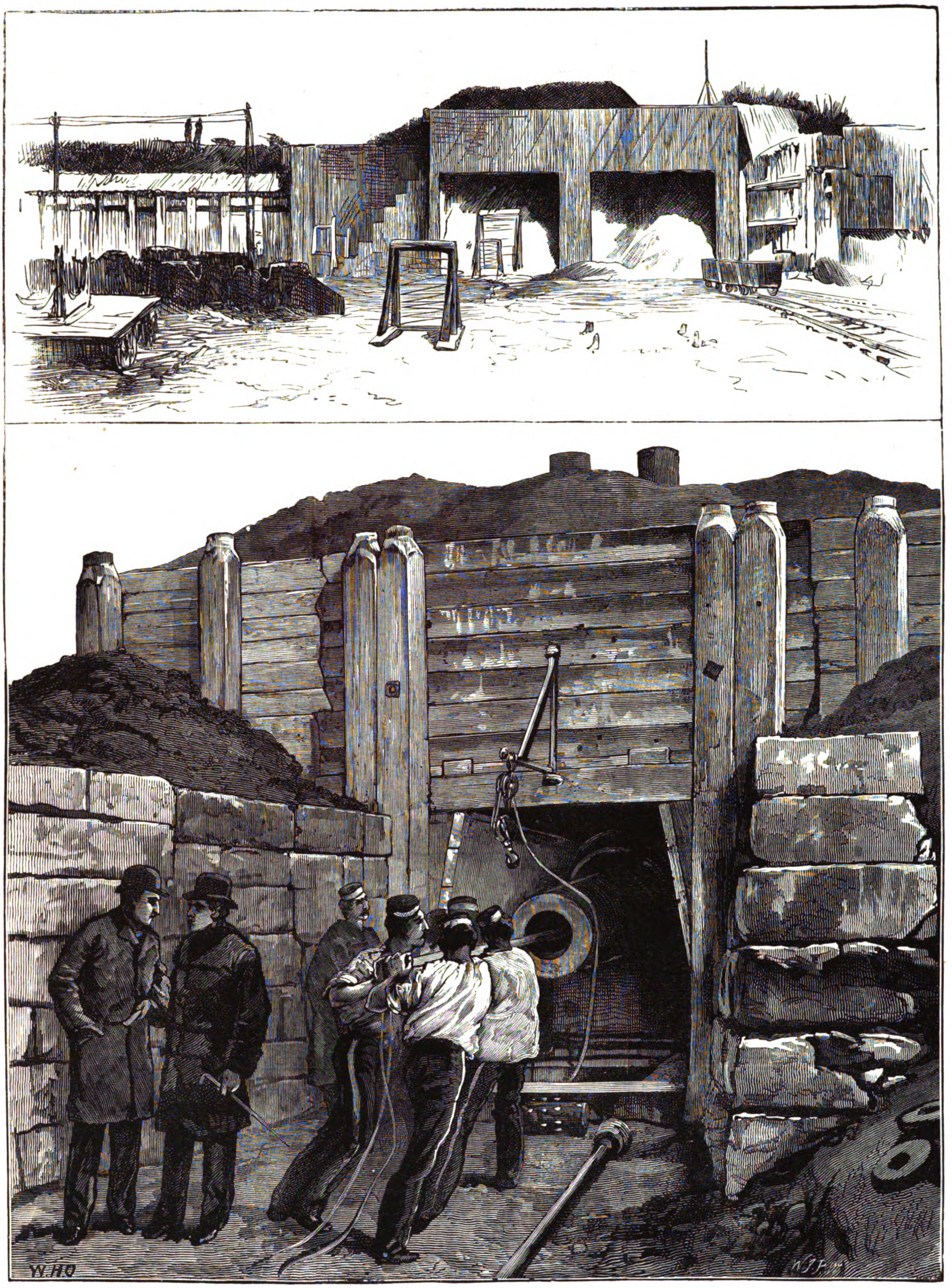


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PREPARATIONS FOR TESTING THE THUNDERER'S THIRTY-EIGHT TON GUN AT WOOLWICH.

THE THUNDERER GUN EXPERIMENTS.

Since Tuesday of last week, a series of experiments has been going on, day after day, with some interruption, at the proof butts in the Government Marshes adjoining the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. The disastrous explosion of a 38-ton gun in one of the turrets on board her Majesty's ship Thunderer in the Sea of Marmora occurred on Jan. 2 last. The committee of investigation into the cause of the explosion assembled at Malta on the 24th of the same month. The period since has been occupied in considering the committee's report, and in preparations for carryng out their recommendations. The explosion had been caused, in the committee's opinion, by the gun having been inadvertently double loaded—first with a cartridge of 85 lb. of powder and a Palliser shell of 700 lb., and then with a similar cartridge and a common shell of 587 lb—the ignition of the foremost charge occurring at a part of the gun where the thickness of metal was inadequate to endure the strain. The Lords of the Admiralty on May 1 assented to the recommendation that the second 38-ton gun should be taken from the Thunderer's turret and subjected to a series of tests, in order to show that the accident was due not to any defect in the manufacture of the guns, but to circumstances entirely under the control of the gunners. One of the opposing theories was that the wad which is used to keep the projectile from slipping had by some means become displaced, causing the shell to jam, and so making the gun burst.

The committee have made some progress with their experiments. The programme arranged by the Admiralty is to be carried out free from material variation. Among the spectators were General Gordon, C.B., Royal Artillery, President of the committee; Admiral H. Boys, Director of Naval Ordnance; Colonel Inglis, Royal Engineers; Colonel Maitland, Royal Artillery; Colonel W. H. Noble, Royal Engineers, Inspector of Works, Royal Arsenal; Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., Commander Royal Navy; Major F. Ellis, R.A., Secretary of the Experimental Branch; Captain O'Brien, R.E., Assistant-Inspector of Works, and others. The 38-ton gun was seen peeping from a cell in a mound facing the proof butts. It was mounted upon an ordinary naval carriage and platform, and all the arrangements were made to approximate as nearly as possible to circumstances on board ship. There was not much room to spare inside the cell, which was only about 10 ft. square at the front and some 30 ft. long, just sufficient to allow for the recoil. The interior

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is faced with balks of timber, overlaid with heavy pigs of iron and several feet of concrete, upon which earth is heaped until a hillcock is formed 35 ft. in height and 200 ft. in circumference. When at the final round the gun is double loaded and bursts as predicted there need be no fear of consequences to the spectators. One of the new bays at the old butts was used for the first time, and the improvements under the direction of Colonel Noble were considered highly satisfactory. The usual preparations were made for taking exact records of velocities, pressures, and other circumstances, and a novelty was observed in the shape of a wooden screen in front of the sand bank, the object being to preserve a vertical face to the sand, and thereby it was hoped to counteract a tendency of the projectiles to turn upwards.

The experiments hitherto made have been chiefly designed to try whether or not the gun would burst with a considerable vacant space left between the powder-cartridge and the shot or shell, as some persons were of opinion that, in the gun which did actually burst on board the ship, this derangement had accidentally taken place by the shell having slipped forward. It is now proved, however, that with an interval of six feet between the greatest charge of powder and the heaviest shot there is no injury to the gun, and the space will be increased to eight or ten feet, with little apparent probability of bursting. The committee will finally try if they cannot burst this gun by firing it with a double charge of powder and shells, as they suppose the other gun to have been twice loaded in the case of that lamentable disaster a twelvemonth ago.

THE SYDNEY EXHIBITION.

The opening, on Sept. 17, of the International Exhibition at Sydney, New South Wales, has already been the subject of an Illustration in this Journal, from a Sketch by our Special Artist. We now present a view of the "Garden Palace," as it is popularly called, erected for the Exhibition, with the buildings provided to shelter the machinery and live stock, and with the beautiful shores of Sydney Harbour extending some miles beyond. The portraits of Lord Augustus Loftus, now Governor of New South Wales, who performed the opening ceremony, the Earl of Belmore, a former Governor, who is President of the Exhibition Commission in London, Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., Vice-President, and Mr. P. A. Jennings, Executive Commissioner at Sydney, appear in this Number.

We have on two previous occasions described the Exhibition Palace, which is situated in that portion of the Sydney public park known as the Inner Domain, overlooking the Botanic Gardens and the harbour, the rear being towards Macquarie-street. The building consists of a nave 800 ft. long, a transept 500 ft. long, two aisles, with annexes and galleries, four towers, and a central dome, which is 210 ft. high and 100 ft. in diameter, roofed with iron; it is lighted by twenty-six windows, in a lantern, and by a skylight at the foot of the lantern. It covers about one-third of the space occupied by the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park at the Exhibition of 1851. The interior is coloured with yellow and light-blue, and with lines of red. The general plan of the edifice is apparent in our View presented this week; the front elevation was shown in a former Illustration. It will be observed that the rear range of building is one storey high; the front part, facing towards the north-east, has two storeys, and the towers are of three, rising at each of the four sides, there being one at each end of the nave and one at the end of each transept. With reference to the site of the Palace, it may be well to mention that Government house, distinguished by the flag, is seen at the extreme left of our View, to the west, in which direction also lies the town of Sydney; along the shore to the right-hand of the Palace are Farm Cove, Watson's Bay, and other conspicuous inlets, with Garden Island, Shark Island, and Clark Island; but the opposite land is the north shore of the harbour, as far as North Head and Bradley's Head, where lies the entrance from the open sea.

The distinguished persons connected with this Exhibition, whose portraits we give, must be noticed more particularly. The Governor, Lord Augustus Loftus, is the fourth son of the second Marquis of Ely, and was born in 1817, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Entering the diplomatic service, he acted as Chargé-d'Affaires at Berlin in the years 1853, 1855, 1857; was appointed Envoy at Vienna in March, 1858; transferred to Berlin in December, 1860; to Munich in 1862; returned to Berlin in 1865; was accredited to the North German Confederation in 1868, and appointed Ambassador at St. Petersburg in July, 1871. He was appointed Governor of New South Wales in January of this year, and arrived at that Colony in the first week of August. He married, in 1845, the second daughter of Admiral H. F. Greville.

The Earl of Belmore (Somerset Richard Lowry-Corry) son of the third Irish peer of that title, was born in 1835, was educated at Cambridge, and was elected a representative peer to sit in the House of Lords in 1857. He was Under-Secretary for the Home Department in 1866 and 1867 under Lord Derby's Government, and in January, 1868, was appointed Governor of New South Wales, where he resided till 1872. He married, in 1861, a daughter of Captain John Gladstone, R.N. Lord Belmore has done useful service in Parliamentary inquiries and legislative measures for the better regulation of railways, the improved auditing of public accounts, Irish University and intermediate education, and in the suppression of abuses in the Polynesian labour traffic. He was President of the London Commission this year for the Sydney Exhibition, and a member also of the Royal Commission for the Sydney and Melbourne Exhibitions, of which the Prince of Wales is President.

Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., K.C.M.G., formerly Speaker of the New South Wales House of Assembly, was born in that colony in 1821, but received his education in England. He returned to New South Wales in 1843, and in 1849 was elected one of the Legislative Council. In 1856, when a Parliamentary Constitution was set on foot, he entered the Assembly, and was chosen its Speaker, to which office he was several times reappointed after general elections of the Assembly. He promoted the construction of the first railway, from Sydney to Paramatta, and was one of its directors. He also supported the establishment of the Sydney University and the Grammar School, being at one time a member of the Senate of the former and a trustee of the latter; and he established a scholarship at the University and contributed liberally, with others, to the ornamentation of the great hall, which is one of the largest and handsomest belonging to any University. In 1861 Sir Daniel, for the benefit of his health and the education of his family, came to England, where he has resided since, making periodical visits to Australia; but he has never been idle. During the late Sir Charles Cowper's illness he helped him in the duties of Agent-General, and at his death temporarily filled the office of Agent-General. At this period he negotiated with the other Agents-General to duplicate the telegraph cables to Australia, which failed for the time, but has lately led to a successful agreement. He also, with Sir Julius Vogel, negotiated for the laying of the telegraph cable between Sydney and New Zealand, and also the present packet contract between Sydney, New Zealand, and San Francisco. Sir D. Cooper, in 1862, represented his colony at the International Exhibition, and he has occupied the same position at each International Exhibition in Paris, Vienna, Philadelphia, and Paris again. For some years he was connected with the Society of Arts and the Royal Horticultural Society, and aided much in the Grand International Horticultural Show of 1866, of which he was the treasurer. He has laboured to improve the warehousing and sale of Australian wool in London; and has, almost single-handed, caused improvements to be made and reductions in charges which must cause a saving of many thousands a year to the Australian sheep farmer. He was knighted in 1857, and raised to the baronetcy in 1863.

Mr. Patrick Alfred Jennings, C.M.G., was born in 1831, at Newry, in Ireland, the son of a merchant in that town. He went to Australia in 1852, and was tolerably successful at the gold-fields, where he was among the first to introduce quartz-crushing machinery. He afterwards engaged in pastoral enterprise in the Riverina district of Victoria. In 1866, he accepted a nomination to the Legislative Council of New South Wales. This he resigned in 1870, to become representative of the Murray district in the Assembly, where he sat in two Parliaments, taking a leading part in the discussion of fiscal affairs between New South Wales and Victoria. He was a Commissioner to represent New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania, at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of the United States, in 1876. In December, 1878, he was to have taken office in the proposed Robertson Ministry, but there was a change of political conditions. He has been, during some years, Vice-President of the New South Wales Agricultural Society, and his active exertions this year, as Executive Commissioner of the present Exhibition, have contributed greatly to its success.

Our Portrait of Lord A. Loftus is from a photograph by C. Roesch, of St. Petersburg; that of Lord Belmore, from one by Mr. Chancellor, of Dublin; and that of Sir Daniel Cooper, one by Mr. T. Fall, of Baker-street, London.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

As a winter exhibition, nominally of "sketches and studies," which does not pretend to show the members' principal work of the year, this present collection may be regarded as rather above than below the average, though the improvement is not nearly so marked as at the parent society's gallery farther east in Pall-mall. Two innovations, both of them highly judicious as we think, have to be noted in the personal constitution of this society and the arrangement of its exhibition. One of these is the removal of the distinction between "members" and "associates," every artist elected into the society being now a "member"—a liberal step warmly to be commended to the elder society. Every accepted artist should, we think, be admitted to the deliberations (for is there not "wisdom in the multitude of councillors?") the rights and privileges of the artists who have elected him into their body. The differences in the degrees of talent of these water-colour painters is not in general so great as to necessitate an invidious distinction which seems to have originated in a somewhat ostentatious imitation of the Royal Academy constitution, nor does the system of succession at the Old Society seem to be worked even on a fair or defined principle. We have known artists remain for very many years on the Associate list, while others much more recently elected, and most certainly not of superior merit, have been promoted to the full honour of membership. The other innovation at the Institute is the appropriation of the small room at the end of the long gallery for the display (in the winter gatherings at least) of drawings in black and white. The Institute, like the elder society, comprises several first-rate draughtsmen for the wood engraver, and this collection of genuine "studies and sketches" in black and white is not only very interesting in itself, but serves to show the strength of the younger body as regards the essentials of draughtsmanship and design.

Among the absentees from this exhibition is the worthy president, Mr. Louis Haghe, and we regret to hear that this may be attributed to serious illness.

We cannot do better than commence our observations in detail than with Mr. T. Collier's large and noble drawing "A Deer Park in the Southern Downs" (271), an extensive view of this truly magnificent scenery with the lines, graceful as grand, of its great rolling masses, and a shadowy wood stretching through the prodigious hollow that sweeps free as a huge sea trough, far away from our feet, and to the mountain waves that it feeds and flings up right and left towards the heavens. By much the finest work the artist has done, this drawing, without reminding us so much of David Cox as Mr. Collier did formerly, yet recalls the simple broad unity and power of the early masters of water-colour. Mr. J. D. Linton's "Flag of Truce" (68) is distinguished by his able painting of characteristic heads, and the elaboration he imparts so conscientiously and only too equally to all textures; but otherwise it is not a happy example. In a courtyard just within the walls of a beleaguered city of the Low Countries apparently, and in the seventeenth century, a mounted trooper bearing the white flag is receiving the message to the besiegers from the city magnates, who stand at a portal to the right. This is, of course, the natural reading of the incident; but the expressions of these ancient personages seem so denunciatory and irate, as well as resolute, that one might suppose that the flag of truce had come from the besiegers with unacceptable terms. There is indeed, as usual, some ambiguity in the dramatic expressions: the attitudes of the trooper, horse, and attendant are awkward, and the composition straggling. In another drawing of a girl holding, rather stiffly, a tumbler of forget-me-nots (245), the execution is superior, though we find the artist indulging (as with the soldiers in the last drawing) his partiality for costumes that are rather *outrés* than picturesque. The fashion of the dress in this instance seems to be German of near the Maximilian time. Refined and tender as Mr. H. G. Hine cannot fail to be, we have seen him to more advantage than in the view of the "Chalk Cliffs at Cuckmere, Sussex" (241), seen through a veil of misty spray from the lashing waves below. It may be observed generally that repeated washings of the paper, while procuring delicacy and breadth of tone, is too apt to result in dulness, vapidity, and "woolliness." Mr. Hargitt appears prominently and very creditably in his powerful and richly coloured drawing, "Near Capel Curig" (260). Mr. Houston also is favourably represented in "Kilchurn Castle" (95) and other landscapes, and in a little figure-picture of a child asleep with its doll (52); and Mr. Harry Johnson is at his best in "Haunted" (91), a deserted ruinous cottage with strangely distorted window-panes, dimly discerned in a weird twilight, as the hare glances rustling through the wild overgrowths of the long-neglected garden, and the will-o'-the-wisp floats along the marshy hollow. All Mr. Edwin Hayes's small sketches for sea-pieces are very spirited and skilful. An elegant pictorial feeling pervades Mr. Leitch's landscapes, particularly the small ones, though some are a little heavy in tone. Mr. W. L. Thomas has exhibited nothing so good as his series of subjects from Switzerland. Of these the prettiest is that of the girl in the quaint "Sunday" costume of "Appenzel" (107) watering her flowers at the châlet casement; and the most impressive "The Ribbon Road, St. Gothard's Pass" (287)—the road so named from its long, winding, apparently narrow course along the ledges of the gigantic gorge, though still more remarkable than this view is the numerous lappings of the road among the savage rocks nearer the summit. A word of warm praise is due to the child-head, about lifesize, called "A Pleasant Thought" (272), by Miss Emily Farmer.

The lately elected and younger members are fairly represented. Mr. Seymour Lucas has an effective drawing, "A Question of Date" (29), a dilettante in costume of last century dubiously eyeing one of the huge tilting helms of the fifteenth century. Sir Coutts-Lindsay sends sketches, quite up to the professional level in competency, of some of the numerous convents of Mount Athos (Nos. 99 and 254) and a view in Troas—a picturesque, little-known world. By Lady Lindsay there is a lifesize, carefully modelled head of an Italian boy, "Antonino" (111). Mr. Fulleylove's exterior and interior views at Hampton Court (64 and 251) afford promise. "Waiting for Water, Venice, 7.55 a.m." (265), by Mr. Frank Topham, is the best drawing by him we have seen: water girls or *acquajole*, with their copper pails near the fountain in the first cortile of the Ducal Palace waiting for the striking of the hour to draw water—the fountains at Venice being opened at stated times twice a day. Messrs. Walter Wilson, Clausen, and Hugh Carter have each gone to Holland for materials and themes. The first, in his largely and boldly handled "Jilted" (228)—a little Dutch girl forsaking a whimpering boy with a boat for another with an apple—has made a notable advance, though his effects of light are still too flickering. In the black-and-white room is the long series of this artist's very clever and lively pen-and-ink illustrations to Mr. C. Pascoe's "Dramatic Notes," which will afford a fund of pleasure and amusement to playgoers. Mr. Carter's Dutch baby, "Left Alone" (105), in its tall, lumbering wooden chair and table combined, and other drawings, are evidently inspired by Israels; but the artist has hardly caught the suggestive air of accident in the master's execution. Mr. Clausen evinces steady progress in his Dutch scene (60) on a canal towing-path, over which hang the mists of "early morning," with a man tracking a barge, and a buxom lass trudging along under the yoke that supports her baskets laden with farm produce. Mr. Walter May, too, is fond of the canals, and polders, and schuyts, and pinks of Holland (though not to the exclusion of other neighbouring coasts and craft), and he, likewise, is wearing ahead. "Dutch Boats, Alkmaar" (305), "Evening at St. Malo" (57), and others, have, in addition to thorough nautical knowledge, a modesty of execution, a refinement of colour, and a sober truthfulness generally, which must be sought out to be appreciated as they deserve to be. "Beechy Island, Winter Quarters of Sir John Franklin, 1845-6" (177), a monochrome drawing by this artist, is authenticated, we believe, by Mr. May's own Arctic experience in early life. Another artist whose aim at refinement and simplicity is commendable, and who also attains much breadth without, as formerly, obvious imitation of David Cox, is Mr. Orrock. But, valuable as breadth is in all art, we must submit that the quality might be displayed in scenery of more interest than that of the "Lincolnshire Coast," although enlivened by cart and horse, and men scouring the sea-margin for shrimps, as we see in No. 37, or by "Shrimpers Unloading" (12)—two of Mr. Orrock's largest drawings. Similar in subject to these is "Smelt-Fishing on the East Coast" (106) and other works by E. C. Holloway, together with the conscientiously executed scenes from the Norfolk coast by C. J. Staniland. Welcome are several contributions, illustrative of the wonders of the animal world, by Mr. Wolf, who, for learning as a naturalist and learning informed by imaginative, and artistic insight—stands almost alone. In "Storks starting for the South" (55) the air is alive with the rising birds, as they soar to fall in, with military accuracy, along the wedge-shaped column already formed in the sky, whilst hundreds still await on the plain their turn to rise. The other drawings are in chalk: "The Merlin," literally "stalking his prey" (186) of goldfinches among thistles; "Storm on the Alps" (160), chamois, ptarmigan, and even the timid hare crowding together for shelter from wind and snow about a sheltering pine; and a pair, "Night" (154), a lion prowling as a rifle flashes upon him (similar to a subject we have engraved), and "Morning" (173), a lion lying dead with a bullet-hole in his side.

The group of painters known also as draughtsmen for wood-engraving, which includes Messrs. C. Green, W. Small, William Simpson, H. Herkomer, and others, are not largely represented in colour; whilst John Tenniel, E. J. Gregory, and others are absent altogether. Several painters in this category have been influenced in water-colours by the practice of the late Frederick Walker, particularly as regards the use of body colour, as they have in illustrative work by his exquisite precision. C. Green has two small figures, a lady reading "The Lady's Magazine for 1820" (356), herself dressed in the hideous fashion of that date; and an attitudinising beau of 1793 (357). The most important drawing by W. Small is "Drying Herring Nets—Banff" (277), with many good qualities, barring harshness of colouring. But by both these artists there are in the small room several series of designs for novels and other illustrations. On these we have not space to expatiate, and can only mention *en passant* Mr. Green's capital studies of horsey rascals and their dupes in "Racecourse Outsiders" (151)—studies made probably for his "Derby Day." The visitor, however, cannot fail to highly esteem drawings which have gone triumphantly through the trying ordeal of satisfying at once the authors, the public, and the publishers. And some may recall the fact that the present vastly extended application of illustrative art to newspapers and other publications has served to develop the powers, not of several only, but of very many of the leading artists of the day. To the able, adventurous, and learned draughtsman, Mr. William Simpson, the *Illustrated London News* and its readers are too much indebted as an artistic correspondent from all parts of the world, not for the two coloured sketches he has sent here (but nothing in simple black and white) to be encountered with much pleasure. One represents the magnificent snow-clad "Suffaid Koh Range, Afghanistan, from near Gundamuck" (115); the other (217) the arrival of Dr. Brydon at Jellalabad, "The Sole Survivor" of the massacre of 1842, painted from sketches on the spot and descriptions lately furnished to the artist by Major Bailey, an eye-witness of Dr. Brydon's arrival—the subject treated so pathetically also by Miss Thompson. Mr. Herkomer's sole contribution is an etching of his own head (184); but this is the best etching we have seen by him: note also the pretty group of a couple of children embracing each other in the corner of the plate. Mr. A. C. Gow, who as a painter may be classed with these artists, has a highly-finished excellent drawing, "Stragglers" (78)—wounded soldiers in a barn, a little girl (why such a starveling?) entering the door. Miss Mary L. Gow deserves all encouragement for the decided advance shown in "The Epilogue to 'Romula'" (101)—Romula with a boy at her knee, whom she is teaching.

Among works by other artists—mostly those whose characteristics are known to the public—we must be content to

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mention "Camels at a Watering-Place, Jaffa" (285), by R. Beavis (whose Academy picture, "En Route to Mecca," we lately engraved); another camel study (39), by Guido Bach; "On the Welsh Coast" (282), by J. Syer—which seems to have more of the conventionality of early works than usual; "None are so blind as those who won't see" (295), by Towneley Green; "Marianina" (367), by E. Bale; sketch by J. Aumonier, very true to nature in general aspect, and others refined in colour by Harry Hine. Venetian and other subjects by W. Wyld; studies with sunset and other effects by J. Mogford; "Pianosa, Coast of Corsica" (326), by J. G. Philp, whose painting has improved with change of scene; "Mountain Road" (75), by E. M. Wymperis; Greenwich Hospital" (40), by F. J. Skill; "Contrast — Moncontour, Brittany" (11), by J. Absolom; "Naples and Vesuvius" (206), from the unfinished and ruinous palace of Queen Joan, at Posilippo, by C. Vacher; a large drawing of a lady trying the effect of a Royalist favour in a mirror (49), by G. G. Kilburne, whose smaller work we much prefer; sketches in Spain and Algiers by Mrs. E. Murray; "A Surrender" (334) by C. Cattermole; "Shellfish Gatherers" (225) by R. Carrick; a rough and ludicrous sketch of a country bumpkin with a kid called "Jack's Darling" (222) by H. B. Roberts, not worthy of the painter; architectural subjects by J. L. Wood; landscapes by J. H. Mole, E. G. Warren, J. W. Whymper; Fahey senior and junior, Penson and Pidgeon, and still-life by Mrs. Duffield and J. Sherrin.

The forthcoming exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery, which will open Jan. 1 next, will contain a number of works by Dutch artists.

In the distribution of prizes to the Royal Academy students last week the silver medal for a painting of a head was awarded to John Henry Henshall, of Manchester.

We regret to learn that Mrs. Louise Jopling is in precarious health, and is ordered by her physicians to abstain from painting, and to take perfect rest for three or four months.

The lecture at the London Institution on the 11th inst. was given to a crowded audience by Mr. Walter Severn on "Sketching from Nature," and was practically illustrated.

Mr. Scharf, Keeper and Secretary of the National Portrait Gallery, South Kensington, informs us that the gallery will be open to the public on Friday, the 26th inst. (Boxing Day).

The French Government have conferred the distinction of the Legion of Honour on Mr. Hubert Herkomer, A.R.A., one of the two English painters who gained a gold medal for art at the last Paris Exhibition.

The Art-Union of London have issued proofs of an important plate engraved in line by Mr. Lumb Stocks, R.A., "Dr. Johnson Awaiting an Audience of Lord Chesterfield," from the original picture by the late Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A. It is a fine picture, and is to be received by all subscribers to the next distribution, in addition to the chance of gaining one out of the 630 prizes, of the aggregate value of £5440.

The sale of the late Sir Charles Rushout's collection of pictures and plate, &c., was concluded yesterday week at Messrs. Phillips and Sons' Rooms, New Bond-street, the total amount realised being upwards of £16,000. A notable feature of the sale was the large number of pictures painted for the family by Angelica Kauffman, and these provoked keen competition, and in most cases realised high prices.

MUSIC.

The supplemental series of performances at Her Majesty's Theatre closed, as intimated last week, on Saturday, with "Oberon," for the benefit of Madame Pappenheim: that of Madame Marie Rose having taken place on the previous Thursday in "Mignon;" "Lohengrin" having been given on the following evening for the benefit of Mdlle. Minnie Hauk, who repeated the meritorious performance of the character of Elsa, which has heretofore been commented on. On the Wednesday afternoon before, the same part was sustained, for the first time, by Madame Hélène Crosmond, who gave a very effective representation of it. Signor Li Calsi continued to fulfil the office of conductor.

Mr. Carl Rosa's new season of performances of opera in English begins, at the same house, on Jan. 10.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert—the eleventh of the series—included a fine performance of Mendelssohn's noble "Antigone" music, for which special arrangements had been made with Mr. Henry Leslie, by whose excellent choir this great work has several times been admirably rendered, as it was in the instance now referred to—directed by Mr. Leslie, who conducted the whole concert. The incidental passages for solo voices in the "Antigone" music were rendered by Messrs. H. Guy, B. Davis, R. E. Miles, and H. D'Egville. Other fine performances on Saturday were those of Mendelssohn's noble eight-part psalm "Judge me, O God," Bach's motet "The spirit also helpeth," and Morley's vivacious part-song "My bonnie lass, she smileth," all heretofore associated with Mr. Leslie's concerts. Mdlle. Marie Breidenstein made a very successful first appearance in Weber's fine concert scena "Ines de Castro," in which the lady displayed a soprano voice of bright quality, and some good declamation and brilliant execution. Balfe's serenade "Good night, beloved," nicely sung by Mr. H. Guy, and Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas" overture completed the programme.

The first concert of the Highbury Philharmonic Society's second season was given at the Highbury Athenæum on Monday evening, when the late Mr. Henry Smart's sacred cantata, "Jacob," was performed for the first time in London. The work was commissioned for and produced at the Glasgow Festival of 1873, and was very favourably noticed at the time. Its performance on Monday last again proved that it contains much skilful writing, although, perhaps, somewhat wanting in distinctive individuality of style. Several of the choruses proved very effective, those being, generally, the strongest portions of the work. The recitative and air for Laban, and the duet for Rachel and Jacob, both in the second part, were much applauded; the singers having been Mr. R. Hilton, Miss Jessie Jones, and Mr. H. Kearton. Other effective pieces having been the recitative and air for the Angel (Mrs. Bradshawe McKay), and the quartet, by the four singers named, in the third part of the cantata. The band and chorus were efficient, and the performance was ably conducted by Dr. Bridge.

Mdlle. Janotha was again the pianist at this week's Monday Popular Concert, her solos having been three characteristic pieces—a capriccio by Brahms, a romance by Madame Schumann (composed when she was Clara Wieck), and a novelette by Robert Schumann—all which were charmingly played. A quartet by Haydn and Beethoven's Septet, both led by Madame Norman-Neruda, respectively began and closed the concert, which included vocal pieces gracefully rendered by Miss Lillian Bailey.

Last Saturday night the first Promenade Concert at the Royal Aquarium, under the direction of Mr. C. Dubois, attracted a large audience and passed off successfully.

The annual concert in aid of the funds of the Post-Office Orphan Home took place at St. James's Hall on Saturday evening, and was very successful. The programme, which was a very full one, included the names of the following artistes, all of whom gave their services for the occasion:—Madame Marie Roze (Her Majesty's Opera), Madame Liebhart, Miss Annie Sinclair, Miss Elene Webster, Madame Cross-Lavers, Madame Frances Brooke, Miss Orridge, Madame Osborne Williams, Miss E. G. Maile, Miss de Fonblanque, Madame Mary Cummings (Her Majesty's Opera), Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Percy Blandford, Mr. Wallace Wells, Mr. Henry Guy, Mr. Henry Cross, Mr. Walter Clifford, Mr. Frederick King, Miss Albert (piano), Mr. Viotti Collins (Royal Italian Opera) (violin), Mr. Oluf Svensden (flautist to the Queen), Mr. John Thomas (harpist to the Queen), Mr. G. Grossmith, jun., the British Glee Union, and (as conductors) Sir Julius Benedict, Mr. Humphrey J. Stark, Mr. Lehmeyer, and Mr. W. Ganz. Notwithstanding the length of the programme, several encores were demanded and accorded. The institution in whose aid this concert was given has no building of its own. The orphans, at present ninety-seven in number, are boarded out in schools or private homes, and are maintained and educated, with periodical visitation by the committee, until they are, if boys, fourteen, if girls, fifteen, years of age. The boys for the most part enter the service of the Post Office. The charity is supported by subscriptions within the Post Office, and by public contributions.

A grand evening amateur concert, conducted by Signor Adelman, was given at the residence of Miss Pattisson, 20, Clifton-gardens, Maida-hill, on Tuesday, to aid in the maintenance of forty new beds lately added to the University College Hospital.

The last of the "London Ballad Concerts" before Christmas took place on Wednesday, with a varied selection, including many favourite old English songs and ballads.

Messrs. Shedlock and Lochner closed their series of interesting "Musical Evenings," at the Lancaster Hall, Notting-hill, last week. The next series is to begin in April.

Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang") and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" constituted the programme of Mr. William Carter's concert of Thursday at the Royal Albert Hall.

The third of the excellent chamber concerts of Messrs. Carrodus and E. Howell took place at the Beethoven Rooms on Thursday evening. On the same evening, Madame Sainton-Dolby gave a concert at Steinway Hall, the programme having comprised a varied selection of vocal music performed by pupils of her Academy.

The Sacred Harmonic Society's forty-eighth Christmas performance of "The Messiah" took place yesterday (Friday) evening, the principal singers announced having been Miss Anna Williams, Madame Enriquez, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas.

The Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society opens its eighth season this (Saturday) evening with a concert in aid of the funds of the German Hospital, Dalston. The orchestral concert of the students of the Royal Academy of Music also takes place, at St. James's Hall, this (Saturday) evening.

The competition for the Santley Prize of ten guineas, for the competitor who may be judged to "accompany best and to transpose at sight," took place at the Royal Academy of Music on Monday. There were nine candidates, and the prize was awarded to Richard Harvey Löhr.

Mr. Henry Gadsby's new cantata, "The Lord of the Isles," will be performed on Monday next by the Brixton Choral Society. The composer will preside at the pianoforte, the conductor being Mr William Lemare. The vocalists are Mr. James Sauvage, Mr Wallace Wells, Mr. Gerard Coventry, Mr Henry Winter; and Mrs. Bradshaw McKay and Madame Clara Suter.

THEATRES.

A new play connected with the name of Mr. James Albery must always excite a certain amount of interest. Though not all his works are equal to "The Two Roses," they invariably indicate a delicacy of conception and an elegance of composition that far remove him from the ranks of the ordinary playwright. He claims to be a dramatist of no common order, and his claims are to a great extent justified. We could have wished that he had avoided the seductions of what it has become fashionable to call "the Ring," and been content to take his lot with those whose genius, it is now acknowledged, adds unrecognised literary wealth to the country. The new drama which he has this week contributed to the Court Theatre, now under the enlightened management of Mr. Wilson Barrett, is entitled "The Old Love and the New." It is a play in five acts, written by Bronson Howard, and adapted to the English stage by Mr. James Albery. The story is obvious enough from the title, and the poetic interest which it possesses is sure to recommend it to the fashionable and intelligent audiences of the Chelsea theatre. Its representation commands the talents of an efficient company, with Miss Amy Roselle as the leading attraction. The part of the heroine is exceedingly well adapted to this lady's especial aptitude, and will add to her laurels. Other characters are ably supported by Mr. Charles Coghlan, Mr. David Fisher, Mr. Edmund Leathes, Mr. G. Anson, Mr. Winfred Emery, and several ladies of talent. This is decidedly a strong company; they are also materially assisted by some excellent scenery painted by Messrs. George Gordon and Harford, together with Walter Hannand Bruce Smith, and some incidental music by Mr. Robert Stoffel. In all respects, Mr. Wilson Barrett commands esteem by the careful manner in which the new drama has been prepared for the stage. The battle, however, is not yet decided. An ambitious originality in the mode of treating the theme troubled and disturbed not a few; others regarded it as mere caprice. But things of this kind find their level; and frequently public opinion, after a fair trial, decides for the author. The work will be variously criticised, and will lead to much discussion. The play, as originally written by Mr. B. Howard, has already been acted in America, but it has been much improved by Mr. Albery. He has imparted to it a pathos, which secures the sympathy of an intelligent audience.

The Folly was reopened on Saturday, when Mr. H. J. Byron generously appeared as the substitute for Mr. J. L. Toole, whose illness and sorrow prevent him from at present appearing before the public. The play performed was "Not Such a Fool as He Looks," Mr. Byron personating with his usual power Sir Simon Simple. The impersonation, as our readers know, is of the most diverting sort—one of those quiet delineations in which Mr. Byron excels. Mr. E. W. Gordon as Mr. Mould was good, Mr. H. Westland as Frederick Grantley amusing, and Mr. John Billington as Mr. Daniel Murgatroyd appropriately forcible. Miss Roland Phillips and Miss Eliza Johnstone deserve commendation as Felicia Craven and Mrs. Morton. The talent of such performers should be found sufficiently attractive until Mr. Toole himself shall be enabled to return to the boards.

The Opéra Comique seeks, by an ingenious arrangement, to give an extended life to "H.M.S. Pinafore," by organising a performance of the opera by children. The music has been revised to suit the voices of the young performers, who personate the characters with a neatness and intelligence that surprises as well as pleases. The entertainment is altogether unique, and must become exceedingly popular. We do not mention the names of the individual artistes, out of a regard for their future, which, in such cases, we fear, may be compromised by a too early trial. In itself it is a marvel, and is adapted to give a peculiar sensation of delight to adult audiences, at an exhibition which is full of contrasts and suggestions that provoke more reflection than can be expressed in a limited space.

Mr. Hollingshead has issued the following account of his stewardship of the Gaiety Theatre:—"To the public. To-day, Dec. 20, is the eleventh anniversary of the opening of the Gaiety Theatre. During these eleven years the house has only been closed sixty nights, and has been opened for 434 day performances; in other words, it has been kept open by me for twelve years and eleven weeks in the space of eleven years. Though our present programme would have carried us successfully through Christmas, it will be temporarily withdrawn after Christmas Eve in favour of one of those special holiday entertainments which I have been accustomed to produce for several years past. 'Gulliver,' however, will only be played for a limited number of nights, and after it is withdrawn the burlesque of 'Robbing Roy" will resume its run. At Easter the Hanlon Lees will appear in their eccentric pantomimic farce, 'The Voyage en Suisse,' which has been a great and peculiar success in Paris, and has been done into English by Mr. Reece. 'The French Plays,' as announced, will begin on May 24. The performances will be an annual feature in the Gaiety programme, and every care will be taken to render each foreign season worthy of its predecessor."

Messrs. Maskelyne and Cook have introduced a new Christmas programme to the public at the Egyptian Hall. In addition to the wonderful performances of Mr. Maskeleyne's androids, it includes a talking automaton cockatoo, an automaton creeping and coiling serpent, and the flight of Mr. Maskelyne off the fully lighted stage, with no visible means of support.

Vice-Chancellor Malins had before him yesterday week a friendly suit, "Buckstone v. Fraser," brought on behalf of the family of the late Mr. J. B. Buckstone, the actor. Sir William Fraser, trustee of a fund of about £1200 raised during the lifetime of the deceased, asked the Court to sanction a scheme for the investment of the balance, in order to pay the widow and her family an annuity of £80 as long as the money lasted. His Lordship acceded to the application.

A NEW CHRISTMAS PASTIME:

THE GAME OF THE ROAD.

Acrostics were known to have been written in Greece and Rome in days before the Christian era; but they obtained great favour in France in the sixteenth century, and were made highly popular in England in Queen Elizabeth's reign, chiefly through the ingenious verses of the courtly poet Sir John Davies. Though Dryden and Addison sneered at them as antiquated modes of wit which had long been exploded from the commonwealth of letters, yet they continued to hold their own as harmless methods for procuring innocent amusement united to no little dexterity of invention. The single acrostics, however, have long since given place to the double acrostics—those enigmas or charades, or "novel and ingenious riddles," as I termed them, when I had the pleasure of first introducing them to the public in the pages of the *Illustrated London News* Aug. 30, 1856. They at once hit the public fancy; and answers to the five Double Acrostic Charades that I wrote in that number of this Journal, and in the number for Sept. 13, poured in from correspondents in each quarter of the globe. Since then Double Acrostics have been published in numberless newspapers and periodicals, and, after twenty-three years of public service, still maintain the popularity that they immediately obtained on their first appearance in this Journal.

A similar success will not, probably, await my suggestion for a new Pastime; but, without any apology, I add it to the multiplicity of ways and means that now exist for healthily occupying the intellects and memories of young and old of both sexes, who have met together to spend a few hours in varied games and amusements, whether at Christmas or any other season. I start the idea from the old story of two bagmen—an intelligent and hard-working class, who, perhaps, were better acquainted than the generality of people with the scenery of Great Britain. The story goes, that these two bagmen laid a wager that one of them would name the prettiest road in all England. But the wager had to be drawn, for the one traveller named the road from Warwick to Leamington, while the other traveller named the road from Leamington to Warwick. That was many years ago, before the railway age, and when there were fewer houses between the two towns than there are at the present time. But the anecdote suggests the new game that may be added to the novelties of the Christmas season—the Game of the Road.

Let each person in the company be asked to name, either by word of mouth or in writing, some road with which they are acquainted, in whatever county, country, or quarter of the globe it may happen to be. Thus, for example, and borrowing from the bagmen—"Name and describe the prettiest road that you know." And so with other roads, such as the ugliest road, the loneliest road, the hilliest road, the straightest road, the broadest road, the narrowest road, the roughest road, the weariest road, the dreariest road, the busiest road, the dustiest road, the noisiest road, the quietest road, the muddiest road, the most circuitous road, the steepest road, the most romantic road, the most ancient road, the road by the prettiest lake, the road by the loveliest river, the road by celebrated castles, the road by the greatest number of mansions, or abbeys, or deer-parks, or historic spots, or battle-fields, &c.

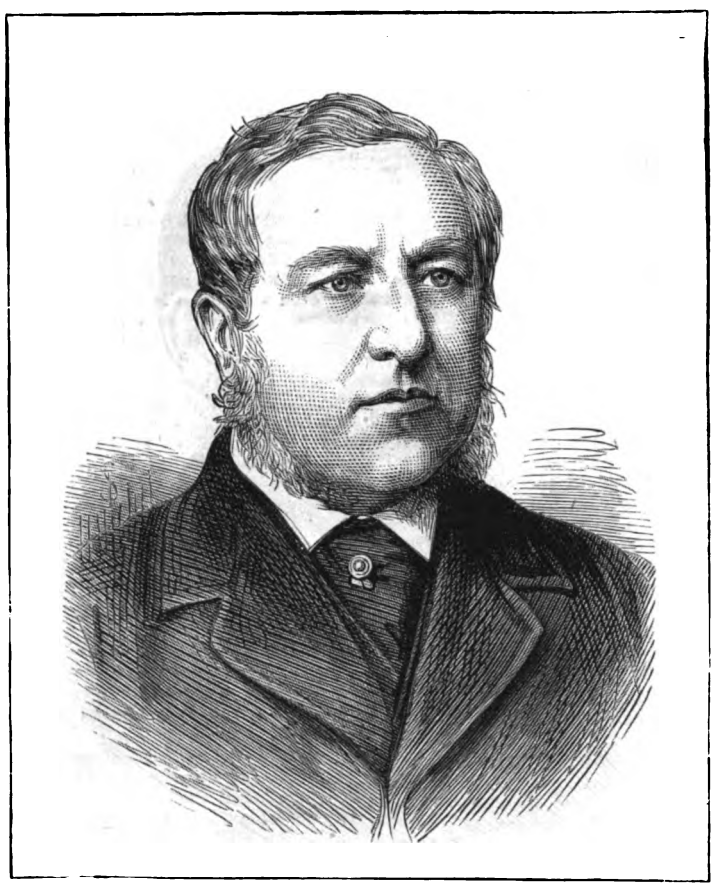
In the replies to such questions as these, much information could be interchanged, and travellers would be able to give their personal experiences of foreign lands. The game would afford instruction, as well as amusement, especially to the young; would not require any preparation, and would only tax the powers of memory in an agreeable way. An hour might be pleasantly spent in this pastime, which is susceptible of many variations—in short, of Roads' variations; and he who was adjudged to have given the best answers, might be dubbed, for that evening, the Colossus of Rhodes. CUTHBERT BEDE.

The Corporation of Rochester last Saturday sealed a petition to Parliament in favour of the undertakings proposed to be carried out by the Corporation, for which a bill has been introduced. These include the construction of spacious docks in the Medway, towards which the Corporation will contribute; the purchase and extension of the waterworks, the embankment of the Medway, and other important undertakings.

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THE SYDNEY INTER

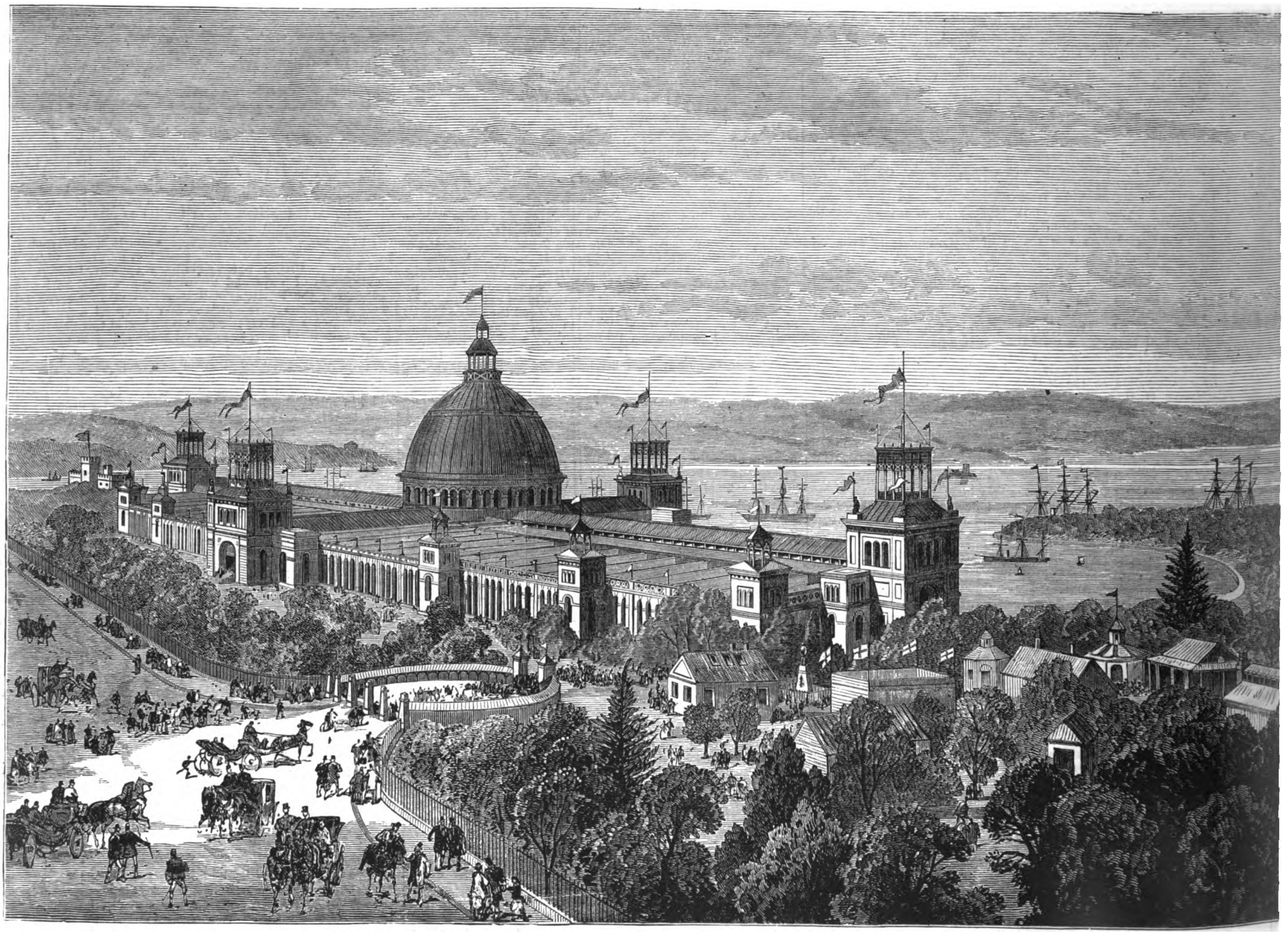
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LORD AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,
GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES.



THE EARL OF BELMORE,
PRESIDENT OF THE LONDON COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION.



Government House. Exhibition Palace. Farm Cove.

THE PALACE, FROM THE STE

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ATIONAL EXHIBITION.

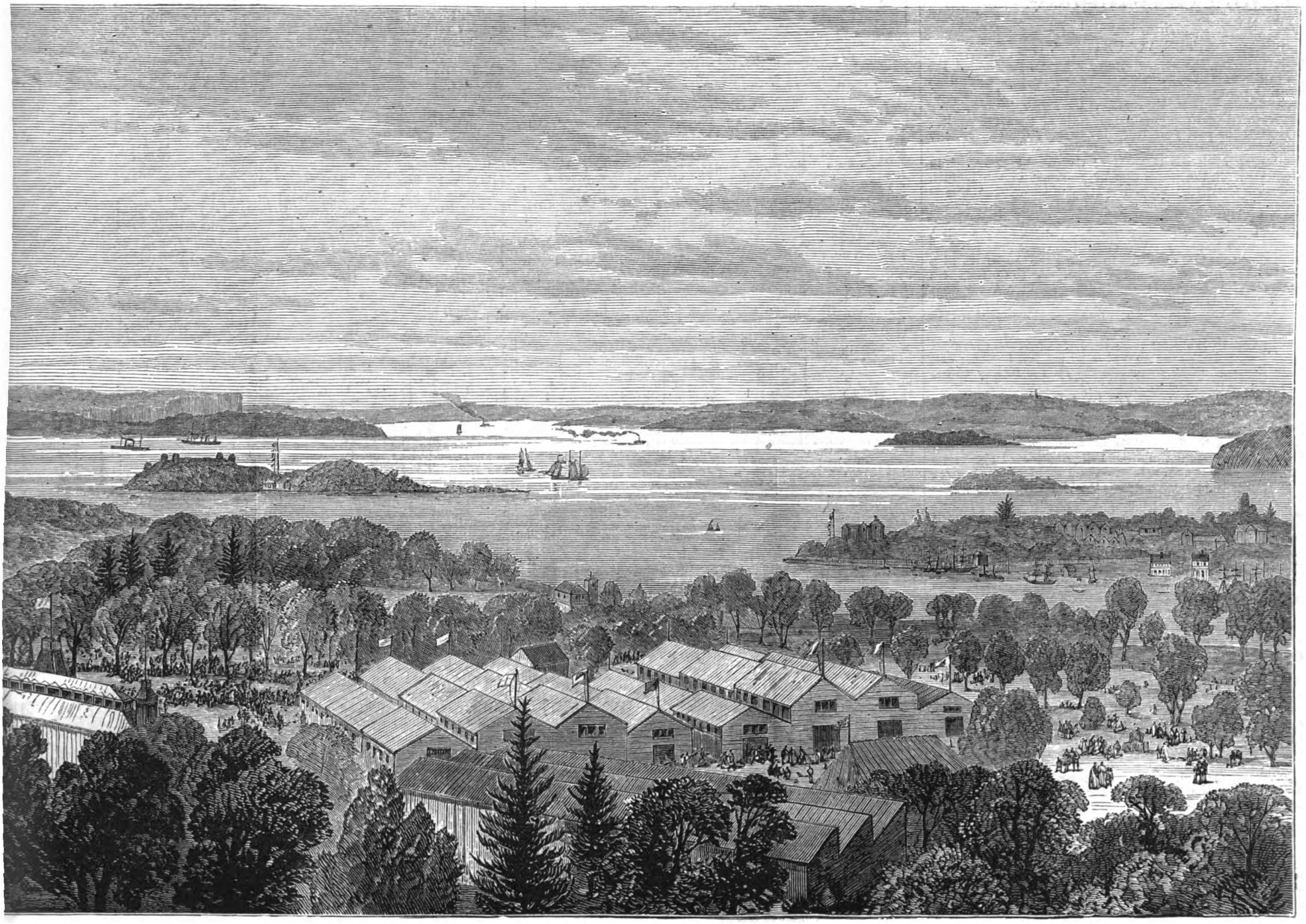
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SIR D. COOPER, BART., K.C.M.G.,
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE LONDON COMMISSION.



MR. P. A. JENNINGS, C.M.G.,
EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER FOR THE EXHIBITION.



LE OF ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.

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OBITUARY.

LADY WOOD.

Emma Caroline, Lady Wood, died at an advanced age, on the 15th inst., at Belhus, her son-in-law's seat in Essex. Her Ladyship was youngest daughter of Sampson Mitchell, Esq., R.N., of Croft West, Cornwall, Admiral in the Portuguese Navy, and was married Feb. 16, 1820, to the Rev. Sir John Page Wood, second Baronet, eldest son of Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., M.P., twice Lord Mayor of London. Of the marriage there was a numerous issue: the eldest son was the late Sir Francis Wood, Bart., and the fifth is the gallant Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B. Of the daughters, the fourth, Emma, married, 1853, Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, Bart., of Belhus. Lady Wood was left a widow Feb. 21, 1866. Her husband's only surviving brother is William Page, Lord Hatherley. Lady Wood, the authoress of several popular novels, was a woman of rare accomplishment, good sense, and warmth of feeling. Her life was spared to admit of her participation in the universal gratification the well-earned honours of her son have afforded.

MR. ATKINS DAVIS.

John Nicholas Crofts Atkins Davis, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, died recently at his residence in Dublin. This much-lamented gentleman, long associated with the Royal Artillery, and well known for the interest he took in genealogical pursuits, was eldest son of the late James Thomas Davis, Esq., Royal Artillery, Acting Deputy-Inspector of Ordnance Hospitals in the Peninsular War, by Mary, his wife, daughter of John Atkins, Esq., of Fountainville, in the county of Cork. Mr. Atkins Davis's youngest brother, the late Thomas Davis, was the brilliant poet and eloquent orator of the Young Ireland Party.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Thomas Waters, Esq., Major Royal Marine Light Infantry, on the 6th inst., at Hook, Surrey, in his ninety-ninth year.

The Rev. George Robert Kensit, for nearly fifty years Vicar of Betchworth, Surrey, in his seventy-fifth year.

Colonel Arthur Hill Millett, late Bengal Staff Corps, formerly Inspector-General of Police H.A.D. India, on the 8th inst., aged forty-eight.

Leadbetter Uppleby, Esq., of Wootton, Lincolnshire, J.P. and D.L., late Major R.N. Lincoln Militia, on the 5th inst., in his eighty-first year.

William Mitchell-Innes, Esq., late Captain 13th Hussars, eldest son of Alexander Mitchell-Innes, Esq., of Ayton Castle, in the county of Berwick, by Charlotte Gordon, his first wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Dick-Lauder, Bart., on the 7th inst.

Louisa Paulina, Lady Boughey, wife of Sir Thomas Fletcher Fenton Boughey, Bart., and youngest daughter of Thomas Giffard, Esq., of Chillington, in the county of Stafford, by Lady Charlotte Courtenay, his wife, sister of William, tenth Earl of Devon, on the 10th inst., at Aqualate, near Newport.

Eleanor Irving Matheson, wife of Alexander Matheson, Esq., M.P., of Ardross and Lochalsh, N.B., on the 6th inst., at Ardross Castle. She was great-granddaughter of John, second Earl of Egmont, and sixth daughter of Spencer Perceval, Esq., of Elm Grove, Ealing, eldest son of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, the Prime Minister. Mrs. Matheson was married in 1860, and leaves a large family.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Mrs. Wigram, the wife of Major Wigram, distributed the prizes to the 26th Middlesex (Customs and Docks), on the 11th inst., in the large hall at Cannon-street Hotel. Lieutenant-Colonel Kennard, M.P., the commanding officer, in his opening address, stated that the enrolled strength of the regiment had risen during the past year from 787 to 809; the efficients, in the same time, increasing from 770 to 796.

Yesterday week the Duchess of Connaught presented, in St. James's Hall, the prizes won by members of the London Irish during the past year. The Duke of Connaught, who is the Honorary Colonel of the regiment, bore testimony to their soldierly bearing at Aldershott.

Colonel Stanley, Secretary for War, delivered the prizes yesterday week to the members of the Liverpool Rifle Brigade. He said that the chief objection to arming the volunteers with Martini-Henry rifle was that of expense. As to the idea of a volunteer legion for active service, he would not say that circumstances might not render such a contingent acceptable; but at present volunteers ought to confine themselves within the sphere at first marked out for them.

In the Guildhall last Saturday the Lady Mayoress presented the prizes won during the past year by the 2nd London; and Colonel Burnaby made some remarks on the history of the City of London Volunteers.

Colonel Waller, R.A., and Colonel Fremantle presented the prizes to the 3rd Middlesex Artillery and the 37th Middlesex respectively. The question of the want of proper drilling places for the various metropolitan corps was mentioned.

On Tuesday evening the annual distribution of the prizes won during the past season in great gun and carbine practice by the 3rd Essex Volunteer Artillery Brigade was held in the Townhall, Stratford, in the presence of a large company. Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes, the commanding officer, in opening the proceedings, gave some particulars of the condition of the brigade, which showed a considerable improvement over that of the preceding year.

Colonel A. Lyon-Fremantle will present the prizes to the West London (4th Middlesex), at St. George's Hall, this (Saturday) evening.

Last week there was not a single head of live cattle, sheep, or pigs landed at Liverpool from the United States and Canada, a circumstance which has not occurred for many months past. The quantity of fresh beef brought during the same period was, however, large; and the arrivals of mutton, though not up to the previous week, were still above the average of recent weeks; making a total of 6857 quarters of beef, 1444 carcases of mutton, and 103 dead pigs.

The Home Secretary has nominated to the Recordership of Portsmouth (vacant by the death of Mr. Serjeant Cox) Mr. George Deedes Warry, the leader of the Hampshire Circuit.—Mr. Prideaux, Q.C., Recorder of Exeter, and leader of the Western Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Bristol, in the place of Mr. Kingdon, Q.C., deceased; and Mr. Collins, Q.C., Recorder of Poole, has been appointed Recorder of Exeter.—Mr. Prior Goldney, of the Western Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Poole, in succession to Mr. Collins; and Mr. G. F. Speke, of the Western Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Helston, in his place. Mr. Speke was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1849.—Mr. Haden Corser, of the Oxford Circuit, has been appointed deputy stipendiary magistrate of the Wolverhampton district, as a temporary measure, owing to the indisposition of Mr. Boughey.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

EAST MARDEN.—Look at No. 1868 again; there is a reply to 1. B to B 3rd in 1. P to Q 7th

W F (Harrogate).—The required number has been forwarded.

B C R.—The solutions are withheld for three weeks that those received from abroad may be acknowledged with the others, thus avoiding too many lists of names.

J C W (Aldgate).—Your question was answered a few weeks ago.

H L (Brighton).—Unless there is a stipulated time limit, your adversary is legally justified in occupying any number of hours upon the consideration of his moves.

M O'H (Dublin).—White, having touched his adversary's Pawn, as well as his own Kt, he is bound to capture it. You will find all such technical points settled for you in Staunton's *Praxis*, published by Bohn, Covent-garden.

B T (Brompton).—The chess magazines were noticed in our last number, and you will there find the information for which you ask.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1866 received from Bridgewater, J B Rapp (Munich), Hereward, Underwood, Black Watch, J M F (Dublin), and C F Ancell (Malaga).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1867 received from E L G, A T Ridding, C H Oster, Ryecroft, C J Stephen, J H C (Torquay), O Wolter, Wanstead, J Tucker, G T B Kyngdon, M H Moorhouse, Alpha, J R Dow, W A Grant, Norman Rumbelow, W P Welch, Duke, W de P Crousaz, Eustochus, J W W, Pops, C F Jones, E P Vulliamy, E H H V, Lulu, Cant, J B Rapp (Munich), Hereward, W Halliday, G L C, Bridgewater, Fred West, W D Jones, G C Baxter, Orazio, F A Bright, E Louden, R H Brooks, R Bohm, jun., James Dobson, Tobias, W Leeson, L G Batson, Vieurgat (Brussels), W J Eggleston, and Carlos (Lille).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1868 received from H B, Thorpe Reading-Room, J Radermacher, W S Leaf, J B Rapp (Munich) R F N Banks, G C Baxter, Orazio, Leslie Lachlan, Lily and Conrade, Pops, B H Brooks, W Leeson, An Old Hand, R Jesson, R Ingersoll, G L Mayne, B H Brewster, G Fosbrooke, Kitten, B Gray, T Greenbank, Ben Nevis, D W Kell, N Cator, Lorna, H Barnett, E Elsbury, M O'Halloran, L S D, H Langford, S Farrant, L Sharswood, Little Woman, Ben Bolt, D Templeton, Oscar, B L Dyke, C Darragh, F R Jeffrey, C Elmore, Julia Short, Shadforth, Cant, Problematicus, E F, E P Vulliamy, Lulu, Eustochus, Norman Rumbelow, Alpha, M H Moorhouse, and Clarence H B.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1867.

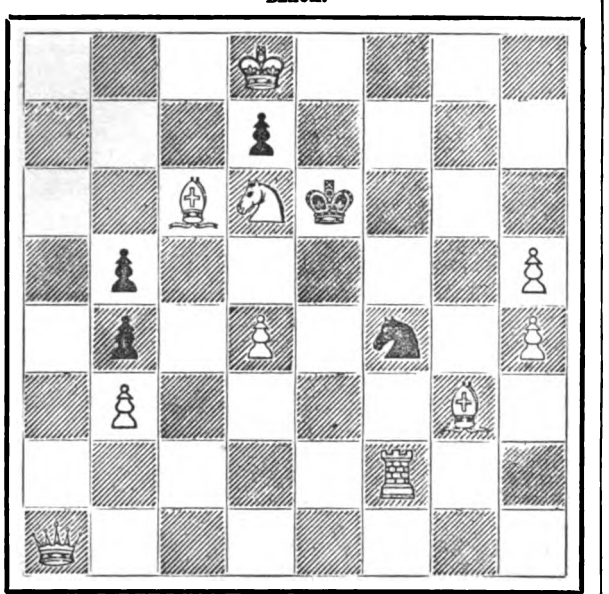
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Kt 3rd	Any move
2. Mates accordingly.	

NOTE.—This problem was corrected after publication by the author placing a Black Pawn on K Kt 4th. The position has evoked a great deal of interest among our correspondents, and we have consequently been overwhelmed with suggestions for its correction. The simplest and most effective of these is that received from East Marden: substituting a Black Pawn for the Black Knight on Q Kt 7th.

PROBLEM No. 1870.

By J. PAUL TAYLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

One of ten Games played *sans voir* simultaneously by Mr. BLACKBURNE during his recent visit to the Potteries. His adversary in this Game is Mr. ASKEW, of Burslem.—(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	B to Kt 2nd
6. P to Q 4th	Q to K 2nd

The correct continuation is 6. Kt to K B 3rd, followed by 7. P to Q 4th, should White play the K B to B 4th. The move in the text is ill-timed, and subjects Black to an assault that prevents him developing his forces on the Queen's side.

7. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd

Occupying the square required for the Q Kt.

8. B takes P	B takes Kt
9. P takes B	

Much better than 9. B takes B. The Pawn is now effectively placed, preventing the advance of the adverse Q P.

9.	P to K R 4th
10. B to B 4th	P to K B 3rd
11. Q to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
12. B takes Kt	P takes P
13. B takes P	R takes B
14. B to Q 6th	Q to Kt 2nd
15. Q takes Q	R takes Q

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
16. Castles (K R)	R to B 2nd
17. P to K 5th	P to Q Kt 5th
18. R takes R	K takes R
19. R to K B sq (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
20. Kt to K 4th	Kt to R 3rd

It would have been better to have played the Bishop; the Knight has no more scope for action here than he had at home.

21. Kt to Kt 5th	P to B 4th

Useless, of course; for White has now a forced mate in nine moves.

22. R to B 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
23. P to K 6th	

The next move explains the object of this one.

23.	P takes P
24. B to K 5th	Kt to Kt sq

This is, so far, his best move, that it enables him to interpose the Kt and defer the inevitable mate one move.

25. R to Kt 7th (ch)	K to B sq
26. Kt to B 7th (ch)	K to K sq
27. Kt to B 6th (ch)	K to B sq
28. R to R 7th	Kt to B 3rd
29. B to Q 6th (ch)	Kt to K 2nd
30. B takes Kt.	Mate.

Two chess clubs in New York are just now furnishing the chess world with another illustration of the truism that history repeats itself. In the year 1851 there were two chess clubs in London, amid the jarring sounds of whose recrimination the project of the first international chess tournament seemed likely to be relegated to the limbo of failures; and we now find the New York and Manhattan Chess Clubs engaged in a similar feud. It appears that the New York Chess Club will have nothing to do with the tournament fixed for next January unless the meetings are held within its precincts, and the members of the Manhattan, while solemnly affirming that, before their attention was thus directed to the place of meeting, they had formed no pretensions to such special honour for themselves, they are now convinced it should not be conferred upon the claimants. There is not much to choose between the two associations as regards the locality of their place of meeting. The New York Club meets in a café at the city end of Second-avenue; the Manhattan, at another café in the Bowery. The squabble strikes us as one between two rival "Restaurateurs," and the straight road out of it is to have nothing to do with either.

We give another instalment of "Delta's" reminiscences:—"In my last note I omitted to mention that I had a pleasant tête-à-tête, at Ries', in March, 1849, with the veteran player Alexandre, and had one stubbornly-contested game with him. He must have been then nearly eighty years of age. I was anxious to play with Buckle, but he had always some other opponent. I watched, however, with much intent more than once his play at the Divan. He appeared to me to be the best English player there, and second only in the chess arena to Staunton. After my friendly *rencontre* with Harwitz at Brighton, he paid me a short visit at my home when he came down to Scotland. Our play was, upon the whole, quite equal. He won the odd game at my house; and I, *en revanche*, won the odd game of him some years after at London. The end-position of this last game, played in 1860, was published in the *Schachzeitung* of that year. It is the only souvenir which I have of the games that we played at Brighton, in London, and at my Scottish home. In the spring of 1852 Löwenthal paid me two visits, and we played together. About thirty games, mostly Gambits, of which more than the half were drawn and the won games were equal. I found, from my comparative want of first-rate practice at chess, that it was very hard work to keep my own with two so able and accomplished players as Harwitz and Löwenthal. I recorded at the time, and sent on to Staunton, at least the half of the games that I played with Löwenthal, as my English friend had expressed a desire to have some samples of our play, that he might publish them in the *Chessplayers' Chronicle*. Löwenthal's opinion of our play was, that he knew the openings better than I did, and the Pawn endings fully as well; but that I had the better of him in the grand '*combinations*,' as he called it, in the thick of the fight! I believe that his view was the correct one, for, if I was not floored in the opening of the game, I found that it was comparatively plain sailing afterwards. Löwenthal and Harwitz were both most agreeable men to play with, and never lost their temper at chess. Many chessplayers are like the poets, an 'irritabile genus!'"

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 22, 1879) of Mr. Edward Backhouse, late of Ashburne, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, banker, who died on May 22 last at Hastings, was proved on the 8th ult. at the Durham district registry by Alfred Backhouse, the brother, and Edward Backhouse Mounsey and James Edward Backhouse, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £180,000. The testator devises the Duke's House estate and other properties to his wife, Mrs. Katharine Backhouse, for life, and at her decease to the children of his deceased brother, Thomas James Backhouse, subject to the payment of £8000 to the children of his deceased sister, Mrs. Lucy Backhouse Mounsey; he also leaves to his wife his mansion at Ashdowne for life, certain household effects, furniture, books, goods and chattels, and a pecuniary legacy of £15,000; to his executors £500 each; to his brothers-in-law, John and Edward Mounsey, annuities of £150 each for their respective lives; to his said nephew, Edward Backhouse Mounsey, his mansion-house at Seaton Carew; and other bequests. He devises and bequeaths all his shares in collieries and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust to pay his wife £10,000 per annum for life if she shall so long remain his widow, and if she shall marry again to pay her £5000 per annum for life; and as to the ultimate residue, one third is to go to his brother Alfred, one third equally between the children of his said deceased brother, and the other third equally between the children of his said deceased sister. In the event of the testator having any children after the execution of his will, which, we believe, was not the case, most of the foregoing bequests are revoked.

The will (dated July 30, 1878) with a codicil (dated Nov. 28 following) of Mr. Edward Greaves, late of Avonside, in the parish of Barford, Warwickshire, who died on July 6 last, has been proved at the Birmingham district registry by Edward Seymour Greaves, the nephew, and Brabazon Campbell, the acting executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths £100 each to the Church Missionary Society, the Warneford Hospital, Leamington; the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham; the Church Association, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Christian Knowledge Society; £50 to the Warwickshire Natural History Society; to his godson, Edward Thomas Ward, £12,000 and certain parts of his property at Barford; upon trust for his stepdaughter, Mrs. Harriette Anne Smith, £6600, and other legacies. The remainder of his property at Barford, the residue of his personal estate in England, and all his heritable and movable property in Scotland, the testator leaves to his said nephew, Edward Seymour Greaves; and the residue of his real estate in England to his nephew Richard Methuen Greaves. The deceased was for many years member of Parliament for Warwick.

The will (dated Feb. 4, 1869) of Mr. Thomas Hollings, late of Cliff Villa, Clifton, near York, who died on Oct. 19 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by John Hollings, the brother, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator devises his mansion-house and lands at Copt Hewick, in the parish of Ripon, to his nephew, Herbert John Butler Hollings; and bequeaths £4000 each to the three daughters of his said brother John; an annuity of £150 to his cousin, Martha Jane Fox; a legacy of £300 and an annuity of £10 to his servant, John King; £1000 each to his cousins, George Thornton and Henry Thornton; 50 guineas for a ring to his friend, Richard Ridehalgh; one year's wages to each of the regular servants in his house except John King; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his said brother.

The will (dated Dec. 23, 1868) with a codicil (dated Sept. 23, 1876) of Mrs. Frances Charlotte Fleming, formerly of No. 61A, Portsdown-gardens, but late of No. 31, Queen's-gate, Kensington, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 2nd inst. by Charles Henry Fleming, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testatrix, after making specific bequests to several of her children, leaves the residue of her property between her children, William, Charles Henry, Catherine, Frances Margaret, Mary, Maria Elizabeth, Alice, and Gertrude.

The will (dated April 29, 1879) of Mr. William Farmer, late of No. 67, Westminster Bridge-road, sculptor, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 10th inst. by Charles Edward Stowell, the Very Rev. Joseph Moore, and Henry Wheeler Barnes, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000.

The will (dated March 25, 1873) with a codicil (dated April 6, 1878) of Mr. William Carter, late of Effingham Cottage, Copthorn, Surrey, who died on Oct. 8 last, was proved on the 3rd inst. by William Carter, and Robert Joseph Carter, and William Henry Carter, the sons, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The will (dated July 4, 1879) of Mr. Leonard A. Montefiore, late of 18, Portman-square, who died on Sept. 6 last, has been proved by his brother Claude Montefiore and James Rendel, his executors, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000. Among numerous other legacies the testator bequeaths £1000 to the Childrens' Hospital, Great Ormond-street; the sum of £100 each to the Jews' Infant School, Commercial-street, Whitechapel; the Jews' Westminster Free School, Greek-street; the Hospital for Incurable Children, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea; and the Metropolitan Association for befriending Young Servants; and the sum of £50 each to the Women's Provident and Protective League, the Charity Organisation Society, and the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

The will (dated Jan. 18, 1877) of Miss Elizabeth Courage, late of Denmark-hill, who died on Oct. 22 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by Miss Harriett Living, the niece, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000. The testatrix bequeaths to her servant Emma Tarrant, £500; to her servant Mary Tarrant, £30; and the residue to her said niece.

The will (dated May 6, 1876) of Sir George Benvenuto Buckley Mathew, C.B., K.C.M.G., formerly her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil, but late of Clydesdale Villa, Leamington, who died on Oct. 22 last, at No. 16, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, was proved on the 29th ult. by Arthur Earle and Charles Guy Pym, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £3000.

A memorial to the late Prince Imperial, in the form of a cross, is to be placed on Chiselhurst-common.

Dr. Hunter, Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, gave an address on "Indian Finance" at Birmingham yesterday week. He advocated a treaty of commerce between England and India, as the only solution of the import duty difficulty.

The Archbishop of York on the 11th inst. opened at Sheffield the Wostenholm Memorial Hall, a building which has been erected at a cost of £11,000 by a lady of Sheffield in memory of her husband, who was a leading cutlery manufacturer. It is a gift to the town, and consists of a café, mission-room, and lecture-hall, with ample provision for rational recreation for working men.

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	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.
Ivory Handles.							
Table Knives, per dozen..	13 0	16 0	19 0	24 0	32 0	35 0	40 0
Dessert, ditto	11 0	13 0	15 0	19 0	26 0	29 0	33 0
Carvers, per pair ..	5 6	6 6	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 6	11 0

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Dish Covers set of Four	11 11	12 10	13 13	14 5	14 14	14 10	
Tea and Coffee sets ..	3 7	5 10	7 7	12 0	16 6	25 10	
Cruet Stands	0 12	1 1	2 2	3 10	4 15	6 15	
Liqueur Frames	2 0	2 18	4 0	4 10	6 6	7 5	
Table Spoons, per dozen	1 4	1 13	2 0	2 10	2 18	3 6	
Table Forks, per dozen	1 4	1 11	1 18	2 10	2 16	3 4	

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Average number waiting for admission, 200 to 300.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.—OETZMANN and CO. beg respectfully to intimate to their Patrons the desirability of forwarding their orders early as possible for goods required before Christmas; extra hands have been engaged, and every effort will be made to keep pace with the additional influx of orders usual at this season.—OETZMANN and CO.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—OETZMANN and CO., Complete House Furnishers, Hampstead-road, respectfully announce that their Establishment will remain CLOSED from 7 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 24th, to 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 29th DEC. Special provision will be made for the execution of all pressing orders, so as to render this great boon to the Assistants as little inconvenient as possible to Customers.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, USEFUL and ARTISTIC.—Intending Purchasers should inspect OETZMANN and CO.'S VAST DISPLAY of Elegant VASES, Lustres, Figures, Clocks, Bronzes, Pictures, Cut Glass Decanters, Wines, &c.; Electro-Silver Plate, Table Cutlery, Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Breakfast Services, and a large variety of other Useful and Ornamental Articles suitable for presents. Descriptive Catalogue post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

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CARPETS, CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.—OETZMANN and CO. are now showing an immense STOCK of CARPETS of every description, newest and best designs, purchased under the depressed state of the markets, and respectfully solicit an inspection. They have never before been able to offer such excellent value. O. and Co. have Brussels at 1s. 11½d. per yard, usually advertised at 2s. 9d., but they advise the better qualities, which they are selling at from 6d. to 1s. per yard below value.—OETZMANN and CO.

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LINOLEUM. — OETZMANN and CO. LINOLEUM.—Warm, soft, carpet-like in appearance, and very durable. Only the best make sold. See trade mark, STAINES'S LINOLEUM, on back of the cloth. All the New PRIZE DESIGNS are now in Stock. A visit of inspection solicited. Prices below those usually charged for this favourite floor covering. Patterns sent into the country on application. The Trade supplied.—OETZMANN and CO.

ANGLO-TURKEY CARPETS (Regd.) OETZMANN and CO.—These superior Carpets, of which Messrs. OETZMANN and CO. have the exclusive sale, are of first-class British manufacture, have all the style and appearance of real Turkey Carpets, at little more than the price of good Brussels, and are very durable. Price-List post-free on application. For the convenience of those residing at a distance, a large piece, showing the border and centre of Carpet, sent on receipt of 5s., which will be deducted from price of Carpet or refunded upon return of pattern; or by sending 15s., three pieces—viz., Anglo-Turkey, Anglo-Persian, and Anglo-Indian—will be sent on the same to me. Hearth Rugs to match, 6 ft. long by 2 ft. 8 in. wide, £1 5s. 6d. A large stock of real Turkey Carpets at reduced prices.—OETZMANN and CO.

SIDEBOARDS.—OETZMANN and CO.'S Large and Handsome Mahogany or Oak Sideboards, with high plate-glass back, price 15 guineas; massive Spanish Mahogany or Oak ditto, very handsome, 25 guineas; noble Spanish Mahogany or Oak ditto, handsomely carved, and lofty plate-glass back, made and finished in the best possible manner, price 35 guineas. A variety of Early English and other designs in rich Spanish Mahogany or finest carved Oak, from 25 to 50 guineas.—OETZMANN and CO.

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BLANKETS CHEAPER THAN EVER. OETZMANN and CO. are now OFFERING a large STOCK of stout heavy BLANKETS, all wool, suitable for Charities, large Institutions, &c.; also Quilts and Flannels. These goods having been bought for cash during the late depression, the prices will be found much below actual value. Reduced Price-List post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

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HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1879.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2117.—VOL. LXXV. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1879. WITH SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



SOUP KITCHEN FOR POOR JEWS AT SPITALFIELDS.—SEE PAGE 591.

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BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at 94, Fetherton-road, Highbury New Park, N., the wife of James Wainhouse Simpson, formerly of the Oriental Bank, Galle, Ceylon, of a daughter (Eleanor Lilian).

On the 13th ult., at Aurungabad, Deccan, E.I., the wife of S. G. F. Selfe, Esq., R.A., of a daughter.

On the 12th inst., at Arnheim, Holland, the Baroness Huyssen van Kattendyke, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst., at St. James's, Sussex-gardens, by the Rev. the Hon. W. Fitzpatrick, brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. S. Oldham, Commander Francis Clifford de Lusada, R.N., youngest son of the late Marquis de Lusada, to Emily Florence, Lady Eardley, only child of the late Somers Magee, Esq., of New Orleans, and 4, Lancaster-street, Hyde Park.

On the 18th inst., at Westbury, Wilts, Major-General J. W. A. Kennedy, to Marion, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Wetten, of Kew.

DEATHS.

On the 16th inst., at his residence, No. 6, Hyde Park-terrace, W., General Richard Cornwallis Moore, C.B., Royal Artillery, aged 72.

On the 19th inst., at Boldre, Lymington, Hants, the Rev. Augustus James Knapton, M.A., J.P., in the 75th year of his age.

On the 16th inst., at Fort William, Lismore, in the county of Waterford, of rheumatism of the heart, Colonel Edward Richard King, son of the late Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Henry King, K.C.B.

On the 18th inst., at Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire, William Cosmo Gordon, Esq., of Fyvie and Maryculter, eldest son of the late Charles Gordon, Esq., of Fyvie and Maryculter, and grandson of the Hon. Alexander Gordon, Lord Rockville, and Anne, Countess of Dumfries and Stair, aged 69.

On the 16th inst., at Mentone, James Hussey, Esq., of The Close, Salisbury, J.P. for the county of Wilts, and Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions at Salisbury.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 3.

Sunday, Dec. 28.

First Sunday after Christmas.
Holy Innocents. Morning Lessons: Isaiah xxxv. or Jer. xxxi. 1–18; Rev. xvi. Evening Lessons: Isaiah xxxviii. or xl., or Baruch iv. 21–31; Rev. xviii.
Full Moon, 4.16 p.m.; partial eclipse of the Moon, partly visible at Greenwich, 3.48 to 5.14 p.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. G. Cromwell; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. A. Gurney, Vicar of St. Barnabas, Pimlico.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. W. H. Bliss.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. Hulton; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Blomfield Jackson.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Dean Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

Monday, Dec. 29.

Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone b. 1809.
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. W. A. Ralston, a Story-telling).

Tuesday, Dec. 30.

Accession of Alfonso XII., King of Spain, 1874.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Water and Air).

Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Savoy, Chapel Royal, midnight service (with "Te Deum"), Rev. H. White, the Chaplain.
Kendal and North-Western Counties Poultry and Dog Show (three days).

Thursday, Jan. 1, 1880.

Circumcision.
Union of Great Britain and Ireland, 1801.
Bank Holiday in Scotland.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Water and Air).
Manchester Steeplechase.
Royal Albert Hall, Mr. Carter's Choir, 8 p.m. (Handel's "Messiah").
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor Morley on the Future of the English Stage).
Millom Dog Show.

Friday, Jan. 2.

Accession of William I. as King of Prussia, 1861.
Society of Arts (Juvenile Lecture), 7 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Preece on Recent Wonders of Sound).
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. R. L. Cox on Architectural Illustrations and their Classification).

Saturday, Jan. 3.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Water and Air).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 3.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
1 40	2 0	2 19	2 35	2 53	3 10	3 28	3 45	4 4	4 20	4 40	4 58	5 15	5 35

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MERCHANT OF VENICE, EVERY EVENING at Eight o'Clock. Shylock, Mr Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. MORNING PERFORMANCES EVERY SATURDAY till further notice. Seats booked Six Weeks in advance.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Messrs. A. and S. GATTI beg to announce that their Second Grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled SINDBAD THE SAILOR, will be produced Every Evening. Morning Performances, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, commencing Saturday Morning, DEC. 27, at Two. Box-Office open daily from Ten to Five. No booking fees.

SANGERS' GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE will REOPEN on BOXING DAY, and give TWO PERFORMANCES, at Two and Seven, which will be repeated every Morning and Evening. The Grand Christmas Comic Double Pantomime, entitled ALADDIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP; or, Harlequin Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves, will embrace originality and incidents of a most marvellous character, and for unparalleled grandeur will by far eclipse any previous production that has been submitted to public criticism. The Scenery is by those eminent Artistes, Messrs. Lowes and Laney. The powerful Company will comprise the following:—Mesdames Grace Armytage, Josephine St. Ange, Kate Allwood, Maggie Duggan, Alice Mowbray, Edith Clifton, Eugenie Vernie, Norah Wright, Lottie Cleeter, H. Hearne; Messrs. Mat Robson, C. T. Webber, R. A. Lingham, E. N. Hallows, T. C. Valentine, John Stokes, A. Hyland, W. Reeves, C. Sidney, Vernon, James Crockett, A. Lauraine, The Brothers Alvao, &c. Premiere Danseuses, Mdlles. Elsie Hudson and Sophie Gurofli; and the Great Little Sandy as Clown. Scenes in the Pantomime:—No. 1, The Caves of the Genii; No. 2, Exterior of Widow Twankay's Home; No. 3, The Forest; No. 4, A Back Street in the City; No. 5, The Illuminated Grove of the Enchanted Palace; No. 6, Ante-Room in the Palace. Grand Transformation scene entitled the "Genii's Glistening Arcade of Light." The whole produced under the personal superintendence of Messrs. John and George Sanger. The performance will commence with the Royal Continental and English Circus Company, clever Riders, astounding Gymnasts &c., also the marvellous troupe of performing Elephants. Look at the names of the Great Company, and Two Pantomimes at each representation. Private Boxes 31s. 6d. to £6 6s.; Dress Circle, 4s.; Balcony Stalls, 3s.; Orchestra Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Boxes and Pit Stalls, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. 6d.; the Great Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Children under Twelve half price to Dress Circle, Balcony Stalls, and Boxes. Box Office open from Ten till Four, no fees for Booking.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the World. Variety Artistes at Eight. Holtum, the King of the Cannon; and Anna, at 9.50. PERI OF PERU, an original Musical Eccentricity, at Ten. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Mdlles. Alice Holt, Broughton, Powell, Aguzzi, and the Corps de Ballet. Prices, 6d. to £2 2s.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S HOLIDAYS, 1879.
ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, REGENT-STREET and PICCADILLY.
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FIFTEENTH ANNUAL SERIES
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HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES
will commence on
BOXING DAY, FRIDAY NEXT, DEC. 26,
on and after which date Performances will be given
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVERY NIGHT,
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The world-wide reputation of this distinguished combination of Artistes is an ample guarantee that the ENTERTAINMENT WILL (as heretofore) TAKE THE FOREMOST RANK amidst the host of amusements produced for the delectation of the thousands of holiday-makers at Yule-tide.
THE FESTIVAL PROGRAMME
will be one of the Most Sparkling and Attractive ever presented by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels since they opened here in 1865.
To give due effect to the
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S ENTERTAINMENTS,
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FIVE THOUSAND LUXURIOUS SEATS.
No Fees of any description. No charge for Programmes. Every West-End omnibus runs direct to the doors of St. James's Hall. Visitors can also book from any station on the Metropolitan or Metropolitan District Railways right to the doors of the St. James's Hall.
Prices of Admission:—Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Gallery and Great Area (2s. extra), 1s. Children under twelve years of age half price to Stalls, Area, and Balcony. Visitors arriving at any of the Railway Terminus in the Metropolis can reach St. James's Hall by omnibus.

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INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FOURTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times), and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

NOW OPEN.—The ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS PICTURES at Mr ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

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MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—THE PIRATE'S HOME, by Gilbert à Beckett, Music by Vivian Bligh; after which MASTER TOMMY'S "AT HOME," by Mr. Corney Grain; concluding with A CHRISTMAS STOCKING. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Eight. Morning Performances every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s. Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1879.

It is well that Christmastide infolds the memory of facts and sentiments fitted to stimulate hope and joy in the breasts of men, for we greatly need just now something cheerful to fall back upon. The year 1879 has been an exceptionally trying one. Neither in regard to weather, to production, to commerce, or to politics has it been genial in its character, and some traces, we fear, of its unfriendly influence may be detected in the tone of the public mind. It needs a short spell, at least, of cheerier days to restore to it equanimity. That externally the chances of our need will be supplied by the Christmas Holidays do not appear to be very strong. Wintry weather, and that, moreover, of a severe type, has prevailed for some time over Western Europe. Foggy days and frosty nights have sorely tested the constitutional strength of that large majority who have neither leisure nor opportunity to take part in the out door exercises and sports of the season. Most of us, it is true, have still some reserve of vitality, latent, it may be, but nevertheless not wholly inaccessible. Things are not intolerable with us, even if our outlook is of a sombre hue. The stronger, accordingly, is our motive to colour the life which remains to us with all the warmth and brightness of the ensuing festival. We may do this, at least to a considerable extent, by resolutely going out of ourselves, and, with manly energy, setting ourselves to promote the good of others. We cannot do much, perhaps, but something we can all do. The instruments available for our purpose may be comparatively weak and adapted only to bring about temporary and superficial effects; but, such as they are, the employment of them will raise our spirits above the region of factitious depression. There are few amongst us who cannot derive an increase of benevolent energy from the old-fashioned lines—

> Christmas comes but once a year,
> And when it comes it brings good cheer.

The progress of the arts has brought with it new methods of pleasure-giving intercommunication between mind and mind. The very literature of Christmastide has grown to be what we may fairly style a novel luxury. Some of the best minds do not shrink from contributing their quota to the intellectual pleasures of the season. Oh! what would we not have given in our youthful days for the treasures which are now provided for mental regalement. Unlike the abounding materials of mere physical gratification, they are usually devoid of deleterious stuff. They may be fed upon by the intellectual powers without ruin to the digestive organs. Some of them may be light and trifling; the bulk of them may chiefly serve for present entertainment; but almost all of them contain some nutriment that may serve to enrich, mentally or morally, the system that receives them. Then, to "Christmas books" let us add "Christmas cards." Light, tasteful, fascinating missives—in every variety of pleasing guise they pass from home to home, from family to family, from friend to friend, to touch momentarily and to quicken into instant flame any spark of love that may have smouldered during the year under the dust and ashes always associated with the world's drudgery. A breath of true love, a sign of affectionate remembrance, a token that one's life is not wholly buried in one's own affairs, inevitably tends to purify the heart; and if Christmas brought with it no more powerful agencies to pierce the hard crust of everyday existence than those connected with the literature and art to which the festival has given rise, we have reason enough to welcome it with gladsome anticipation.

But Christmas offers us other and, perhaps, higher recommendations than those we have adverted to. It is the special time of social gatherings. Myriads upon myriads of homes draw to their respective hospitable boards those members of the circle who are still within reach, or who have not yet formed centres of their own. Such gatherings, no doubt, have their drawbacks. Some guest of last year may this year be missing, and the vacant seat may recall sorrowful reminiscences. There may be, as, for the most part, there must be, some almost visible declension of enthusiastic sympathy between members whose pursuits take them into widely-distant spheres of thought, feeling, and occupation. A little formality, some stiffness, nay, occasional altercation, may take off that edge of pleasure which Christmas jovialities appear to warrant. But the real value of these meetings will be better tested by the yearning desire which the remembrance of them quickens in the bosom of those who have left their home, either permanently for other lands, or for a fixed period in the service of their country. Christmas always touches their hearts as no other Festival does. They hail it and, if possible, observe its rites, with a gladness and depth of emotion seldom experienced even by those at home. They are often recalled by it to the domestic influences which, it may be, find no other way of access to their hearts. Nor, again, ought we, nor can we, forget what the Festival is to children—how real, how joysome, how stirring, how fraught with wholesome influences for time to come.

After all, however, Christmastide claims even a higher style of devotion and activity than any we have yet mentioned. "Peace on earth and goodwill to men" is its motto, and such should be the aim and tendency of the motives which it calls into exercise. Especially should this be the case amid the severities by which we are surrounded. Be it remembered that Christmas liberality to those who stand in need of it may be safely indulged without pauperising effects. It is an occasion too seldom recurrent to undermine the sense, or the spirit, of independence. It need enervate no one. It may go where it lists without harm to any. Even our criminals

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and the inmates of our unions will have their brief flash of enjoyment, and we may leave them to their respective authorities. But, outside their domain, how many thousands there are who must be sought out with a view to, we will not say their relief, but their realisation of at least a blessed interval of the "good will" which Christianity should inspire. Few of us, we trust, are in the least likely to forget this. Few require any incitements beyond those incident to the Festival and to the season. A little discriminative wisdom in the dispensation of charity at such a time is all that is needed. Even where, individually, one may be at a loss to make one's bounty do the best for its objects, there are plenty of philanthropic organisations ready and even eager to aid him in the task.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, arrived at Osborne House on Thursday week from Windsor Castle. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar visited her Majesty the next day, and remained to luncheon. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. Canon Prothero. Her Majesty's customary Christmas gifts to those attached to the Court and to the several Royal estates, as well as to the poor of Windsor, have been distributed in the usual manner.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were present at a concert given yesterday week by the Amateur Orchestral Society at the Royal Albert Hall in aid of the funds of the German Hospital, Dalston. Princess Christian visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House on Saturday, and remained to luncheon. Prince Ferdinand of Glücksburg and Prince Louis of Battenberg left Marlborough House for the Continent. The Prince and Princess attended Divine service on Sunday at St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, St. Marylebone. The Rev. Canon Duckworth, the Vicar, officiated. Their Royal Highnesses have returned to Sandringham for the Christmas. The Royal gifts to the dependants upon the Norfolk estates have been distributed at Sandringham.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh gave a dinner party and carpet dance during the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Eastwell Park. The Duke, Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, will early in the ensuing year inspect the London brigade of this force.

Lord Beaconsfield has left town for Hughenden, Lord Salisbury for Hatfield, Lord Cranbrook for his seat at Hempstead, Mr. Cross for Eccleriggs, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon for Goodwood, the Duke of Northumberland for Alnwick Castle, Colonel the Right Hon. F. A. Stanley, M.P., for Witherslack Hall, Viscount Sandon for Sandon Hall, and the Lord Chancellor and Countess Cairns for Lindisfarne Lodge, Bournemouth. Lord Carlingford arrived at The Priory, Chewton Mendip, on Saturday, from Dudbrook, Essex.

The marriage of Viscount Lewisham, M.P., with Lady Mary Coke, fourth daughter of the Earl of Leicester, took place on Thursday week at Holkham church. The bridegroom was accompanied by his brother, the Hon. Henry C. Legge, of the Coldstream Guards, as best man. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by ten bridesmaids—namely, the Ladies Frances, Elizabeth, and Georgiana Legge, sisters of the bridegroom; Ladies Evelyn and Muriel Murray, Ladies Winifred and Hilda Clements, Miss Nora Strutt, and Miss Julia Buller, nieces of the bride, and Miss Garnier. The bride wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with old point lace and orange-flowers, and, over a wreath composed of orange-blossoms, a veil of the same old lace. Her jewels were pearls and diamonds. The bridesmaids were dressed in white costumes, and each lady wore a brooch on which was a jewelled fly, the gift of the bridegroom. The nuptial rite was performed by the Rev. A. Napier, Vicar of Holkham, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. George B. Legge, uncle of the bridegroom. After the ceremony the Earl of Countess of Leicester entertained a large party at breakfast. Lord Lewisham and his bride left Holkham for Cromer to pass the early days of the honeymoon. The bride's travelling-dress was of a rich ruby colour trimmed with dark fur, with jacket and bonnet to match. Lady Mary's wedding presents numbered about 300, including gifts from the Prince and Princess of Wales and presents from the tenantry on Lord Dartmouth's estates.

THE JEWS' SOUP KITCHEN, SPITALFIELDS.

In Fashion-street, Spitalfields, which is by no means a street of fashion, the benevolence of well-to-do Jewish Londoners has established this winter an institution for that divine and human good office, feeding the hungry and destitute poor, which is enjoined by the Law and the Prophets, as well as by the Christian Gospel. This charity of the Israelites, indeed, in whom there is no guile, does not confine itself to the relief of Jewish poverty, which occupies its own place in that depressed quarter of East-End London; but the poor Jewish are first attended to, as there are several other local agencies, connected with the Church and Dissenting religious associations, for the benefit of distressed families among the general population. We give an Illustration of the Jews' Soup Kitchen, at which, on three nights of each week during the hard season, about 450 gallons of soup, and from 12 cwt. to 14 cwt. of bread, are given away to more than 500 needy families. The distribution is admirably conducted by Mr. G. Myers, the superintendent of this charitable establishment. It is managed by a committee, of which Mr. D. Jameson is president, and Messrs. Samuel Levy and F. E. Lezard are vice-presidents; the Rev. Dr. N. M. Adler, Chief Rabbi, is patron; and among the subscribers are Sir Moses Montefiore, the Rothschilds, and several members of the Corporation of the City of London.

Eton College closed yesterday week for the Christmas vacation. The holidays last till Jan. 21.

Lord Colville of Culross, K.T., has been unanimously elected chairman of the Great Northern Railway Company, in the place of the late Colonel Duncombe.

Sir Massey Lopes, M.P., as one of the Lords of the Admiralty, on the 18th inst. distributed the prizes to the cadets on board the training-ship Britannia, at Dartmouth, and in the course of his address said that the materiel and personnel of the Navy were never better or more efficient than at the present time. He encouraged the cadets to follow the example of illustrious naval officers who had gone before them in upholding the dignity and honour of the British flag in every quarter of the globe.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 18th inst. the amendment proposed by M. Keller to the Public Worship Budget, in favour of restoring the salaries of Archbishops and Bishops to their former amounts, was, although supported by the Government, rejected by 257 to 226 votes. The House further resolved to adhere to the various items of the Budget as previously voted, thus rejecting the modifications introduced by the Senate. A motion made by M. Perin, of the Extreme Left, for the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into the penitentiary system in New Caledonia, was accepted by the Minister of Marine, and adopted. In the Senate on the 19th, after the adoption of a certain number of bills of local interest, M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance, laid before the House the Budget amended by the Chamber of Deputies, which was immediately consigned to the Finance Committee. Subventions of 12,000f. to the Théâtre des Nations and the Théâtre de l'Opera Populaire were afterwards voted by 151 to 37. A "scene" in the Chamber of Deputies has been followed by the resignation of the whole of the Waddington Cabinet. The crisis was provoked by M. Raynal, who, after having unsuccessfully asked General Gresley in private to dismiss from the army M. de Carayon Latour for the part he took at a Chambord banquet on Michaelmas Day, publicly demanded it from the Tribune, and pointed out that while M. Latour remained unpunished two of his subordinates, who were present on the same occasion, had been removed from their commands The Minister for War replied that he would not overrule the finding of a military Court, walked straight out of the House, and proceeding to the Elysée, handed his resignation to the President. A similar step was taken by all his colleagues. M. de Freycinet was charged to form a new Cabinet, but the result of his efforts was not known when our early edition was put to press on Monday evening. Both Houses have adjourned till Jan. 14.

After having been put off for a week on account of the extremely bad state of the weather, the fête for the benefit of the sufferers by the inundations in Murcia was given on the 18th inst. in Paris, with great success.

M. Maze, a Moderate Republican, was on Sunday elected deputy for Versailles by 4480 votes against 1264 given to M. Buffenoir, the Radical candidate.

The Senate office-bearers have intimated that the pictures of living artists must be removed from the Luxembourg, the whole palace being required by that body.

One hundred and fifty more Communists have had their sentences remitted.

GERMANY.

Prince William of Prussia, the eldest son of the Crown Prince, has had a fall, causing a slight contusion of the right leg, which confined him to his room for a few days.

By an overwhelming majority, the Upper House of the Prussian Assembly has approved the bill for enabling the State to acquire proprietary rights over private railways. The Lower House concluded on the 18th a debate upon a petition from the town of Elbing against the action of Herr von Puttkammer, Minister of Public Worship, in interdicting the opening of an unsectarian school in that town, and rejected by 245 votes to 147 a motion of Dr. Gneist to refer the petition to the Government for consideration.

Yesterday week the Minister of Finance, in reply to a question, stated that in Upper Silesia the destitution had recently increased, and that 80,000 people were in extreme want. The distress was mainly due to a bad harvest and disastrous floods, and had been rendered more severe by a hard winter, typhus fever, and usury. After the holidays the Government would bring forward proposals for affording relief to the sufferers. Last Saturday, after transacting some unimportant business before a row of almost empty benches, the House of Deputies adjourned for the Christmas holidays till Jan. 8.

At a banquet given at Strasbourg last Thursday, at which most of the members of the Provincial Committee were present, General von Manteuffel made a speech, in which he said it was far from his intention to judge those who had turned their backs upon Alsace-Lorraine, who did not bring up their children on the mother-soil, or who held themselves aloof from the deliberations of the district Diets and Provincial Committee. His present object was to gain for Alsace-Lorraine full independence in regard to legislation and the Imperial Constitution. Alsace-Lorraine had neither been occupied nor annexed, but reclaimed after a series of wars which had been forced upon Germany. He added that Alsace-Lorraine, having now equal rights with all the other provinces of the Empire, ought to resume its former place among them. At the present moment it was in a transition state, and the General urged the co-operation of all classes, with the view of shortening even the period of transition.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph received the Presidents of the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations on the 18th inst. In reply to an address which they presented, his Majesty said that the close alliance with Germany was a guarantee that universal tranquillity would be established. In Bosnia and the Herzegovina the Government was earnestly carrying out its task of conferring the benefits of civilisation upon these provinces, so severely tried by the neglect and confusion of centuries. At a sitting of the Delegation of the Austrian Reichsrath held the next evening the bill submitted by the Common Austro-Hungary Ministry for the defrayal of the common expenses for January and February next year was read unanimously the second and third time.

The Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath on the 18th inst. again voted upon the Army Bill, and unanimously adhered to its former decision in favour of the measure as originally introduced by the Government. Both Houses thereupon elected representatives for a Committee of Conference. The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath passed the Army Bill last Saturday by the necessary two thirds vote, in the form proposed by the Government.

The Austrian Army Bill has been rejected by the Cis-Leithan Parliament, a smaller number than the requisite two thirds majority voting for the second clause, which determined the fate of the whole measure.

The Croatian Diet on Saturday last adopted the bill for the prolongation of the compromise between Croatia and Hungary, after two stormy sittings, by 44 votes to 13.

RUSSIA.

It has been officially announced that the stay of the Empress in a southern climate has not proved so beneficial as was expected.

The *Daily News* correspondent at St. Petersburg hears from a good source that it has been decided to grant in January next municipal institutions in all the chief towns of Poland, and to allow the use of the Polish language in the sittings of the Councils.

AMERICA.

The *Times* correspondent at Philadelphia telegraphs an account more than a column in length of General Grant's reception at Philadelphia on the 16th inst. The pageant appears to have been one of the most imposing ever seen in the United States. The procession contained 70,000 men and 25,000 horses, the route traversed was nine miles in length, and the number of spectators is said to have been at least 1,000,000. The procession was, however, too much to handle in a single day. Although it started at half-past ten in the morning, it was almost nightfall before the last division started, and when night set in the procession broke up, all leaving the line wherever they might be. General Grant, whose welcome is said to have been most enthusiastic, dined in the evening with the surviving members of his Cabinets, General Sherman, and other distinguished guests. He declared the demonstration to have exceeded anything he had expected.

General Grant has denied having accepted the presidency of the Nicaragua Canal Company, but has declined to make any further statement in regard to the subject.

We learn from the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* that Senator Cameron, Pennsylvania, has been elected chairman of the Republican National Committee; and that General Mahone, by the combination of the Readjusters and the Republicans in the Virginian Legislature, has been elected United States senator for Virginia.

Fifteen hundred dollars were subscribed at a meeting at St. Paul, Minnesota, last week, for the relief of the Irish poor. A large meeting was held at San Francisco yesterday week to express sympathy with the sufferers from the prevailing distress in Ireland. A resolution was adopted that Mr. Parnell be invited to visit San Francisco during his tour in the United States. A plan was also agreed upon for the collection of funds for the relief of Irish distress.

CANADA.

A despatch from Ottawa states that the *Official Gazette* contains notice of an application to the Dominion Parliament for powers to incorporate a company to construct a railway from Winnipeg to Hudson's Bay, and to establish a line of ocean steamers in connection with the new railway. Two notices have already appeared in the *Gazette* respecting similar applications for the formation of companies for the construction of a line of railway from Sault de St. Marie, in Michigan, to Lake Nipissing, in Upper Canada; and a third notice to the same effect was published yesterday week.

On appeal the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal has set aside the verdict of guilty found against Sir Francis Hincks, president of the Consolidated Bank, of having signed false returns to the Government respecting the affairs of the bank.

Further advices received at Victoria, British Columbia, from Kamloops state that the outlaws who attacked the Indians have been arrested, after committing several fresh murders.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), previous to her leaving Ottawa for England, gave instructions for a "clearing" to be made in the woods of Rideau Hall and a veritable backwoods shanty to be constructed upon it. The work is now in progress, and will be ready when she returns to Canada.

Sir Leonard Tilley, Finance Minister of the Dominion, in a public speech delivered at the capital on Nov. 27, claimed that results are justifying his contention that the new tariff would affect imports from the United States rather than from Great Britain. He stated that during the first two months of the current fiscal year (July and August) the imports of leading manufactures from England showed a falling off in value of only 9 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, while the imports from the United States had fallen off 47 per cent in the same time. For the first three months, notwithstanding the large importations made in anticipation of the new tariff, and which were not then exhausted, the value of imports from Great Britain had decreased only 10 per cent, while that of those from the United States had fallen off 50 per cent. In cotton goods he had expected to find the diminution very great; but during these three months there was actually an increase of 8 per cent from Great Britain, although there was a decrease of 43 per cent from the United States. In iron and steel manufactures there was an increase of 40 per cent from Great Britain, and a decrease of 33 per cent from the United States. The increase in value of leather goods imported from Great Britain was 20 per cent, with a decrease from the United States of 43 per cent.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Our latest news from Cape Town is at length definite and complete. The storming of Moirosi's stronghold has been speedily followed by the fall of Secocoeni's town. We may now look, therefore, for an end of the whole series of troubles in which we have been involved in South Africa. The attack was made at daybreak on Nov. 28. Colonel Murray commanded the centre, Captain Ferrier the right, and Captain Carrington the left wing. The Swazies attacked the place from the east. The town was captured and the caves were cleared at ten o'clock in the morning. Subsequently all the forces stormed the place. Captain Macaulay, late of the 12th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers, and Captain Lawrell, of the 4th Hussars (Queen's Own) were killed; Captain Beeton, Lieutenant O'Grady, of the 4th Regiment, and Lieutenant Dewar, of the King's 1st Dragoon Guards, were severely, and Captain Maurice was slightly wounded. The enemy's loss was heavy. The Colonial Secretary has returned to Cape Town.

A Melbourne telegram dated the 18th inst. says that the Victorian Parliament will be dissolved in February next.

We learn from Madrid that several persons have been arrested there for raising seditious cries.

The Berne Council has approved the proposed loan of 17,000,000f.

The Postmaster-General announces that on Jan. 1 next Venezuela will enter into the Postal Union.

Two thousand seven hundred coal-miners belonging to the "Cinq Puits" pits at Quaregnon, Belgium, have struck work.

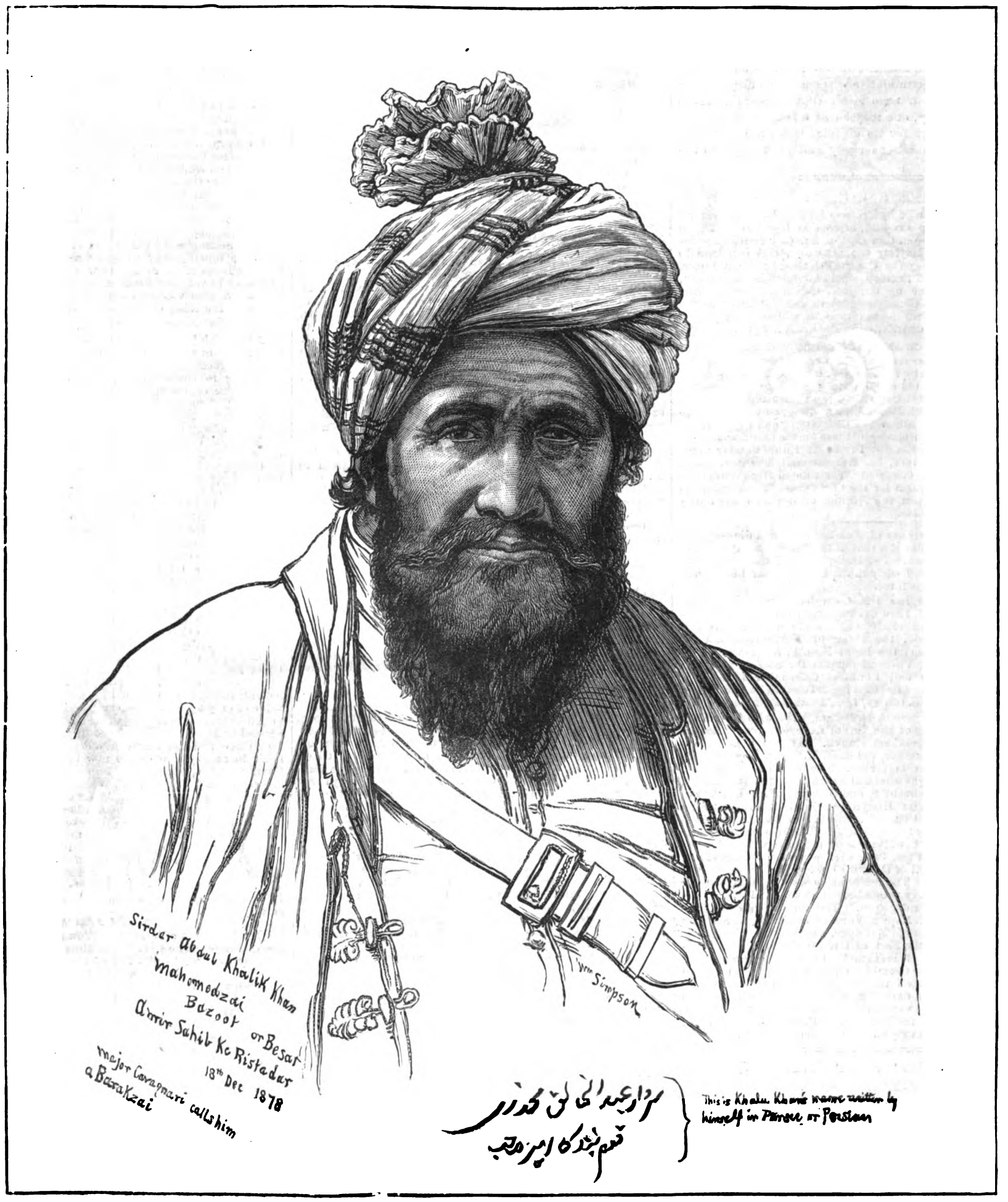
Copious rains are reported to have fallen on the coast of Morocco, giving prospects of a good harvest next year. In some of the southern provinces, however, matters remain in a pitiable condition.

We understand that the India Office, in consequence of the brilliant services rendered to the State by the late Sir Louis Cavagnari, has granted a special pension of £500 per annum to Lady Cavagnari, the widow, and of £100 per annum to Madame Cavagnari, the mother of the gallant officer.

The *New York Times* says:—"The third and last Session of the forty-sixth Congress will begin on the first Monday in December, 1880, and will expire by the limitation of the existence of the Congress, March 4, 1881." March 4, 1881, is also the day on which the twenty-first Parliament of the United Kingdom will expire by limitation of law, unless its life shall have been previously cut short by proclamation.

A Bluebook containing further correspondence respecting the affairs of South Africa has been issued. It extends over 231 pages, and is accompanied by a map of the native territories beyond the boundaries of Griqualand West. The despatches extend from Sept. 12, 1878, to Aug. 14, 1879. Another Parliamentary paper issued is a return of warrants and orders relating to public records.

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SIRDAR ABDUL KHALIK KHAN, CHIEF OF BEZOOT.

SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. W. SIMPSON, LATE IN AFGHANISTAN.

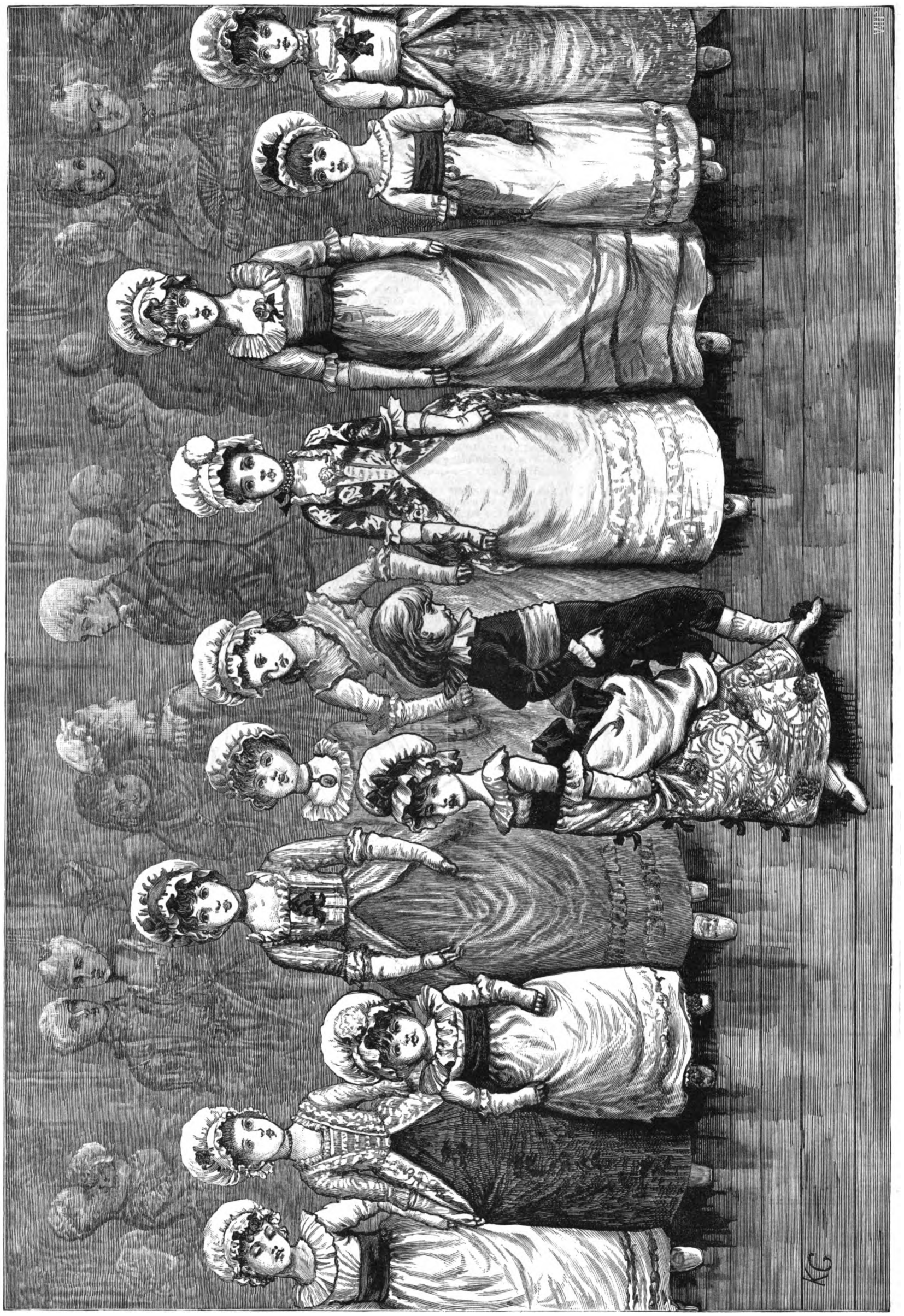
THE AFGHAN WAR.

The position of affairs with the British army at Cabul, which was described last week, continues to be a subject of much anxiety. General Sir Frederick Roberts has collected his troops within the cantonments at Sherpur, a mile and a half north of the city of Cabul, below the Bemaroo or Behmaru range of hills. A reconnaissance sketch map of Cabul and its environs, which is engraved for this number of our Journal, shows the topographical situation of Sherpur.

The following extract from a letter written in October, soon after the British occupation of Cabul, will assist the comprehension of neighbouring localities.

"About a mile and a half to the north-east of the Bala Hissar is the site of the British cantonments occupied by our troops in 1840 and 1841. We went over the ground in the course of a recent morning ride; but, beyond the remains of a small part of the rampart on the western side, there is nothing now to show that the place ever consisted of anything other than the fields of rice and Indian corn that now cover it. The gardens and trees that used to adorn it were all destroyed and utilised as forage or fuel before the troops left the cantonments on their disastrous march to Jellalabad; and the houses and barracks were burned to the ground by the fanatical mob of Afghans the instant they were vacated. It was difficult for us to realise the fact that here there was for two years a large British cantonment in which English ladies and children had lived. Ascending the low range of hills behind the village of Behmaru, 500 yards north of the old cantonment, on which the blood of many a gallant British soldier was spilt in those terrible months of November and December, 1841, an excellent and extensive view of the surrounding plain is obtained. The village of Behmaru is still the same miserable collection of mud hovels which I imagine it was forty years ago, when it so often gave cover to our implacable enemies. The forts which encircled the cantonments, and whose names have yet a mournful celebrity to us, are still standing, but most of them in a dilapidated state. The Rakab Bashi Fort, which cost British troops upwards of 200 men to capture, would now be untenable against any attack. Mahomed Sherif's Fort, from which a British garrison of European and native troops was once disgracefully driven, still stands in good condition. The famous commissariat fort, the loss of which was one great cause of the subsequent disasters, has been considerably altered. Mahmoud Khan's Fort, at which our troops never were bold enough to look, still looks as formidable a place as it must have then appeared to our panic-stricken Generals. Between the last-mentioned fort and the Cabul River is the spot where the British Envoy was murdered. The site of the cantonments has been universally condemned, and the size of the work was also too great for defence. But when one remembers that the garrison consisted of five thousand British troops, with abundance of ammunition, there can be no doubt that, however disadvantageous the position was, if they had been properly handled, all the Afghans in the country could never have triumphed over them. From the hill behind Behmaru a good view of the Bala Hissar and the City of Cabul is obtained, and on the other north side stretches out the green meadow of Wazirabad, the centre of which is occupied by a lake, which sometimes dries up. On the very side of the old British cantonments the late Ameer, Shere Ali Khan, commenced the erection of an enormous line of barracks for his troops. The design, which is being carried to completion by the present Ameer, is to form a huge fortified inclosure, one side of which will be formed by the Behmaru hills already mentioned. The side parallel to the hills is almost complete. It is about a mile long, and consists of a series of small rooms, but built against a high thick mud wall, having an arched verandah running along the front. The western side has also been nearly finished. The official name of this imposing-looking place is Sherpur, after the late Ameer, but the people generally talk of it as the new city. It could easily contain half the city

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A JUVENILE CHRISTMAS PARTY IN THE LAST CENTURY: "SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY."—SEE PAGE 594.
DRAWN BY KATE GREENAWAY.

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of Cabul within its walls. The late Ameer intended to have built himself a palace here, and we were shown a site on the brow of the hill which he had levelled for it."

Our Special Artist lately in Afghanistan, Mr. William Simpson, who accompanied the head-quarters of Lieutenant-General Sir S. Browne in the advance through the Khyber Pass to Jellalabad a twelvemonth ago, contributes the portrait which he sketched of Abdul Khalik Khan, a Mohammedzai, the Chief of Bezoot. The district of Bezoot, he informs us, is situated on the north side of the Cabul river, opposite Jellalabad. This local and tribal ruler, Abdul Khalik Khan, met the column of troops under command of Sir Samuel Browne, in December of last year, at Chardeh, on its march to Jellalabad, and offered his services as a friend and ally. He remained from that time in the British head-quarters camp, attached to Major Cavagnari, the Political Officer, as a sort of native agent with the other Afghan tribes. From the knowledge he had of the country and its people, Abdul Khalik Khan was enabled to make himself useful, and he continued with the camp until the treaty of Gundamuk with Yakoob Khan was concluded, making quite a prominent figure amongst the staff and its visitors. Our Special Artist further supplies two Illustrations of ordinary rustic or village life in Afghanistan, from his sketches taken on the march, or in his excursions up the adjacent valleys; and these are of a peaceful and pleasing character. The disposition of little children, at the age when they are fond of making mud-pies, is not very different in Afghanistan from that of children in other countries. The children's heads are generally shaven, leaving tufts here and there—some of these tufts are plaited into rather longish tails, which hang down. One peculiarity is that all Afghan children wear charms, which are generally verses of the Koran sewn up into cloth or leather, and worn by strings round the neck. The other sketch is that of Afghan women busied in spinning, which is an occupation common to many parts of the East where woollen fabrics are worn. In Afghanistan there are sheep and goats, and the wool of the camel is also made into cloth; and the cold winter of the climate demands warm clothing. Although not seen on the plains of India, where the thinnest of cottons is enough for the heat, this is a common sight in Afghanistan and in the Himalayas, where the cold winter also demands a warm covering for the body. The spinning is produced by giving the two cross bits of wood, on which the yarn is wound, a jerk with the fore finger and thumb, by which it whirls round, and this twines the portion of thread by which it hangs.

ADVANCE ON CABUL.

At the time of going to press with our first edition telgraphic messages from Lord Lytton had been received announcing that General Gough has found himself strong enough to move forwards from Jugdullak. He quitted that post on Sunday, in compliance with a request from General Roberts, who, writing on the 18th inst., strongly urged an immediate advance in light marching order, because he had reason to believe the road open the whole way to Cabul. General Gough takes with him only 1400 men altogether, as it was necessary to leave a sufficient force behind him at Peizeran and Jugdulluk to keep open his communications. At Lataband, however, some twenty miles on the road, he is to pick up a force numbering 700 men, which appears to have been left there all this time without the Viceroy being acquainted with the fact. If General Gough was rightly informed when recently telegraphing that the whole country in his front had risen, this body must have been placed in somewhat perilous circumstances, and will scarcely be sorry when relieved by the Jugdulluk column. It would appear from the tone of General Roberts's despatch urging this immediate advance that his chief object in pressing it was to obtain sufficient reinforcements to enable him to assume a vigorous offensive. The Sherpur cantonments need a large garrison to man their long lines of defences, and it would be very risky work, therefore, for General Roberts to sally forth until reinforced, since everything depends upon the safety of the supplies stored at Sherpur. A Calcutta telegram states that General Roberts, before evacuating Bala Hissar, "made arrangements" for destroying the bulk of the ammunition there stored. The same source of information asserts that the whole of the guns which fell into our hands from first to last had been removed to Sherpur and there parked before the evacuation took place.

A despatch from the Viceroy of India reports General Gough to have commenced his march from Jugdulluk on Sunday for Cabul. His communications were harassed by Ghilzais; but they were driven off with loss. Reinforcements from General Bright's column are moving up along the whole line, and the 12th British regiment reached Jellalabad on Monday. Azmatullah Khan, who is in command of the Ghilzais, is stated to have been wounded, and there are indications that his followers are deserting.

The Government of India publishes a note explanatory of the military situation in Afghanistan, which commences by showing that General Roberts has now with him 7500 effective troops and twenty-three guns, with ample transport and ammunition, and five months' supplies. The troops are in excellent health, and the whole force is collected and sheltered within a very strong intrenched position at Sherpur. General Roberts has further 214 guns of various calibre, many being rifled, together with large stores of ammunition for the defence of the intrenchments, which can easily be held by 2500, leaving 5000 free for offensive action. The troops now under the command of General Bright, stationed between Jumrood and Jugdulluk, number 12,000, with thirty guns, supplies for two months, and complete divisional and brigade carriage. Orders have further been issued for the formation of a reserve division at Peshawur, consisting of three cavalry and ten infantry regiments, with twenty-four guns. General Stewart has 9000 effective troops, with sixty-two guns, at and below Candahar; and General Watson has 9000 men and twenty guns in the Kurum Valley, making a total field force of 45,000 men, with 160 guns, which is considered ample for present requirements.

Before an audience which crowded the extemporised theatre from floor to ceiling, "The Trinummus" of Plautus was presented for the third and last time on the 18th inst. in the dormitory of St. Peter's College, Westminster.

The vast hall of Christ's Hospital presented on the night of the 18th inst. an animated spectacle. Preparatory to the breaking up for the Christmas vacation the Bluecoat boys gave their annual concert to a large audience of their relatives and friends. The Rev. G. Bennett, B.A., officiated as conductor; Mr. R. Hopkins, bandmaster; Mr. H. Collingwood Evans, organ; and Mr. Arthur Fox, pianoforte accompanist. The programme ranged from "The March of the Israelities," in "Eli," through a miscellaneous selection of sacred and secular music, including hunting, pastoral, and heroic songs and pieces, and embracing also airs from the lighter operettas, such as "Pinafore" and "Les Cloches de Corneville." All were given with spirit and precision.

"SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY."

It may be doubted whether the sweetest strain of Mozart ever so stirs the pulses as the simple, jigging tune to which "Sir Roger de Coverley" is danced. This favourite country dance, if shorn now of some of its complex figures, is still as deservedly in request at Christmas Parties as it was in the good old times whereof Addison wrote, and of which Miss Kate Greenaway has drawn a characteristically quaint picture. At first glance the forming of two parallel lines, one of ladies and the other of gentlemen, may be objected on the score that each is separated from his partner for too long a period. But what of that? This is not unseldom an absence which emphatically makes the heart grow fonder. He must have a heart of adamant who could resist the light artillery of a maiden's eyes firing love-laden missiles point-blank at him. And then the opportunity for frequent tender pressures as the couples bend and pass beneath the arch of arms, with the supreme moment when at last the time arrives for the last couple to be first, and the opportunity is given by the long anticipated exhibition of terpsichorean skill of the old school. "Doth not a meeting like this make amends" for each momentary separation? The cynic may admire "Sir Roger de Coverley" for quite another reason. He may attribute a host's delight at hearing the familiar tune to the knowledge that it is generally the last dance, and that the prolonged festivity is at length on the eve of closing. But we refuse to enter into the feelings of our cynic for a single moment. Let us return to our "Sir Roger de Coverley," and lose our hearts once again to the prim, demure little ladies whom Miss Kate Greenaway has limned with dainty grace. Let us say, in conclusion, that, as ladies have shown a marked inclination to revert to the fashions of fifty or a hundred years ago in a modified form, it would not be a matter of surprise if this Illustration should serve as a model for the dresses of many a Children's Fancy Ball, such as the Lord Mayor of London delights his young friends with in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House.

TRUE CHRISTMAS CHEER.

But once a year—but once a year,
The proverb says that Christmas comes;
And when it comes it brings good cheer,
With turkey, beef, mince-pies, and plums.
The scarlet-berried holly decks
The Cot, the Hall, the House of Prayer;
And many a pearly jewel flecks
The bough of mistletoe so rare.
The proverb bring us all good cheer,
When Christmas comes but once a year!

But, not alone good cheer for board,
Still less for revel and excess;
Though Plenty has our tables stored,
It will not bring true happiness,
While Want and Misery stalk the land,
And widows mourn and orphans pine.
With thankful heart and open hand,
Give what is lent and is not thine;
Oh, this will bring the best of cheer
When Christmas comes but once a year!

True Christmas cheer is warmth of heart,
And love of men for love of God;
To bear their pang, to feel their smart;
To tread the path that Christ has trod,
Good-will to men and Peace on earth!
This keynote of our Christmas song
Should bring us truest cheer and mirth,
And tune our lives the twelvemonth long.
This would ensure true Christmas cheer,
Not for one day, but all the year!

CUTHBERT BEDE.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week the finance committee submitted the estimates of the sums required to be raised by rate in the metropolitan district for 1880. The total net charge for the ensuing year is £645,500, against a net charge in 1879 of £581,196.

The Psychological Society of Great Britain has resolved, almost unanimously, that, inasmuch as it was founded by Mr. Serjeant Cox for a special object, which has in some measure been attained, and as his loss is practically irreparable, it is expedient that the society should be dissolved as from the 31st inst.

The wardmotes in the city of London were held on Monday, and members were elected to the Court of Common Council. In the large majority of cases the retiring representatives were re-elected. Some conversation occurred at several of the meetings in respect to public improvements in progress or contemplated; and satisfaction was expressed at the purchase by the Corporation of Burnham Beeches.

Yesterday week the Mansion House Committee of the Rowland Hill Memorial met for the dispatch of business in the Long Parlour. Mr. Alderman Nottage presided. The fund was reported to amount to between £6000 and £7000. The names of Lord Beaconsfield and others were added to the committee. A colonial sub-committee was appointed to aid the committee's appeal, as was also a working men's committee.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund was held on the 18th inst. at the Mansion House. Sir Rutherford Alcock presided at the commencement of the proceedings, and Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow at the close. Sir Rutherford Alcock said they had every reason to be satisfied with the year's collections, which, notwithstanding the depression which existed in the country, were larger than in the previous year. The rules which had been in force during the past year were renewed for the current year, and the council were re-elected. June 13 was fixed as Hospital Sunday for 1880.

It is proposed to open in South London an industrial exhibition for three weeks at Easter, 1880, if manufacturers and artisans will send for exhibition a sufficient number of articles. It is especially desired to show the various stages of art manufacture, such as colour-printing, pottery, and so forth. It is also proposed to hold at Easter, 1881, an exhibition limited strictly to the actual work of the exhibitors. Both exhibitions will be held in the rooms of the South London Working Men's College and those of the Free Library. All communications respecting them should be addressed to the secretary, Mr. William Rossiter, at the College, 143, Upper Kennington-lane.

The Lord Mayor presided on the 18th inst. at a meeting of the Court of Common Council, held in the Guildhall. As chairman of the Coal, Corn, and Finance Committee, Mr. Hart moved a report recommending that a gratuity of £3500 should be given to the City solicitor, Mr. Nelson, and £350 to Mr. L. F. Littell, in respect of services relative to the preservation of Epping Forest. Some amendments were proposed, but the report of the committee was eventually adopted, the sum to be given to Mr. Littell having, however, been unanimously increased to £500. Mr. John Cox gave notice of his intention of moving the rescinding of so much of the motion as related to the City solicitor.

A RELENTLESS PARENT.

BY R. BLACK.

"There's no time to lose, Sir; the bell's a-ringing," said a waiter, respectfully, to a young gentleman, some twenty years of age, who was walking restlessly up and down the coffee-room at the principal hotel of a certain English seaport, which shall be called Eastport, and who appeared to be in a brown study.

"Are you sure there's no telegram for me?" asked the young gentleman, almost fiercely, as he walked to the door of the hotel.

"Quite sure, Sir. No letter, Sir; nor yet no telegram."

"My luggage has been taken on board?"

"All aboard, Sir, this ten minutes; you'd better look sharp, Sir. I wish you a pleasant voyage, Sir."

The young gentleman smothered a sigh, which was very like a groan, and, nodding to the waiter a farewell and an acknowledgment which he could not trust himself to express in words, rushed across the road, down the steps, and over the plank which led on to the deck of a fine steamer. He was just in time.

"Touch and go," said the waiter to a chamber-maid, who was looking on with much interest; and he added, with a knowing leer, "She might ha' sent him her love by telegraph, mightn't she, Betsy?"

The chambermaid laughed and blushed, and went about her business.

Meanwhile the young gentleman had descended to the cabin, thrown himself upon a sofa, and, turning his face to the ship's side, buried his head between his arms, whilst his whole frame was convulsed with emotion. Thus he lay for a while, and was all unconscious of what went on around him. Else he would have seen that he did not altogether escape notice. A certain couple had entered the cabin; gazed at him for a moment; exchanged whispers, and departed as noiselessly as they had come. But he knew nothing of it.

And yet they were a noticeable couple—a fine, elderly gentleman, with silver hair, and a young girl of seventeen or eighteen summers, fair-haired, grey-eyed, graceful as laburnum, bright as a sunbeam, gentle as a dove. At sight of the prostrate, heaving figure, as they entered the cabin, they started and looked at each other inquiringly. All her brightness had vanished.

"In trouble, I fear," whispered the gentleman mournfully.

She stole one wistful glance at the prostrate form, and, sighing softly, whispered back, "Poor fellow! Let us go."

And so they left him solitary. Men say that Pity is akin to Love. But youth is elastic. Not many minutes had elapsed ere the young gentleman was on deck, moving briskly about and talking gaily with anybody who would encourage him. He was soon aware, and he was pleased to be aware, that he was evidently an object of some interest to an elderly gentleman with silver hair and to a fair young girl, as sweet as honeysuckle. Why he should be, he could not divine; but to be conscious that he was, caused him a strange elation. Somehow or other, he ceased to feel lonely; it was plainly with kindly eyes that they regarded him and followed his movements; and, though some time might elapse before an opportunity would offer for making their acquaintance, he felt a sense of sympathetic companionship in their mere presence. And fortune favoured him beyond his hopes. That very day, at dinner, it fell to his lot to sit next to the elderly gentleman; and, although the grey-eyed damsel, as sweet as honeysuckle, sat on the other side of the silver-haired stranger, yet she dipped occasionally, with soft, low tones, into the desultory conversation; and she called the elderly gentleman "papa," so that the young man's soul danced with delight and his heart sang one continual strain: "Here, by God's grace, is the one maid for me." Now, in the course of conversation, it so happened that the elderly stranger, who described himself as a colonial merchant, returning to his own country, happened to mention the name of Winterville.

"That is my name," said the young man.

"Really!" exclaimed the elderly stranger. "I wonder if you can be related to the gentleman I mean; he has a charming villa on the Thames between Putney and Barnes, called, I think, Middlehouse."

"So has my father," rejoined the young man, with a rather rueful smile.

"Dear me!" exclaimed the elderly gentleman; and, turning to his daughter, he said,

"Laura, this is young Mr. Winterville, son of the Mr. Winterville of Middlehouse Villa, on the Thames."

The effect of this information upon Laura was singular: she bowed and smiled, and said, "Oh, indeed!" in the ordinary way, but somehow her voice seemed harsher than heretofore, and her manner seemed to have grown quite cold and stiff.

"It is only fair now," resumed the elderly gentleman, "that *you* should know all about *us*. My name is Paterson, and this is my youngest and only unmarried daughter."

Why Laura should have slightly flushed, with a sort of petulant displeasure, at her father's explicit statement, young Winterville could not conceive, but he could not help observing that she did flush.

"Your father," continued Mr. Paterson, "did some little legal business for me when I was in London. You were at college, I believe, at the time, and so we didn't meet. But he told us all about you and your prospects," he added with a knowing look, "and, altogether, his kindness and friendliness towards my daughter and myself I shall never forget."

"A kinder soul never breathed," rejoined young Winterville, his eyes filling with tears. "You would hardly believe that he and his only son could have quarrelled."

"Quarrelled!" exclaimed Mr. Paterson, aghast.

"Irremediably," replied young Winterville, as he rose to leave the table; adding, in a broken voice, "I will tell you all about it some day."

As the father and daughter sat together that evening, they agreed that the sight presented by young Winterville when he lay, in evident mental agony, upon the cabin sofa was fully explained; and such was Laura's sympathetic nature that the tears rolled slowly down her cheeks as she thought of it.

"I wonder what they quarrelled about, papa," she said, tearfully. She was not long left in doubt. In a day or two her father was able to give her the whole history.

"You recollect, my dear," he said, "what Mr. Winterville told us. Young Winterville, his only child, was first of all to be taken into partnership, was ultimately to succeed to the whole business, and was, in the meanwhile, to marry a young lady with a considerable fortune."

Here Laura shuffled slightly with her feet, and moved her head on one side after the fashion of those in whom is the spirit of discontent or dissent.

"But it appears," Mr. Paterson went on, "that he had reckoned without his host. He, like many excellent fathers, had not thought it necessary to seriously consult the person most interested; and the person most interested, though having a shrewd suspicion of what was in the wind, was naturally disinclined to precipitate matters, for fear of wounding a kind father's feelings sooner than was absolutely needful

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and went on hoping against hope that Time, the great unraveller of all tangles, would set everything straight. But Time turned out to be a broken reed to lean upon. The day came when Mr. Winterville pointed to the comfortable bed he had been for so many years preparing for his son to lie upon, and requested the young gentleman to take possession of it; when, lo! and behold, it turned out that young Mr. Winterville couldn't bear a feather-bed, and could not sleep upon anything but a mattress. In other words, young Mr. Winterville had a perfect horror both of the law and of the young lady; nothing in the world would induce him to embrace the profession or propose to the lady. He would rather die first."

Here Mr Paterson paused; and Laura, looking down at the buckles of her shoes, laughed a careless little laugh.

"It is no laughing matter," resumed Mr. Paterson, gravely; "Mr. Winterville, it seems, for all his kindness, is a very choleric man, and his son inherits that infirmity. So that they came to high words; and the father told the son either to reconsider his determination or to leave the house and shift for himself. I think that that was going a little too far; but, at the same time, I think that Mr. Winterville had good reason to be very much vexed. He was left a widower very soon after his marriage: and, instead of marrying another wife over his son's head, he has devoted his whole life to the son's interest and advancement. He set his heart upon having his son as a partner and upon his son's marriage with that particular young lady. She is Mr. Winterville's ward; and he had ascertained enough to convince him that there would be no obstacle, so far as she was concerned."

Laura hereupon giggled, and the giggle savoured of satire.

"Well," Mr. Paterson went on, "as I have told you, Mr. Winterville offered his son the choice of two unpleasant alternatives—either to do as he was bidden, or to shift for himself. He chose the latter. This accounts for our having him as our fellow-passenger; he is on his way to our own colony, and even proposes to seek his fortune in our own city."

"Poor fellow!" said Laura, with a sigh. "Don't you think you could do anything for him, papa?"

"That remains to be seen," replied Mr. Paterson, drily; "meanwhile, I understand that he has but a few hundred pounds between himself and destitution. His confidence, however, is boundless; and what caused that little scene of which we were witnesses, though I did not let him know, of course, that we were, was that he had written a very proper letter to his father, begging that some compromise might be come to, and praying that, at any rate, a telegram, conveying forgiveness, might be sent at the last moment to cheer him on his voyage; and neither letter nor telegram arrived."

Hereupon the gentle Laura actually whimpered, saying,

"His father was very kind to us, papa; we must do what we can to cheer the poor fellow up."

And the good ship Wellbeloved steamed merrily on its way.

It was the 26th of April, a month of smiles and tears, when the Wellbeloved had steamed out of Eastport for a distant colony. It had started at ten o'clock in the morning. The news of its departure, together with a list of the passengers, had been forwarded to several quarters, and, among others, to that quarter of Lincoln's Inn where the offices of Mr. Winterville were situated. He had reached his offices about the same time at which the Wellbeloved had moved out of port; and he had been sitting for some four hours, in a state of nervous excitement, among the japanned tin boxes which cumbered rather than adorned his private room, but which, nevertheless, by their number and by the names painted in white upon lid or side, bore witness to the extent and respectability of his business. His were not the clients to give a lawyer much dirty work to do; they were the sort of clients who are always marrying or giving in marriage and requiring settlements to be drawn up, who are always making wills and bequeathing or inheriting property, who are always purchasing estates or buying up leases, and who have few disputes but such as are settled by the most decorous and expensive proceedings in Chancery. Hundreds of thousands of pounds passed through his hands in the course of a year; and it is generally believed that the passage of money through a lawyer's hands is not to be effected without some process whereby a percentage of it "sticks." Mr. Winterville, at any rate, had found it to be so; pounds, shillings, and pence, whether in the form of one pound one, or of thirteen and four pence, or of six and eight pence, or even of the ridiculously small sum of three and four pence, had stuck to his hands as if he had dipped them in treacle. And happy, thought the neighbours, was the only son of a man endowed with so convenient a stickiness. Yet that son's heroic contempt for the law and all its works would have found its most faithful echo in a once famous "notice to correspondents," which used, in the "good old days," to appear weekly in a celebrated sporting paper: "Legal questions are not answered by us under any circumstances, *but are at once consigned to the waste-paper basket.*" Hence those tears; hence the dispute between father and son; hence the restlessness with which the father now sat in his room, gazing hopelessly around him at the evidences of his successful career, and reflecting mournfully that the labour of his life had been in all vain and that the son for whom he had worked and sacrificed himself had rejected both the profession to which the father had destined him and the marriage for which the father had so carefully paved the way. And yet Mr. Winterville wore an expectant, if not a hopeful, air: his eyes wandered constantly towards the door, as if he were waiting for somebody or something. And at last the somebody entered with the something. A clerk came into the room, handed Mr. Winterville a paper in silence and departed as suddenly as he had entered. Mr. Winterville hastily tore open the paper, which contained, on unquestionable authority, intelligence of the Wellbeloved's departure and a list of the passengers who had started on board of her. And in that list was the name of George Winterville. The paper fell from Mr. Winterville's hand, which he struck heavily upon the desk in front of him, and his face flushed angrily, as he muttered to himself—

"So he wouldn't trust me; he wouldn't even telegraph!"

Then the flush died away; a deadly paleness succeeded; and his eyes grew moist, as he sighed and murmured—

"I didn't think it of George; I knew he was passionate and obstinate, as I am; but I always thought he was a good, kind, loving lad at bottom."

He sat pondering for a while; and gradually his face grew harder and harder to look at, as if it were the outward and visible sign of an inward hardening of the heart. He rose up from his chair, walked to and fro with a heavy, determined tread, and jerked out from between his closed teeth:

"Forgive! Not if he went down on his knees. I'll wipe the remembrance of him out altogether. I'm not an old man—only forty-six. I'll begin life afresh. I'll marry again. I'll have another son; at least, it may so happen, and I may have one who will not despise my profession or defy me. He'll not do for poor Mary, though; she couldn't wait so long as that. We must see what can be done for her. What hurts me most is to think that the boy wouldn't trust me. The ungrateful scoundrel! I was prepared to come to almost any terms. Well, it's all over now. I'll not do anything in the common way: make myself miserable all the rest of my days, and then leave him a shilling for a rope, and all the remainder of my money to a reformatory for refractory children. I'll punish him worse than that. Perhaps he'll live to see another son of mine, bearing his own name and standing in the comfortable shoes that were made for himself. I'll teach him to treat me with contempt as well as distrust. I told him to just telegraph 'Yes' or 'No;' and though I should have been hurt if he had telegraphed 'No,' I was ready to make a further concession. But he chose to go off in a huff. The consequences be on his own head. As for me, I'll not lose a minute."

And, true to his word, he put on his overcoat and sallied forth. It was one of those days in April when an overcoat, a wrapper for the throat, and an umbrella are both banes and blessings—the former during the half-hours when the sun is as warm as in July, and the latter during the alternate half-hours, when, what with rain and hail and bitter wind, the thermometer and the barometer must have hard work to keep up with the humours of the elements. Still the weather was rather in harmony with Mr. Winterville's state of mind. He had taken train to Putney; and as he walked along the road which leads from Putney to Barnes-common he could not help remarking, for all his mental perturbation, how that, notwithstanding the curious mixture of atmospheric influences, the trees were steadily progressing towards the appearance they are expected to wear in spring. Here and there the branches hung out their light-green signals of plentiful foliage to come; and here and there the gardens were gay with blossoms white and pink. And the thrushes were busy, flying from tree to tree and peering inquisitively beneath the blossoms. They appeared to be examining the chances of fruit for the coming season; and after each examination they would burst into a joyous song, as if to express their confidence that, though the hail might rattle spitefully among the branches, yet all would be well with the cherry, and the currant, and the plum, and whatsoever else is bright to look upon and juicy to taste. The scene, in fact, was such as the singer has described with French vivacity and in French verse—

Comme un critique sournois,
Avril des jardins s'approche,
Et se glisse en tapinois,
De la grêle plein sa poche.

Mais les grives n'ont pas peur,
Et m'ont donné l'assurance,
Que le fruit tient sous la fleur,
L'avenir sous l'espérance.

And, from time to time, the gloom cleared off from Mr. Winterville's face, and a light came into his eyes, as if he, too, felt a similar assurance. At last he stopped before a very small but a very neat little house, standing in the primmest and trimmest of gardens. He knocked at the door, and inquired of the tidy young maid-servant who answered his summons if Mrs. Ingle were at home. The reply was affirmative; and he was shown into a very pretty little room, where he had not long to wait before he received a pleasant greeting from a lady whose presence was as placid and benign as that of the silvery moon on a summer's night. And yet, withal, there lurked in her dark-blue eyes a something which seemed to bear witness that still waters run deep, and to promise an agreeable revelation to anyone who could succeed in sounding their depth. This lady was Mrs. Ingle, thirty-five years of age, a widow, without children, with a face, a figure, and, above all, a complexion which made all who gazed upon her feel a sudden sense of refreshment.

"This is a most unexpected pleasure, Mr. Winterville," she said, cordially. "You are generally too busy to make formal calls."

"I have come, Mrs. Ingle," he replied, with a grave air, "to ask for your co-operation."

"My co-operation!"

"Yes; your co-operation, if you will give it me. I have a plan for the success of which it is necessary that a lady should co-operate with me, and I could think of none whose co-operation I should desire more than yours."

"Dear me!" she exclaimed; and, as if the want of co-operation had suggested the question, asked, with apparent irrelevance, "How is your son?"

"I have no son," he replied, sternly.

"Good Heavens!" she cried, in unaffected consternation. "Has anything happened to him?"

"If you will kindly listen to me," he replied, overcoming with an effort the emotion which his voice betrayed, "I will tell you the whole story in a few words. George has run away. He started this morning for the colonies, as I know on the best authority. He behaved shamefully both to me and to my ward, Mary Highfield, whom you are so fond of. He knew perfectly well how my heart was set upon his joining me in my business, and how her heart was set upon him; and, when I informed him that, in my opinion, the time had come when he should think of seriously buckling to at my office, as soon as he had taken his degree at the University, and should become formally engaged to Mary, he actually reviled my profession and declared that rather than marry Mary Highfield, against whom, however, he acknowledged that he had nothing worse to say than that she had no individuality, and that she was nothing but a pretty doll, he would hang himself at my garden gate. He asserted that he had done all he very well could to show her that he was indifferent to her; and that, if she had imbibed a contrary notion, it was principally *my* fault, and partly hers for being so easily led by the nose and for not exercising her own wits. It turned out that he had the queerest idea about professions in general, and especially about the law, which, when we had once lost our tempers, he abused unmercifully, quoting the Judge who was asked by an indignant suitor whether he did not sit upon the bench to administer justice, and who replied cynically, "Oh, dear no; I sit here to administer the law." He abused the Navy as a pack of arbitrary tyrants and helpless slaves; the Army as swaggering dress-pegs in time of peace and hired cut-throats in time of war; medical men as the undertaker's friends; clergymen as seekers after social position and after the loaves and fishes, on pretence of being ministers of the gospel; and lawyers as a sort of social scavengers. He vowed that commerce was the only pursuit worth following; that to commerce England owed her position among the nations; and that commerce, in such a country as ours, ought to be more fully represented than it ever has been, by the few cases of Lord Overstone and others, among the peerage. He ridiculed the idea of giving more honour to families whose founders came over as "first murderers," or something of that kind, with the Conqueror, and who probably never did anything else, than to families whose founders had helped to make England the treasury of the world. Many a rat, he said, could boast that his ancestors came over with the Conqueror in the very same ship. And he solemnly pledged his word that he would be prouder to be descended from a Cobden or a Bright or anybody who had helped to repeal the Corn Laws and promote Free Trade, themselves being connected with trade, than from Richard Cœur de Lion himself. In fact, my dear Madam, he raved like a madman; I also, I am afraid, raved like a madman; we quarrelled; I forbade him the house; he determined to emigrate and seek his fortune in the colonies and in commerce; he took his passage by steamer from Eastport; he thence wrote me a very proper but somewhat stiff letter. I relented, and begged him at the last moment to send me word by telegraph whether he would postpone his departure and trust all to me; and the ungrateful scoundrel declined to trust me, but left England without even forwarding a syllable in reply. That is what hurt me most, Mrs. Ingle, that my boy refused to trust me."

Here Mr. Winterville completely gave way.

"It is very sad," said Mrs. Ingle, when he had partially recovered himself;" "may I ask you what you propose to do?"

"Do!" exclaimed Mr. Winterville, fiercely; "I mean to wipe him clean out of my remembrance. Hitherto I had lived for him; now I will live for myself. I have a plan, but it needs co-operation. Will you co-operate?"

"But what can I do?"

"Dear Mrs. Ingle," replied Mr. Winterville, clearing his throat and drawing his chair close to her. "You are a widow and I am a widower. That should make us sympathetic. You are childless, and I," he added, not without emotion, "I, too, am childless. That should make us more sympathetic. My plan I can scarcely reveal to you in its entirety; but 'it is the first step that costs,' and that step I can and will at once unfold to you. I need not tell you that I have always admired you; you must be aware that everybody admires you. But I have done more; I have—have—put great restraint upon myself for the sake of that—that—ungrateful boy. There is now no further need for this. Well, then, the first step in my plan is to—to—marry again. Will you, so far, co-operate?"

He had taken her hand, which she did not withdraw. She hung down her head; her cheeks turned scarlet; and for a little while she made no reply. She was a good, kind, gentle soul; her thoughts reverted to the discarded son, and her heart was full of compassion for him. Perhaps some whisper came to her from somewhere, saying, "Blessed are the peacemakers!" and enhancing the delight with which she thought how sweet it was to be loved once more, and how much sweeter it was to be wife than widow. She was recalled to herself by the question, repeated in an agitated voice,

"Will you—will you co-operate?"

"I will," she answered, looking suddenly up with a bright smile, and falling into the arms that were open to receive her.

"One thing," said Mr. Winterville, severely, when the usual demonstrations were over, "I have to request: don't let that fellow's name be ever mentioned between us."

She turned cold with horror; but she forced a smile, and answered, diplomatically, without any promise:

"Perhaps you'll think better of it."

"Never;" he rejoined emphatically.

And so Middlehouse Villa, Putney, had a new mistress. And the years flew by after their fashion; one, two, three, four, and five. The sixth was not yet completed; but it was destined to be the most momentous of them all. Very early in that year Mr. Winterville had been much exercised in mind by the receipt of the following letter:—

"Mumbo City, Jumboland, Scrape Colony.

"My dear Father,—I can bear it no longer; especially as I expect to visit England before the end of the year, and am anxious to know how I shall be received by you. I feel sure you will be glad to learn that things have prospered with me beyond belief. I have a very flourishing business; I have the most charming wife that ever saw her reflection in the looking-glass; and I have the three dearest children that ever inherited their mother's eyes. One thing only has preyed upon my mind all these years: that I parted on bad terms with *you*. Oh! if you had only listened to my request, and had sent me a word or two of forgiveness and encouragement by telegraph, even at the last moment, you would have spared me some very bitter hours and the only pang my life has known. Pray write and say that Laura and I and the babes may expect a kind reception from grandpapa. If I haven't written to you before, it is because I feared that a harsh reply would render Laura unhappy; but now that we are coming to England, I can refrain no longer.

"Your most affectionate son,
"George Winterville."

In due time came an answer.

"Middlehouse Villa, Putney, London.

"Undutiful Boy,—I have wiped you as far as possible out of remembrance. I have another George Winterville, and he has two brothers, John and Charles; and one of them will, no doubt, *take to the law*. They have a sister, Louisa. For, three weeks after you ran away, I married again, and have ever since been as happy as the day is long, except when your image comes to disturb me. Mary, too, is happily married, and has a family. When I think that I should probably have been a miserable old bachelor, slaving for *you* and quarrelling with you to this day, if you had complied with my request, I am glad, very glad, that you did not telegraph to me from Eastport. What you mean by complaining that *I* did not telegraph to *you* I don't know. You can't have expected a second telegram. On the whole, things appear to have turned out in the best way they could for everybody—for you, though you don't deserve it, and for me and for Mary. I'm sure we ought to be much obliged to you; and so if you and your wife and your brats choose to call here, you can do so without fear, though I have warned you that I have another George Winterville in your place. I don't relent in the least; but, as I consider myself to some extent indebted to you for your undutifulness, I shall be ready to receive you and yours as acquaintances.

G. Winterville."

"Not very encouraging," said young Winterville to his wife, who shrugged her shoulders despairingly.

Great, therefore, was their astonishment when, upon their arrival in England and upon paying their earliest visit to Putney, Mr. Winterville, senior, fell upon his son's neck and, hugging him affectionately, exclaimed,

"My boy! my boy! my dear, good boy! I have done you gross injustice. Come into my study at once."

The pair entered the study; and the father, with nervous fingers, spread before his son a telegram, dated the very morning of the Wellbeloved's departure from Eastport, and couched in these terms; "If you will leave all to me, wait where you are till I come. Telegraph 'Yes' or 'No.'"

The son turned pale, and looked inquiringly at his father, who explained, breathlessly,

"It was never sent; the fellow kept it back for some inexplicable reason or other, and has only to-day returned it, out of compunction, I suppose. It arrived mysteriously at the office this morning."

"You don't know who the villain is?"

"No; if I did, I'd"——

"What?"

"Well, I really think, under the circumstances, considering how happily things have turned out, I'd propose that we should—present him with a very handsome testimonial. You are indebted to him for Laura, recollect."

Young Winterville burst out laughing.

"We will ask her opinion," he said.

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ACHILLE'S TOILET.—SEE PAGE 601.

DRAWN BY F. BARNARD.

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THE QUEEN OF THE FAIRIES.—SEE PAGE 598.

DRAWN BY A. J. JOHNSON.

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THE QUEEN OF THE FAIRIES.

The drawing-room's hushing and all its glad faces
Expectant are waiting her coming to see;
The audience are settling well in their places;
It 's time that her Majesty ready should be;
So make her white tiny frock sweet with red roses,
And let not a small golden tress go astray.
When the curtain rings up and, in rising, discloses
Our Queen, she should throw into shadow each fay.

You smallest of greatnesses, let us survey you,
With smiling awe, gaze on your ripple of curls;
Ah, pet of small beauties, who would not obey you,
You daintiest of Queenships, you rarest of girls?
Baby eyes in their blue gaze, how pure and how tender,
With light from the heaven they so lately have left!
Our homage of love to their bright joy we render
And pray of that light they be never bereft.

A moment—our Queenship, whom love has been schooling
To small pretty gestures of sway and command,
Will bound on the stage, her domain to be ruling,
And be, 'mid her small elves, despotic and grand;
To glow in a bright world of lime-light and spangles,
Of painted mossed lawns and of woodlands wild-rosed,
Of glades such as listened to Shakspeare's fays' wrangles,
And banks where Titania in moonlight reposed.

And does her small heart with dear baby hopes flutter,
Like real grown-up actors, to play well her part,
With dazzling effects, her sweet speeches to utter,
And capture some small kingly Oberon's heart?
And what with that starred magic wand will you do, dear?
Without it, we feel all your charm and your spell;
To make us for ever, glad subjects to you, dear,
Your laughs and your lisped words will do just as well.

Tranformation scenes many await our small beauty,
Slid on by old Time as she trips o'er life's stage;
Ah, may she, as good as now, still do her duty,
As pure and as bright, through all acts on to age!
And, all through her every hour, may our treasure
Be gladsome and dear as she is in this scene,
With but April tears, just to brighten her pleasure!
Now ring up the curtain and on with our Queen!

W. C. Bennett.

DOROTHY'S FORTUNE.

WHAT BECAME OF IT, AND WHAT IT BECAME.

BY W. W. FENN.

CHAPTER I.

No one could ever pass the quiet, old-fashioned little parsonage-house of Morton-Hurley, a remote village on the western confines of Gloucestershire, without stopping to look at it a second time, such a picture of rural peace did it present. The quaint, untended garden ended in a perfect little wilderness of intermingling underwood and shrubs; and the moss-covered dwelling itself was surrounded by tall rooknest-dotted elms, through which glimpses were obtained of the antique grey church, with its porch buried in thickly-clustering ivy.

From the front of the house wound a little flower-bordered path, leading to a white-painted gate opening on the road; and, on the tranquil summer evening when this story opens, a sweet, gentle-faced girl, dressed in deep mourning, passed along the path to the gate, and looked down the road. She did not wait long before her expectant eyes lighted up in happy recognition, as a fine-looking young fellow came at a brisk pace up to the gate.

As they stood there for a moment, hand locked in hand, it would have been hardly possible to find a comelier pair of lovers, for lovers they had been for more than a year past. *He* was Guy Farrell, a young gentleman who had been residing in the neighbourhood some eighteen months past learning to farm, and had naturally come to be on intimate terms with the Rector of the parish. *She* was the Rector's daughter, Dorothy Chaplin, and equally naturally had readily listened to the tender words which fell from Guy's lips soon after they began to know each other.

But the prospects of an alliance had, up to the present time, seemed remote, inasmuch as the Rev. Hugh Chaplin, besides having evinced the greatest reluctance to part, in his wifeless old age, with his only child, would apparently have nothing to give her, whilst Guy was entirely dependent on a very small allowance from his father. So time had gone on, as it often has under similar circumstances, without any definite plans being arrived at, until, suddenly, the clergyman was seized by an illness which terminated fatally.

It was then found by his will that he had bequeathed all his worldly possessions to his daughter. These, to the surprise of everybody—for he had been a moody, uncommunicative man—consisted of a hundred shares valued at £20 a piece in the "Rippleton Grand Junction Waterworks Company." The concern was prosperous, and, the shares being at par, Dorothy had thus become an heiress to the tune of £2000.

When she took her lover's arm and strolled away with him from the garden gate, down the narrow, winding road on this particular evening, her father had been dead some six or eight weeks, and, pending the evacuation of the Rectory in favour of the new incumbent, Dorothy's old governess had come to her as a companion in her loneliness.

The lovers had seldom spoken of money before, but, now that Dorothy had control over £2000, it became the subject upon which their whole future seemed to depend. It was as if time had been annihilated, and as if the happy consummation of their hopes had suddenly come within reach. So Guy discussed with Dorothy what ought to be done with her little fortune.

"You see, dear love," he said, "that at the best the poor pittance my father can allow me and the interest of your £2000 will scarcely keep us going here in England, where no money can be made in farming without capital; but in a new country, where land is cheap yet fruitful, and where a man may hope by diligence and probity to make a stand, we should be rich with what we have. You would not mind going away with me?"

"To the end of the world, Guy, if you wished it," she answered, as, putting one hand upon his shoulder, she looked affectionately into his clear grey eyes.

"Well, it would be pretty nearly the end of it; for Queensland, which I am thinking of, is about as far off from where we are now walking as we could well get on this planet."

"Indeed, dear, I should not hesitate for a moment; I have no ties in England, now that dear father is gone; nothing to live for, Guy, but your love."

"Then you will let me take the money to do with as I please, will you?"

"Certainly; of what other use can it be to me?"

"Good; then listen to what I propose. I have been thinking over it, and I fancy I see my way. We must realise—that is, sell these hundred shares. They give you but little over five per cent now—rather more than a hundred a year. Could I lay out the £2000 half as successfully as Will Marsham did his £1000, on the other side of the world, why, in a few years we should get more than thirty per cent for it."

"Ah! I don't understand much about per-centage and all that sort of business," she answered. "Only show me how I am to make the money over to you, and then do as you think best."

"Oh! you will only have to sign your name to a transfer, and I will go to London to-morrow and arrange it all. Then I will run down to my people and propound our plans to the governor. It's rather a strange coincidence, by-the-by, isn't it, that my own old home should be so near this place, Rippleton? Why, I can recollect the opening of these waterworks, and the making of the conduit for miles in the old neighbourhood. The water is brought all the way from Thornmere."

"You will not be away long, Guy, will you?" said Dorothy, with a little tone of protest in her voice.

"No, dearest; in less than a week I shall be back here again to you."

Then the happy pair, continuing their stroll, chatted upon matters nearest to their hearts, after the fashion common to such moments in life, until night fell, and they parted, as they had met, at the garden gate.

CHAPTER II.

"Don't sell for a day or two, my dear Sir, if you can help it. Rippleton Waterworks are going up hourly. Let me see; twenty pound shares, fully paid—yes, they are now at twenty-three; in a week's time they will be at twenty-six, probably."

Thus the stockbroker, Mr. Birtles, of Throgmorton-street, to young Farrell, when, two days later in London, the business had been discussed.

So Guy, taking the advice of Mr. Birtles, consented to wait, and took the train, an hour or two afterwards, to Baylesthorpe, where his father lived, within five miles of the great manufacturing town of Rippleton.

His family approved of his plans, and congratulated him upon the good fortune which had so unexpectedly dawned upon his engagement with the Rector's daughter. Nor was he content with discussing his future with his parents merely, but, on the second day after his arrival, he must needs ride into Rippleton to talk it over with some of his old schoolfellows and friends in that populous town. One of these was the leading solicitor of the place, a certain Mr. Monk, who, contrary to Guy's experience with the other friends he had been talking to, pulled a very grave face the moment the Rippleton works were mentioned.

"Bless my heart, Guy!" cried Mr. Monk, suddenly rising from the paper-strewn table at which he was sitting in his private room; "you don't mean to say you did *not* sell, when you found they were at twenty-three?"

"Certainly not; and very lucky I didn't," answered the young man; "for they have gone up two more since. See here!" and he held out the *Times*, turned down at the money market article.

The lawyer glanced at it for a moment; threw the paper down contemptuously; looked at the door of the room, walked to it, and turned the key; and then, drawing a chair close alongside of Guy's, sat down.

"Now, as one of your father's oldest friends," he said, almost in a whisper, "pray let me advise you, my dear boy. Don't delay another moment; sell at once. I happen to know (no matter how), and in the strictest confidence I tell you, that a great change is impending. When what I know is known publicly the company's shares will probably go down to less than half their present value."

"But," remonstrated the young fellow, "they are going up now. How do you account for that?"

"I can't account for many things of this kind that happen in the City; but I can surmise a good deal."

"What do you surmise?"

"Simply that the market is being rigged, and that what I have just told you is known to others intimately concerned, who are forcing the shares up, that they may sell at a profit before the crash comes. Take my advice; don't delay another day."

But Guy did delay. He refused, in his inexperience of such matters, to believe in the possibility of such contingencies.

"At any rate," he said to himself, "I won't sell whilst the shares are rising; I will keep my eye upon them; and when there's a sign of their declining it will be time enough to follow Monk's advice."

Two days later, however, his watchful eye was startled by discovering in the morning paper that there was a sign of their decline; they had dropped five, and gone back to twenty-one.

"Ah, well," he said, deliberately to himself, "this does look as if Monk might be right. There may be a screw loose after all. Perhaps I had better write to Birtles and tell him to sell." With this he sat down in his father's study, where he had been reading the newspaper, and wrote a brief note accordingly. Then he carried it to the post-bag hanging in the hall and dropped it in.

Now, if our young friend had any grave fault it consisted of over-deliberation; it was not due to want of energy or enthusiasm, but from a placid, even sort of temperament, which, while it was extremely useful in many affairs of life, not unfrequently became the reverse, and promptitude of action was a thing unknown to him. Nor was he a procrastinator exactly, but he hated, as he put it, doing anything with a rush.

The following day a letter from Dorothy telling him that she was not well, took him back at once to his love and his farming at Morton Hurley.

He found that she had caught a chill, and was forbidden to leave her room, so that a day or two elapsed after his return before he was able to see her, and to tell her all he had been doing whilst away. When they at last met, and their happy greetings were over, of course Dorothy's fortune again became the leading topic touched on.

"I am expecting to hear from Birtles," Guy said; "he ought to have sent me his account, and the transfer of the shares for you to sign; I believe the money won't be paid over until this is done, though, upon my word, I don't know much about the manner in which this sort of business is transacted; still, I'll give him another day or two."

"Perhaps he has sent his letter to Baylesthorpe?" suggested Dorothy.

"Why, yes, of course, how stupid of me! I dated my letter from there; he could not know I was coming on here immediately; I did not know it myself, but it is odd the Governor has not forwarded the letter, he knew what I was doing, and approved; I'll drop him a line."

The post, however, had left for that evening, and another four and twenty hours passed before Guy's letter to his father had even been started for its destination. Then Mr. Farrell, sen., happened to be away from home, and did not answer it at once, so that a matter of a week elapsed ere Guy heard from his father to the effect that no letter had reached Baylesthorpe for him.

He was a little troubled at this; but, ignorant as he was about Stock Exchange matters, he did not attribute great importance to the delay; and it was only when he received the following letter from Mr. Birtles in answer to one of inquiry which he wrote direct to that eminent financier, that the true state of affairs was revealed.—

"Throgmorton-street, E.C.,
July 10, 1859.

"Dear Sir—

"I am in receipt of your favour of yesterday, and deeply regret to tell you that I never received your letter of the 1st inst., in which you say you directed me to sell shares.

"I have made every inquiry, and feel perfectly confident that it was never delivered at my office.

"This is the more to be regretted; since between this and then, Rippleton Waterworks have most unexpectedly fallen very low.

"It appears that the great brewers there, in sinking a deep well for their own purposes, have come upon an unlimited amount of water of the first quality, and that steps are already being taken to establish means for supplying the town and adjacent districts.

"The effect of this will, in all probability be, that in a week's time the shares will be unsaleable. I have therefore sold, upon my own responsibility, a hundred for you immediately on the receipt of your letter this morning at fourteen discount—i.e., each £20 share for £6. You may, at first, feel inclined to blame me perhaps for this, but you will scarcely do so when I tell you that within the last hour, since I sold, they have gone down two more, and in all likelihood before the day is out there will be no market for them whatever. I will get a transfer prepared immediately and forward it for signature; meanwhile, I am, dear Sir, your's obediently,

"Robert Birtles."

For many minutes after reading and re-reading this letter, Guy was unable to comprehend the full meaning of its contents. But, as the truth slowly opened upon him, he experienced the first great shock of trouble life had yet presented him with.

Dorothy was looking over his shoulder as he read, and was much slower in understanding the letter than Guy. But when at length, after a prolonged silence, she looked into her lover's face she read there, in characters unmistakable, that a great calamity had happened.

"What does it mean, Guy?" she said anxiously. "Why do you look so pale?"

"It means, darling," he answered, without looking at her, "that we are ruined, that your little fortune is lost, and that *I* am the cause."

"Impossible!" she cried. "There must be some mistake! At least, it can be through no fault of yours, whatever has happened; it must be this dreadful Mr. Birtles who is to blame, if what you say be true; but I cannot believe it; you don't understand these things; you don't understand the meaning of what he writes."

"Ah! I don't understand these things, that's quite certain; but I do understand what he writes," went on Guy, dropping into a chair, and burying his face in his hands.

"Oh! Guy! don't, don't be so cast down!" cried poor Dorothy. "Have not we still got each other?" And she sank on her knees by his side.

CHAPTER III.

To dwell on the immediate effects of this painful catastrophe and the wreck of the life hopes of this loving pair, would serve little purpose here. It was but one of the many similar blows that are being rained down by destiny all around us daily.

Guy could find no relief save in action, and the following morning he literally, for the first time in his life, rushed off to London and then back to Baylesthorpe, with a view, poor fellow, of discovering the cause of the letter's miscarriage; "as though," as he afterwards said, "that could possibly do any good." Arrived at his father's house the deliberative element in his character in a measure reappeared, and in this instance was of the greatest service to him, as the future proved. Mr. Farrell, sen., dwelt in a small, old-fashioned house, standing in its own grounds. He had lately retired upon a pension from his official duties as manager of a bank at Rippleton, and, though living with his wife and several younger children in the quietest and most economical fashion, maintained, amongst other methodical habits, that common one, as we have seen, of having a post-bag hung in the hall all day. At five o'clock every evening this was carried by the gardener to the village post office at Baylesthorpe, about a mile off. The post-mistress kept the key, and the gardener fetched the bag back every morning after the arrival of the mail with the precision of clock-work. The investigation of these and kindred circumstances took Guy naturally to the village post office; this was at a baker's shop, kept by a very old woman named Prior, and her son, and to whom, of course, Guy had been well known for years. After briefly outlining his case, Guy went on,

"Now, Mrs. Prior, I don't want to get anybody into trouble, but I mean to trace this missing letter if it be possible. It was on the first of July that I put it into my father's bag, and this is the twelfth. He has not much correspondence, so perhaps you can remember taking it out."

No! she couldn't rightly remember any particular letter; her memory wasn't as good as it was, but she knew that if it came there it must have been put into the regular bag and dispatched by the cart as usual, and she rather resented the suspicion which, as she said, Master Guy seemed to be putting on her.

"No; I don't suspect you or anybody," he said; "but, for my own satisfaction, though it can do little good, I mean to get at the bottom of this terrible business, which has so utterly ruined my prospects. So now, Mrs. Prior, be kind enough to show me exactly what you do when my father's man hands you the bag—here it is."

He had brought it down himself this evening and gave it to her as he spoke. She was standing behind the little counter, which was covered with loaves, small bags of flour, an array of little jam tarts, lollypops in bottles, and other curious wares of that sort dealt in by similar rural establishments. Pushing some of these aside, so as to clear a space, she proceeded, under protest, to comply with Guy's request, and, selecting a key from a bunch she took from her pocket, opened the bag and turned out its contents. Some four or five letters fell out—these she gathered slowly up in her thick-knuckled rheumatic old hands, and in doing so some of them tumbled on to the floor on her side of the counter. "Ah, there now!" cried Guy, "that is how my letter may have got mislaid; you don't know how many you let fall: one may easily scatter out of your sight and be left, perhaps, under the counter for a month. Allow me just to come round and have a look;" and, suiting his action to his words, he passed to the other side of the counter, whilst the old woman was still fumbling with her handful of letters and protesting that such a thing never had happened or could happen.

Below the till and one or two other drawers the counter was hollow, and the space was partly filled up with piles of biscuit-tins, empty boxes, baskets, &c.; and, though the cavity was dark, Guy saw that one of the fallen letters had

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lodged upon a projecting part of this storage. Again he exclaimed, and now rather angrily, as he picked up the missive,

"See here, you might have easily overlooked this if it had fallen between these boxes, instead of on them. What if that should have been the fate of my letter, and that it is there still! You must let me have a candle, Mrs. Prior, and I must turn out everything underneath this counter."

Attracted by this bit of commotion, young Prior, a sturdy, pale-faced man, in shirt-sleeves, apron, and white cap, came forward from the bakery to hear what was going on. It being briefly explained, he naturally took up his mother's cause, and at first seemed inclined to resist Guy's persistent determination to search; but, when threatened by the latter that the management of the office should be reported to head-quarters, he sulkily acquiesced and began slowly removing the lumber.

"Give me a candle," said Guy. "I'll look underneath while you take out the boxes, Mr. Prior."

Being supplied with a farthing dip, and dropping on his knees, he kept a watchful eye upon all the dust and rubbish which turned up as each article was removed. For several minutes nothing came in view but bits of paper, straw, and the like; the place looked as if it had not been swept out for years. Nearly everything at length had been moved except a low, heavy box on which many of the baskets, &c., had been standing, and which was almost beneath the exact spot where the old woman emptied the letters on to the counter.

"Well, there arn't nothing there, is there? and I hope you are satisfied now," said Prior, gruffly.

"No, I am not," answered Guy. "I must have this box out; there's a wide space behind it," and he tugged away at the article, as he spoke, until he had pulled it clear of the counter. Then he bent forward with the candle. His eye immediately fell upon something light; he picked it up, and lo! there was his letter to Mr. Birtles! all smeared and begrimed.

We need not record the expressions of indignation and anger and the threats with which Guy Farrell left the post-office. Nor is it worth while lingering over the state of dejection which succeeded after he had recounted to his father and mother what had happened. It gave him a strange feeling thus again to hold in his hand the missive, the non-delivery of which had been so fatal to him. But these people must be punished," he said, calmly, after a while, "for the sake of others. They must not hold that office a day longer—it is too atrocious to think of. The wretched old woman and her sulky brute of a son, they were always rude and churlish ever since I can remember them. I'll write to the Postmaster-General this moment."

Evening had fallen by this time; the three were sitting near the open French window giving upon the lawn. The gardener suddenly appeared at it, and, asking pardon, said, "Mr. Prior, from the post office, had just come round, begging to speak to Mr. Farrell or Mr. Guy. In a moment a second figure appeared—that of Prior himself. Then followed a long harangue, and a scene that was not without a rough pathos in it. This man, so sulky, rude, and churlish but an hour or two before, was on his knees, abject in his humility and almost eloquent in his appeal. He besought, entreated, and pleaded that the fault might be overlooked for the sake of his old mother; it would be their ruin.

"Well," said Guy, when Prior had finished, "God help you; you have ruined me, but that truly is no reason why I should ruin you—it would be but poor satisfaction. Have a care for the future. See to the post-bags yourself, and I will hold my tongue."

"I think you have done well, Guy," said his father, when they parted for the night. "It will be a lesson to Prior, I believe; and it is not our part to punish."

A few days later, and, without having settled any definite plans for the future, young Farrell returned to Morton-Hurley a broken-spirited man.

Twilight was stealing over the landscape, and as he came up to the dear, well-known garden-gate, and no gentle greeting met his ear, and no welcome light gleamed from the little library window of the parsonage, he fairly broke down, and, leaning against the gate, groaned aloud.

In a minute or two he felt his hands gently pulled down, and heard Dorothy's sweet voice bidding him take comfort.

"Guy, dear!" she said, "remember we are only where we were just before poor father died: we were full of hope then, why can we not be so now? Don't you know you used sometimes to say then, 'I will work my way out to Queensland, and join Will Marsham; and it will be hard if my strong arms and willing heart cannot make a home for my little wife.' Of course they can, Guy. Go; and take the poor £600 that is left of my fortune, and do what you can. I shall go out as governess (as I always meant to do), and my dear old friend Miss Cranstoun will find me a situation, and give me a home in my holidays, and look after me; and we shall write constantly to each other, Guy, and all will come right at last. What matters it if even we have to wait ten years? We need never lose hope, for are we not all the world to each other?"

He had no words to answer her with, and could only press her hand, as his head dropped on her shoulder, whilst she soothed him as alone a loving, noble-hearted woman can.

Then, when he was a little calmer, she went on. "You know my father's successor begs me to remain here as long as it suits me; I need be in no hurry to move. Thus there is plenty of time; so come in with me, Guy, and we will settle exactly what should be done."

Before that evening's close these two young hearts, with the help of the older and more matter-of-fact woman, had faced the sad truth that they must, for the present, bid each other farewell, and meet the coming years alone, but yet not without hope. It was settled that Guy was to start for another hemisphere, and join Will Marsham in Queensland. A year ago he had more than once proposed this in a half-joking way. He would arrange his business matters, therefore, and take passage for Australia forthwith. Dear old Miss Cranstoun assured him that Dorothy should be well taken care of; and before the lovers parted that night some hope had again filled their hearts.

Guy seemed suddenly endowed with the foresight of an experienced man. He first of all arranged matters with the farmer in whose house he had lived; then he turned all his available possessions into ready money, absolutely refusing to touch even a part of the £600, which, with due legal formalities, had by this time, been paid over to Dorothy. He then bought himself a serviceable outfit, including agricultural implements, and went down to Baylesthorpe, to bid good-by to his family and old friends, not forgetting Mr. Monk. That gentleman evinced no small amount of admiration for the young fellow who was so full of hope and determination, and carefully abstained, like a true friend, from blaming him for not having listened to his first advice respecting the shares. At length, with a clear £50 in his pocket, which was all that his father, who had other boys and girls to provide for, could give him, our young colonist declared himself ready to start in the great race of life.

CHAPTER IV.

Guy Farrell sailed for the Antipodes, and Dorothy Chaplin found herself installed as governess in the home which Miss Cranstoun had no difficulty in finding for her.

Weary seemed the days to her, we may be sure, as they rolled slowly on; but, by degrees, buoyed up by the hope that all would be right in the end, she became tolerably contented and happy. Every letter received from Guy during his voyage out, also spoke of hope and contentment, and it was only after a year had elapsed that any tidings reached her calculated to inspire despondency. But then, alas! things began steadily to go wrong; his health failed, and, being without capital, he had nothing but his own manual toil to depend on for his daily bread. He was obliged to fall back for assistance upon his friend Marsham; for months he was laid up under his roof, and, but for his care and watching, he would, in all probability, have succumbed to the fever which laid him low. Still, when at last he was able once more to put his shoulder to the wheel, he did not prosper. Nothing but ill luck beset him; where other men's ventures turned to gold, his failed, or only so far succeeded as to leave him but little better off than when he first arrived in the colony.

Marsham assisted him again and again to the utmost of his power. The eternal want of capital baulked his progress; and, in a word, without following in detail the many misfortunes which overtook him, Guy Farrell became, at the end of four or five years, thoroughly disheartened. Dorothy's affectionate, encouraging letters, and the small sums of money she insisted on sending him, and which had many a time spurred him to renewed exertions, began to lose their effect. Again he had a severe bout of illness; and he finally determined that there was nothing for it but to return to the old country, and endeavour to start afresh in some new line of life.

"At least," he said, "I shall be able to see *her* sometimes there; and, as this separation is leading to nothing, I cannot be worse off than I am now!"

Dorothy, too, came to the same conclusion; for the love existing between them had in nowise been chilled by the lapse of time; and, the deferred hope having made them both heart-sick, they looked forward eagerly to the day which should see them once more side by side, vain and hopeless yet though the meeting might be.

And so it came to pass that, within five years of the time, when he had lost sight of the English coast, he again saw it rise above the horizon, as he looked out with grateful eyes from on board a homeward-bound vessel steaming up the British Channel. Off Plymouth a pilot was taken on board. Guy was standing amidst a small knot of the steerage passengers, watching this man as he came up the ship's side from his boat, and observed that he was accompanied by a young fellow, whose look contrasted strangely with that of the seafaring functionary.

His dress and appearance was that of a dapper City clerk; and directly he set foot on deck he called out, with a voice and manner which reminded Guy of his short and disastrous experience of the Stock Exchange,

"Any one on board of the name of Farrell? Mr. Guy Farrell? Anybody by that name here?"

Guy was within arm's length of him; and, drawing himself up, said, quietly, and with some astonishment,

"Yes; my name is Farrell—Guy Farrell. What do you want with me?"

"Oh, indeed," answered the clerk. "Soon found, that's lucky. Are you really Mr. Farrell? I was told you'd be on board, and here you are! You are to come on shore in the pilot-boat. Yes, to be sure. Now I look at you again, I remember you—a good deal changed though. This letter is for you," and he handed one to Guy, who pounced on it with an eagerness which showed he at once recognised from whom it came.

In Dorothy's well-known hand he read these words:—

"Come on shore with the bearer of this. I am waiting for you, and have such good news."

Without a moment's delay, Guy gave a few hasty directions about his small kit and followed the young man down the ship's side to the pilot-boat just as she was pushing off.

"You appear to recognise me," were his first words as they sailed landward. "Pray who are you, and how do you come to know me?"

"At present," answered the young clerk, "I have the honour of being in the confidence of John Monk, Esquire, of Rippleton, solicitor, and I am his chief clerk. My name is Putteridge, and when I saw you last I was office boy only; but by diligence and attention to business—but there, it's not for me to blow my own trumpet. I last saw you more than five years ago in Mr. Monk's office."

"Is Mr. Monk, then, with Miss Chaplin now in Plymouth?"

"No, Sir. He did me the honour of intrusting the young lady to my charge. I brought her down two days ago. She would insist on coming. She was so very anxious to see you; and money being no object——he hesitated.

"Pray, go on," said Guy. "Pray explain this unlooked-for circumstance."

"Pardon me, no! I have said too much, perhaps, already. She particularly requested me to leave all explanations to her. She wanted to surprise you."

"Well, she has done that most thoroughly, already," answered Guy; but he little thought how much more there was in store for him.

Within half an hour he held Dorothy in his arms.

Divested of all incoherence and explanatory exclamations, this is what she had to tell.

"Mr. Monk, Guy," she said, "has been our good genius. It appears that dreadful old woman Mrs. Prior had another son who had been gold-digging for years in California. He returned just after his mother's death, two years ago. Then, the strange thing is that he died, too, within a very short time, so that the poor baker and post-master, as the next of kin, found himself the inheritor of all his Californian brother's wealth; and how much that is we don't even know at present—not the full extent of it, I mean."

"But what is that to us?" asked Guy.

"Why, just this—that it all belongs to me, or rather to you, for what's mine is yours."

"Impossible!"

"Not at all. There are yet more wonders in store for your dear old sunburnt ears to drink in," cried Dorothy, playfully patting her lover's cheek. "Listen. Your forbearance in overlooking the grave business of that mislaid letter seems to have sunk deep into Prior's heart, for when he found himself a rich man he began making inquiries about you, and as to what had been the real nature of the misfortune which had befallen you through the non-delivery of the letter. Being after a time referred to Mr. Monk, he told him exactly what had happened. Then," said Prior, "I mean to make good the loss the young lady sustained." "That will cost you £1400," said Mr. Monk, "and the interest on it perhaps a couple of hundred more." "All right," said Prior, "I shall do that," and then and there he handed over a mass of bank-notes to Mr. Monk. Mr. Monk's account to me of this scene was really touching. The mixture, too, of contrition and regret for what had happened, with the off-hand manner in which the man threw about his newly-gotten wealth, Mr. Monk said was most amusing. He didn't want any receipt or that sort of thing, he said; he only wanted to be sure Miss Chaplin got the money; and, finally, through Mr. Monk, I have got the money, so that my fortune after all, Guy, you see, is still intact.

"Very wonderful, and a great piece of good-luck," responded Farrell. "One must be thankful, indeed. At the same time, it only leaves us where we were five years ago."

"No, indeed it does not; for there is a greater surprise for you yet to come; only it is very sad, at the same time. What do you think? Within a week of Prior's paying over this money, he called again on Mr. Monk and asked whether he thought we should be married now. Of course, Mr. Monk said he could not tell; but he supposed that, if you could get something to do when you came back, we should; otherwise, it was doubtful. Whereupon Prior replied, 'Then, I'll make it certain. I have got no one belonging to me now, since poor old mother's gone—I've no one to leave my money to; so, if you'll be so kind, I should like to make my will and to make the young lady my heiress.' Well, of course, as Mr. Monk said, it was not his business to object; and he drew the will, as he called it, and within half an hour it was all duly signed and settled. 'Now, then,' said Prior, 'I am going to London to look about me a bit.' And will you believe it, dear Guy, the poor fellow started that evening by the mail train from Rippleton, and was killed in the terrible accident which happened to it within a mile or two of London, and of which of course you have heard nothing, for it only happened three weeks ago."

It signifies little to inquire what was the extent of Dorothy Chaplin's inheritance; but that it was all sufficient to bring about the dearest wish of her heart we may be sure, and the wonderful combination of events here narrated are always spoken of by the Rippleton community in the comprehensive words of "Dorothy's Fortune."

SEASONABLE CHEER.

This drawing of the kitchen of a baronial hall, with the captivating culinary Phyllis, irresistibly suggests how great a loss to Art was the death Valentine Bromley. His sunshiny nature assuredly let sunshine into a shady place when he drew with felicitous touches the lissom handmaiden whose good looks are the best of books, adding, as they do, chapter and verse, with a *soupçon* of flirtation thrown in for seasoning, to the quaint surroundings of the broad fireplace, primitive mantelpiece, minutest of windows, holly and ham-decked rafters of this indispensable adjunct to a baronial hall a century ago. "No baron, esquire, or knight of the shire," we warrant, would have disdained to tread a measure with sweet Margery on Christmas Eve, when, in accordance with the time-honoured custom, the servants danced and held revel in the fine old hall. "Seasonable Cheer," in fine, could not possibly be presented in more acceptable guise.

The Court of the Drapers' Company have given twenty-five guineas to the Society for Preventing Street Accidents and Dangerous Driving.

Mr. Rowland Matthews concluded the sale of the art-properties of the late Hon. St. John Buller, of Portrane Manor, Ireland, the total of the two days' sale being £5732 18s. 6d.

The theatre of the London Institution was crowded on the 18th inst. with an audience which had gathered to listen to a lecture by Mr. W. A. Barrett, Mus. Bac., Oxon, on Carols for Christmas and other Festive Seasons.

London was on Monday night enveloped in the densest fog that has been experienced this winter. At an early hour in the evening travelling both by rail and road became almost wholly stopped.

Yesterday week the anniversary festival of the Commercial Travellers' Schools was held at the Freemasons' Tavern—Mr. Warren De La Rue in the chair. During the evening contributions to the amount of £1716 were announced.

An ordination was held at St. Paul's on Sunday by the Bishop of London, who was attended by the Dean of St. Paul's, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, the Rev. Prebendary Cadman, and the Rev. Dr. Gifford.

The Crystal Palace School of Practical Engineering has completed the seventh year of its existence, and it was stated at the distribution of certificates to the successful students last Saturday that during that period there had been inspected and signed no less than 90,000 lecture questions.

The managers of the Royal Institution have awarded the Actonian prize of £105 to Mr. G. S. Boulger, F.L.S., F.G.S., for an essay on The Structure and Functions of the Retina in all classes of Animals, viewed in Relation with the Theory of Evolution.

The Lady Mayoress distributed on the 18th inst. the prizes and rewards won by the children of the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, in the Old Kent-road. Her Ladyship attended in state, and was accompanied by Mr. Sheriff Woolloton in his official robes, Mr. Under-Sheriff Crawford, and several ladies and gentlemen. There are already 300 children provided for, some in the building in the Old Kent-road and the remainder in the branch establishment at Margate. In addition to these, thirty will be elected on the second Monday in January. An idea of the amount of success which had attended the teaching given at the asylum may be formed from the fact that many of the children had gone up for examination to the Arts and Science Department of South Kensington, and some of them have been awarded prizes and certificates. The Head Master highly praised the children under his charge. Specimens of the children's writing, drawing, and needlework were on view; and the scholars gave a series of pantomimic illustrations.

The form which it has been decided the English memorial to the late Princess Alice shall take is the endowment of the Hospital and School for Nurses in Darmstadt which her late Royal Highness founded, and in which, up to the time of her lamented death, she took a great and practical interest. Indeed, the loss of the support which the late Grand Duchess gave to this institution would have seriously imperilled its efficiency, but for the aid which the trustees of the English Memorial Fund are enabled to permanently guarantee to it. The surplus, after the endowment of the hospital, will be given towards the maintenance of other kindred institutions in which the Princess was personally interested. The following inscription will be placed on the hospital in Darmstadt:—"This Hospital and School for Nurses, founded by her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Hesse, Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland, has been endowed for ever as a memorial of her Royal Highness by those in Great Britain and Ireland, India, and the Colonies who reverenced her pure and noble character, and her life of loving self-sacrifice. Si monumentum requiris, circumspice. Obiit December 14, 1878."

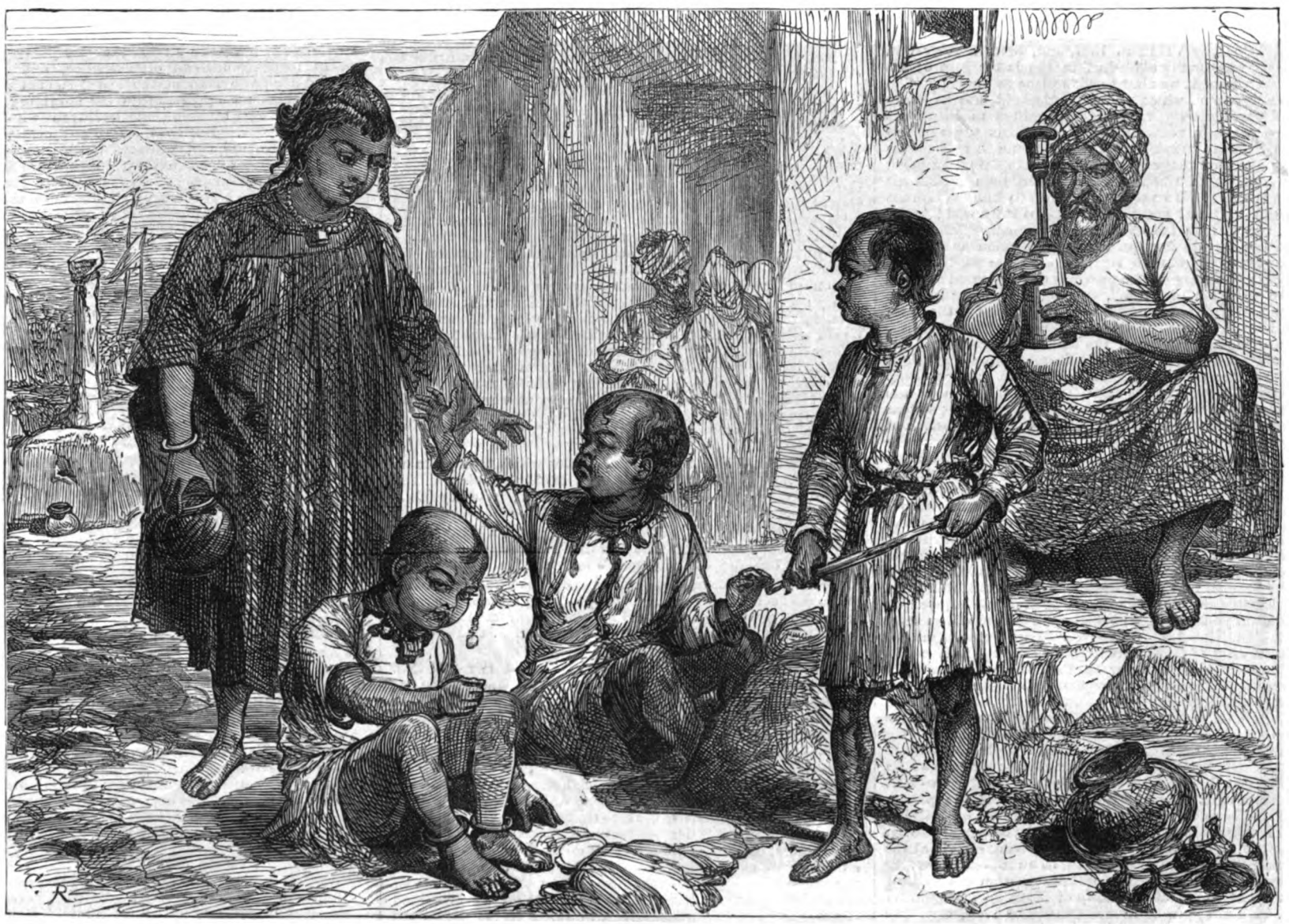
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SEASONABLE CHEER.—SEE PAGE 599.

DRAWN BY THE LATE VALENTINE BROMLEY.

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AFGHAN VILLAGE CHILDREN.—SEE PAGE 592.

FROM A SKETCH BY MR. W. SIMPSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST LATE IN AFGHANISTAN.

ACHILLE'S TOILET.

M. Dubois' establishment lies in one of the streets in the vicinity of the Rue Mouffetard, Paris, a locality which in many respects is nearly represented in London by Seven Dials. His accommodation is limited. He has, in fact, only one room, as well ventilated as anybody could wish. A few plates, a candlestick, a washing-tub, and an old box labelled *Fragile*, in a somewhat dilapidated condition, constitute his household goods. His æsthetic sense is not without objects to admire. A pot of flowers breaks, in form and colour, the monotony of his limited dresser, and his own uninstructed hand has sketched, with the sublime carelessness of genius, on the old egg-box a rude cartoon of, let us say, the Pope of Rome or Madame Dubois, of M. Gambetta or his own eldest son and heir.

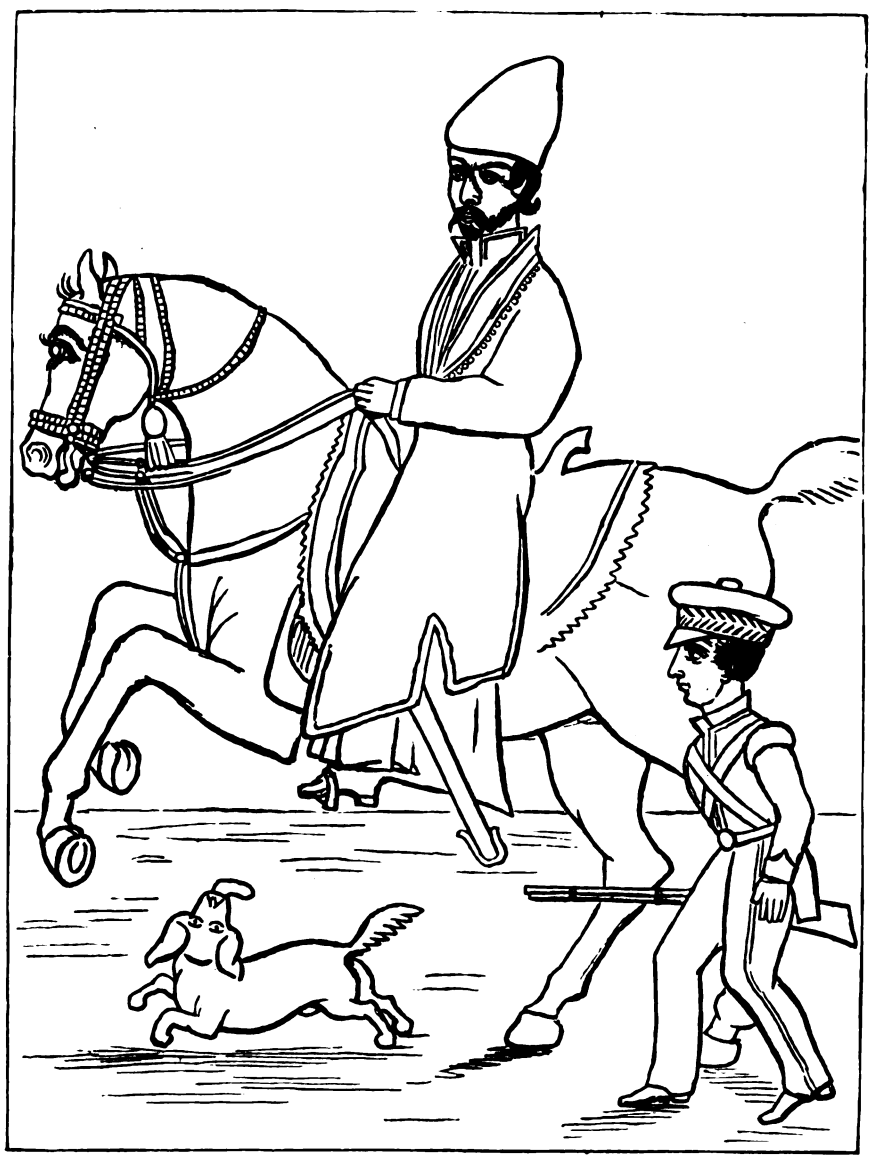
The population of Paris is, perhaps, especially fond of pets. The pets themselves are mostly to be pitied; but every one of them is the occasion and cause of some special industry. M. Dubois, whom the artist represents to us in his working-day apparel, has taken upon him the care of dogs. He loves them as tenderly as Chaucer's Prioress Madame Eglantine her "smale houndes." He looks after their cleanliness and neatness of their person. He is, in fact, a *tondeur*.

It is the opinion of Buffon that the *barbet* or poodle is a beast of high intelligence and deep-seated affection; *mais*, he adds, (alas! that not hingshould be perfect from our mundane point of view) *mais la longueur de son poil l'expose à se crotter affreusement en marchant par les rues*. In this imperfection, however, M. Dubois and other members of his guild rejoice. The more frightfully the dogs are befouled, the more earnestly does M. Dubois agree with Dr. Pangloss in his optimism. Like the priests of Siam, who are said to reserve to themselves the sole and exclusive right of improving the divine majesty of their countenance by cutting off their own eyebrows, the professional fraternity of M. Dubois lay claim to a mystic, immemorial privilege in the matter of shaving other folks' poodles.

Here is a dog under the hands of the dog's barber. Achille is quite at home. The barber is a burly fellow, with black bristly hair, which he has himself cropped *à la malcontent*; not, in human judgment, a man to invite respect or trust. Yet Achille looks up to him with both. In the breast of that animal these feelings are, we may infer from the cast of his countenance, mingled with ineffable delight at his own appearance. If ever there was a conceited poodle, Achille is that dog. Whether he is being dressed for dinner—not, indeed, in the ominous sense in which that phrase would have been understood at the time of Paris' last siege, during which dog was sold at 4f. the pound, but as an honoured and welcomed guest—or whether he is about to take an airing in the Jardin des Tuileries, he evidently considers his coat will not discredit his company. As a young lady dressed for her first ball, calmly confident in the muslin honours thrust upon her, looks forward in pleasing anticipation of being the belle of the room, so Achille, supported by the steady consciousness of his own deserts, awaits without impatience a favourable verdict from every judicious observer. And all this is owing to the artistic skill of the *tondeur*.

Let us hope he has his reward in ready money, besides an approving conscience, and that he will not suffer such disappointment in this respect as once befell one of his own calling. It is an old story; but is there anything whereof it may be said, "See, this is new?" A dog was quietly following a gentleman over the Pont Neuf. "That is a very pretty dog," said a dog-shaver, "but he would be improved by a little clipping. If Monsieur would permit me ——." "Certainly," said the gentleman. The artist with the sounding shears began his work. "You would like a fringe left about his ankles?" "If you please," said the gentleman. "And a delicate tuft on the top of his tail?" "By all means," said the gentleman. "And now," said the *tondeur*, having given the finishing touch with the painful care of a Michael Angelo or a Leonardo da Vinci, "now, that will be just five francs." "Doubtless," said the gentleman. "you are perfectly right; but—it is not my dog!"

J. Mew.



PORTRAIT OF YAKOOB KHAN, THE DEPOSED AMEER OF CABUL.—SEE PAGE 592.
FACSIMILE OF A NATIVE DRAWING FOUND IN THE PALACE AT CABUL.

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A CHRISTMAS SAINT.

St. Nicholas' Day, Dec. 6, comes sufficiently near to Christmas to permit us to call him a Christmas Saint, even if his patronage of children did not extend so far into the Christmas week, that the Child-Bishop whom it was once the custom to elect on St. Nicholas' Day, maintained his office and authority up to Holy Innocents' Day, Dec. 28. And, when this custom was first suppressed by Henry VIII., in 1542, and, after a revival in Mary's reign, was finally abolished in the latter part of the reign of Queen Bess, it was but to give place to the institution of the Eton Montem, which was formerly held, not at Whitsuntide (as it was latterly, until its suppression in 1844), but at Christmas, when, a pathway having been cut through the snow from Eton to Salthill, the Captain and his followers walked in procession to the hill, where the chaplain read mock prayers (which Queen Charlotte vetoed) and then kicked his clerk down the hill! He might have said to him, as Launce said to Speed, "There! and St. Nicholas be thy speed!"

It was, too, on Holy Innocents' Day—also called Childermas Day—that the Boy-Bishop preached his sermon and took a prominent part in the Church services, the little St. Nicholas, as he was called, having on the previous day appeared in great state in the cathedral or church, wearing his cope and mitre, bearing his pastoral staff, singing complin, incensing the altar, giving his benediction to the kneeling crowd of worshippers, and receiving the submission of the cathedral dignitaries. At Childermastide, Dec. 27, the little St. Nicholas was at the height of his importance; and, on Childermas Day, in order to keep alive in their children's minds the Herodian Massacre of the Innocents, mothers were wont to whip their little ones; so that the day was regarded as an unlucky day, both for infants and adults; and, in many towns, muffled peals were rung upon the church bells. The (literally) childish custom of electing a Boy-Bishop dated from a remote period; for, when Edward I. was on his way to Scotland, a Boy-Bishop said vespers before him on St. Nicholas' Day. The boy was elected to the office by his brother choristers, and he and they were called "St. Nicholas and his clerks;" and they are spoken of under that name by Shakspeare, in the scene in the inn-yard at Rochester, in the first part of the play of King Henry IV. Their travesties of sacred services were repaid by such liberal gifts and plentiful dinners that the Christmas holidays must have been highly enjoyed by these mediæval youngsters, who had good cause to bless their patron saint, St. Nicholas. Costly velvet copes, golden mitres, and rich suits of pontificals were kept for the Boy-Bishop and his attendants in York Minster, St. Paul's Cathedral, and all the chief places of worship throughout the land; and if the Boy-Bishop died between Dec. 6 and Dec. 28 he was buried in episcopal robes, and with all the honours that would have been paid to a veritable Bishop. The tomb of one of these may be seen in Salisbury Cathedral. The Roman Sigillaria, or Feast of Infants, which brought their Saturnalia to a close, would seem to coincide with Holy Innocents' Day and Childermas-tide.

The legend that constituted St. Nicholas as the patron saint of little boys is anything but a pleasing or edifying story, and may be told briefly. He was born of a good family, in the year 309, at Patura, in Lycia; and, having embraced the Christian religion at an early age, even, as an infant, observing all fast-days by an almost entire abstention from his natural nutriment (!), he was created Bishop of Myra by Constantine the Great. He was present at the Council of Nice, where he boxed the ears of Arius, who had annoyed him. He, probably, died Bishop of Myra, and holy oil flowed from his tomb, and other marvels were there shown for many centuries, until the year 1087, when the bones of the Saint were stolen and removed to Bari, in Southern Italy, where they were buried in St. Stephen's Church. Miracles followed, and pilgrimages were made; and St. Nicholas' Day is still observed at Bari as one of their chief festivals. An Asiatic parent sent his two sons to be educated at Athens, and ordered them to call at Myra on their way, in order that they might receive the blessing of the good St. Nicholas. Arriving late, they put up at the Inn, where the landlord murdered them, and, cutting up their bodies, salted the pieces, and laid them in a pickling-tub to be sold as pork. This wicked deed was revealed in a vision to St. Nicholas, who went to the landlord and taxed him with the crime, which the conscience-stricken man acknowledged. St. Nicholas then prayed that the mangled remains should be reunited, and that the youths should be restored to life. The miracle was accomplished, and the two youths stepped unhurt from the pickling-tub and embraced the feet of the holy man. Another version of the legend is that, in a time of great scarcity, a certain man killed three children, cut them up, salted their limbs, and served them up as pork to St. Nicholas and other guests; but that the Saint detected the nature of the horrible dish, and, throwing its contents into the pickling-tub, commanded the three children to step forth from it, alive and whole. This latter version of the legend would seem to have been adopted by the mediæval artiste, who usually depicted St. Nicholas giving his episcopal benediction to three little boys standing naked in a tub—who, happily, seem to be there for sanatory, and not culinary purposes.

A large and wonderfully elaborated glass-picture of this incident will be familiar to many, as it forms a central portion of the west window of the nave of St. Nicholas Church, Great Yarmouth, the largest parish church in England. The stained glass is believed to be about three centuries old, and was brought from some church on the Continent. The saint is depicted in the most gorgeous episcopal robes, engaged in performing the miracle of the pickling-tub. In such a church as this—dedicated in the name of St. Nicholas, about the year 1100, by Bishop Herbert de Lozinga—it seems a pity that St. Nicholas should only appear as the patron saint of little boys, and not as the protector of sailors and seafaring men, who also claim him as their patron saint. This was in consequence of his having saved mariners who had invoked his aid from perishing in the waves. There are several stories to that effect, with Cilicia, the Holy Land, and other places, for the scenes of the various legends. Dr. Bowring has translated a Servian poem, in which 300 friars, on board two tempest-tossed vessels, are represented as crying, "Help, O God! and help, O holy Nicholas! Would that thou, where'er thou art, were with us!" Upon which the saint suddenly appeared to them, and "saved the whole three hundred friars," with their offerings, their golden wax, and snowy incense. It was told to me, beneath the figure of St. Nicholas, in Yarmouth church, that no less than 376 churches on the English coast were dedicated in his name. Other churches in towns on navigable rivers, such as Newcastle-on-Tyne and Worcester, might be added to the list; and I write these lines in a Rutland village, where the church is St. Nicholas, I having previously been intimately connected with a Huntingdonshire village where the church was also St. Nicholas. In both these cases he was, probably, taken as the patron saint of boys; as they are churches where it was not likely that sailors would come to make their votive offerings, or hang up their garments, as they did in the days of Horace.

That little St. Nicholas, the Boy-Bishop, with his young companions, must have had a rare time of it during Christmas, any date between the years 1462 and 1586, when the sacred mysteries and dramas were performed, and the scenes of the Nativity, the Adoration of the Magi, and the Massacre of the Innocents, were represented with clever mechanical effects. The Star of the Magi was made to move by means of ropes and threads; and, in the Corporation books of Great Yarmouth, there are numerous entries of the expenses of hanging and scouring the star, leading the star, ryving the star, making a new balk-line and a nine-thread line to lead the star, &c.

But schoolboys must not monopolise St. Nicholas, for he is considered as the patron-saint of maidens in France, Italy, Holland, and elsewhere; and, when the eve of his day came round, the girls in convents used to hang empty stockings at the door of the Abbess's room, and find the next morning that the good St. Nicholas had filled them with bonbons and other presents. This custom is still observed at Christmas-time, not only on this side the Atlantic, but also in America, a boot or shoe sometimes taking the place of the stocking for the reception of the Christmas gifts. Scribner's magazine for boys and girls is called "St. Nicholas," he being the patron-saint of New York, as well as of the great Russian Empire. Portionless but marriageable maidens were wont to invoke St. Nicholas, who was said to pursue the (to them) very agreeable custom of throwing through their bed-room windows, left purposely open, purses full of money to provide them with marriage portions. To this effect, there is a lengthy legend concerning a poor nobleman of Patara, whose three lovely daughters were dowered by the mysterious purses of the good St. Nicholas. Evidently, he was a most popular patron and protector, especially among young people, and one whose charities, kindness of heart, and liberality in bestowing gifts, were a great aid to the spending of a happy Christmas. CUTHBERT BEDE.

The Sheffield election, the polling for which took place on Monday last, resulted in the return of Mr. Waddy. The numbers were—For Waddy (Liberal), 14,062; Wortley (Conservative), 13,584: majority for Waddy, 478.

The publishers of *The Atlantic Monthly* gave a breakfast at Boston, Massachusetts, on the 3rd inst., to commemorate the seventieth birthday of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Messrs. Puttick and Simpson have sold the autograph MS. of Handel's opera "Amadigi," 73 pp. folio, for £35 10s., and that of Mozart's Quintet in D major, 39 pp., for 43 guineas. These were from the collection of the late Mr. F. Smee, of the Bank of England.

We have received the twelfth volume of the "M.C.C. Cricket Scores and Biographies." Although the work, in the words of the compiler, "is to be considered a collection of facts and dry statistics only," yet it is of the greatest value to cricketers, being a complete record of the games during 1871-2-3. The biographies are short, but contain everything of general interest connected with each player.

Captain Bedford Pim, R.N., M.P., has read a paper on the proposed Panama Canal at a meeting of the Society of Arts. He proposes an alternative route to that from Greytown. From Pim's Bay, on the Atlantic, forty miles from Greytown, he would commence by cutting a canal down to the Rama river, a distance of about ten miles. The Rama river carries deep water about twenty miles into the interior, and the remaining seventy miles to the Lake of Nicaragua would traverse land offering no particular difficulty. From San Miguelito, on the Lake Nicaragua, the canal would run to the northern shores of Lake Managua, and thence to Port Realejo, on the Pacific, the total distance being 290 miles.

In response to an appeal to the Duchess of Marlborough, the Lord Mayor of London has expressed his willingness to receive sums in the aid of the distress in Ireland, and to help the fund by his own contribution.—Mr. Ripley, M.P., has contributed £200 to the Duchess of Marlborough's fund for the relief of the distress in Ireland. The hon. gentleman urges that a committee for collecting subscriptions should be formed in Bradford, where there is a large Irish population.—At a public meeting in Liverpool last week it was resolved to start a subscription for the aid of the famine-stricken in the West of Ireland. The Duchess of Marlborough's letter was referred to in graceful terms.—The Clothworkers' Company have sent one hundred guineas to the fund.—The Duke of Hamilton writes to say that the distress among the poorer classes in the western districts of Donegal is already intense, and, unless some relief outside local sources is afforded, the consequence may be deplorable.—We are requested to announce that subscriptions to the Duchess of Marlborough's Relief Fund for Irish Distress may be paid to the London and Westminster Bank, as well as to the Bank of Ireland.

The new Holborn Townhall was opened on the 18th inst. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, on the part of the Corporation of London, Sir J. McGarel Hogg, Bart., M.P., chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and Sir Andrew Lusk and Mr. Torrens, the members for Finsbury, took part in the ceremony. Mr. J. Orde Hull, chairman of the Holborn District Board of Works, presided. The key of the building, which was inclosed in an ornate, elaborately ornamented ebony casket, constructed by Mr. J. W. Benson, was presented to the Lord Mayor through Sir J. McGarel Hogg from the Board of Works, when the Chief Magistrate declared the edifice open as a public institution. The building is stately, well proportioned, and commanding. Built of red Fareham brick and Portland stone, in the Renaissance style, the architects, Messrs. Isaacs and Florence, have displayed excellent taste in the treatment of the details. A considerable number of decayed and uncomely buildings had been cleared away to secure a fitting site for the hall, which, adjoining Theobald's-road, stands well back from the thoroughfare, with abundant space and light in front. The cost of the site and erection of the building has been £50,000.

Reduction of agricultural rents have recently been made as follows:—Lord Carlingford, the Lord Lieutenant of Essex, has remitted 10 per cent upon the rents due at Michaelmas, and 5 per cent upon the rents for the preceding half-year, on his estates in the county. He has also announced his intention of giving his tenants in future the concurrent right of shooting on their several farms.—Lord Crewe has instructed the agents on his Cheshire and Staffordshire estates to allow tenant farmers from 15 to 25 per cent in cash on their Christmas rents, according to their circumstances. His Lordship expresses a hope that the pecuniary assistance will strengthen and encourage his tenants to combat their undoubtedly great difficulties. The feeling between Lord Crewe and his tenantry is one of the greatest cordiality.—The Earl of Rosslyn has agreed to a reduction of 10 per cent on the rental of the tenants on his estate in Fife—Mr. Charles Morrison, of Basildon House, near Reading, has announced to his tenants that in consequence of the recent bad seasons for agriculture in England he will remit at the rent audit in January (inclusive of that deducted at Michaelmas) 50 per cent of their rents on the year.—A most liberal allowance has been made by Lord Northwick to his agricultural tenants in Worcestershire. He returned 25 per cent in cash and artificial manures in the last half-year's rent; and at the same time intimated his intention to continue the same allowance up to Lady-Day, 1892, by which time he trusts the present depression will have passed away.

POLITICAL.

The guiding mind of the adroit debater who yet leads the Conservative party palpably influenced the utterances of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Leeds on Saturday, and it may be that the confident tone in which both Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. E. Stanhope spoke was intended to influence the voting at the Sheffield election on Monday. Mr. Gladstone's two slips in Midlothian—his putting the Income-Tax at sixpence instead of fivepence, and his mistaking Scotland for "the land of the leal," yielded the Chancellor of the Exchequer opportunities for indulging in the somewhat lumbering attempts at badinage which pass with him for humour. But Sir Stafford's protracted defence of the Budgets of the Government, and his endeavour to show that really, after all, the natural expenditure of the present Ministry was not much more than that of Mr. Gladstone's, amounted only to a prolix exemplification of the truth of the French adage, *Qui s'excuse, s'accuse!* Turning to Mr. Bright's Rochdale speech, Sir Stafford Northcote lamented that the right hon. gentleman should have gone uncommonly near advocating a Republic in this country. He maintained that the views of the Government were still supported by the majority of the nation; defended the Ministerial action in Afghanistan, and looked forward to a satisfactory issue from existing embarrassments; whilst the close of both Sir Stafford speeches had the usual Ministerial ring, and affirmed that the "honour and welfare of the country" were best looked after by the present Government. Mr. Bourke likewise spoke in the same strain at the luncheon in the Townhall, and at the large meeting in the Drill-hall. But it was reserved to Mr. Stanhope, throwing completely on one side the mantle of conciliatory politeness he usually adopts when addressing the front Opposition bench, to develop a sprightliness of attack and a fertility of anecdote worthy the leader, who, he predicted, would again be triumphant at the general election.

In Mr. Bright's forcible speech at Rochdale on the 18th inst., when the right hon. gentleman welcomed Mr. Potter home from the United States, there was a return of his old fire and vigour. It was clear that whilst he regretted his inability to accept the President's invitation to the White House, whilst he exalted the American Republic at the expense of European monarchies and empires, and still hoped that America would in time adopt Free Trade, Mr. Bright spoke from the deepest conviction. It was the "Tribune of the People" speaking again with his pristine earnestness, and lashing every institution of the land with which he disagrees. Many must disagree with his sweeping denunciation of the Ministry, and the strong language with which he assailed every establishment to which he has been antagonistic throughout his career; but it is impossible to deny the power and sincerity of the right hon. gentleman's latest speech.

At Christmastime it would be fruitless to touch on the many other addresses that have been delivered by lesser stars; and it will be sufficient to add that the opposing views have been ably supported by Sir William Hart Dyke, Mr. Leatham, and others.

WORD PUZZLES.

I.

Within a stately mansion I abide,
With like companion ever at my side;
At ball and banquet looking fiercely glum,
And, when the cheering shakes the rafters, dumb;
At youth and beauty gliding through the dance,
Quite unperturbed in soul, I coldly glance;
Nor cry, when savours to my nostrils come,
"Fe-fi-fo-fum! I must and will have some!"
Though groan the tables there, to me at least
The dinner is a Barmecidal feast.
Take off my head, and then I represent
A damsel's mind, on her first ball intent;
Or waiting anxiously the following day
For *him* to call, and wondering what he 'll say.
An article indefinite detach
And then the whole will find in me his match.
Where else I could be paired I do not know,
Unless to Sacred Chronicles we go;
For one is mentioned there, of kingly powers,
Whose name and nature so accord with ours,
That if an ancestry we boast at all
Him our forefather we might safely call:
(One hears at times his name spelled out at lecture—
A technicality of architecture).
Sole relic left, a letter of strange doom,
That, set in glory, lingers yet in gloom;
Now hard, now soft; at times to eyesight clear,
Yet unapparent to the keenest ear.
Full many a time, impervious to remorse,
The carter jerks me at his jaded horse,
That fears the oft-accompanied sting of whip,
So labours painfully a livelier skip.

II.

A knight of me is named in song.
Drop the first letter, I belong
By right to those who labour truly;
And, should it be withheld unduly,
Another letter from me spurning,
I feel myself with anger burning.
If this same case crop up at law,
And I myself by chance withdraw,
Then, heading a report, you 'll see
Last fragment of poor little me;
Except one letter left behind,
Which shows whence blows a dreaded wind;
And when the pointer turns its way
All invalids shrink with dismay.

III.

To say I 'm narrow, little clue will give,
Since great and small are merely relative.
You would be in me if a furious bull
In some deep-sunken lane should meet you full.
Of my first letter shorn, why then perforce
My last goes with it as a thing of course;
And in my lopped state you may plainly see
I stand for some peculiarity.
Another gone, my last one comes again,
And I a tough material put in train,
Which duly made will vessels keep from wreck,
Or fitly ornament a villain's neck.
One less—and up the Thames, on pleasure bent,
You pitch on me, perchance, our picnic tent;
Still further shorn—the reader's ready wit
By intuition will alight on it;
And at the last thin atom left of me
Will give a guess that suits me to a t.—J. L.

Answers to Puzzles in the Christmas Number

Strain. It.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

CASSELL, PETTER, and GALPIN:
A Year's Cookery. Dishes for Breakfast, Luncheon, and Dinner for every Day in the Year, with Practical Instructions for their Preparation. By Phillis Browne.
The Little Folks' Black and White Painting Book.

LONGMANS, GREEN, and Co.:
The Last Plague of Egypt, the German Gladiators, Great King Herod, and other Poems. By the Rev. Joseph B. McCaul.

MACMILLAN and Co.:
English Men of Letters: Hawthorne. By Henry James, junior.
A Short Geography of the British Islands. By J. R. Green and Alice Stopford Green. With Maps.
From Generation to Generation. By Lady Augusta Noel. 2 vols.
Magnum Bonum; or, Mother Carey's Brood. By Charlotte M. Yonge. 3 vols.

MARSH and Co.:
Elspeth. A Drama. By J. Crawford Scott.

METZLER and Co.:
Mackeson's Guide to the Churches of London and its Suburbs.

OLIVER and BOYD
Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World, Descriptive and and Statistical. With Etymological Notices. A Geographical Dictionary for Popular Use.

PICKERING and Co.:
Songs of Society. With Notes by W. Davenport Adams.

SAMPSON LOW and Co.:
Mrs. Lancaster's Rival. By the Author of "A French Heiress in her own Château." 3 vols.

SEELEY, JACKSON, and HALLIDAY:
The Portfolio for 1879. An Artistic Periodical. Edited by Philip Gilbert Hamerton.

SMITH, ELDER, and Co.:
Orlando. By Clementina Black. 3 vols.

STANFORD:
An Atlas of Anatomy. In 24 Coloured Plates. With Descriptive Letterpress by Mrs. Fenwick Miller.

STRAHAN and Co.:
Mrs. Dubosq's Bible. By William Gilbert.

WHITTINGHAN and Co.:
Jemima. A Story of English Family Life. By Adelaide.
The Living Epistle; or, The Influence of Christian Character.

Messrs. De la Rue are this year rather late in the issue of their various admirable and useful productions. Their pocket-books, diaries, calendars, and Christmas cards have for many years been distinguished for their extreme neatness. The issues for this year are models of clear arrangement and artistic workmanship. Where colour is used much taste is displayed, and in all cases the printing is perfect. Their Christmas cards are marked by originality in design, and are produced in a finished manner. The embroidery pictures chromo-lithographed on satin are especially worthy of note.

Messrs. M'Corquodale and Co. have issued their "Railway Diary" for the new year. It contains a mass of information of special use to those concerned in railway finance or who are engaged in the working of railways.

The Christmas number of the *Gardener's Magazine* contains several additional pages, and is profusely enriched with well-executed woodcuts. The almanack, too, is very ornate and well printed.

The Professional Pocket-Book; or, Daily and Hourly Engagement Diary for 1880, specially adapted for professional engagements, is published, under the immediate direction of Sir Julius Benedict, by Waterlow and Sons, and by Rudall, Carte, and Co.

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THE ZULU WAR OFFICERS DECORATED WITH ORDER OF THE BATH.

SEE PAGE 606.



MAJOR-GENERAL E. NEWDIGATE, C.B.



COMMISSARY-GENERAL SIR E. STRICKLAND, K.C.B.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. NORTH CREALOCK, C.B.,
95TH REGIMENT.



SURGEON-MAJOR CUFFE, C.B.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DRURY LOWE, C.B.,
17TH LANCERS.



COMMISSARY E. W. H. WEBB, C.B.

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ZULU WAR OFFICERS.

An Illustration was given last week of the ceremony performed by the Queen at Windsor Castle, in personally decorating with the insignia of her Order of the Bath a number of military officers and others who have recently served with distinction in the Afghan and Zulu Wars. The portraits of many of those gentlemen have appeared in our Journal, with short memoirs of their careers, during the past twelvemonth. We now present those of Sir Edward Strickland, K.C.B., Commissary-General; Major-General Newdigate, C.B.; Lieutenant Colonel J. North Crealock, C.B.; Lieutenant-Colonel Drury Lowe, C.B.; Mr. E. W. H. Webb, C.B., Commissary; and Surgeon-Major Cuffe, C.B., all of whom have distinguished themselves in South Africa.

Sir Edward Strickland was born in 1821, third son of the late Gerard Edward Strickland, of the ancient knightly family, Strickland of Sizergh Castle, Westmorland, one of whom bore the banner of St. George at the battle of Agincourt. After being educated at Stonyhurst College, he entered, in 1840, the Commissariat branch of the service, and thus served in Canada, Australia and Tasmania, New Zealand, Malta, and the Ionian Islands. He was sent to Turkey on special service in 1853, at the outbreak of the war with Russia, and was senior Commissariat officer with the division of the army in the Crimea which was commanded by the Duke of Cambridge. He had charge also of this department of the British force in occupation of Greece from 1855 to March, 1857, when he was appointed one of the joint Commission ordered by the three protecting Powers to examine the financial state of Greece. In 1867, he was nominated a C.B. for distinguished services in the field during the New Zealand war of three years previous. His successful efforts to overcome the huge difficulties of transport and supply of provisions to the army in Zululand excited general admiration. Sir Edward has been twice married; and his present wife, daughter of General Tatton Brown Grieve, C.B., of Orde House, Northumberland, accompanied him through the recent wars in South Africa.

Major-General Edward Newdigate was one of the four general officers who were sent out to assist Lord Chelmsford, with the large reinforcements of troops dispatched from England immediately after the news of the disaster of Isandhlwana. An account of his previous services, which were highly meritorious, appeared at that time, since which there has been frequent occasion to notice his command of one division of the army in Zululand, that which was usually accompanied by the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief, and his conduct of most important operations in the late war.

Lieutenant-Colonel John North Crealock, of the 95th Regiment, entered the Army in 1854, and served in the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1858, at the siege and capture of Kotah, the battle of Kota ke Serai, where he was wounded, the general action resulting in the capture of Gwalior, the siege and capture of Pourie, and surprise of the enemy's camp at Kunrye; for which he received the medal with clasps, and was twice mentioned in despatches. He served as Military Secretary to Lord Chelmsford, without a day's intermission, from beginning to end of the Zulu War.

Lieutenant-Colonel Drury Lowe, of the 17th Lancers, one of the regiments sent out in March to reinforce the army in Zululand, has gained renown as a most active and skilful leader of light cavalry, and the usefulness of his services has been repeatedly acknowledged.

Surgeon-Major Charles MacDonogh Cuffe, who entered the medical department of the Army in 1863, serving in India and Arabia, was appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the 11th Hussars, and served with his regiment above seven years. He was promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major in April, 1876, and proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope in October, 1877, arriving in that command just at the commencement of hostilities against the Galekas. He served as principal medical officer of the Transkeian Field Force under Colonel Glyn, C.B., throughout the campaign, and at its conclusion received the thanks of the Director-General of the Army Medical Department. He then proceeded to the Transvaal, and joined the force then being organised under Brigadier-General Wood, V.C. He acted as principal medical officer of the flying column throughout the Zulu campaign, and was favourably mentioned in despatches. He again received the thanks of the Director-General. We are informed that Surgeon-Major Cuffe was educated at the Catholic University of Ireland, during the rectorship of the Rev. Dr. Newman (now Cardinal Newman), and received his professional education at the Catholic University Medical School, and at the Richmond Hospital, Dublin. As a student he won several prizes in literature, science, and medicine. His brother, Surgeon G. M. Cuffe, also serves her Majesty in the Naval Medical Service.

Commissary E. W. H. Webb received his first commission in October, 1858, and served in the Military Train, with the rank of Captain, but was promoted in February, 1870, to his present rank; and his exertions during the late war to forward the supplies from Natal, and to organise the dépôts of provisions for the different advancing columns, have earned high official commendation.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public.

At a recent meeting of the Court of Common Council the City Lands Committee submitted a model design for marking the boundary of the City's jurisdiction on the site of Temple Bar. The committee had selected a model which would not only indicate the site on which Temple Bar stood, but, while marking the City's boundary, it would provide a rest for foot-passengers crossing the street from the Law Courts. The court unanimously adopted the committee's report.

The authorities of the Post Office are, it is stated in the *Times*, about to issue a new penny postage-stamp, which has been chosen after a good deal of consideration. It is a great improvement upon the present stamp in form, the colour is lighter and more cheerful than the brick-dust red with which letter-writers are familiar, while the Queen's bust shows much more clearly. The gum seems also to be of better quality; and the new stamp will thus, we hope, be pleasenter to deal with than that now in use. An additional advantage for revenue purposes is that, being printed in a fugitive colour, the new stamp cannot be cleaned. Messrs. De La Rue are the contractors.

The Prince of Wales has signified his willingness to inaugurate the new Literary and Mechanics' Institute Building which has been erected at Windsor at a cost of about £5000, as a memorial to the late Prince Consort. The Literary and Mechanics' Institute was established nearly half a century ago, and the late Prince Consort during his lifetime took great interest in its welfare. The foundation-stone of the new building was laid at the commencement of the year by Prince Christian. Mrs. Richardson-Gardner, the wife of the sitting member, has promised a lifesize statue of the Prince Consort, to be placed in a niche in the front of the building, the cost to be about £200. The date of the inauguration, according to present arrangements, will be Jan. 10.

THEATRES.

Mr. Hollingshead appears to have made a judicious managerial movement for the employment of the surplus members of his large company attached to the Gaiety. He has rented for the nonce the Olympic, and provided them with a new drama, called "Such a Good Man," in three acts, and written for the occasion by Messrs. Walter Besant and James Rice. The result proved not to be so favourable as might have been expected, the new comedy being rather of a grave complexion, and holiday audiences preferring for the most part fun to serious reflection. We may hope, however, that they may yet be converted to a more rational view of the purpose of dramatic entertainment. The story is very simple, and almost conveyed in the title. Sir Jacob Escombe, Bart. (Mr. J. Maclean), is a rich contractor, who bears a good character and labours to pass as a philanthropist, nevertheless is fraudulent as a trustee and dishonest as a man of business. The exposure of his hypocrisy is the grand incident. Another is an episode in which John Gower (Mr. J. D. Beveridge), his managing clerk, attempts his rescue by imparting to him the secret of an invention which by saving labour would redeem his affairs, on condition that he would permit him to marry his niece, Rose Escombe (Miss Fanny Josephs). But, when he finds that this arrangement would render the poor girl miserable, he destroys the machine. A way, however, is found out of this difficulty, and a happy conclusion is secured. No doubt the drama, which is carefully written, will improve on acquaintance.

The managers of the St. James's have reasonably enough sought to obtain a prestige for their new home by representing there a new play by the Laureate. Mr. Tennyson has gone to Boccaccio for a theme, "The Falcon," which he has dramatised in one act. Poetical readers will remember that this was one of the subjects chosen by Barry Cornwall for his "Dramatic Scenes," with which he commenced his poetical career. The incident is one æsthetically pathetic, and commends itself to the literary taste. The poor Count Federigo, sacrificing his favourite falcon to serve as a repast for the Lady Giovanna, whom he loves, touches at once the heart. No wonder that she surrenders at discretion. We draw no contrast between Barry Cornwall's dramatic scene and the Laureate's play. The play is well mounted and well acted. Marcus Stone has contrived a splendid Italian cottage for the scene. Mrs. Kendal, also, as the Lady is a superb and beautiful figure; and Mr. Kendal as the poor Count a stately and picturesque image. The verses fall pleasantly on the ear. Mr. Tennyson was not in the house to witness his triumph; but his son, Mr. Hallam Tennyson, undertook to communicate the good tidings to his father.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.

Pantomimes have advantages not possessed by any other form of dramatic composition. They have the best season of the year at their command, and the almost exclusive use of the stage. The season of Christmas is, in fact, the dramatic season of the great houses. The entire population, including children and a large number of adults, who never visit theatres at any other time, is then in the habit of thronging them for six or more weeks, and paying at the doors a ready sum of money, yielding a profit equal to the rent of the house for the whole year. The very frivolity of the amusement commends it to the masses and the inexperienced. For the sake of this exceptional entertainment, every sort of regular drama is postponed, and when attempted necessarily finds a scanty audience. Had the education of the popular mind been the object in view, advantage of the festive season would have been taken for the performance of lofty tragedy or elegant comedy, that the multitude of the people might have the opportunity of acquainting themselves with the noblest examples of the dramatic art. Either of these may follow the pantomime season, but audiences have then to be forced into the houses by means more or less ingenious, but fatal to the prosperity of elaborate works. In their place modern managements, almost exclusively commercial, prefer the lighter pieces supplied by playwrights who belong to what is denominated the Ring. On this subject there is an excellent article in "The Theatre" of this month. The writer proves satisfactorily that the first pieces of new and unknown authors have generally been the most successful; and concludes his argument with saying that "the pressing requirement of the theatre is a manager who has the courage to avail himself of the wealth of dramatic genius which lies outside the Ring." This saying deserves to be pondered well by those who have the true interests of the stage and the theatrical public at heart.

Meanwhile, under the needy and ignorant government to which the stage of our day has been condemned, even the favoured pantomime has suffered. No new themes have been worked for many a year, and we frequently quit the theatre feeling that pantomime itself is in a moribund condition. We begin with

DRURY-LANE.

The pantomime is written by the Brothers Grinn, and treats the familiar "Blue Beard" in a genial and festival style, by means of a company full of the spirit of fun, including the talented Vokes Family, and graced with the music of Ferdinand Wallerstein. There is a ballet of one hundred coryphées. The pantomime opens with a scene in Albania, the village of Komonixon-gateo, suffering under the failure of the vintage. Ibrahim is accordingly anxious to urge on the marriage of his daughter Fatima with Bluebeard (Mr. Fred Vokes); but Fatima is in love with Selim, a sailor (Miss Jessie Vokes). Bluebeard is connected with the Demon of the Desert, and causes Selim's shipwreck. The rest of the inc dents follows the nursery legend, which is extended through eleven scenes, elaborately painted by Messrs. Henry Emden, Cuthbert, Bruce Smith, F. Fenton, and William Telbin. The spectacle, it is said, has been provided at a fabulous expense.

COVENT GARDEN.

"Sindbad the Sailor" is the theme and title of the pantomime. It is written by Frank Green, and illustrated with new and magnificent scenery by Julian Hicks. The ballets are arranged by M. Dewinne and the music is provided by W. C. Levey. Scene I. shows us the Web of Witchery, with Aphrophora, the Fairy Fiend (Miss Annie Stuart), amongst the Spiders she has subdued. Wishing to check all adventurous spirits and to stay the march of progress, she objects to Sindbad undertaking his voyages of discovery; and, hearing that he is about to start upon one of his expeditions from Bagdad, departs in her fairy chariot in order to prevent him. Her plotting is, however, overheard by Cupid (Miss Marie Williams), who is reclining among the roses, and who flies on the "wings of love" to foil her plans. Next, we see the port of Bagdad, with the good ship Battledore preparing for her voyage. The Captain, Mustapha Jenks (Mr. G. H. Macdermott), has a daughter, Zelica (Miss Annie Rose), who, being enamoured of Sindbad (Miss Fanny Leslie), resolves to follow him on his adventures. In this scene we are also introduced to Ali Ben-Bolt, otherwise Buccaneering Billy (Mr. Herbert Campbell) a pirate of tender years. Rahat Lakoum, the Captain's wife (Mr. Arthur Williams), several midshipmen, represented by Mesdames Emily Duncan, Julia Vokins, D. Frustone, Nora Davis, Grace Otway, Clara Fisher, &c., and a wonderful monkey, played by Master C. Lauri, all of whom accompany Sindbad on his voyage, which the Fairy Fiend arrives too late to prevent. The following scene represents the Battledore very much at sea; through the combination of Thunder, Lightning, Wind, and Rain, who are summoned to the aid of the Fairy, the good ship sinks on the oyster reef, "twenty thousand leagues under the sea." Here Cupid turns up to the rescue with a diving-bell. We are also treated to a chorus by real natives, and a ballet of Sea Nymphs, headed by Mdlle. Colombier. We then proceed to the cuddy on board H.M.S. Bib, on which the whole party have taken refuge after a wonderful exhibition of cookery on the part of Rahat, and Billy Cupid guides the vessel. The Big Roc's Nest, where the Old Man of the Sea (Miss Jenny Rogers), faithful to the story, nearly brings Sindbad to grief, follows, and the Captain, Billy, and Rahat indulge in horse exercise on some highly trained ponies from Jerusalem. The gigantic Roc ultimately flies off with Sindbad and the Captain to the Diamond Valley, wherein takes place a grand procession of the court of the King and Queen of the Valley of Diamonds. The head of the modern Memnon on the borders of the scientific frontier forms the oracle consulted by Sindbad and his friends. The irrepressible Fairy Fiend endeavours once more to accomplish their destruction, but is prevented by Cupid, who wafts everybody through the clouds to the grand transformation of a Christmas Card.

GAIETY.

Here we have not, to speak literally, a pantomime, but a spectacle of a very elaborate kind in four acts and twelve tableaux, written by Mr. Henry J. Byron, and arranged by Mr. John Hollingshead. Gulliver's Travels constitute the theme and supply the story of the eccentric drama, that of sea-voyages and shipwrecks, leading to the discovery of Liliput and the Brobdignagian kingdom, together with a curious island called the Island of Comic Song. Here we may expect most of the comic business, including the military evolutions of an infant army, the antics of a giant baby and nurse, the eccentricities of comic singers and dancers, a flying ballet, and other entertainments. In many of these Gulliver himself is an actor. The scenery has much to recomend it, being painted by the eminent artists Mr. Beverly, Messrs. Grieve and Son, Mr. F. Lloyds, Mr. Perkins, and Mr. Hann. The music, by Herr Meyer Lutz, and the ballets, arranged by Mr. D'Auban, are both sure to be satisfactory. Among the characters are to be found Misses Farren, Vaughan, Gilchrist, Louis, and Wadman; Messrs. Terry, Royce, Elton, Squires, De Voy, Leclercq, and Butler; and a company of children, six playing the principal parts and one hundred acting as supernumeraries, under the direction of Mr. Exley. The piece is produced under the direction of Mr. Soutar.

ALHAMBRA.

A grand new Christmas Musical Fairy Spectacle, in four acts and seventeen tableaux, entitled "Rothomago; or, the Magic Watch," founded on the celebrated French Féerie, and rearranged for the English stage by H. B. Farnie, was produced on Monday, with new and original music expressly composed for this presentation by Messrs. E. Solomon, P. Bucalossi, Gaston Serpette, and G. Jacobi. The gorgeous scenery by Mr. A. Calcott, Mr. F. Lloyd, and assistants; the magnificent costumes from designs by M. Wilhelm, executed by Miss Fisher, M. and Madame Alias, and Mrs. May; the elaborate properties and mechanical effects by Mr. J. Buckley; the stage effects and machinery by Mr. F. Sloman; gas by Mr. White; limelight and transparencies by M. Kerr. There were three grand ballets, invented and arranged by M. Bertrand, with original music by M. G. Jacobi. The action is so extensive, that it can be only indicated, not fully expressed. It is in four acts. The first shows how King Impecunioso XIX. ordered a marriage banquet, and how the Royal tradesmen declined to furnish the same. The Court Sorcerer, Rothomago, is applied to in vain. The Court visit the Sorcerer's Den, who is considerably astonished at the success of his incantation. The act ends with the exhibition of the Kingdom of the Fleeting Hours, the Halls of Time, and the Seven Ages of Man Illustrated. The second act introduces us to the Village School of Seidlitzpowderburg, where the Hours begin their work by watching over Forget-me-Not, and the King, accompanied by his daughter and Sylph, seek to grind the razors and mend the umbrellas of the district. The scholars arrive for compulsory education. We have next the Outskirts of the Village, the Vineyards in Vintage Time, and a grand Vintage Ballet, terminating with an apotheosis tableau, "The Triumph of Bacchus." The third act shows us the Forest of Virgin Snow in Freezeland, and the Gorge of Lost Footsteps. The travellers lose their way, and eventually leave the inhospitable North in a balloon, exhibiting the Transit of the Aerial Ship, and conducting us to the Excursion Office, Cairo. Here the balloon descends, and the travellers take tickets to visit the Nile. The fourth scene presents the Pyramids and a Dream of Old Egypt. The caravan halts under the shade of Memnon, and Dodo is lulled to forgetfulness by the Hours, now Maidens of the Nile. "Memnon" forms the subject of a grand Egyptian ballet, including the Sacrid Ibis (Mdlle. Pertoldi), Ismael, an Assyrian Prince (Miss Matthews); Cleopatra, the "Serpent of Old Nile" (Miss Denevers); and the Priestesses of the Ibis. The last act shows Old Rothomago working a windmill, and finding he can't make it go; how Angosturas' magic wand turns the French landscape into a Chinese river city, and all the peasants into orthodox Mongolians. The drama finishes with the Floating City of the Flowery Land, the picture of the Mandarin's Mansion, the apparition of the Fairy Fan, and the Palace of Porcelain. On this occasion there is an international congress of all the ceramic notabilities of the world, under the name of the "Grand Ballet Céramique; or, International Congress of all the Porcelains" (in which Mdlle. Rozelli, from Paris, Turin, Milan, and Bordeaux, made her first appearance in England), with which this splendid drama concludes.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.

The Pantomime is entitled "Blue Beard Re-Wived." The barber Mustapha is introduced rejoicing over the fact of his youngest daughter having a suitor in the person of the great Blue Beard. Fatima is, however, in love with Selim, the barber's apprentice. Her sister Anne looks forward to getting rid of Fatima, and marrying Selim herself. The great Blue Beard arrives and gives notice he will come in state at midday on the morrow to bear away his bride. The scene changes to a grand set view of the country between Blue Beard's castle and Mustapha's house. The stage is crossed by several bridges, which soon become alive with the multitudes in gorgeous attire, forming the state retinue of the great Bashaw. Fatima is married and borne to her new home. Sister Anne having accompanied her sister, they range through Blue Beard's castle, and Blue Beard gives them the keys of all the rooms, only forbidding them, under pain of death, to visit the blue chamber; but on the departure of the master of the house, the females' curiosity is excited and they determine to just have a peep inside the prohibited door. The party arrive at the blue chamber, a magnificent vaulted chamber approached by golden doors: here the audience are introduced to the mysteries of

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Blue Beard's Wives, who are seen making merry over the idea of a new victim being added to their numbers. Fatima, Ketcho, and Anne arrive, and, in horror of the sights they see, drop the key of the room and fly from it in terror. A grand spectacular ballet by one hundred ladies, most elaborately costumed with brilliantly jewelled trophies, succeeds. Principal dancer, Mdlle. Sidonie. The spectacle terminates with a brilliant effect called the Shower of Prisms. On Blue Beard's return he insists on the key being found, and then orders his wife to prepare for death. On the castle ramparts, Fatima asks Anne to look from the turrets and signal to Selim, who rushes in, attended by an army of warriors, and defeats Blue Beard's object by killing him and taking Fatima to himself. The Fairy arrives, and in the grand Transformation Scene, "A Coral Reef," she changes the characters, as usual.

ROYAL PARK THEATRE.

"Beauty and the Beast" forms the subject for the pantomime. The poor Prince is transformed into a beast until some maiden shall, by confessing herself in love with the monster, break the spell. Sir Temple Bar, travelling with his friends in search of fortune, sees a rose-bush near him, and without more ado plucks a flower for his daughter Beauty. The Forest Monster, appearing suddenly, tells the party their lives are forfeited unless the lady (on whose account his rose-bush has been despoiled) shall willingly consent to take her father's place and come to be eaten. This the party agree to, and are let go free. The two elder sisters are jubilant at the prospect of getting rid of Beauty, who bids farewell to her home, and arrives at the Enchanted Palace of the Beast, illuminated by countless lights and tenanted by a concourse of Fair White Bears. Here the Beast shows his guest the wonders of the place, and confesses his love for her. She asks permission to return, and, passing through the Palace Gardens, arrives at home, to the astonishment of her father and sisters. She has promised to return, but by her relations' importunities she over-stays the time allowed, and the Beast appears and claims her. She declares she loves him; and immediately the Fairy Queen transforms the Beast back into his princely form, and the characters to the usual pantomime troupe in the grand Transformation Scene, which represents Beauty's Palace of Enchantment.

SURREY.

The pantomime is entitled "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp; or, Harlequin the Wicked Wizard and the Good Genii of the Enchanted Cave," written by John McArdle. Orlock the Evil Genii is informed that the only means of his obtaining the coveted Magic Lamp is through the aid of a boy named Aladdin (Miss Topsy Venn). Aladdin, who will play truant and defies the School Board, determines to woo and wed a Princess, and, furious at finding a rival, challenges him to fight, but is interrupted by the arrival of the Princess on her road to the bath. Aladdin follows the Princess, who daily comes for her usual wash and brush up. Luminosa, the Good Genii, guards the Magic Lamp, which Aladdin secures. In due course is introduced the Grand Fairy Ballet, invented and arranged by Paul Valentine, introducing Miss Annie Elliott and Miss Topsy Elliott, supported by one hundred charming coryphées. Aladdin, returning to the widow's cottage, narrates his adventures, and, both being hungry, the widow suggests the sale of the lamp at the broker's, and while trying to clean it, are both alarmed by the sudden appearance of Luminosa, who speedily provides a sumptuous banquet, and a bowl of precious gems, which Aladdin at once determines to send by his mother to his lovely Princess. Grand Eastern ballet follows. The Transformation Scene is entitled "Love and Hope, or the Dream of Alciphron," of which the argument is that, once upon a time, Alciphron, an Arab Prince, being overcome by sleep in a thickly-tangled wood, dreamed of the delights which should attend the journey of his true betrothed Zorilda. He dreamed that she has embarked upon the "Ship of the Desert," and the camel bells are heard ringing. The scene is immediately transformed by a blinding sand-storm, through which Zorilda has reached the banks of the sacred Nile. Her vessel upon the rushing tide is tossed about, and sinks; when in the sky appears the presage of Hope, the Southern Cross, at which happy augury the scene changes to a delightful oasis. After many days' search up the sinuous course of the Nile, Alciphron finds his beloved near the source of that wondrous river in a bower of blissful beauty, enhanced by nature's choicest gifts. This gorgeous scene is designed and painted by Mr. Charles Brooke.

PAVILION.

The pantomime at this popular theatre is written by Messrs. W. Green and T. Lindsay Clay, and is entitled "The Children in the Wood; or, Harlequin Cock Robin, the Wicked 'Uncle,' and the Little 'Pledges' that were taken in." The action opens in the Vultures' Glen, where we find the Demon Vulture in Congress with the various birds of prey. He asks their assistance on behalf the wicked Sparrow to slay Cock Robin, and to bring death or misfortune upon the heads of Arthur and Alice, "the Babes," under the guardianship of their Uncle, the Baron Hardup. Scene II. introduces the audience to the Golden Groves of Arcadia, a very beautiful set, whither the children, in dream, are brought to witness the dazzling splendours of Fairyland; and after a Grand Ballet of Birds, we reach Threadbare Hall, the home of the wicked Uncle, where we find the old Nurse bewailing the state of affairs. The rest of the action follows the Legend. Two Ruffians, Beetle-browed Bill and Boozey Benjamin, undertake to carry off and murder the children. The scene is an Autumnal Wood, occupying the full depth of the stage, where the two scoundrels quarrel and the thrilling (comic) combat results in the discomfiture of the more bloodthirsty ruffian. The little ones find themselves lost in the wood, and sink to sleep beneath the spreading boughs, which descend and obscure them from sight, after Robins have covered the Babes with leaves. After some comic incidents, a grand spectacle and diversified entertainment is introduced; but the festivities are stopped by the appearance of the Demon Vulture, and we pass on to the Baron's Brown Study. The Nurse is swallowed by a huge Ogre, down whose throat the Ruffians pursue her. Subsequently at a critical moment the Good Fairy enters, overthrows the Demon power, spreads harmony around, and takes us to the Grand Transformation Scene entitled "Davy Jones's Locker: A Nightmare," invented and painted by Mr. R. M. Hyde.

NEW ALBION THEATRE, POPLAR.

The pantomime this year is called "Jack and Jill; or Harlequin Sing a Song of Sixpence, the Demon Blackbird and the Good Fairies of the Gold and Silver Ferns." The story opens with the meeting of Mother Hubbard, Dame Trot, Mother Redcap, and the Witch of Endow. Clammero, with her partner in mischief, Blackbird, appear, and council the Witches to use their magic influence against Jack. The Good Fairy Goldenfern appears, and reminds them of the Pocket-full of Rye, promises that the Talisman shall be Jack's, and that Jack's fortune shall be made. We have next the home of the Two Young Lovers, watched over and cared for by the Maid Forlorn. While assisting Jill to carry Water from the Well, the horrid Demon Blackbird appears, and the lovers are compelled to wander. Jack receives a telegram from Fairy-land. The Queen's Laundry is a scene full of life and fun, and changes to the Palace of Gold and Silver Ferns. Jack is hailed King, and hastens to prove his gratitude to Jill, and makes her his Queen. The Transformation Scene is emblematic of the Four Elements—Earth, Air, Fire, and Water.

SANGER'S AMPHITHEATRE.

The pantomime is entitled "Aladdin, the Wonderful Lamp, and the Forty Thieves." A congress is convened. Europe, Asia, Africa, and America appear, each attended by a costly suite, mounted on the respective quadrupeds of its nation—the bull, the camel, the elephant, and buffalo. In the forest haunt the Forty Thieves make their grand entry loaded with plunder. Aladdin, having acquired wealth by aid of the lamp, resolves to espouse the Princess; and we are speedily conducted to Aladdin's enchanted palace and witness a magnificent bridal procession, a gigantic stud of horses, ponies, elephants, camels, and zebras, and a grand Chinese ballet by eighty ladies, principal danseuses, Mdlles. Elise Hudson and Sophie Girofli.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.

"Little Jack Horner" is the hero chosen for the Pantomime this season; but with this has been interwoven the favourite old nursery legends of Little Goody Two-Shoes (who becomes the sweetheart of Jack) and the Three Bears. The story has been written by Mr. Frank Stainforth, with new music by Mr. William Corri, and produced by Mr. T. H. Friend, Mr. Thos. Rogers painting entirely new scenery, including a most gorgeous Transformation Scene. The second scene takes us to the Peerless Palace of the Passing Hours, where, after a brilliant procession of the Hours, Days, Weeks, Months, and Seasons, Mr. John Lauri's Seaweed Ballet takes place, Mdlle. Luna being the principal danseuse and Miss Lilly Davis dancing a *pas de deux* with her. In Scene III., Domino Castle, the home of Mother Shipton (Mr. Field), the action of the pantomime commences. Ignorance persuades Tommy Stout and Jemmy Green, two schoolboys who attend the school kept by Goody Two-Shoes, to attack Mother Shipton's dog. The Dame defends him, and in turn is protected from the mob by Jack. Mother Shipton teaches Jack his letters by calling forth a procession of representatives of the old familiar "A was an Archer" series, in fact a most animated alphabet. Ignorance teaches Goody to go and search in a certain Hawthorn Glade for hidden gold, in order that he may get her into his power. Mother Shipton, to foil his wicked attempts, gives Jack the sword of sharpness, the shoes of swiftness, and the scarf of darkness, and sends him on his way after Goody to the Magic Wood. Here Ignorance, who has become a very Black Bear of the Zulu species, accompanied by a White and Brown companion from Russia and Afghanistan, is waiting to pounce upon the innocent Goody. In Scene VII., we come to the Forest Home of the Three Bears, and, while they are out for a stroll, Goody drops in, tastes their porridge, sits in their chairs, and, after trying the others, goes to sleep in the bed of the little bear. Jack rushes in, and, after a terrific struggle, conquers the bears. We are then shown the ramparts of a castle. Jack arrives with an army, and, after a stirring speech, a paraphrase of the famous "Once more unto the breach," and "St. Crispin's Day" speeches in Henry V., the walls are stormed, King Robin's giants are killed, flames burst forth, the bastions are destroyed, and Jack is seen triumphant on the summit of the tower with Goody in his arms. We are then transported to the Home of Queen Mab, the gorgeous Transformation Scene, which introduces cataracts of prismatic waters, with nymphs reclining beneath the moonlight fernery, in the Jewelled Haunt of the Fairy Queen. The Comic Scenes are designed and arranged by Mr. W. H. Harvey (for many years the celebrated Drury Lane Clown), Mr. John Lauri (under whose care the ballets are produced) is the Harlequin. Miss Lilly Davis the Columbine, and Mr. Bekenham the Pantaloon.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The pantomime at the Crystal Palace is on the favourite subject, "Jack the Giant Killer," its full title being "Jack the Giant Killer; or, Harlequin Fairy Spiteful and Good King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table." It has been written by Mr. R. Soutar; the ballets and pantomimic actions are by Mr. John D'Auban, the costumes are by M. and Madame Alias; the music is by Her Meyer Lutz; and the whole is produced under the direction of Mr. John Hollingshead, of the Gaiety Theatre. The story is based on the rival loves of Jack (Miss Lizzie Coote) and the Giant Gorgibuster (Mr. Clifford) for the fair Sybil (Miss Emily Muir). Gorgibuster, aided by the Winds and other elements, incited by his mother, the Fairy Spiteful (Miss Rose Roberts), carries off Sybil; but Jack, encouraged by Good King Arthur and assisted by the Fairy Progress (Miss Lily Lee), pursues the Giant to his home, and, after various and romantic adventures, slays Gorgibuster and releases the maiden, all ending happily with the Grand Transformation Scene, entitled "Our Empire in the East," specially painted by Mr. Charles Brew, from designs by Mr. Alfred Thompson. The Harlequinade which follows is sustained by Clown (Mr. W. Orkins), Pantaloon (Mr. Bishop), Harlequin (Mr. W. Warde), and Columbine (Miss Rose Edmonds). Other attractions of the Christmas holidays will be the wonderful performances of Dr. Carver, the great American marksman; a daily variety entertainment by Mr. and Mrs. H. White, the Edmonds family, and the De Castro acrobats; Professor Bailey's "Punch and Judy;" the great annual fancy fair and bazaar, and the innumerable objects of interest which fill the Crystal Palace.

The London markets, and many of the provincial markets, have been supplied during the last week or two with a quantity of fine fresh salmon from Nova Scotia. These fish have been selling at prices considerably below the ordinary market rates for salmon ruling at this time of the year, when our sole source of supply is from the fisheries at the mouth of the Rhine. They are, however, fully equal to the best Dutch salmon, and the fact that the market price is gradually rising, is a proof that they are held in high repute. The salmon in question were caught last summer in the Bai des Chaleurs, an arm of the sea between Nova Scotia and Lower Canada, and immediately after capture were placed in refrigerating chambers, in which they have been kept ever since, except during the short period necessary to place them on board the vessels which brought them over. This vessel was itself specially fitted for the purpose with refrigerators, and, a large stock of ice being taken on board, the fish have been maintained intact in a state of congelation, and in perfect condition for the table. After being gradually thawed, they present all the appearance of fresh-run salmon taken in the height of the season in any English or Scotch river, being bright, plump, and fat, and the flesh red and flaky. The New York and other American markets have long been supplied with salmon from the Bai des Chaleurs, and the idea of sending them over to England was due mainly, if not entirely, to Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, who visited the bay in the summer, and were struck with the enormous quantities of salmon caught there. The practical embodiment of the idea has resulted in placing an additional and nutritious article of food on the English markets at Christmas-time, when such an addition is peculiarly welcome.

MUSIC.

The usual Christmas performance of "The Messiah" by the Sacred Harmonic Society took place yesterday (Friday) week this being the forty-eighth annual recurrence thereof. The solo singers were Miss Anna Williams, Madame Enriquez, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Sir M. Costa conducted, as usual.

The same oratorio was announced for performance by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Boxing Day, conducted by Mr. Barnby.

The orchestral concert of the students of the Royal Academy of Music took place at St. James's Hall on Saturday evening, and included some very clever performances on the pianoforte by Mrs. Grantley and Misses E. Goldsboro' and J. Percival, and on the violin by Mr. Sutton. Misses Ambler and M. McKenzie and Mr. Brereton made a highly favourable impression in vocal solos; good specimens of the students' progress in composition having been offered in an overture by C. T. Speer and a scena by A. G. Thomas. An effective programme was closed by a good performance of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," the vocal solos in which were sung by Misses A. Aylward and C. Wyld, and Mr. B. Davies. Mr. W. Macfarren conducted.

The Christmas concert of the London Academy of Music took place last week at St. James's Hall, and went off extremely well.

As briefly intimated last week, the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society opened its eighth season there on Saturday evening with a concert in aid of the funds of the German Hospital, Dalston. The occasion included an effective performance of Goldmark's characteristic symphony, "A Rustic Wedding," by the band, in which the Duke of Edinburgh occupied his customary place as one of the first violins. Madame Norman-Néruda and Mr. Charles Hallé, respectively, as solo violinist and pianist, contributed to the attractions of the evening, as did Mdlles. Minnie Hauk and Breidenstein, and Herr Henschel in vocal solos. Mr. George Mount conducted as hitherto, and Sir J. Benedict assisted as accompanist. The next concert is to take place on March 6, in aid of the funds of the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen's-square.

The Monday Popular Concerts are suspended, as usual at this period. The programme of this week's concert comprised Schumann's first string quartet, and that by Haydn in D minor, from op. 76; Chopin's Ballade in G minor, for pianoforte, by Mdlle. Janotha; and Beethoven's Romance in F, for violin, by Madame Norman-Néruda; besides vocal solos by Mr. F. King. The evening concerts will be resumed on Jan. 5, and the afternoon performances on the following Saturday.

Most of the London musical performances are, as usual at this period, suspended for a brief interval. The "London Ballad Concerts" will be resumed on Jan. 3, with an afternoon performance. On Jan. 5 (as already said) the Monday Popular Concerts will recommence. On Jan. 10 Mr. Carl Rosa will open his new season of performances of opera in English at Her Majesty's Theatre. The next concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society will take place on Jan. 16, when Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" will be performed The series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace will be continued on Jan. 31.

A committee has been formed for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. Henry Leslie, the form of which will be decided at a meeting to be specially convened for the purpose. This tribute has been well earned by the long and successful career pursued by Mr. Leslie in the cause of choral singing.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Christmas number of Messrs. Chappell's "Musical Magazine" is, as usual, devoted to dance music appropriate to the festive season. This years' issue again offers a varied collection of pieces, comprising some spirited quadrilles, a waltz, and a polka, by D'Albert; waltzes by Lamothe, Waldteufel, and Métra; a set of quadrilles by F. Godfrey; and a polka by A. W. Nicholson—altogether nine in number, a liberal return for the price of one shilling.

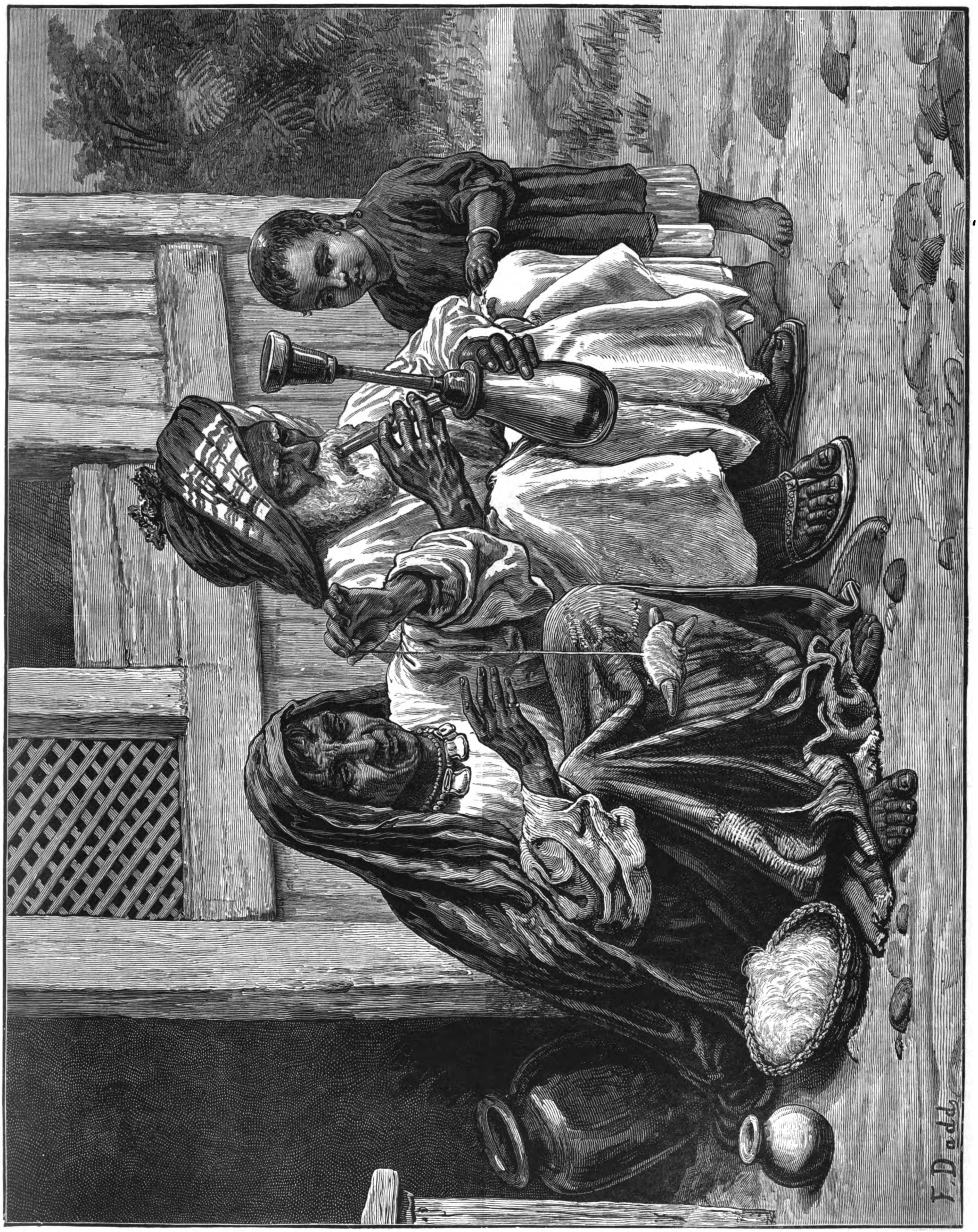
Messrs. Metzler and Co. have also issued their usual Christmas double number of the "Musical Bijou," the contents of which include "H.M.S. Pinafore Singing Quadrille," a series of sprightly dance movements, with a vocal part, founded on subjects from Mr. W. S. Gilbert's and Mr. Arthur Sullivan's popular comic opera. Other dance pieces, in different forms and styles by well-known contributors, make up a copious shilling'sworth.

"Christmas Album," by P. Tschaïkowsky (Neumeyer and Co.), will prove a seasonable and welcome gift for young pianists. It consists of a series of twenty-four pieces, each with a distinctive title, and all highly characteristic and pleasing in style, while yet being so simple as to be within the powers of very juvenile players. The composer is the most prominent of living Russian musicians, and has distinguished himself by many successful works in the more important forms of composition. In the pieces now referred to he proves his power to interest by the simplest means.

Messrs. Boosey and Co.'s "Royal Song-Books" have several times been noticed by us in reference to their various issues of the songs of different nations—sacred and humorous songs, &c.—and we have now two valuable additions to the series in "The Songs of France," and a second volume of "The Songs of England." The first of these comprises sixty of the charming airs and romances of our Continental neighbours, with French and English text; the latter by Miss X. Hayes. The other volume contains a very large number of English melodies, including many of the most popular traditional ditties, songs, and ballads of the last three centuries—well edited, with new symphonies and accompaniments, by Mr. J. L. Hatton. These handsome and inexpensive books are well adapted for presents, having, moreover, a permanent musical value and interest.

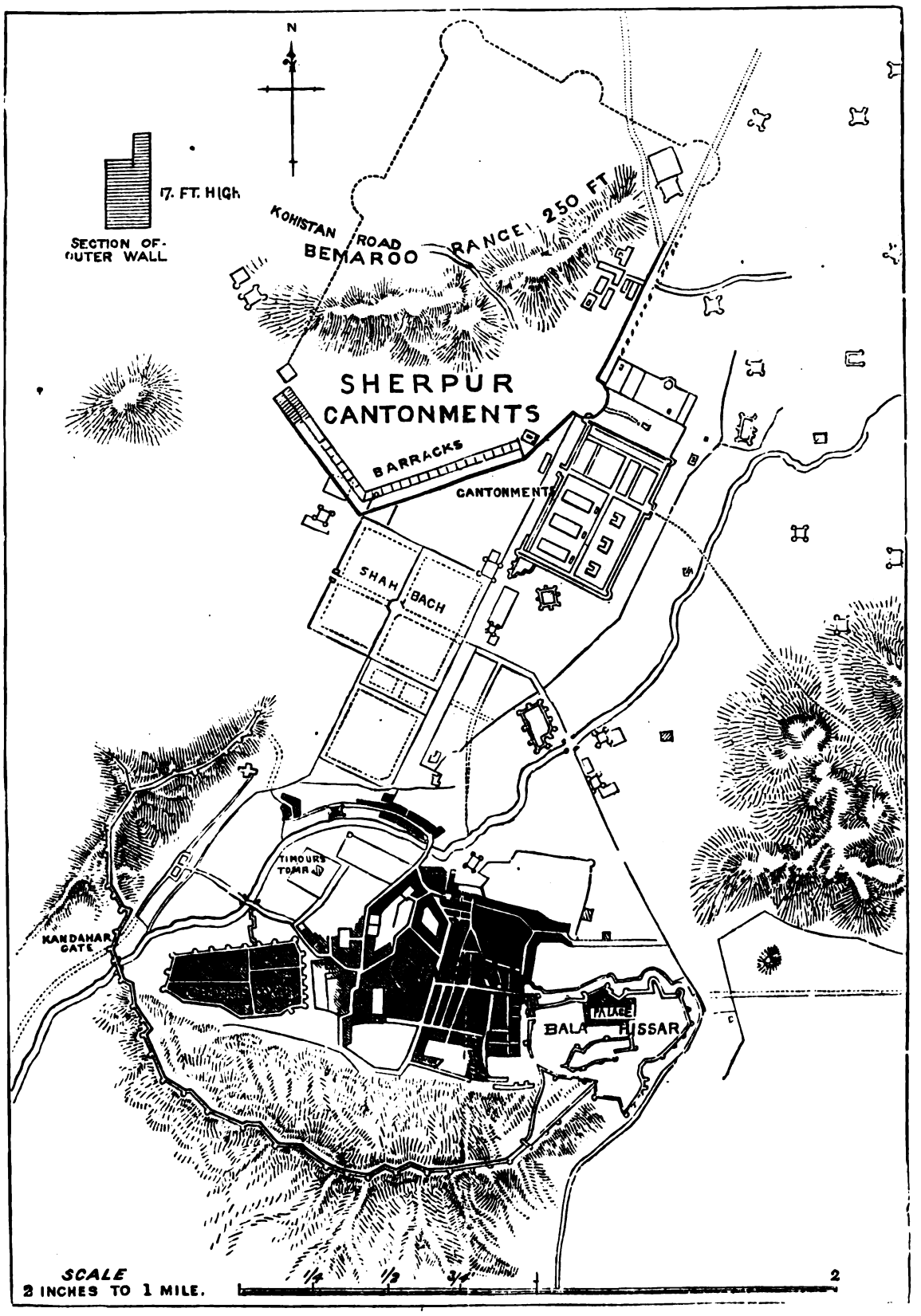
The Children's Bach, The Children's Handel, The Children's Haydn, The Children's Mozart, The Children's Beethoven, The Children's Weber, The Children's Mendelssohn, The Children's Schumann. This series—valuable to juvenile pianists, and well suited for gift-books—is edited by Herr Pauer, and published by Messrs. Augener and Co. At a moderate cost, these volumes supply a copious library of classical music, suitable for young performers, and yet of such intrinsic value as to have interest for the most accomplished pianists. The greatest composers, past and present, have produced much beautiful music that can be interpreted with moderate executive powers, and Herr Pauer has very judiciously culled such portions from the works of the masters above specified; some pieces being originally composed for clavichord, harpsichord, or pianoforte, others being arrangements. Most of them are for one performer; several in each book being duets. The Editor has supplied copious indications of the best fingering for passages of any difficulty, and each volume contains an interesting memoir, and some a good portrait, of the respective composers. These books are eminently calculated for the cultivation of the students' executive skill and appreciative taste.

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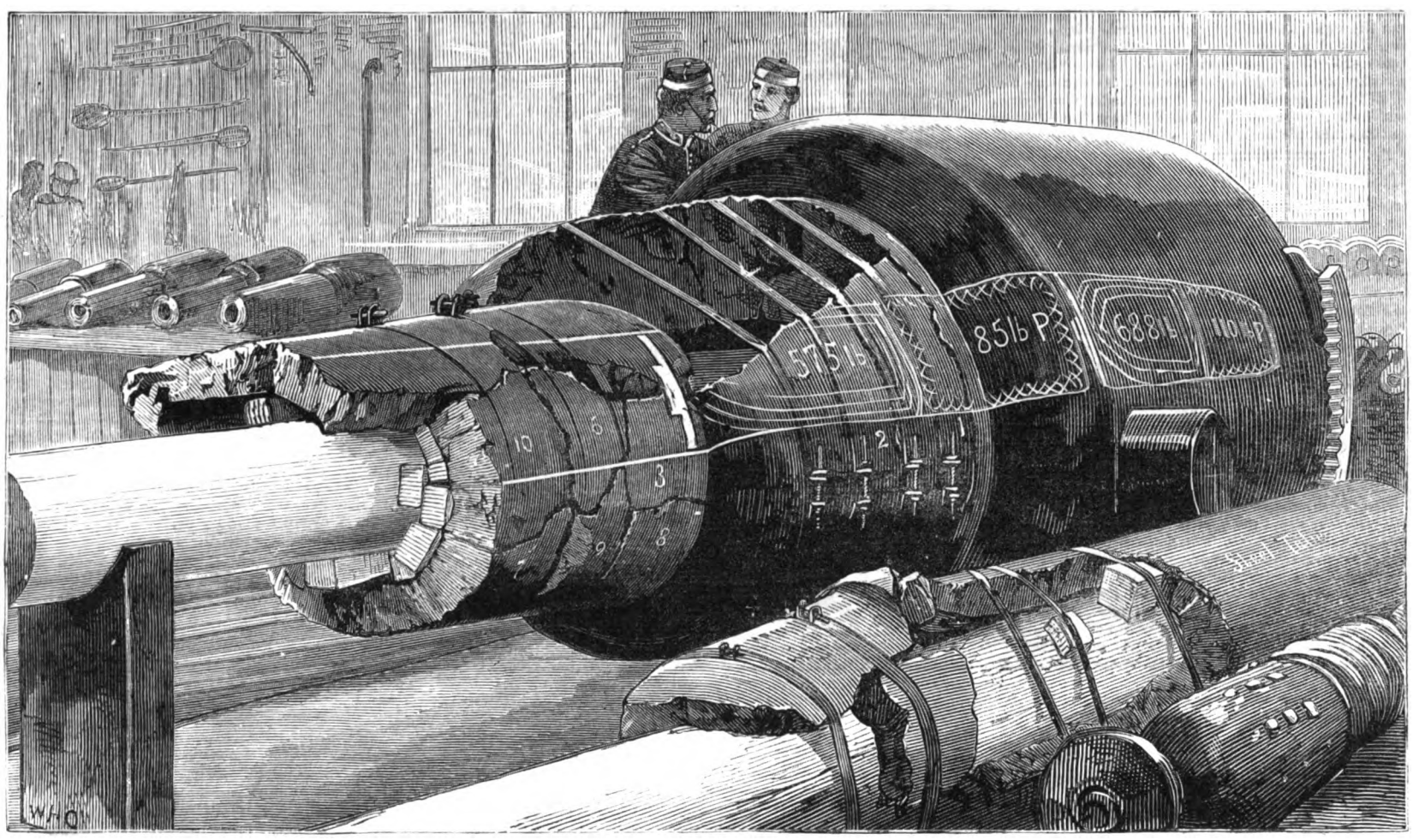


AN AFGHAN VILLAGE SCENE.—SEE PAGE 592.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. W. SIMPSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST LATE IN AFGHANISTAN.

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RECONNAISSANCE SKETCH OF CABUL, SHOWING THE BRITISH CANTONMENTS AT SHERPUR.—SEE PAGE 592.



THE BURST THIRTY-EIGHT TON GUN OF H.M.S. THUNDERER AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.—SEE PAGE 610.

SHOWING THE FRAGMENTS OF THE GUN JOINED TOGETHER, ALSO THE RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE TWO CHARGES SUPPOSED TO BE THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

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WOVEN DIPLOMA OF THE GLASGOW TECHNICAL COLLEGE WEAVING SCHOOL.

GLASGOW TECHNICAL COLLEGE WEAVING SCHOOL.

The London Clothworkers' Company, who subscribe £150 yearly to the Glasgow Technical College, have received from that institution an example of the woven device which forms the diploma of proficient knowledge and skill presented to the pupils of the Weaving School there. Similar woven fabrics have been produced at Coventry, and occasionally at Paisley; but this is, we believe, the first time one has been issued for such a purpose. It is not only appropriate, but very convenient, as it may either be framed and hung up like a sampler or made up in a roll to be carried about by its possessor. The design, of which we give an Illustration, does much credit to Mr. Macaulay and his assistants. We are glad to hear that the institution is working with good success. By the assistance of Mr. France, the secretary, we here give a description of the piece of work displayed in our Engraving. The number of sheets of point paper employed in the drawing which was made for it was forty-two, measuring each 20 by 16 inches, which is equal to 13,440 square inches, and this was requisite to produce the finished fabric, measuring only 15 in. by 8 in. The drawing required 2,600,000 careful touches of the designer's pencil to mark the points at which the warp and weft threads intersect each other in the weaving. There were about 7000 large machine cards employed, on which were the holes necessary to be perforated, in order to enable the design to be woven. The silk yarn made use of was No. 170, through a 7200-thread harness of the Scottish scale, operated on by a Jacquard machine of 1650-cord power. The design is of a characteristic nature, attention being given to the arts connected with cloth manufacture and also engineering. On the entablature are figured the words "Glasgow Technical College Weaving Branch, partly endowed by the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers, London;" underneath which Britannia sits surrounded by figures emblematical of the Arts and Industries, the date at which the school was instituted, and the names of the trustees and officials. Below, in the centre, is the Glasgow coat of arms with motto, and a view of the Clyde at each side; while at the end, on the right, is the figure of a female with a hand-winding wheel, and a weaver at a hand-loom underneath, and on the left another female figure spinning by hand, and below it a representation of the modern power loom. At the base are the words—"Diploma granted to —— for excellence, after two sessions' attendance;" the blank to be filled in with the name of the student in embroidered letters.

THE BURST GUN OF H.M.S. THUNDERER.

The disaster which happened in gunnery practice on board H.M.S. Thunderer, on Jan. 2, at the Bay of Ismid, in the Sea of Marmora, has been repeatedly mentioned. One of the two great guns, each weighing thirty-eight tons, which were mounted in the fore turret of that ship, burst in firing with shell at a target, and the muzzle part of the gun was completely blown to pieces. Eleven men, amongst whom were Lieutenant A. H. Coker, R.N., Lieutenant Daniel, Royal Marine Artillery, and Corporal Bolton, with a gunner and seamen, were killed by the explosion, or by fragments of the gun, the shell, and the roof of the gun-turret. Both the burst gun and its companion piece, which remained uninjured, have been brought to Woolwich Arsenal; and the latter is now being subjected, in the Artillery Practice Marshes at Woolwich, to a series of experiments with overloading and irregular loading, which we described last week, for the purpose of ascertaining how such a gun is likely to burst if it be inadvertently or accidentally mismanaged. We now give an Illustration of the actual state of the burst gun, as it appears at Woolwich Arsenal, which may be compared with that we presented on Jan 25, from a drawing by a naval officer, showing the condition of the gun in the shattered and roofless turret of H.M.S. Thunderer. These guns were manufactured by the Elswick Ordnance Company, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and were mounted with the working and loading machinery, on the hydraulic system, devised by Mr. G. Rendel, of that firm. Each gun was 19½ ft. in length; the length of the bore itself was 16½ ft., and the diameter of the bore was 12 inches, rifled with nine grooves, upon the Woolwich increasing system, the twist being completed in a length equal to thirty-five times the width of the calibre. The guns were constructed on the Fraser system of shrunk wrought-iron coils, having several short single coils and a forged breech-piece. They were fired with a charge of 85 lb. of powder and a projectile weighing 700 lb. It is considered probable that the gun was twice loaded, which naturally caused it to burst.

JUVENILE STORY-BOOKS.

A pile of small volumes, prepared by different publishers for the delectation of young folk has stood by us awaiting the very brief notice which our space can afford. These are not volumes of high price and costly artistic decoration, though some of them, besides their readableness and interest as tales of adventure or of domestic life, are made yet more pleasing by the addition of a few Engravings. We can here do little more than state the nature of their contents and the literary treatment of their subjects, without much attempt at criticism; but, in many instances, the names of well-known writers, already practised in this kind of composition, may be deemed quite sufficient.

Several of the books, moreover, which have a right to precedence in our regard, though very suitable reading for boys and girls, are works of literary value, meriting the attention of the elders whose taste may be cultivated in the direction of imaginative and romantic fancy. *The Legend of King Arthur*, compiled and arranged by J. T. K. (G. Routledge and Sons), cannot be dismissed as a mere child's book; it is meat for reflecting men and women, equally with Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," and being dedicated, by his permission, to the Poet Laureate, seems a fitting companion for his noble cycle of heroic poems. The prose narrative composed by old Sir Thomas Malory, in King Edward IV.'s reign, from the ancient French fabliaux which embodied the Celtic myths of Wales, Cornwall, and Brittany, has furnished to J. T. K., as it did to Tennyson, materials for the tale of genuine chivalry, raised and refined by the purer humane and Christian feeling of our more enlightened age. The execution of this work, the arrangement of the plot and incidents, and the simple, lucid, energetic style, deserve high commendation. The illustrative designs have some artistic merit, and the little volume is elegantly bound.

Not quite such full praise can fairly be awarded to the *Tales from Ariosto* (C. Kegan Paul and Co.), in which "a Lady" has recast, for the reading of children, the ingenious Italian poet's wondrous stories, before told more roughly by his compatriot Boiardo, concerning the paladins of Charlemagne, Orlando and Ruggiero and Rinaldo, the fair Angelica, the valiant maiden Bradamante, the garden-city of the enchantress Alcina, the hippogriff steed, the sea-monster, the magic shield, and other marvels of antique romance. These stories are less noble and elevated in moral tone, and have really much less dramatic interest, than those of the Arthurian legend. The illustrations, only three in number, are copied from designs in an old Venetian edition of Ariosto, dated 1583.

Mr. Moncure Conway, an American scholar and preacher settled in London, who has already won the favourable regard of the public here, contributes a delightful *Necklace of Stories* (Chatto and Windus), short tales of original fiction, expatiating freely in the realm of Faery, but inspired with lovely and lofty sentiments, to be impressed, we will hope, on the hearts of many thoughtful children. "The Inviaible Queen" is a dream-like allegory of a kind of Utopia supposed to have grown up on the coast of Virginia, in the old pre-colonial times of North American adventure and imperfect exploration. It is a beautiful conception, and is designed to teach a great moral lesson. The volume is furnished with twenty-five illustrations by Mr. W. J. Hennessy, and is handsomely printed.

The Right Hon. E. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P., sometime an Under-Secretary of State, continues to exert his lively fancy in *Other Stories*, which is the title of his new volume (published by Routledge). These are "The Cab of Murlingford," "Prince Maraflete and the Bilberry Men," the "Legend of Dderfel," the "History of a Cat," and, last but not least or worst, "The Grannies of Giddyhorn." They are certainly very amusing, and that is as much as will be demanded by many juvenile readers. The engravings are drawn by Ernest Griset with his accustomed drollery.

A new edition of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, by Mrs. Beecher Stowe, with an introductory history of the authorship, the occasion and motive, the publication, in March, 1852, and the moral, social, and political effects of that powerful work, the herald of the abolition of negro slavery in America, has been issued by Messrs. G. Routledge and Sons. Mr George Bullen, of the British Museum, supplies a "Biographical Account," which gives the titles and dates of all the editions, translations, important reviews, and essays or other published writings founded upon this celebrated story. There are, in the British Museum Library, thirty-five editions of the complete text, eight abridgments or adaptations, and nineteen versions in foreign languages, besides "keys," separate books on the subject, and about fifty review or magazine articles. We suppose the number of copies sold would amount to hundreds of thousands. This edition is beautifully printed, and the pages are ornamented with a red line round their sides; but the woodcuts are scarcely worthy of their place in what should be the standard edition.

Three popular French authors of books for the entertainment of the juvenile mind, rendered into English by competent translators, are presented in fair volumes, with numerous engravings, by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington. *The Begum's Fortune*, by Jules Verne, is translated by Mr. W. H. G. Kingston; it is not, as might be supposed, an Eastern or Indian tale—one of pagodas and palanquins and gold mohurs—but one of a great iron and steel factory, created by a wonder-working scientific German, in the Oregon territory of the American Far West. To this is appended, in the same volume, M. Jules Verne's idea of the Mutiny of the Bounty among the South Sea Islands. *The Serpent Charmer*, by Louis Rousselet, author of an elaborate work on the Courts of the Indian Native Princes, is translated by Madame de Hauteville. M. Lucien Biart, whose "Adventures of a Young Naturalist" and "Rambles in the New World" are not forgotten, has got his seafaring story, *An Involuntary Voyage*, translated by Mrs. Cashel Hoey and Mr. J. Lillie. These will no doubt find acceptance in due proportion to merit.

A very old friend of ours, *Sir Edward Seaward's Narrative of his Shipwreck*, which we used to like next to "Robinson Crusoe," is reprinted by Messrs Routledge. The authoress of this very interesting work of fiction in the guise of autobiography was Miss Jane Porter, whose genius is here shown even more decidedly than in "The Scottish Chiefs" and "Thaddeus of Warsaw." Those tales were too obviously the offspring of an incidental vein of sentimental fancy opened by the example of the Waverley Novels. In this masterly product of sustained invention, she had free scope for her original powers; and we hope that she will yet gain a large number of appreciating readers, both young and old, by the reappearance of "Sir Edward Seaward" nearly thirty years after her death. The hero, accompanied by his wife, has to live on a desolate island of the ocean by a variety of ingenious shifts; but their idyllic happiness, like that of Milton's Adam and Eve in Paradise, is delightfully portrayed.

A tale of Zululand, not the first or second that has been written since Cetewayo was heard of among us, is *Hendricks the Hunter; or, The Border Farm*, by Mr. W. H. G. Kingston (Hodder and Stoughton). The author has long since proved his ability to cater, in this style of narrative, for the entertainment of youth. His compilation of Notable Voyages, from Columbus to Captain Parry (Routledge), is what we should prefer to give our son or nephew, as we think real histories of that exciting kind much better than fabricated exploits and adventures. Of Captain Mayne Reid, in like manner, who has produced so many books for boys, there is nothing fresh to be remarked concerning his literary talent, which is displayed anew in *Gaspar the Gaucho; A Tale of the Gran Chaco* (Routledge).

Warlike adventure in the military and naval services has been utilised by several of the practised story-tellers for the entertainment of boys; thus, in *The Young Buglers* (Griffith and Farran), by Mr. G. A. Henty, the deeds of the Peninsular Campaign are recited, with the supposed participation in them of two young gentlemen, who have run away from an English private school. *The Roll of the Drum*, by R. Mounteney Jephson, with five short stories in one volume, keeps alive the fond tradition of martial glory pretty much to the same tune. Thackeray's "Chronicle of the Drum" is far more correctly adapted, we think, to the truth upon that subject. On the other hand, *The Reverse of the Shield*, by Augusta Marryat (F. Warne and Co.) exhibits very well, in connection with the imaginary experiences of an English boy in France, during the war of Strasburg and Lorraine and the siege of Paris, all the miserable and shameful woes inflicted upon mankind by this criminal pastime of the Emperors and Kings and other patrons of servile soldiership among the plundered nations. For so it still goes on, although, as Cowper truly says,—

> War is a game that, were their subjects wise,
> Kings would not play at.

The volume by Miss Rowsell, entitled *St. Nicholas Eve, and Other Tales* (Griffith and Farran), contains a good store of interesting and wholesome fiction. *Brave Janet*, by Alice Lee, is the story of a little girl's trials and moral victories; and this, with "The Children's Trusts," in the same volume (Sampson

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Low and Co.), will be an excellent New-Year's gift for any of the real little girls there are in the world. It is safe also to recommend, for little ones of seven or eight, *Rough the Terrier*, by Emily Brodie (J. F. Shaw and Co.), or the story of Pussy's frolics; *Only Five*, with illustrations by T. Pym, which may be had of the same publisher; also, *Judy; or, Only a Little Girl*, by "Yotty" Osborn; these little books are very nice, pretty, and amusing.

OBITUARY.

SIR J. NIAS.

Sir Joseph Nias, K.C.B., Admiral (retired), R.N., died at 56, Montagu-square, on the 16th inst. This gallant officer, son of Joseph Nias, Esq., by Ann Cropper, his wife, was far advanced in years. His professional services date back from a distant period. He was in the first three Polar Expeditions, and took part in the Chinese War. He had three medals, and received the insignia of Knight Commander of the Bath in 1867. Admiral Nias married, in 1855, Caroline Isabella, only daughter of John Laing, Esq., of Montagu-square.

MAJOR CURTEIS.

Edward Barrett Curteis, Esq., of Leasam, Sussex, J.P. and D.L., formerly Major 7th Dragoon Guards, died on the 14th inst., aged seventy-four. He was second son of Edward Jeremiah Curteis, Esq., of Windmill Hill and Knells, M.P. for Sussex, by Mary, his wife, daughter and heiress of the Rev. Stephen Barrett, Rector of Rothfield, Kent, and descended from a family of Curteis which possessed property in Kent as early as the thirteenth century. Major Curteis was elected M.P. for Rye in 1832, and represented that borough in the Liberal interest until 1837. He married, first, 1837, Charlotte Lydia, youngest daughter of Thomas Law Hodges, Esq., of Hemsted, M.P., and secondly, in 1841, Frances, daughter of William Kenrick, Esq., M.P., and leaves issue by each marriage.

The deaths have also been announced of—

James Archibald Campbell, Esq., of Inverawe, J.P. and D.L., at Rugby, on the 9th inst., aged seventy-one.

General Richard Cornwallis Moore, C.B., R.A., in Hyde Park-terrace, in his seventy-third year, a distinguished Artillery officer in the Burmese and Chinese wars.

The Very Rev. James Torry, Dean of St. Andrew's, Minister of the Scottish Episcopal Church at Cupar Angus, Forfarshire, for fifty-nine years, on the 15th inst. He was son of Bishop Torry, of St. Andrew's and Dunkeld, and had attained the age of eighty-nine.

John Inglis Jones, Esq., of Derry Ormond, in the county of Cardigan, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1851, formerly in the Royal Dragoons and Royal Horse Guards. He was born in 1829, and married, 1860, Lady Elizabeth Vaughan, daughter of the Earl of Lisburne.

William Cosmo Gordon, Esq., of Fyvie and Marrculter, eldest son of the late Charles Gordon, Esq., of Fyvie, and grandson of the Hon. Alexander Gordon Lord Rockville and Anne Countess of Dumfries and Stair, on the 18th inst. at Fyvie Castle.

Annette-Maria, Lady Hesketh, widow of Sir Thomas Hesketh, fourth Baronet, of Rufford Hall, in the county of Lancaster, died at Torquay, on the 17th inst. She was daughter of the late Robert Bomford, Esq., of Rahinstown House, in the county of Meath, and was married April 3, 1824. Her only daughter, Maria Harriett, married Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart., and her only son was the late Sir Thomas George Fermor-Hesketh, Bart.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 23, 1877) with a codicil (dated May 1, 1879) of Mr. John Remington Mills, late of Kingswood Lodge, Tunbridge Wells, who died on the 22nd ult., was proved on the 11th inst. by Joseph Trueman Mills, the son, John Morley, and Herbert Dalton, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £1,200,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Louisa Matilda Mills, £500, and all his pictures, plate, books, linen, wine, furniture, household effects, horses and carriages absolutely, and Kingswood Lodge and the income of £120,000 for life; to Harriett Ballard an annuity of £40 for life; to his executors, Mr. Morley and Mr. Dalton, £200 each; to his household servants one year's wages; to the Rev. James Irving £300 per annum for three years from the date of his (testator's) decease, if he shall so long remain Minister of Albion Chapel, Tunbridge Wells; upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Matilda Swinburne, £42,000, and an additional sum of £10,000 for each child she may have at the time of his death; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his said son, Joseph Trueman Mills. The deceased was a magistrate for Middlesex, Hertfordshire, and Kent, and sat in Parliament, in the Liberal interest, for the borough of Wycombe from 1862 down to the general election of 1868.

The will (dated May 23, 1879) of Edward William Cox, Serjeant-at-Law, late of Moat Mount, in the parish of Hendon, and of No. 36, Russell-square, who died on the 24th ult., was proved on the 11th inst. by Irwin Edward Bainbridge Cox and Harding de Fonblanque Cox, the sons, and Henry Bennett Edwards, the son-in-law, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator devises his Moat Mount property, subject to certain rights of residence given to his wife and family, to the use of his son Irwin Edward Bainbridge Cox for life, with remainder to his first and every other son successively according to seniority in tail male, and the manor of Taunton Dean, Somerset, is devised to his said son on similar uses; his Dartmoor and Ashburton estates, Devonshire, are divided into three parts, one of which is devised to each of his two sons, and the other part to his daughter, Mrs. Ada Edwards, respectively, in tail general. The testator's residence in Russell-square, with the furniture and effects, he leaves to his daughter, Mrs. Edwards; and there are legacies to his wife, children, grandchildren, brothers, sisters, nephews, nieces, domestic servants, gardener, foreman, manager of printing office, secretary, and another. The residue of the realty, all his newspaper property, including the *Field*, *Law Times*, *Queen*, *Exchange and Mart*, *County Courts Chronicle*, *The Country*, and *Royal Exchange*, which the trustees are empowered to manage and carry on, and the residue of his personal estate is to be held upon trust, after setting aside 10 per cent of the income as a reserve fund, and 20 per cent to pay off any charges or liabilities on his properties, to pay one fifth of the income to his wife, Mrs. Rosalinda Alicia Cox, for life, if she shall so long remain his widow; and as to the ultimate residue, one third is to go to each of his three children. The deceased mentions that he was a member of the Funeral Reform Association, and he desires his funeral to be as plain as possible, that only the members of his family should follow, and that mourning be not worn more than six months.

Yesterday week Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., Judge-Advocate-General, M.P., opened a cocoa and coffee house at Whitehaven, and delivered an address.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

F H B (Huntingdon).—Thanks for your note. As there was no play, there is no reason for noticing the affair.

We have received ten shillings from Mr. R. Vincent of Dursley in aid of the fund for the relief of the late Captain Evans's widow. We take this opportunity of reminding our readers that subscriptions may be sent to Mr. Parkinson, Rock Cottage, Ventnor.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1867 received from B C, M S, W Scott, R Shindler, J Tucker, Boltaridge, Coplapino, C F Ancell (Malaga), Emile Frau, and P le Page.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1868 received from P le Page, J Tucker, Dabbshill, E L G, F A Bright, and Hereward.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1869 received from H B, P le Page, Pops, W Scott, An Old Hand, G Fosbrooke, R Shindler, Julia Short, H W Trenchard, D W Kell, E L G, Dabbshill, A J H (Rugby), Gateshead-on-Tyne, D Templeton, H Brune, L Sharswood, A B, Boltaridge, Little Woman, Norman Rumbelow, Ben Nevis, W Leeson, Fred West, C F Jones, Lilly and Conrade, G L Mayne, Nerina, A Snellen (Almelo), B L Dyke, Lulu, Orazio, R Jessop, E Elsbury, E H H V, Cant, Coplapino, Elsie, R Gray, W S Leest, Problematicus, F A Bright, T Barrington, H Barrett, N Warner, E P Vulliamy, Shadforth, F P, Bishopstowe, Hereward, J E M F, Caractacus, N Fish, Tobias, W B Wood, W M Curtis, John B, J R Dow, A H Empson, James Dobson, L Noren (Sweden), W Hoskin, Edith Boatwright, and O Wolter.

NOTE.—Solutions received since the 17th inst., will be acknowledged in our next issue.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1868.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K 4th	K takes B*
2. Kt to B 3rd (dis. ch)	K to B 4th
3. Kt mates.	

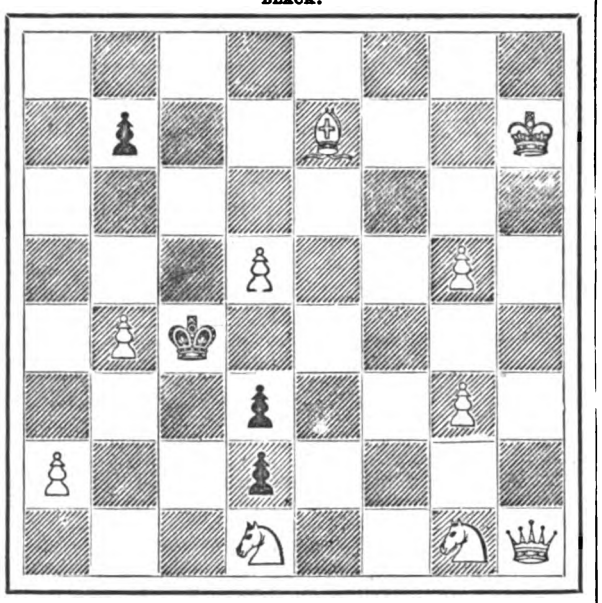
* If Black play 1. P to Q 7th, or P to B 7th, or P to B 3rd or 4th, White continues 2. Kt to B 6th.

PROBLEM No. 1871.

A Competing Position in the British Problem Association Tourney.

Motto—"Ben ti voglio."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS-NUTS FOR CHRISTMAS.

As we do not believe that any of our readers are superior to the attractive frivolities of the present season, we purpose, this Christmas week, devoting our space to a notice of the lighter phases of chess. Although it is commonly asserted, by persons imperfectly acquainted with the game, that the literature of chess is a dry record of practical play and more or less difficult problems, the truth is that there is no other pastime which has produced so extensive a literature of the imaginative or fanciful, as well as practical, kind. In what is called "practical play" the imagination of the player is largely and constantly exercised in considering the combinations of which the pieces—his own and his adversary's—are susceptible, and, comparing small things to great, an original chess problem is as truly a work of the imagination as a sonnet of Shakspeare's. The antiquity of the game and the uncertainty of its origin, while offering the freest scope for the imagination of the student, cannot fail to excite it, and its progress from the Closet to the Court, thence to the Camp, and in recent times to the School and the Workshop, is a romance, to which a modern sensational novel is a sort of poor relation. Nor is the literature of chess deficient in humour. The style of the earlier writers upon the subject was too heroic in some cases, and too philosophic in others, for levity of any kind; their works are mainly composed of hypothetical accounts of the invention of chess or highly-coloured reflections upon its educational influences; but in our own day Mortimer Collins, George Walker, and Captain Kennedy each sought the aid of chess in delineations of character, whose wit and humour were readily recognised outside the community of chessplayers. It is, of course, not to be expected that a rich vein of humour will be found pervading a treatise upon the openings or a game played over the board, although it is not impossible that some humourist of a future generation may produce a comic problem, for chessplayers in all ages have mostly chosen that branch of the game for the display of fancy. The compositions of the early writers abound with conditional mates by specified pieces or pawns on specified squares, mating in a fixed number of moves, "neither more nor less;" and one relieved himself of much trouble in the construction of problems by stipulating that the attacking pieces should not be subject to capture! The name of this ingenious composer is, or rather was, for he is "gone from among us," Paulus Guarinus, and he left to posterity a manuscript, dated 1512, containing seventy-six positions, or problems, many of which have appended to them the stipulation referred to above. Here is one of them as a specimen:—

White: K at K B 6th, Kt at K B 7th, P at K Kt 6th.

Black: K at K Kt square.

White to play and mate in two moves, White's pieces being inviolable—or free from capture.

The solution is 1. P to Kt 7th, K to R 2nd; 2. P to Kt 8th, promoted to a Bishop. Mates.

Amid the chaff of this author's collection, setting aside the positions taken from Lucena (1495), there is, symbolically, a grain of wheat in the following puzzle:—

Place the White Knights at Q R 8th and Q Kt 8th.
" Black " Q R 3rd " Q B 3rd.

Move the Knights—first the White, say, and then the Black, alternately, and in four moves of each Knight make the Black and White exchange places. The Knights are not to be moved outside the square of squares, the corners of which they occupy in the position described above.

We leave this little puzzle to our readers, and any solutions received shall be acknowledged in the usual way.

In comparatively modern times, the fancy of the chessplayer has run wild in the construction of problems, curious either in form or shape or in the conditions of the solution. Among the category of problems fearfully and wonderfully made, is Lichtenstein's "Chess Monument," in memoriam of the inventor of chess:—

White: K at Q B 2nd, Q at Q 3rd, R's at K sq and K Kt sq, Kt's at Q 5th and Q B 6th, B at Q B 4th, and P at Q 2nd.

Black: K at Q B sq, P's at Q B 2nd, 4th, and 6th, Q 3rd and 5th.

White is to mate with the Pawn in seven moves, without capturing any of the Black Pawns.

The following is the solution, in which White's moves only are given, Black's being all forced:—1. R to Kt 8th (ch), 2. R to K 7th (ch), 3. B to Kt 5th (ch), 4. B to B 4th (ch), 5. B to Q 5th (ch), 6. Q to B 3rd (ch), 7. P to Q 3rd. Mate!

Lichtenstein was a very prolific author in this style, the book from which the above is taken ("Der Schachkünstler," Berlin, 1847) containing many of a similar kind, as the "Gordian Knot," "The Comet," "Goliath's Sling," &c.; but, so far as fecundity is concerned, and not in beauty of conception, he has been surpassed by a composer of a more recent date, M. Schoumoff, of St. Petersburg. The last-named author has published within the last decade a work which opens with an alphabet of chess problems, the pieces on each diagram representing the letters of the alphabet from A to Z, and follows this feat by a series of symbolic problems embracing such very diverse subjects as an episode in the career of Don Giovanni and the Eastern Question.

It will interest everyone in the present day to see a Russian chessplayer solve the Eastern Question in his own way—on the chess-board. In the following position Russia is represented by the White forces and the Turk by the Black:—

White: K at K R sq, Q at K Kt 3rd, B's at K B 7th and Q Kt 5th, Kts at K Kt 4th and Q B sq, B at Q R 4th; Pawns at K R 3rd, K Kt 2nd, K B 3rd, Q B 2nd and 3rd.

Black: K at Q B 3rd, Q at Q B 2nd, R at K 5th, Kts at K sq and Q sq, B at K R sq, Pawns at Q 5th and Q B 4th. White to play, and mate in five moves.

Solution: 1. P takes R (Russia, it will be observed, begins by taking a Castle, a very effective stroke in chess and in war), P to B 5th; 2. R to Kt 4th (dis. ch), K to B 4th; 3. R takes Q (ch) (another effective stroke: the Grand Turk's Consort captured!); Kt takes R; Q takes Kt (ch), Kt to Q B 3rd (one of the great Powers interposing!); 5. Q takes Kt—checkmate. The pieces on the left now form a cross.

In these imitations upon the chess-board of the strategic operations of actual warfare the Russians have excelled; and the best of the kind is a game composed by Petroff to illustrate the brief campaign which ended in the surrender of the famous Hungarian leader Görgey. It will form a fitting conclusion to this gossiping notice of the Curiosities of Chess. The White pieces represent the Russians, the Black ones the Hungarians, and the Black Queen is supposed to be the Hungarian leader.

BLACK.	WHITE.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th
4. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P
6. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th
7. B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K 5th
8. P takes P	B to Kt 5th (ch)

The campaign was commenced with the most regular movements on both sides; but the Russians should now have posted the Bishop at Q Kt 3rd.

9. K to K 2nd	

Görgey here succeeds in astonishing Europe by a manœuvre perfectly novel and unique.

9.	Castles
10. Q to R 4th	

Görgey, suddenly quitting Comorn, throws himself upon the advanced Bishop.

10.	Q R to Q Kt sq
11. P to Q R 3rd	B to K 2nd
12. B takes Kt	P takes B
13. Q takes Q Kt P	

Carried away by his impetuosity, Görgey falls into the midst of the Russian army, whose commander-in-chief now devises a stratagem, the merits of which can be properly appreciated only by chessplayers. He orders his cavalry to cut off the Hungarian's retreat by throwing itself into a road where, to all appearance, it was devoted to destruction.

13.	Kt to Q B 4th.

This unexpected manœuvre so disconcerted Görgey that he surrendered at discretion. The notes are by M. Petroff, who adds that Görgey (the Black Queen) may be saved, but that he cannot avoid the loss of the campaign, and appends an analysis of the position in support of the argument.

FINE ARTS.

The forthcoming Winter Exhibition at the Royal Academy will be less extensive than the last. There will be no drawings or miniatures. One of the features of the collection will be a number of works by Holbein, all the Academy could borrow, but not comprising some of the more important works of the master which have been already exhibited at Burlington House.

Messrs. J. E. Hodgson and H. H. Armstead have been elected Royal Academicians from the grade of Associate.

The Queen has purchased the painting in oil from nature by Miss C. M. Wood, one of the students of the Female School of Arts, Queen-square, which won the gold medal in the National Competition.

The National Portrait Gallery has recently acquired the following works:—Portraits of Catherine of Braganza, by Huysman; Bolinbroke, by Rigaud; Mrs. Anne S. Damer (from the Anderdon collection); Thomas Grenville, by Mangini; Mrs. Sarah Austin, painted and presented by Lady Arthur Russell; and busts of Sir Robert Peel and W. Etty, R.A., by Mr. Noble, bought at the artist's sale.

A so-called Vasa Murrhina Exhibition has been opened at 294, Regent-street, consisting of specimens of the works in ornamental glass of M. D'Humy, the winner of two medals in the recent Paris Exhibition, and whose productions there were much admired, particularly for the skill displayed in overcoming the difficulty of introducing gold and other metals into the body of the glass—an art which M. D'Humy has carried much farther than one sees in the Venetian "aventurino," tesseræ, and beads, and the production of the Byzantines. The effect obtained by the introduction of the metals is rich, though purists in taste may prefer the soft transparency and sparkling play of glass alone, coloured and white. The specimens are widely varied and not a few are good in style, though their limited number does not admit of the endless variety of fanciful devices presented in Venetian glass. A company is formed called "The Aurora Glass Company," for manufacturing M. D'Humy's glass in England; the glass itself may therefore be expected to be of purer body than that produced abroad. The assumption, however, that this incorporation of the metals with glass is a realisation of the famous "murrhine vases" of antiquity seems to be groundless, and to have hardly so plausible a foundation as the application of the term by old writers to the description of glass largely made at Murano, and called by the Germans "schmelz." The problem as to what was real murrhine has never been solved. But it is not improbable that the natural murrhine was a variety of agate containing tints of purple or red; and fragments of glass have been found at Rome and elsewhere of a very beautiful transparent purple mixed with veins of opaque white, which answers to Pliny's description of the colour of the vases for which such fabulous sums were paid by Roman connoisseurs.

It is stated that the promoters of the Ecclesiastical Art Exhibition, to be held in London next summer, have procured a site in a central position, and intend to erect thereon a building of an ecclesiastical character from plans prepared by Mr. J. P. Seddon.

Canon Greenwell, who has caused so many of the British barrows to be excavated, has presented to the British Museum the large and important collection of urns and other antiquities formed by him during his researches in no less than 234 of these barrows. The discovery of a great part of the collection is recorded in his work, "British Barrows," published by the Clarendon Press in 1877.

On the 18th inst. died, at the advanced age of eighty-five, Mr. Henry Warren, for many years president, and, since his retirement and the succession of Mr. Louis Haghe, honorary president, of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours. On the same day at midnight died Mr. George Edward Hering, the landscape-painter in oil, aged seventy-four.

The death is also announced of M. Jacob Jacobs, aged sixty-seven, the well-known Belgian marine and landscape painter, for many years a professor in the Antwerp Academy.

On the 18th inst. died, aged eighty-four, Mr. George Raphael Ward, the miniature-painter, son of James Ward, R.A., the animal-painter, and father of Mrs. E. M. Ward.

On the 19th inst., at the great age of ninety, died Mr. Dominic Colnaghi, one of the founders of the eminent—and historic, as it may be called—firm of print publishers and art-dealers in Pall-mall East; now represented, we believe, in chief by Mr. Mac Kay.

Sir Brydges P. Henniker, Secretary to the President of the Local Government Board, has been appointed to succeed Major George Graham, who retires from the public service, after a service of thirty-seven years, as Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for England and Wales.

Dean Lacy was on the 18th inst. consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Middlesbrough by Cardinal Manning in the Cathedral of St. Mary. Dr. Cornthwaite, Bishop of Leeds, and Dr. O'Reilly, Bishop of Liverpool, were the assistant Bishops at the consecration. The newly-formed diocese comprises the North and East Ridings of York, which have been severed from the Beverley diocese. At a luncheon which was afterwards held in the school-rooms, the Cardinal presided, supported by Mr. Isaac Wilson, M.P., Mr. Isaac Lowthian Bell, M.P., the Mayor of Middlesbrough, and others.

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